



Ten-Year Plan

Te Māhere Ngahurutanga

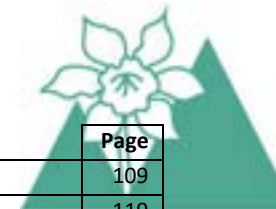
2021–2031



Carterton District



**A welcoming and vibrant community
where we all enjoy living**



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Message from the Mayor

Nāku te rourou *With our basket of resources*

Nāhau te rourou *Combined with yours*

Ka ora ai te iwi. *Together, we shall prosper.*

Tihei mauriora! *We breathe with life!*

We have prepared this Ten Year Plan in the middle of a global pandemic. Ordinarily this would be expected to be difficult for the Council. However, COVID-19 has shown the strength of the Carterton community and our collective resilience in the face of big challenges. We're still experiencing significant population growth and development pressures. This has continued the trend of the past few years and reflects in part the attractiveness of our District to other Kiwis looking for lifestyles and opportunities Carterton district offers. I believe COVID-19 has also contributed to this growth. The option to "work from home" for many people with jobs in Wellington city has opened up opportunities for individuals and families to make the move to Wairarapa. While the pandemic has affected Wairarapa less than some other parts of the country I do need to acknowledge that for some of our residents and businesses there have been negative impacts.

COVID-19 has given me, and the other Council elected members the opportunity to reflect on our role within the Carterton community and how through our decision-making we can contribute to improving the wellbeing of all our residents and businesses. We've spent the last year reviewing our vision, thinking about our activities, projects, and programmes, and discussing how we fund them and how rates are allocated across properties in the District. The result of all that work is this Ten Year Plan.

This Ten Year Plan sets out our vision for the future of Carterton and the outcomes we want to achieve. Managing population and business growth, responding to the impacts of climate change, continuing to renew our infrastructure, and rejuvenating the town centre are all captured in the activities, projects, and programmes in the plan.

For our core infrastructure we're sticking with our previous plans – finalising the wastewater treatment plant upgrade, identifying, and constructing an additional water supply, and replacing our water and wastewater pipe infrastructure as it comes to the end of its useful life. We're also investing in new infrastructure to support the growth of the town. The plan is to open up land to the east of the town for new residential and light industrial development and this Ten Year Plan sets out how that new infrastructure will be put in place to support that development.

We started talking to the Carterton community in June 2020 to find out what everyone wants the Council to focus on and any new projects the Council should be doing. We sought views from urban residents, rural residents, members of Hurunui-o-Rangi marae, community groups rangatahi, tamariki and our older residents. 715 ideas were given to us in Carterton's "Big Jar of Ideas".

Using many of these ideas, as well as our own, we then developed a draft plan earlier this year and consulted with our community from 18 March to 19 April. This provided an opportunity to discuss the key issues we face now and, in the future, and how we should manage them, and which projects we should progress. It provided our community a chance to help set the future direction of our district, by sharing your thoughts with us.

We received more than 200 submissions and heard directly from a number of individuals and groups of submitters. Many of these submissions related to the key items outlined in our consultation document:

- Town centre car parking
- Five Towns Trail Project
- Town Centre Redevelopment

As a result of submissions, and council deliberations, our plan proceeds with these projects. Adding our preferred options for each of these activities to our core activities results in an average rate increase of 5.65%, or \$160 in the 2021/2022 year.

Worth noting is that local government in New Zealand is in a state of change, although exactly what that change looks like we don't currently know. There are three main "workstreams" currently underway: 3 waters reform, a reform of the Resource Management Act and a general review of local government.

The Government is reforming the delivery of wastewater services, drinking water supply and stormwater. The Government is considering establishing new waters entities to take over the ownership of Councils' waters assets and operate those services. Our Council



agreed to participate in the initial stage of this reform programme, and received funding for water infrastructure spending in 2020/21. This is likely to have a significant impact on councils; especially small councils like us. For the purposes of this Ten Year Plan we have assumed none of these changes will happen. However we expect the Government to announce the new arrangements in the latter part of the 2021 calendar year and we will be engaging with Carterton community on whether or not our waters services should transfer. By that time we'll have plenty of information about the costs and other consequences of such a change. More information on these 'workstreams' can be found on the Department of Internal Affairs website <https://www.dia.govt.nz/>.

The review of the Resource Management Act is expected to result in new planning and climate change legislation to replace the current Act. This is likely to have consequences for the District Plan and how we carry out our statutory planning functions. Again, we're likely to know more about these changes in the second half of the 2021 calendar year. We've not made any provisions in this Ten Year Plan for changes as we don't know for certain what the changes will be.

The more general review of the purpose of local government partly reflects the waters and Resource Management Act reforms. Councils may be required to pick up new functions and responsibilities. We will be keeping a close watch on the Government's work, influencing when we can and bringing ideas back to Carterton residents as we can. Again, no provision in this Ten Year Plan has been made for any possible future changes.

It was great for me and the Council elected members to be out in the community during the consultation period. We acknowledge and value the work that went into the submissions, they were essential and helped influence our Ten-year plan.

Mayor Greg Lang





Introduction





Navigating the Ten Year Plan Te Māhere Ngahurutanga

This guide is aimed at making it easier for readers to navigate this document and understand how each section relates to the other.

Introduction

The introduction explains what a Ten Year Plan (or ‘the Plan’) is and why we produce one. It summarises what the Council wants to achieve over the life of the Plan.

Community outcomes

This section outlines what is important to the community by way of ‘community outcomes’. ‘Community outcomes’ are the outcomes, or results, that a local authority aims to achieve in order to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of its district or region, in the present and for the future. It explains how the Council will contribute to furthering these outcomes and who else may contribute.

Council activities and services

This section provides an explanation of the groups of activities and services that the Council will provide and the reasons for doing so. It also includes a discussion on the strategic direction relating to each group of activities, how much it will cost, and how it will be funded.

Financial Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy

The financial strategy explains how the Council will manage its finances over the next ten years. It sets out the general approach and principles to be followed, and it provides a guide against which proposals for funding and expenditure can be assessed.

The infrastructure strategy outlines the key land transport, sewerage, stormwater, and water supply infrastructural issues that the council faces over the next 30 years. It helps

the Council consult and make decisions on its infrastructure investment during the period of the ten year plan and beyond. It is discussed in the “Key planning documents” section.

Forecast financial information

This section provides details of the overall financial picture over the term of the Ten Year Plan, and assumptions used.

Audit opinion

Lastly, the Ten Year Plan includes a copy of the audit report. It sets out the opinion of the auditor whether the plan provides a reasonable basis for long-term, integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the Council’s resources, and for accountability of the Council to the community, and whether the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information in the plan are reasonable.

The opinion does not provide assurance that the forecasts in the plan will be achieved. It does not guarantee complete accuracy of the information in the plan. Nor does it express an opinion on the merits of the plan’s policy content.

Appendices

Appendix A contains the policies that particularly relate to the development of the Ten Year Plan. These policies provide the rules and guide decision-making on how the Council operates:

- Revenue and financing policy
- Investment policy
- Liability management policy
- Development contributions or financial contributions policy
- Remission of rates policy
- Postponement of rates policy
- Remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land policy
- Significance and engagement policy.

Appendix B provides a schedule of the 2021-22 fees and charges.
Appendix C includes the full Infrastructure Strategy for 2021-51.



What is the Ten Year Plan?

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires each local authority to adopt a long-term plan.

The Ten Year Plan is the Council's key planning document and one of its purposes is to enhance transparency and accountability to the Carterton community. The plan sets out the Council's priorities, programmes and projects for the next ten years and shows how the activities will contribute to improving the community's well-being and achieve progress towards the community outcomes.

This document is also the annual plan for the 2021/22 financial year. This Plan replaces the 2018–2028 Long Term Plan, which was produced in 2018.

Understanding the community's needs and priorities

In mid-2020 councillors invited the community to tell them their ideas for Carterton – through a “Jar of Big Ideas” campaign. The community responded with more than 700 ideas submitted. Councillors considered each idea and that informed their plans for the Council over the next ten years. Councillors also considered the costs of delivering

activities – core services, existing programmes and projects, and the new ideas, and the impact of these on ratepayers. The result of all that work was the draft Ten Year Plan and the consultation document, released in March.

The Consultation Document included three items that the Council specifically sought feedback on. These were:

1. Town centre carparking - creating more parking for the Carterton Events Centre and relocation of the existing Operations Yard to Daleton Farm
2. Five Towns Trail Project – a partnership project with neighbouring councils to create more opportunities for walking and cycling
3. Town Centre Redevelopment- a revamp of the Carterton town centre.

Over 200 submissions on the Consultation Document and Draft Ten Year Plan were received, and we heard directly from a number of individuals and groups of submitters during Ten Year Plan hearings.

As a result of submissions, and council deliberations, our plan proceeds with the three projects above, as well as the other projects included in the Consultation Document and Draft Ten Year Plan. Council will also be continuing with existing programmes and projects and maintaining current levels of service, which has been incorporated in the Ten Year Plan.



Community outcomes

Community outcomes

‘Community outcomes’ are the outcomes, or results, that a local authority aims to achieve in order to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of its district or region, in the present and for the future.

Each group of activities carried out by the Council contributes in some way to one or more of the community outcomes and this Ten Year Plan outlines specifically how the Council intends to contribute to the outcomes over the 2021–2031 period.

How the community outcomes were identified

As part of the development of the Consultation Document for the 2021–2031 Ten Year Plan, the Council reviewed its existing vision and community outcomes to confirm whether they were still relevant to the community.

Councillors also spoke with, and listened to, the community about what was important to them, and what they would like to see the Council working towards.

The vision was refined, and the community outcomes amended to better reflect the four well-beings, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the effects of climate change.

The revised vision and community outcomes are shown on the next page.

How we will work with others to further outcomes

Currently many of the day-to-day activities of the Council, community organisations, and government agencies contribute to furthering the community outcomes.

Carterton is blessed with a large range of community and volunteer organisations working to enhance the District’s social, economic environmental, and cultural well-being. The Council will continue to work with these organisations towards the achievement of the community outcomes.

In particular, the Council has an important relationship with Hurunui o Rangi Marae, who are represented at meetings of the Council, and some committees, advisory groups, and workshops. They provide valuable input and perspective for Māori well-being and for the wider community. Council is looking to broaden their engagement with other mana whenua entities.

Community well-being

Council has responsibilities under the Local Government Act to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future. Council has grouped Community Outcomes to its relevant area of community wellbeing (table below).

How we will report on progress

The annual report will report on activities that have contributed to the achievement of community outcomes. Council intends to develop a new community outcomes and wellbeing reporting framework in 2021 and will use this to measure progress.



Vision

A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living

Community outcomes

The following community outcomes relate to social well-being:

- A strong and effective council providing trusted leadership.
- A caring community that is safe, healthy, and connected.
- An empowered community that participates in Council and community-based decision making.

- Awesome public facilities, spaces, and parks.

The following community outcomes relate to environmental well-being:

- Safe and resilient water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems.
- Healthy, sustainable waterways.
- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
- A resilient community capable of responding and recovering from environmental shocks.

The following community outcomes relate to economic well-being:

- Quality fit for purpose infrastructure and services that are cost-effective and meet future needs.
- A vibrant and prosperous business and primary sector investing in, and supported by, the community.
- A community that is productively engaged in employment, education, and community service.

The following community outcomes relate to cultural well-being:

- Te Āo Māori/Māori aspirations and partnerships are valued and supported.
- A community that embraces and encourages our cultural diversity and heritage.
- A community that fosters and promotes our quirkiness and creativity.



How Council activities relate to the community outcomes and community wellbeing

Council's groups of activities contribute to the community outcomes. The table below summarises the most significant relationships.

Council group of activities	Community outcomes			
	Social Well-being	Environmental Well-being	Economic Well-being	Cultural Well-being
Governance	X	x	X	X
Community Support	X	X	X	X
Regulatory and Planning	x	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X	
Wastewater	x	X	X	
Stormwater Drainage		X	X	
Waste Management	x	X	X	
Water Supply	X	X	X	



Other key planning documents and commitments

Annual plan

The Council will produce an annual plan for each of the two years between revisions of the Ten Year Plan. The next annual plan will be produced for the 2022/23 year. Annual plans are less detailed than the Ten Year Plan and set out the proposed annual budget and funding requirements for the year. The annual plan identifies for that year any variations from the Ten Year Plan and provides an opportunity for the public to participate in decision-making processes about the costs and funding of activities to be undertaken by the Council.

Annual report

Each year the Council is required to produce an annual report to report to the community on the Council's actual performance against the relevant annual plan or Ten Year Plan.

Wairarapa Combined District Plan

The District Plan provides the regulatory process for implementing the Resource Management Act. The policies in the District Plan are to ensure sustainable management of the natural and built environment, including appropriate use of the Council's infrastructure services.

The Carterton, Masterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils have a combined District Plan so that consistent policies and methods will be used to address significant resource management and cross-boundary issues. This plan is currently being reviewed, and will also impact the eastern growth development.

Asset management plans

Asset management plans set out how the Council will manage its assets in the longer term. They are live key documents that the Council uses to assess and plan for core activities, such as water, sewerage, stormwater, and roading. They contain details about costs, maintenance, levels of service, demand for and capacity of particular assets. A brief overview of the information contained in the asset management plans is contained within the group of activities section.

Infrastructure strategy 2021–2051

Over half of the Council's operating expenditure and most of its capital expenditure is on its network infrastructure—roads, bridges and footpaths, wastewater, water supply, and stormwater—which are essential for the health, safety, and land transport needs of the district, and have a significant impact on the physical environment.

Getting the right infrastructure spending is important. This is why we have an infrastructure strategy that considers the significant issues for our infrastructure over the next 30 years, and how we will address them. The key issues are:

- demand for services with population growth
- the impact of climate change and more extreme weather events
- the risks to and resilience of our infrastructure assets
- the response to changing regulatory requirements.

Our Infrastructure Strategy is in Appendix C. This is our second infrastructure strategy. The first was three years ago, and much has happened since then.

The Urban Growth Strategy will help us identify the key issues arising from population growth. Our water supply, sewerage, and stormwater infrastructure are predominantly located in the Carterton urban area with smaller reticulated utilities servicing the Waingawa industrial area. The forecast population increase will have implications for this infrastructure, with the urban growth strategy helping us to plan where and how to accommodate the anticipated growth, whether our infrastructure has sufficient capacity to cope with the forecast urban growth, and whether our community facilities can provide for all our needs. Future expansion of the urban area will be to the north-east, and it will require new wastewater mains on the eastern side of town.

We have data about the location, age, type, materials, and size etc of the asset components, their replacement cost, and which are the most critical. But the majority of these services are underground, particularly the reticulation for wastewater and water, information about the condition of some these mains can be limited but data gathering is an ongoing process to improve our knowledge base. We have renewal strategies and policies, and we continue to improve our management systems and processes.



Specific considerations included in the Infrastructure strategy are summarised as follows:

Sewerage

There has been considerable progress around the treatment and disposal of sewage at our Daleton Farm facility. We now have a 35-year resource consent to further improve our treatment and disposal. The capital programme will significantly reduce the discharge of treated effluent to waterways. These developments are discussed further in the Sewerage section below. The long-term vision is to remove discharges into waterways completely.

Drinking water

The urban water supply will be the next significant challenge. An application has been lodged to renew the Council's resource consent to take water from the Kaipaitangata Stream for the urban water supply. Under a new consent, it is likely that the water take allowed from this surface catchment source will be reduced, and we will need to supplement the supply from an alternative source and reduce demand for water.

At present we use bores from aquifers below Lincoln/Frederick Street, and these should be adequate for the next ten years. A water conservation strategy is being developed that will include incentives, education, regulation, demand management, and operational means to reduce consumption and reduce water loss. This strategy is also a response to the likely impacts of climate change and to the sustainable development and management requirements underpinning New Zealand's freshwater legislation and policy.

In this next ten-year period we will investigate an additional source for the urban water supply, and have it operational by 2028. We will also address key risks by increasing the storage capacity.

Stormwater

Most of the Carterton township does not have, and does not need, a reticulated stormwater - network. Instead, most properties are adequately served by drainage to soak-pits. The reticulated network of pipes and open drains discharging to waterways will require a new discharge consent. The first stage monitoring consent (5-year term) is being developed under the regional council's Proposed Natural Resources Plan. Funding has been set aside to improve the treatment of stormwater before discharge in anticipation following the monitoring consent.

Roading

Roading is the biggest spend of our infrastructure networks. It is also vital for our economic and social well-being. Our roads are generally in good condition and compare well against the newly introduced national standards.

However, some specific routes will require attention. Over the next ten years, a significant volume of forestry is expected to be harvested, and this will place extra demand on some rural roads, impacting on the required maintenance and renewal programme. Better information about when and where the harvest is planned, and the routes that will be used to transport the logs, will allow us to optimise our maintenance plans.

At the same time, vehicle loading limits have increased, with most new vehicles are being built to this higher '50Max' standard. To maintain current levels of services on the routes used by these larger vehicles will require more maintenance in the short-term, increased rehabilitation, and bridge strengthening.

Asset management

The infrastructure strategy also identifies areas of improvement for our asset management processes and systems, and the quality of the information we use to manage the assets. There are no significant issues. The strategy itself and the associated asset management plans are being continually improved.

A developing understanding of asset condition across our entire infrastructure will better inform the forecasting and timing of asset renewals. We have invested in enhanced asset management systems to record the asset condition information and the maintenance work, and to help forecast our maintenance and capital work requirements.

A copy of the Infrastructure Strategy is attached as appendix C.

Climate change commitments

Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

Carterton District Council understands the risks related to climate change and has been taking actions to mitigate (reduce greenhouse gas emissions) and adapt to the impact of climate change:



- 2015 and 2017: CDC's mayor signed the New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration
- 2019: Appointment of a Climate Change Advisor
- 2020: Adoption of the Ruamāhanga (carbon reduction) Strategy

New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

By signing this declaration, Carterton District Council committed to:

- develop and implement ambitious action plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience in the council and community by:
 - o promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options.
 - o work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses, and infrastructure in our district.
 - o support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles.
- work with our communities to understand, prepare for, and respond to the physical impacts of climate change.
- work with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.

Ruamāhanga (carbon reduction) Strategy

By adopting the Ruamāhanga Strategy, Carterton District Council committed into:

- reducing its gross emissions,
- increasing the amount of greenhouse gas sequestered,
- reducing its biogenic methane emissions by 10% below 2017 levels, in 2030.

To achieve these objectives, an action plan was developed. It mainly focuses on reducing the corporate emissions (Council's activities, transportation, energy, 3-waters, waste, carbon sequestration, communication) but also has actions to help the community reducing its emissions (transportation, housing, love local, carbon sequestration, communication). The Council works collaboratively with other Territorial Authorities to gain efficiency in its actions (e.g., representation in the Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group, formation of a Wairarapa Climate Caucus to have a stronger and united voice in Wellington Region).

All actions are monitored as well as our emissions to make sure the actions are efficient. The Ruamāhanga Strategy is a living document and is reviewed regularly to make sure the action plan is always relevant and efficient.

Carterton District Council is on track in its climate change mitigation journey. The Council will keep reducing its emissions and keep implementing the actions from the Ruamāhanga Strategy.

Climate Change Advisor

A permanent Advisor is on staff. The Advisor's main task is to support elected members and staff members in their climate change mitigation journey.

Local Government Leaders' Water Declaration

In 2017 our Mayor, along with most other Chairs and Mayors, signed a declaration on protecting our freshwater resources and the health of freshwater ecosystems. They committed to plentiful, clean, and safe water for generations to come by:

- continuing to make water a key priority
- working with the community to improve our freshwater
- providing information on the state of our freshwater
- being clear about the costs of improving our water
- calling on central government to work with local government on freshwater policies, standards, water quality, and water management.

We are addressing these commitments through the management of our water supply, wastewater, and stormwater services.

Reserve management plan

A Reserve Management Plan provides a framework for the day-to-day management of reserves within the district and puts in place a process to develop reserve assets where appropriate. We have reviewed the current plan and have completed a draft Reserves Management Plan in 2020 for Carterton, including completing consultation with the Community.



Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan

The Council adopted the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan in 2018, alongside the other Wairarapa councils. The Strategy outlines three areas of focus for economic development in Wairarapa: sectors (tourism and visitors, value-added food, and beverage and knowledge intensive industries), people (housing, knowledge and skills and business development) and infrastructure (rail, air travel and water). Delivering the actions from the strategy is done in partnership with Central Government, WellingtonNZ and the private sector.

Tourism Strategy

The Wairarapa Tourism Strategy supports the New Zealand Tourism Strategy and sets out roles and responsibilities of Destination Wairarapa, the regional tourism organisation, the district councils, and tourism operators.

The strategy includes plans for developing and marketing the region's tourism products, and goals for enhancing tourism infrastructure. Some of the national goals and strategies from the New Zealand Tourism Strategy have been adapted for Wairarapa. The Strategy will be further developed as a Destination Management Plan, under the Government's Strategic Tourism Assets Protection Programme in 2021.

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017–2023

Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 councils must have in place a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The councils of the Wellington region have jointly prepared and adopted a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. In doing so, the councils recognised that they do not control much of the waste stream in the region, since large volumes of waste are produced and managed by the commercial sector. The three Wairarapa Councils have also developed, alongside other councils in the Wellington Region, a waste bylaw to help manage waste.

The primary goal of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfill by one-third by 2026, by undertaking joint regional actions and aligned individual council actions. These include communications and education to inspire households and communities, developing a resource recovery network, consistent by-laws, and research on various waste management issues.

Other

In addition, there are a large number of Acts, regulations, and central government-initiated strategies that influence how the Council conducts its business and require compliance. A few examples of these are:

- Building Act 2004
- Health Act 1956
- Local Government Acts 1974 and 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Public Works Act 1981
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- COVID-19 Response Act 2020
- Biodiversity Strategy
- National Land Transport Programme.

Risk management

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

In this context, Carterton's risk management process identifies the potential risk, the likelihood of that risk, the context, and the current levels of mitigation. These provide an overall risk evaluation. Risk management is reviewed on a minimum quarterly basis throughout the organisation and reported to the Council's Audit and Risk Committee.



Assessment of water and sanitary services

Under the Local Government Act 2002 councils must from time to time assess the provision of the water supply services, the wastewater and stormwater services, and the sanitary services in its district.

The Carterton District Council last completed its water and sanitary services assessment in 2005. The assessment was included in the Council's 2009–2019 Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) and is available from the Council office or on its website.¹

The water and sanitary services assessment requires review. The review should work alongside the outcomes of Central Governments three waters review. A scope of works has been prepared and the review will be completed in 2021. The reviewed water and sanitary services assessment will be used to inform the next Ten Year Plan in 2024-34.

Relationships with Māori

The Carterton District Council recognises the Declaration of Independence of New Zealand (1835) as the founding document of Aotearoa. Council further recognises the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) as creating an enduring partnership between Māori and the Crown.

Through legislation, the Council is devolved powers from the Crown for the whole community. Relevant legislation includes, amongst others, the Resource Management Act, the Local Government Act, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, and the Reserves Act.

The mana whenua status of Hurunui o Rangi Marae with Carterton District Council has been acknowledged since the inception of the Council. The Council acknowledges Hurunui o Rangi Marae as a mana whenua entity within its district and values the role of the Marae and associated hapū and whānau in the social and cultural fabric of our community. The Council

also acknowledges there are other hapū in the District and Council will continue to develop meaningful relationships with these groups as the opportunity arises.

The Marae and the Council wish to build on this developing relationship for the good of our communities, through respectful engagement, and taking note of our respective aspirations and capacity. It is through this evolving relationship that the Council can give effect to its statutory responsibilities, to provide opportunities and build capacity for Māori to contribute to Council decision-making, and for Council to contribute to Māori well-being as part of the outcomes sought for the broader community, in the present and for the future.

We have begun working together on a range of initiatives. Hurunui o Rangi Marae is now represented at meetings of the Council, the Policy and Strategy Committee, the Infrastructure and Services Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee and Council's advisory groups and workshops. Members have full voting rights, except on the Council which is not allowed under the Local Government Act.

In the near future, there will be post Treaty-settlement activity that will involve the Council and mana whenua, including new governance arrangement and bodies.

The Deed of Settlement between Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and the Crown has been given legislative effect. The settlement between Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua and the Crown is expected to be finalised soon.

Both agreements include the establishment of the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. The Board will have a committee for natural resources, of which the Carterton District Council will be a member.

The Council looks forward to establishing long-lasting and respectful relationships with these mana whenua, and to working together under the new governance arrangements.

¹ www.cdc.govt.nz



Three Waters Review

In November 2018, Cabinet agreed the Government would embark on comprehensive reforms to the three waters system, prioritising regulatory reform before considering changes to service delivery arrangements. The water services regulator (Taumata Arowai) has already been established and the draft Water Services Bill is anticipated to be introduced in the second half of 2021. Government has signalled that the Water Service Bill will command a higher degree of monitoring and reporting requirements to be undertaken by local authorities along with greater penalties for those not meeting the regulated standards.

Although more monitoring and reporting may place a greater degree of costs to the Local Authority the greater potential impact on local government is the next steps in the reform programme. The favoured option is to introduce an aggregated system of dedicated, publicly-owned, drinking water and wastewater providers. Government has indicated that its starting intention is public, multi-regional models for water service delivery to realise the benefits of scale for communities and reflect neighbouring catchments and communities of interest. The Minister has stated her desire to have no more than seven regional bodies that would undertake this work.

Local government ownership and management of three waters services has been a common historical approach to the delivery of three water services in New Zealand as well as many similar countries. However, as regulatory requirements have become tougher, and community expectations have increased, the capacity and capability shortcomings of a system that has many small local government providers has become apparent to other Governments. This has led to changes in countries like Scotland, England, Ireland, and Australia to reform their service delivery arrangements for three waters.

It is the Minister's intent is to introduce one of those models, or similar, into New Zealand.

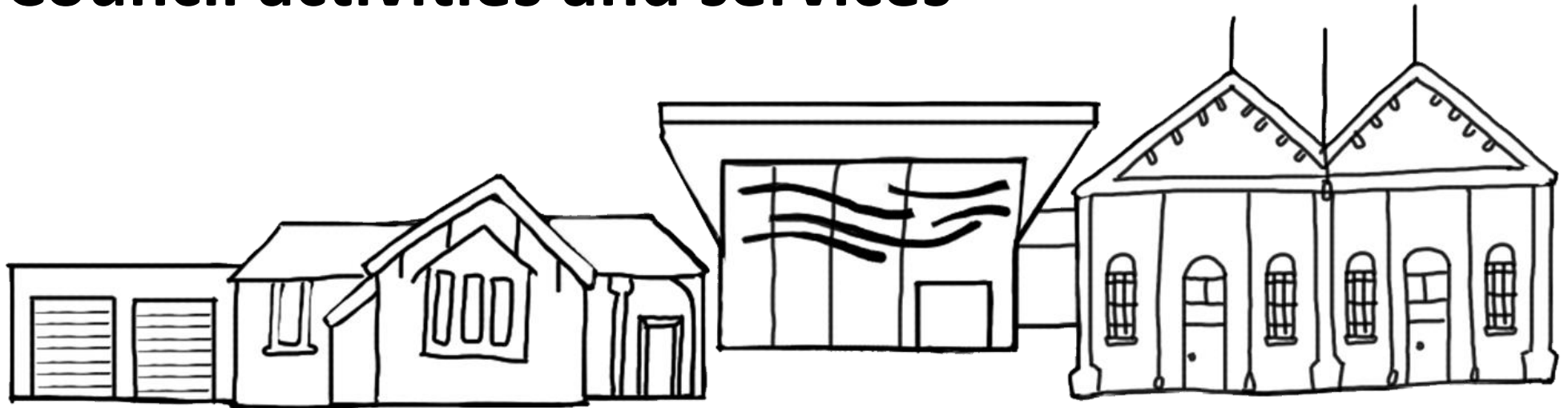
The potential outcome of centralising three water delivery may have a profound effect on Councils and what their core roles may be and may be the greatest change to local government since the 1989 local government reform. The outcome of this review is unknown however, Councils throughout New Zealand will have some major decisions to make in 2021. For the purposes of this plan we have assumed no changes to the delivery of waters services. This will be changed as necessary as decisions are made and the changes confirmed over coming years.

More information on these 'workstreams' can be found on the Department of Internal Affairs website.





Council activities and services





Groups of activities

Information on Council activities and services is provided in the following eight groups:

- Governance
- Community Support
- Regulatory and Planning
- Transportation
- Wastewater
- Stormwater drainage
- Waste management
- Water supply

In each group of activities, you will find the following information where applicable:

What the group includes and the related community outcomes

These sections explain what we do and why we do it, and any legislation that is applicable to the group of activities. Some groups of activities include sub-activities.

This section also advises what community outcomes are primarily applicable to the group of activities and how the group of activities contributes to fulfilling the community outcome.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

This section explains the strategic direction for the group of activities over the life of the plan and explains future anticipated demands on the group of activities and their impact on sustainability.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

This section explains the current level of service delivered to residents and ratepayers of the district in receipt of that service and how the service contributes to fulfilment of the community outcomes.

Key projects

Council intends to proceed with these key projects.

How we will measure what we deliver

Explains how council will monitor the group of activities to ensure it is delivering the service sought by the community.

Assets and asset valuations

These sections advise what assets are applicable to the group of activities, and their value if available.

Renewal and capital plans

Details renewal and capital work to be completed over ten-year life of the Plan.

How the group of activities is funded

Explains how the maintenance, renewals, and capital works will be paid for.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

Explains any assumption or uncertainties that were applicable at the time of preparation.

Significant negative effects and risks

Explains the possible risks and negative effects that the group of activities could have on community outcomes.

Prospective financial statements

These statements tell you how much the forecast operating, and capital costs are for the group of activities. The statements include inflation.



Governance Group

This group of activities includes the following services and programmes:

- Administering Council and committees and other democratic processes e.g. Local Body Elections.
- Public communication, consultation, and information.
- Effective leadership and decision-making.
- Future planning and development.
- Advocacy.

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.

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

The purpose of local government is—

(a)

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

(b)

to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Council meets its legal requirements and commitment to community outcomes and well-beings by:

- conducting Council business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner.
- through democratic decision-making at a local level.
- by partnering with mana whenua.

- by managing the Council's expenditure prudently.
- by reporting progress against outcomes.
- by encouraging participation within the district.
- by managing risks well.
- by providing strong advocacy for Carterton district within local government, and to central government and other agencies.
- by identifying needs in the community and gaps in services and outcomes
- through shared services.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

There are a number of strategic issues that need to be addressed by the Council. These are discussed in the relevant group of activities on the following pages. However, there are a few significant issues that relate to governance.

Working with our neighbouring councils

Carterton District Council continues to look for opportunities for sharing services with Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils and with Greater Wellington Regional Council. We already have one combined district plan, and a common waste management contract. In roading, we have one contractor across the Carterton and South Wairarapa councils, and we manage the roading networks as an integrated network. We are working towards an integrated building consenting activity across the three Councils. We operate a single library service with South Wairarapa District Council. Many of our computer systems are common and we have several shared positions promoting environmental and social wellbeing outcomes. One example included in the Ten Year Plan is the Five Towns Trail Project – a partnership project with neighbouring councils to create more opportunities for walking and cycling. The search for further opportunities will continue over the life of the Ten Year Plan.

Mana whenua engagement

The Carterton District Council recognises the importance of the Treaty of Waitangi as the founding document of Aotearoa New Zealand, which created a partnership between iwi and the Crown. It has also acknowledged the mana whenua status of Hurunui o Rangi Marae within its district and values the role of the Marae and associated hapū and whānau in the social and cultural fabric of our community.



Hurunui o Rangi Marae is now represented at meetings of the Council, the Policy and Strategy Committee, the Infrastructure and Services Committee, the Audit and Risk Committee and Council's advisory groups and workshops. Members have full voting rights, except on the Council which is not allowed under the Local Government Act.

The Marae and the Council have begun working together on a range of initiatives. These include project funding to tell the stories of Māori of Taratahi. Councillors and the management team have also made a commitment to improve their understanding and use of te reo and tikanga in all Council activities.

Urban growth

The Council is taking a proactive approach to growth in order to retain the good things about the District and enable the economic benefits to be realised by planning ahead. We are participating in the development of a growth framework for the Wellington Region. The Wellington Regional Growth Framework is a spatial plan that has been developed by local government, central government and iwi partners in the Wellington-Wairarapa-Horowhenua region to provide an agreed regional direction for growth and investment and to deliver on the Urban Growth Agenda objectives of the Government.

The region is facing a number of housing and urban development, transport and resilience challenges for the future. These challenges are regional issues that are best dealt with together and not individually. Many of these challenges across local council boundaries and the maximum benefits can be had from tackling these together. The Framework identifies how the Greater Wellington region (including Horowhenua) could accommodate a future population of 760,000 and an additional 100,000 jobs in the next 30 years. This represents an additional 200,000 people in the Wairarapa region. The scenario of 200,000 people has been developed to understand what would be required to accommodate this level of growth, and consider potential infrastructure needs beyond the 30-year growth scenario.

The proposed changes to urban form for the region are a mix of development in both Urban Renewal Areas (brownfield) and Future Urban Areas (greenfield). Both are expected to have higher density development than we see at present, throughout the region, and include improved access to bus and rail services, which are expected to increase in frequency, capacity and reach over time.

Our current understanding is that, regionally, 88% of housing growth in the Framework is expected to come from areas we have identified in the Framework and 12% is expected to be

through 'business as usual' infill throughout the region, with just over half of this infill being in Wellington City. Of the 88% housing growth from areas identified in the Framework:

One-quarter is expected to be accommodated in Wellington City (excluding Tawa in the western corridor), including the Let's Get Wellington Moving corridor.

Nearly one-third is expected to be accommodated in the eastern corridor from Lower Hutt to Masterton, with just over one third of this corridor's growth occurring in the Wairarapa.

The remainder (just over 40%) is expected to be accommodated in the western corridor from Tawa to Levin.

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

Currently, Carterton has existing capacity to accommodate urban growth. The Council has adopted a Draft Growth Plan that aligns with the Regional Growth Framework that provides for residential development to the east of the town. It is expected that at least an additional 700 residential properties (of mixed sizes and values) will be created, with infrastructure planned from year 4 of the plan, with properties becoming available in stages from year 5. The eastern growth area, and subsequent zone change, will be provided for as part of the current Combined District Plan review. A large part of our thinking and planning is to address affordable housing issues. An Affordable Housing Action Plan will be prepared and will in part inform the Combined District Plan review and set out other actions the Council may take to help address the affordability issues.

Funding costs for development are offset by charges set under the council's financial contributions policy that fall under the RMA and District Plan. The Combined District Plan is currently being reviewed as are the level of contributions. An updated contribution level is expected and will be used to offset costs of the planned eastern growth.

As well as residential growth, analysis on the demand and availability of industrial land suggests that there could be a shortfall in this type of land for businesses. Planning will be undertaken for both the eastern growth area and the Waingawa Industrial Estate to accommodate this growth.



Contribution to community outcomes

The Governance Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- A strong and effective Council providing trusted leadership.
- An empowered community that participates in Council and community-based decision making.
- Te Ao Māori aspirations and partnership are supported.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

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.

Key projects:

Council Administration Building Upgrade

The Council administration building is no longer fit for purpose. Ongoing repairs to the roof and costly maintenance are no longer financially prudent and a building that is inadequate in size and functionality. To protect the health and wellbeing of staff and enable the provision of services to the community, Council plans to build a new administration building. The following costs have been included in the budget \$1m in 2023/24, \$2.4m in 2024/25 and \$1m in 2025/26.

Telling Māori Stories

The Carterton District Council recognises the importance of the Treaty of Waitangi and the mana whenua status of Hurunui o Rangi Marae within its district. Council values the role of the Marae and associated hapū and whānau in the social and cultural fabric of our community and has included \$40,000 funding in 2021/22 and \$10,000 per annum from 2022 onwards to capture and share with the community, stories of Māori of Taratahi.

Urban Growth Development

Council has included funding for the development of infrastructure to enable future urban growth: The Eastern Growth Area. Planned expenditure is \$4.9m in 2024/25, \$5.3m in 2027/28 and \$5.8m in 2030/31. This is included in the relevant infrastructure budgets (3 waters and roads).

Funding costs for development are offset by charges set under the council's financial contributions policy that fall under the RMA and District Plan. Council has planned for an increase in financial contributions relating to the development, from 2024/25. This includes an assumed increase in the financial contribution rate in order to offset the costs, which is currently being considered as part of the Combined District Plan review.

Water Wairarapa

Over the last twelve years Wairarapa has been exploring of ways of ensuring greater certainty of water supply for Wairarapa through the development of a major water storage project. A limited liability company, Wairarapa Water Limited, was established in 2017 to develop, through to construction, a water storage scheme in the Wakamoekau catchment, just north west of Masterton. With funding from the Provincial Growth Fund, Councils, and the private

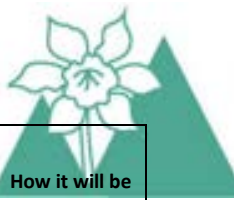


sector the company has been completing its research and finalising consent documents, with the aim of lodging consent applications in the 2021 calendar year, though the timing of this is uncertain.

The proposed Wakamoekau scheme will provide off-river water storage that captures excess water during periods of high flows from the Waingawa River and Wakamoekau Stream. The water will be stored in a reservoir and released when needed for rivers, towns, industry, land-use change, and rural supply. The company is working with a wide range of groups including Wairarapa Iwi, landowners, businesses, and Councils, and is aligning with Greater Wellington Regional Council's Ruamāhanga Whaitua Implementation Plan.

The final ownership structure for the scheme is yet to be determined. Other similar schemes across New Zealand have been based on a cooperative model, where water users purchase shares, and this determines how much water they are allocated. The Carterton District Council has no plans at this time to purchase shares in the company. However, there is an allocation in this Long Term Plan to provide up to \$400,000 as a commercial loan to the Wairarapa Water Limited to enable it to complete the consenting process, should it require this funding. The other Wairarapa Councils are also making provision in their Long Term Plans for loan funding.





How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Open and transparent conduct of Council business	Agenda is available on website 3 working days before each scheduled Council or Committee meeting	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Website log
Representation of residents by elected members	Residents' satisfaction ² with the Council's overall governance and reputation	47%	≥ 65% rate 7–10	≥ 65% rate 7–10	≥ 65% rate 7–10	≥ 65% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Effective monitoring of the financial and non-financial performance of the Council	The annual report is adopted within statutory timeframes, with an unmodified audit opinion	On time, and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	Annual report

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
	Net cash flow from operations: actual-planned variance from budgeted	12.7%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	Annual report
Māori engagement	Council engagement plans include specific actions for engagement with Māori	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Assessment of engagement plans
Partnerships with mana whenua	Compliance with provisions of Memoranda of Understanding in place with mana whenua	New measure	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Risk management	Appropriate risk management systems are in place	Yes	"Yes"	"Yes"	"Yes"	"Yes"	Assessment by independent chair of Audit and Risk Committee

² Using a 1–10 scale where 1 means 'very poor' and 10 means 'excellent'



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Responsive to customers	Across all activities service requests are acknowledged within 1 working day	New measure	95%	95%	95%	95%	Operational records





How the group of activities is funded

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

Reorganisation of local government in Wairarapa proposed by the Local Government Commission was rejected by a poll in December 2017. Further proposals for changes are not anticipated.

Carterton will continue to pursue opportunities for shared services with neighbouring councils for better and more efficient delivery.

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. As described in the Mayor's Introduction, Introduction and Forecast Assumptions sections the details of the proposed changes are unknown and more information will become available in 2021. For now Council will continue to monitor:

- Three Waters Reform
- Resource Management Act Reform
- Climate Change Response
- COVID-19 Response

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.

Significant negative effects and risks

The Council does not consider that there are significant negative effects or risks from undertaking the Governance group of activities.





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - GOVERNANCE
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	724,203	903,576	993,827	950,977	990,084	1,107,425	1,060,630	1,086,098	1,169,773	1,123,481	1,172,536
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	13,205	13,205	33,869	13,846	14,210	36,615	14,925	15,289	39,427	16,095	16,537
Total operating funding	737,408	916,781	1,027,696	964,824	1,004,294	1,144,041	1,075,555	1,101,387	1,209,200	1,139,576	1,189,073
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	674,055	723,797	832,113	756,929	771,633	888,002	803,578	821,526	949,833	862,594	885,250
Finance costs	1,243	3,088	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Internal charges and overheads applied	76,474	185,780	192,910	200,969	207,032	213,095	221,425	224,741	230,335	238,158	241,880
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	751,772	912,665	1,031,023	963,898	984,665	1,107,097	1,031,003	1,052,268	1,186,168	1,106,752	1,133,130
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(14,363)	4,116	(3,327)	926	19,629	36,944	44,552	49,119	23,032	32,824	55,943
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	374,116	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	374,116	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	21,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	-	-	-	21,028	-	42,043	22,717	-	-	24,641	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(35,683)	(21,767)	(23,327)	(40,102)	(371)	(25,099)	1,835	29,119	3,032	(11,817)	35,943
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	(14,363)	378,233	(23,327)	(19,074)	(371)	16,944	24,552	29,119	3,032	12,824	35,943
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	14,363	(4,116)	3,327	(926)	(19,629)	(36,944)	(44,552)	(49,119)	(23,032)	(32,824)	(55,943)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Community Support Group

This group of activities includes Community Development, Economic Development, Emergency Management, Parks and Reserves, and Community Amenities.

Community Development

The Community Development activity aims to build social cohesion and enhance the social wellbeing of the Carterton community. Information, advice, and advocacy services are provided to a wide range of people and groups including volunteers, artists, and job seekers. Supporting community organisations, community development initiatives and providing community events are of significant benefit to the whole community. Services and programmes include:

- providing information, advice, and advocacy services to a wide range of people and community groups.
- providing grants to initiatives that support health, cultural and community development initiatives that help achieve Council's strategic objectives.
- supporting projects that encourage people to develop skills and increase employment opportunities.
- supporting volunteer networks by providing volunteering opportunities.

Economic Development

The Economic Development activity involves the provision of economic development initiatives that aim to support strong businesses, employment and tourism in the district and region.

Of key focus over the coming years will be:

- supporting the local economy to recover from economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- supporting the Wairarapa Youth 2 work movement which aims to have all young people in the Wairarapa in either employment, Education or Training.

- Council will also continue to provide a wide range of other services and activities that contribute towards economic development. These include:
 - plans for town centre redevelopment.
 - ensuring the town centre is attractive and appealing to visitors and potential investors.
 - providing sufficient suitably zoned land is available for development.
 - providing good quality infrastructure and services.

Council recognises that a healthy district economy is of benefit to the whole community now and in the future.

Emergency Management

Local authorities are responsible for Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) in their area.

Carterton District Council along with the other eight councils in Wellington and Wairarapa formed the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO), responsible for providing an integrated CDEM service. Its emphasis is on developing resilient communities and providing the systems, people, and resources necessary to provide an effective response during an emergency.

While WREMO either delivers or facilitates many of the CDEM outcomes, the councils remain responsible for:

- providing suitable Emergency Operations Centres (EOC)—an EOC for the whole of Wairarapa is located at Masterton District Council offices.
- maintaining the EOC and associated equipment to an acceptable operational standard.
- providing the local communications network within their territory, including VHF radio and where appropriate satellite communications.
- providing staff for an Incident Management Team.
- providing a panel of Local Controllers.
- co-ordinating the delivery of welfare within the community, including staff to operate the Community Emergency Hub situated in the Carterton Events Centre.
- providing an Emergency Assist Centre as directed by the EOC during an emergency.
- re-establishing life-lines of essential services such as water, sewerage, and roading.



Parks and Reserves

- Parks and Reserves involves the provision and maintenance of playgrounds, sports fields, open spaces, and gardens.
- Parks and reserves make an important contribution to the well-being and lifestyle of the community. They provide areas for social connections, relaxation, sporting activities and green and attractive open spaces in built up areas. Council preserves and manages parks and reserves for the benefit and enjoyment of the whole community for recreation use.
- Benefits of this activity are provided to the entire community; specific individual benefit can also be provided to user groups and sports clubs. Exclusive use of parks and reserves may be necessary in order for sport clubs and recreational groups to successfully manage and run events.
- Benefits of the activity occur now through the provision of aesthetically pleasing open spaces and gardens, and in the future due to the long term nature of associated parks and reserves assets.

Community Amenities

Community Amenities include the Carterton Events Centre, Carterton Public Library, Cemetery, Outdoor Swimming Pool, Public Toilets and Holiday Park. Together these facilities provide a range of services and opportunities for social interaction that benefit the whole community in different ways.

- The multi-purpose Events Centre is vibrant, welcoming, and the heart of the community for cultural, economic, and social services. The uses are wide ranging including concerts and corporate functions to art displays and weddings.
- The library service aims to meet the recreational, educational and information needs of the residents of Carterton.
- The cemetery meets the needs of the people of the district and maintains the dignity of a last resting place.
- The outdoor swimming complex meets the recreational needs of the general public during the summer months.
- Public toilets are accessible, clean, and tidy for use by the general public and visitors.
- The Holiday Park is well maintained to ensure a pleasant and attractive accommodation option to visitors to the district. The operation of the Holiday Park is via a lease.

Community Amenities provide numerous benefits to the district and wellbeing of the district. The provision of shared public spaces enhances the community's sense of social connectedness, cultural wellbeing, and civic pride. Attracting visitors to the district also makes a positive contribution to the local economy.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Community Development

Councils' community development delivery is likely to increase in the next few years due to a change of focus for local government into more community development activities. Councils are well placed to play a central facilitation role in this delivery. The well-beings came back into the act in 2019 and as a result there will be more focus on the economic, environmental, social, and cultural wellbeing's of our communities.

This will likely require a review of current resourcing as at present we have one community development coordinator for delivery at present. We have two part-time roles supporting this work in the areas of neighbourhood support and positive ageing coordinators.

An area for development is in the youth development space. We will continue to review our delivery and respond to our community's needs.

Economic Development

Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy (WEDS) was developed to maintain momentum in the region's economy and plan for a future which allows for growth. Our region's three mayors are all on the WEDS Governance Group which aims to establish, extend, improve and upscale small businesses and the primary sector in the key focus areas, including added-value food and beverage, visitor and tourism and the knowledge economy.

Each mayor is responsible for one of those three key sectors in this region-wide approach. Greater Wellington Regional Council chair, along with business and Iwi leaders also help make up the Governance Group. The implementation of the strategy and the administration of the Governance Group is done in partnership with Wellington NZ.

Council will continue to be involved in regional economic development initiatives as per the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy. Of key focus over the coming years will be supporting the local economy to recover from economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.



Emergency Management

Carterton District Council will continue to provide CDEM services as per its arrangement with Wellington Region Emergency Management Office.

Parks and Reserves and Community Amenities

The existing recreational reserves/areas are sufficient to accommodate short-term population growth. Once the Eastern Growth Area is opened up further local reserve areas will be needed. These will be included in the structure plan for the area.

We continue to work with Mana Whenua around adding value to the experience of visiting our Parks and Reserves.

Increasingly, sports organisations that currently own their own property or use Crown land are unable to sustain or continue the status quo. This has resulted in them approaching the Council to use existing Council parks or provide additional land or facilities to accommodate these sports.

The Council continues to foster discussion about broader Wairarapa-wide needs, and how Councils, the sports organisations, and others can more effectively meet the demand.

The Kaipaitangata Forest block is currently used mainly as a pine plantation forest. The principle purpose being the protection of the water supply catchment. The block contains a mix of production forestry and manuka crops. The manuka is leased for honey production. Proceeds from the manuka lease is reinvested back into the Parks and Reserves activity

Contribution to community outcomes

The Community Support Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- A caring community that is safe, healthy, and connected.
- A community that is productively engaged in employment, education, and community service.
- A community that fosters and promotes our quirkiness and creativity
- A community that embraces and encourages our cultural diversity and heritage
- A community that has awesome public facilities and spaces

- A community that has quality, fit for purpose infrastructure and services, that are cost effective and meet future needs.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

Town Centre Redevelopment

Go Carterton, the local business network, initiated the 'Placemaking' project in 2014, a programme to improve the relationship between places and people. Council identified two sites to be incorporated in the project. The first, the public toilets at Carrington Park, has been completed. Further work on the entrance to the Park will take place over the next three years. A concept plan for the other site, Broadway, has been approved. It is not proposed to undertake this work at this stage.

A major marker for the town centre will be the timeline for remediation of those buildings that are below the current standard for earthquake safety. Council is working with property owners to revitalise the town centre and provide a 'place for us' and looking at ways development can occur along an east/west corridor in conjunction with the current north/south.

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. Council aims to partner with community to support initiatives that are community-led.



Parks and Reserves

The Parks and Reserves are managed under reserves management plans. Council is required under the Reserves Act 1977 for the reserves it manages, and its purpose is:

- Provide a clear framework for the day to day management and decision making for Council reserves and open spaces.
- Provide objectives and policies for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and appropriate development of reserves.

A review of these plans was completed and consultation on the draft plan completed in January 2021. Many of the submissions in relation to the review have already been implemented such as Dalefield Horse Park, Sparks Park, and the Carrington Park bike park.

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.

Community Amenities

The Council aims to maintain the Events Centre in good condition and has made significant gains towards increasing the existing levels of room occupancy. The number of bookings has increased 65% over the past three years and has resulted in increased revenue for the centre.

This has come about from new initiatives such as obtaining an on-license, joint ventures with event promoters, hosting medium to large expos, and celebrating our own region with events like the Carterton Heart of Winter Festival, and Summer Street Party.

More local community groups are using the spaces, Carterton Scouts, The Friendship Club, Carter Society, Sunset Cinema and Operatunity are just a few of the regular weekly or monthly bookings.

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 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 public library will continue to provide excellent levels of service.

The council-owned open air swimming pools on Pembroke Street continues to be a highly valued facility in Carterton. The Council has provided free entry into the pools for the past few years and will continue to do so. Apart from some minor improvements, and refurbishing the changing rooms, the Council does not plan any significant operational changes over the next ten years. The outdoor pools are managed to comply with NZS 5826:2000 Pool Water Quality and the assets are kept in a condition to maintain the existing level of service.

Key projects

Additional toilets

To cater for increasing demand and requests from the community, Council has included a total of \$54,000 for new toilets in 2022/23 and 2027/28 in Sparks Park and Howard Booth Park.

New water slide at the Carterton Pools

After receiving a submission from a young Carterton resident Council has included a total of \$50,000 for a new water slide at the Carterton Pools (with \$10,000 of this funded by Council, and the remaining \$40,000 funded by external donations). This will be a combined community project and additional funds will need to be raised alongside the community. This work will take place in 2021/22.

Town centre upgrade

We have budgeted \$331,000 over ten years to purchase land in the town centre for new public spaces, accessways and laneways. Over the next few years, significant redevelopment will take place due to the age and earthquake-prone status of many of Carterton's town centre buildings. This may include a mix of renovations and new builds, with the look and feel of retail in the future being very different to that of the past. Most of this development will



be undertaken by the private sector, but the community has expectations of what it wants from the town centre and wants to actively share in the vision. An attractive town centre will have a positive impact on the wellbeing of the community. Well designed, appealing public spaces provide a sense of community pride, easy access for shoppers to support retailers, and an opportunity for social interaction.

Town Centre Carparking

We plan to address the need, identified by the community, to improve access to carparking in Carterton's town centre and the Events Centre. Additional carparking will help with increased use of Holloway Street council facilities (library, Events Centre), support the local economy and help maintain a vibrant town centre.

To do this we will relocate the council operations yard from 80 Holloway St to Daleton Farm and convert existing site to carpark. The cost for relocation and to establish the carpark is \$905,000. The \$102,000 of this relating to the establishment of the carpark has been included under this activity, with the remaining \$803,000 relating to the relocation of the operations yard included in the Administration activity. Initial work will begin in the 2021/22 year and the final work undertaken in 2022/23.





How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
A range of amenities of a standard satisfactory to residents	Residents' satisfaction ³ with the swimming pool	82%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with public toilets	64%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction services provided at the library	92%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
High quality sports fields, parks, reserves, and playgrounds	Residents' satisfaction with the provision of open space, amenities, and gardens	77%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Events Centre usage	Event Centre hirers' satisfaction with service and experience	New measure	≥ 85% rate 7-10	≥ 85% rate 7-10	≥ 85% rate 7-10	≥ 85% rate 7-10	Hirers' survey

Assets

Existing assets

- Library collection
- Carrington Park
- Howard Booth Park
- Memorial Square
- Millennium Park
- South End Park
- Bird's Park
- Several small reserves
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor Swimming Complex
- Public 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 own staff.

³ Using a 1–10 scale where 1 means 'very poor' and 10 means 'excellent'



Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on the following page.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

New capital or renewal of existing capital items for community services 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, grants, and fees and charges. Further details can be found in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for this group of activities.

Parks and Reserves and Community Amenities

- 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.

Economic Development

- The recovery from COVID- 19 was forecast to have significant negative impacts across the Wairarapa and this has been borne out for some in our community however, the generalised dire predictions have not materialised.
- Regional economies such as the Wairarapa have, and are, faring better than metropolitan economies that have high reliance upon international tourism. This is due in part to the resilience of primary industries, and its strong export market. The planning and building sectors likewise are experiencing a boom driven predominantly by internal migration from the metropolitan areas while the Wairarapa and New Zealand as a whole have been blessed by being able to provide mass gathering and social events, for the large part, without restrictions.
- Council had in its 2020/21 Annual Plan forecast decreased revenue that would have been otherwise generated from the likes of building, planning and community events. Thus far, this has not eventuated. Council will maintain its stance of forecasting pre-COVID-19 levels of income for the Community Support Groups of activities and respond to any changes as they arise.

Emergency Management

Wairarapa is exposed to a wide range of natural and other hazards, such as earthquake, flooding, landslide, tsunami, storm, biological, and chemical. However, there is a great deal that we can do to reduce the impact of these hazards on our communities through planning and readiness.



Significant negative effects and risks

- It is possible that some of the activities in this group could generate negative effects.
- Parks and reserves can be a congregating point for anti-social behaviour. Noise and increased traffic movements could affect residents next to community amenities when big events are on.
- Some individuals may experience negative effects from not having full and exclusive use of parks at all times.

- Misuse and vandalism, non-returns of library items may also cause additional costs to Council. The health and safety of the public could be at risk when using our community amenities, particularly playgrounds, swimming pools, Holiday Park. We regularly check our equipment, have supervisors on site where appropriate (including trained lifeguards at the pools) and have other procedures in place to mitigate the risks.
- The Council considers that it can manage these risks.





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Library - equipment		75,000	-	10,514	-	11,064	-	11,663	-	12,321	-
Library - Collection renewal		78,884	80,462	82,940	85,108	87,277	89,600	92,000	94,479	97,189	99,977
Band Rotunda - earthquake strengthening		-	255,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Development - Town Centre		-	51,000	52,571	53,945	55,320	56,792	-	-	61,603	-
Carparking at former Ops Yard		-	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural reserves - Toilet facilities (Kaip, Gladstone, Kokomau, Flat Point)		-	25,500	-	-	-	-	29,157	-	-	-
Toilets at Sparks & Howard Booth Parks		-	25,500	-	-	-	28,396	-	-	-	-
Carrington Park - Investigate and develop frontage		65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Parks - Gas BBQ		-	-	21,028	-	-	-	23,326	-	-	-
All Parks - Other facilities	125,000	73,000	30,600	109,347	210,386	26,553	38,619	73,475	37,128	120,741	131,809
Cemetery - all facilities	40,000	-	10,200	-	19,420	110,639	11,358	-	7,186	-	12,674
Swimming pool - Water slide		-	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming pool - all other facilities	3,300	-	19,380	12,617	-	-	-	97,967	14,372	-	-
Swimming pool - building strengthening		250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holiday Park - Unit refurbishment	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holiday Park - Ablution/Kitchen Block		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,044
Civic - Christmas lighting		-	10,200	-	-	11,064	-	-	11,977	-	-
CBD Security CCTV	7,000	10,000	10,200	10,514	10,789	11,064	11,358	11,663	11,977	12,321	12,674

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	4,401,224	4,332,595	4,346,596	4,513,844	4,708,108	4,783,512	4,899,665	4,990,490	4,951,743	5,053,715	5,261,098
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900	23,900
Fees and charges	144,192	67,050	68,391	70,305	72,154	73,936	75,785	77,633	79,613	81,726	83,970
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	72,439	211,231	218,006	224,108	230,000	235,682	241,574	247,466	253,779	260,513	267,667
Total operating funding	4,641,755	4,634,776	4,656,893	4,832,158	5,034,162	5,117,030	5,240,923	5,339,489	5,309,036	5,419,853	5,636,636
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,050,775	1,960,592	1,938,604	1,993,560	2,044,962	2,059,588	2,104,016	2,151,594	2,203,921	2,259,946	2,319,670
Finance costs	136,637	36,839	34,696	32,946	30,454	27,983	25,532	22,667	19,376	16,547	13,718
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,578,515	1,788,246	1,845,338	1,923,492	2,005,740	2,057,168	2,136,207	2,184,799	2,237,886	2,312,949	2,362,909
Other operating funding applications	284,850	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350	266,350
Total applications of operating funding	4,050,777	4,052,028	4,084,988	4,216,348	4,347,507	4,411,089	4,532,106	4,625,410	4,727,533	4,855,792	4,962,646
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	590,978	582,749	571,905	615,809	686,655	705,942	708,817	714,079	581,503	564,062	673,989
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	132,051	191,200	193,800	196,400	451,444	464,081	476,283	488,048	500,249	512,450	525,523
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(252,805)	(219,407)	(74,057)	(177,115)	(178,438)	(179,830)	(181,197)	(237,989)	(237,989)	(179,466)	(241,069)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(120,754)	(28,207)	119,743	19,285	273,006	284,252	295,086	250,059	262,260	332,984	284,454
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	75,000	265,200	10,514	10,789	11,064	11,358	11,663	11,977	12,321	50,696
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	98,072	-	153,000	52,571	53,945	55,320	56,792	-	-	61,603	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	308,667	672,184	252,842	236,446	314,914	246,597	167,973	327,588	165,142	230,250	282,481
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	63,486	(192,643)	20,606	335,563	580,013	677,213	767,780	624,887	666,644	592,872	625,267
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	470,225	554,541	691,648	635,094	959,662	990,193	1,003,903	964,138	843,763	897,046	958,444
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(590,978)	(582,749)	(571,905)	(615,809)	(686,655)	(705,942)	(708,817)	(714,079)	(581,503)	(564,062)	(673,989)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Regulatory and Planning Group

This group of activities includes Resource Management Planning, Consent Processing, and Regulatory Services.

Resource Management Planning

The Resource Management Act places specific statutory functions on territorial authorities to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources through the development and administration of a District Plan. Appropriate policy is specified, and rules adopted to ensure minimal adverse effects on the environment. This activity includes:

- Carrying out the responsibilities imposed on the Council under the Resource Management Act 1991, the primary focus being the preparation and reviews of the District Plan (the Wairarapa Combined District Plan) to manage the effects of activities on the environment.
- 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, e.g. location of Council services, planning zones, natural hazard areas, and resource consents.

Consent Processing

The Resource Management Act and Building Act requires Council to manage the health and safety of the district's environment and people by:

- Considering and where appropriate issuing of resource consents (in accordance with the District Plan)
- Considering and where appropriate issuing of building consents

Regulatory Services

Council must ensure that legislative requirements that provide and manage the health and safety of the district's community are met. Regulatory Services include:

- Environmental Health Services including the inspection of public premises.
- Licensing the sale and supply of alcohol.
- Noise Control.
- Animal Control, including dog registrations.

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.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Resource Management Planning

The RMA requires all operative provisions of a plan to be reviewed every 10 years. The current Wairarapa Combined District Plan was made operative in 2011. The Combined Wairarapa District Plan Review Committee have resolved to undertake a partial review as the most appropriate option as it enables the key issues to be addressed and would be efficient and effective use of Council and community resources in the context of pending reform.

Regulatory Services

Council's building control functions are mandated through the building consent authority accreditation scheme. Accreditation Regulations set out the minimum policies, procedures, and systems that a building consent authority must have, and consistently and effectively implement, to perform its building control functions. Ongoing accreditation (auditing) ensures that there are appropriate, documented, and implemented policies, procedures, and systems along with sufficient skills and resources to undertake Council's statutory functions. It also ensures that employees and contractors have appropriate building control competencies and qualifications.



Population trends

A 2021 base population figure of 9,987 has been used. There will a total population increase of 13.7 percent over the ten years to 2031. More detail can be found in the 'Significant Forecasting Assumptions'.

Legislative change

Legislative change can significantly affect the Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service.

Resource Management Act Reform

Central government has signalled it will be reforming the RMA. The Labour Party manifesto for the 2020 general election included "repealing and replacing the RMA".

This reform commenced prior to the 2020 general election when a comprehensive review of the resource management system in New Zealand was commissioned. The government stated the New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand report is the most significant, broad ranging and inclusive review to take place within the system since the RMA came into force in 1991. The Resource Management Review Panel reported their recommendations to the Government in June 2020. The recommendations in the report, if enacted, would have significant impacts on the process of resource management planning within the Wairarapa and across the Wellington region.

Industrial growth

It is difficult to accurately determine the likely need for future industrial development over the next 20–30 years. However, sufficient land needs to be available to have an industrial land bank available to immediately provide for development opportunities as they arise. The Waingawa industrial zone comprises approximately 196 hectares. Although development at Waingawa slowed over the last three years, this appears to be starting to pick up again.

Based on the current pattern of development, it is possible that a range of new industrial sites could be formed, from about 10 new large sites through to 50 sites of mixed sizes. It is unlikely that the whole expanded zoning will be developed for industrial purposes in the immediate future, and is more likely to be staged over many years, as demand and opportunities arise. In the meantime, the zoned industrial land will not affect the existing farming uses of the land, which can carry on indefinitely.

Earthquake prone buildings

Earthquake prone building notices have been issued to several buildings mostly within the Central Business District. Building owners were notified in 2006 at the commencement of Council's Earthquake Prone Building Policy which is the 15-year timeline start point. The majority of building owners are aware of the situation and some are making plans for remediating or renewing their buildings.

Contribution to community outcomes

The Regulatory and Planning Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
- Quality fit for purpose infrastructure and services that are cost effective and meet future needs.
- A vibrant and prosperous business and primary sector that investing in and supported by the community.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

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.
- 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.



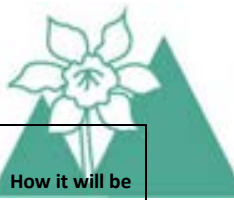
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, which requires the Council to plan adequately for emergencies and for response and recovery in the event of an emergency.
- Dog Control Act 1996 and amendments, which require the Council to put measures in place to control dogs in public places, through 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 and includes inspecting the fencing of swimming pools to promote the safety of young children.
- Local Government Act 1974, Local Government Act 2002, and subsequent amendments, 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.

Key Projects

District Plan Review

All Councils are required to have a relevant District Plan. The Combined Wairarapa District Plan Review Committee have resolved to undertake a partial review as the most appropriate option. Funding of \$200,000 to review the District Plan has been included in 2021/2022.





How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Timely processing of applications	LIMs ⁴ processed within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	Non-notified and notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	PIMs ⁵ and building consents processed within statutory timeframes	96.8%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Safe and healthy food premises	Known food premises in the district have food control measures in place	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Licensed liquor outlets	Known liquor outlets ⁶ in the district have appropriate licences and certificates	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

Assets

Existing assets

- Wairarapa Combined District Plan
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Software and associated equipment
- Animal pound.

Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on the following page.

⁴ Land Information Memorandums

⁵ Project Information Memorandums

⁶ This includes the venue for an event



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 Planning of activities 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 Consent Processing and Regulatory Services. These activities are funded from Targeted Rates (Resource Consents) and General Rates. Recovery of

exacerbator costs due to no-compliance is recovered in full where possible. Further details can be found in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

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 and risks

- It is possible that negative effects of this group of activities could arise.
- Non-compliance can cause additional costs to Council.
- Poor decision-making through resource consent and building consent processes could result in unsafe buildings or inappropriate development.
- The Council has processes in place to mitigate these risks.

CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—REGULATORY FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Combined District Plan review	510,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,848
Animal Pound Renewal	370,000										
Software and equipment		19,602	3,412	3,599	22,722	3,976	4,191	26,514	4,006	4,217	26,691

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - REGULATORY AND PLANNING FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	515,610	195,132	205,981	214,144	236,430	263,579	277,241	276,251	245,149	266,092	309,363
Targeted rates	220,459	165,229	224,056	228,260	231,139	236,467	241,117	242,616	247,495	252,214	262,690
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	587,950	1,004,300	1,024,386	1,053,061	1,080,747	1,107,444	1,135,130	1,162,817	1,192,480	1,224,121	1,257,740
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	8,050	1,050	1,071	1,101	1,130	1,158	1,187	1,216	1,247	1,280	1,315
Total operating funding	1,332,069	1,365,711	1,455,494	1,496,566	1,549,446	1,608,648	1,654,675	1,682,900	1,686,371	1,743,707	1,831,109
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	984,120	811,011	827,231	848,231	864,956	882,382	901,097	921,304	943,594	967,469	992,930
Finance costs	7,875	8,100	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	16,200	18,576
Internal charges and overheads applied	436,743	457,814	473,636	491,514	502,352	521,755	541,826	546,607	562,505	583,065	588,786
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,428,738	1,276,925	1,317,066	1,355,944	1,383,508	1,420,337	1,459,123	1,484,111	1,522,299	1,566,733	1,600,292
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(96,669)	88,786	138,427	140,622	165,938	188,312	195,553	198,789	164,072	176,973	230,817
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	347,424	1,026,000	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	247,006
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	347,424	1,026,000	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	247,006
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	350,000	1,080,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,848
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	339,188	19,602	3,412	3,599	22,722	3,976	4,191	26,514	4,006	4,217	26,691
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(438,433)	15,184	81,015	83,023	89,216	130,335	137,361	118,275	106,066	118,756	134,283
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	250,755	1,114,786	84,427	86,622	111,938	134,312	141,553	144,789	110,072	122,973	477,822
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	96,669	(88,786)	(138,427)	(140,622)	(165,938)	(188,312)	(195,553)	(198,789)	(164,072)	(176,973)	(230,817)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Transportation Group

This group of activities includes Roads, Footpaths, and Cycleways and Trails

Roads and Footpaths

This 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.

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.

Cycleways and Trails

The Council recognises that walking and cycling has many environmental and health benefits for the community including social and economic benefits that come from hosting tourists.

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

Strategic direction—future demands and sustainability

Forestry and agricultural development in the district will result in continuing use by heavy vehicles using district roads. The nature of forestry means heavy vehicle movement will move to the tree harvest and although there is a great deal of wood to be taken from the eastern hills within the District exactly where the sites are and for what periods they will be used is not

set. There is a potential for disruption to the unsealed roads and as well as requirements for regular assessments of the District's bridges. Bridge assessment is being planned for with the aim to signal bridge replacement in the next LTP infrastructure Strategy.

As part of our three-yearly roading activity planning, we will respond to any maintenance issues that may arise from changing weather patterns as a consequence of climate change.

Carterton Walking and Cycling Strategy

The Council recognises that walking and cycling has many environmental and health benefits for the community and had developed a Walking and Cycling Strategy for the district. This strategy is now due for review. Through the strategy policy implementation has meant that subdivisions will be required to include footpaths in conjunction with new roading. Demand on existing roads will be monitored to determine the need for any extensions to the existing footpaths. Most of the work will be covered by the existing work programme.

Contribution to community outcomes

The Transportation Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure and services that are cost effective and meet future needs.
- A caring community that is safe, healthy and connected.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

The district roading network is managed under the *Activity Management Plan* 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, e.g. 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.

Key Projects

Five Towns Trails

The Five Town Trails Project is an off-road recreational trail project that aims to connect the five townships in Wairarapa. The three Wairarapa councils have co-developed this project, with a goal of having a series of off-road recreational trails that increases outdoor recreation opportunities, improves public health, well-being, and lifestyles, and attracts more visitors to Wairarapa. This project aims to get more people more active more often, by providing safe, affordable, accessible year-round off-road recreation trail provision. Early concept plans have been developed and four priority trails have been identified including:

- Trail 1- Greytown to Carterton
- Trail 2- Carterton to Masterton
- Trail 3- Gladstone loop (including Dakins Road)
- Trail 4- Carterton urban loop.

This Ten Year Plan includes work beginning on Trail 1 (Greytown to Carterton). Detailed planning, route identification, costing, timing and consultation with landowners and the community would be completed before construction begins. The cost of the project is budgeted as \$295,000 plus interest and undertaken in 2021/22.

In our Consultation Document we included an estimate of costs for completion of all four trails (excluding bridges) of \$5.21 million. This is not included in this Ten Year Plan. We plan to consult on the further trails development during the 2024-34 Long Term Plan consultation.

Eastern growth development

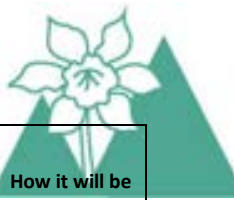
Council's most significant project is the eastern growth development and the inclusion of roads, footpaths and cycleways in planning for this. \$8.7m has been set aside in three tranches of expenditure in the years 2024/25, 2027/28 and 2030/31.

How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Safe roads	Change from previous year in number of fatal and serious injury crashes on local road network	1 fatal and 8 serious injury crashes	Fatal: decr or ≤1 incr, Serious injury: decr or ≤3 incr	Fatal: decr or ≤1 incr, Serious injury: decr or ≤3 incr	Fatal: decr or ≤1 incr, Serious injury: decr or ≤3 incr	Fatal: decr or ≤1 incr, Serious injury: decr or ≤3 incr	NZTA CAS ⁷ reports
Up-to date, 'fit for purpose' network and facilities	Compliance with maintenance contract response times	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Monthly contract reports
	Average quality of ride on the sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	98%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	% VKT ⁸ smooth per NZTA report

⁷ NZTA's Crash Analysis System

⁸ Vehicle-kilometres travelled



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	4%	≥5% ⁹	≥5%	≥5%	≥5%	NZTA annual achievement report
	Percentage of footpaths compliant with condition standards	99.1%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Footpath survey
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's roads	42%	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's cycleways	42%	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's footpaths and walkways	42%	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Easy-to-see and understood traffic signs and markings	Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	50%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Contract reports
	Non-regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 21 days of advice of a fault	63%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Contract reports
	Road signs and markings found missing or not visible	5%	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	Contract reports (six-monthly safety inspections)
Response to service requests	Service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 10 days	80%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Operational records
Lighting for safety, navigation, and security	Street lighting faults are repaired within 2 weeks	75%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	Contract reports (monthly audits)

⁹ This activity is hard to control and is very weather dependent. Council is satisfied that a lower target of 5% is a more appropriate benchmark



Assets

Existing Assets

Further information can be found in the *Roading Activity Management Plan*.

Road component	Quantity	Units	Comment
Pavement ¹⁰ —sealed	Urban 37.5 Rural 273.5	km km	Urban sealed Pavement area 367,534 m ² Rural sealed pavement area 1,601,310 m ²
Pavement— unsealed	Urban 0.15 Rural 158.3	km	Urban area 636 m ² Unsealed pavement area 613,762 m ²
Bridges	48	number	
Culverts > 3.4m ²	55	number	Total clear opening (waterway area) greater than 3.4m ²
Culverts < 3.4m ²	1,810	number	Total clear opening (waterway area) less than 3.4m ²
Kerb and channel	49.5	km	Includes ditched and mountable
Catchpits	431	number	
Stormwater channel	194.8	km	
Guard rails	601	metres	
Sight rails	240	metres	
Footpaths	48.1	km	Pavement area 99,561 m ²
Street lighting	1,114	number	377 managed for NZTA
Signs	1,937	number	

Asset valuations

Valuation of the road infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Opus International Consultants Ltd as 30 June 2020. 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	66,173,627	66,173,627	-
Pavement	65,551,252	49,655,861	1,227,485
Drainage	21,357,730	12,075,209	356,102
Footpaths	8,887,898	4,443,949	145,698
Signs and markings	756,072	378,036	83,496
Traffic facilities	1,096,463	548,232	44,157
Bridges and culverts	50,367,842	20,680,203	412,698
Retaining walls	125,317	117,076	1,566
Street lighting	1,388,558	749,468	42,798
Total	215,704,759	154,821,660	2,314,001

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.

¹⁰ 'Pavement' is the road surface, not the footpath.



The combined roading maintenance contract is between the South Wairarapa, Carterton District Council and Fulton Hogan named Ruamāhanga Roads. The collaborative approach to maintenance of the roading network was formed in May 2019 after a review showed a collaborative approach would deliver a more efficient and cost-effective service.

It is expected that the impacts of future demand will be met by the allowances for renewal and capital 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 over the next ten years.

Capital expenditure 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. 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. The assessment of future demand indicates 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on the following page.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

New capital expenditure and renewal of existing capital items for the Transportation Group of activities will be funded by depreciation, loans, or NZTA subsidy. Over the latter part of this Ten Year Plan, the depreciation reserve for roads and footpaths may be inadequate to fully fund renewals expenditure. We will monitor this annually and if necessary, will consider funding options other than loans to fund the activities.

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%. This will decrease to 52% in 2022/23, reduce to 51% in 2023/24, and continue at that rate for the remaining period to 2030/31.

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, e.g. changes in NZTA directives/policies, changes in legislation, further changes in subsidies/funding criteria.
- Any further reductions in the NZTA subsidy rate are unlikely but possible. If the rate or dollar level of the subsidy decreases roading projects may be reprioritised or scaled down, or they be funded through a different source such as increased borrowing or rates.

Significant negative effects and risks

- It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.
- Council may incur additional repair and maintenance costs to roads, footpaths and/or trails caused by excessive use of heavy machinery, motor vehicle accidents, livestock movements and vandalism.
- While roads and footpaths are being constructed, maintained, or repaired, there is the possibility of reduced access to private property and commercial premises.
- The Council has procedures in place to manage the risks, including the use of traffic management plans for all works undertaken on roads.

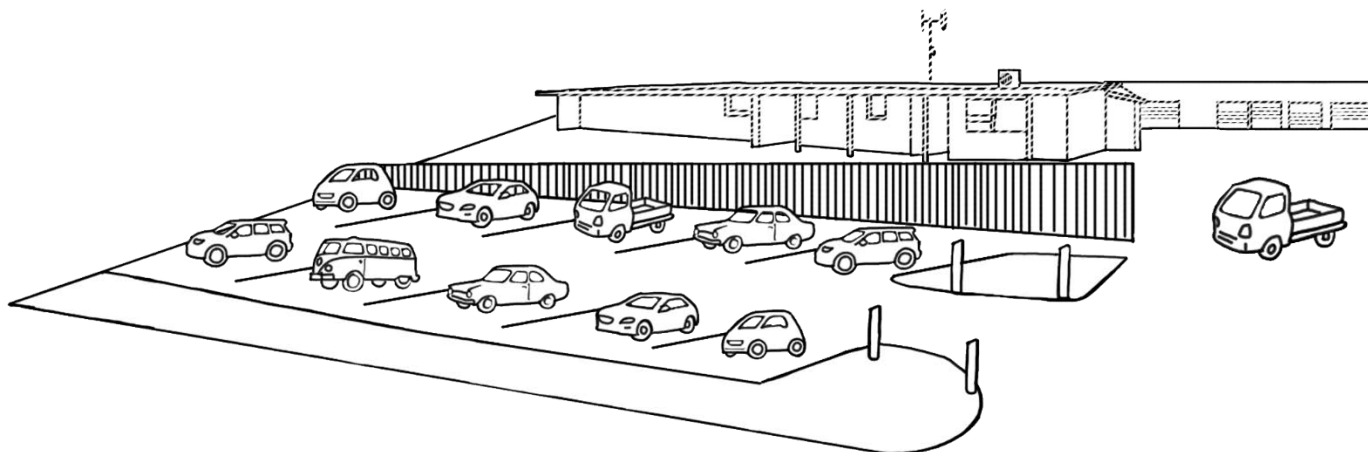


CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—TRANSPORTATION FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Unsealed road metalling		440,000	448,800	462,623	474,717	486,812	499,771	513,161	526,984	542,102	557,652
Sealed road reseals		448,200	457,164	471,244	483,564	495,884	509,084	522,725	536,805	552,205	568,045
Kerb and channel replacement		165,000	168,300	173,483	178,019	182,554	187,414	192,435	197,619	203,288	209,120
Pavement rehabilitation		340,596	347,408	358,108	367,470	376,832	386,863	397,229	407,928	419,631	431,669
Components structures		70,892	72,310	74,537	76,486	78,434	80,522	82,680	84,907	87,342	89,848
Traffic services		72,406	73,854	76,129	78,119	80,109	82,242	84,445	86,720	89,208	91,767
Footpath resurfacing		140,000	142,800	147,198	151,046	154,895	159,018	163,279	167,677	172,487	177,435
Minor improvements	52,150	1,150,000	760,000	661,935	679,241	696,546	715,088	734,247	754,025	775,657	797,907
Urban Growth Strategy		-	-	-	2,657,403	-	-	2,872,606	-	-	3,121,662
5 Towns Trail		295,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - TRANSPORTATION
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	2,133,835	2,543,925	2,672,237	2,984,389	3,145,256	3,334,188	3,785,304	3,890,367	3,882,821	4,398,407	4,631,674
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	903,003	861,240	861,869	868,920	891,782	913,846	936,699	959,498	984,041	1,010,121	1,037,845
Fees and charges	23,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	77,000	134,000	148,920	153,089	157,113	160,995	165,019	169,044	173,357	177,957	182,844
Total operating funding	3,137,638	3,539,165	3,683,026	4,006,397	4,194,152	4,409,028	4,887,022	5,018,909	5,040,219	5,586,484	5,852,363
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,131,443	2,071,145	2,163,568	2,171,099	2,226,617	2,280,516	2,336,592	2,393,086	2,453,794	2,518,577	2,587,435
Finance costs	33,184	12,984	14,120	13,042	31,896	50,749	49,672	70,139	90,607	89,529	111,865
Internal charges and overheads applied	339,938	355,908	370,389	385,212	392,895	403,774	418,682	424,195	437,002	451,080	457,250
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	2,504,565	2,440,037	2,548,077	2,569,354	2,651,408	2,735,039	2,804,946	2,887,420	2,981,402	3,059,186	3,156,550
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	633,073	1,099,128	1,134,950	1,437,043	1,542,744	1,673,989	2,082,076	2,131,489	2,058,817	2,527,298	2,695,812
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	946,997	1,498,360	1,284,731	1,236,880	1,269,218	1,301,554	1,336,201	1,372,002	1,408,959	1,449,379	1,490,955
Development and financial contributions	132,051	191,200	193,800	196,400	451,444	464,081	476,283	488,048	500,249	512,450	525,523
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(101,883)	208,438	(86,562)	(86,562)	2,437,971	(219,432)	(219,432)	2,509,544	(363,062)	(363,062)	2,602,517
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	977,165	1,897,998	1,391,969	1,346,719	4,158,633	1,546,204	1,593,052	4,369,595	1,546,146	1,598,768	4,618,996
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	52,150	-	-	2,657,403	-	-	2,872,606	-	-	3,121,662
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	295,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	2,021,500	2,827,094	2,470,636	2,425,256	2,488,662	2,552,067	2,620,002	2,690,201	2,762,664	2,841,921	2,923,442
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(411,263)	(177,118)	56,283	358,506	555,312	668,126	1,055,126	938,277	842,299	1,284,145	1,269,704
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	1,610,237	2,997,126	2,526,919	2,783,762	5,701,377	3,220,193	3,675,128	6,501,083	3,604,963	4,126,066	7,314,808
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(633,073)	(1,099,128)	(1,134,950)	(1,437,043)	(1,542,744)	(1,673,989)	(2,082,076)	(2,131,489)	(2,058,817)	(2,527,298)	(2,695,812)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Wastewater Group

This group activity includes Wastewater. Services provided include 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.

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 impacts on the environment.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Sewage treatment and disposal

A resource consent for the discharge of treated sewage from the Daleton Farm treatment plant was granted in 2017 for 35 years. Within the conditions of the consent was construction of holding ponds to store wastewater. This will allow an increase in the holding capacity of storage of treated sewage, irrigation to land as much as possible, and the discharge of treated wastewater to Mangatārere Stream in times of high flow only. The long-term vision is to remove discharges into waterways completely.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project is currently underway, with the lining of the ponds, nearly complete. The following stage is also underway, which involves pipework connecting from the treatment plant to the storage ponds. Our website has further information and updates on the project, see <https://cdc.govt.nz/wastewaterupgrade/>

Infiltration into the reticulation system

Under extreme or extended rainfall conditions, the inflow to the treatment plant increases many-fold that which would be normally expected from community use. This is caused by unusually high ground water levels infiltrating sewerage pipes that are damaged or worn. This

highly impacts the demand on the reticulation and treatment infrastructure. Sewerage in areas of high infiltration are given priority in the capital works programme.

Waingawa

The Waingawa Industrial Zone is the largest area of undeveloped land in the Wellington region. A structure plan for Waingawa is integrated into the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.

The rate at which the land at Waingawa will be developed is difficult to forecast. For potable water and sewerage services, the Council has an agreement with Masterton District Council to provide services to Waingawa. However the capacity of the pipeline from Masterton is only sufficient for a mix of light and medium industries. Separate arrangements will need to be made for industries that require significant volumes of water.

Population trends

A 2021 base population figure of 9,987 has been used. There will a total population increase of 13.7 percent over the ten years to 2031. More detail can be found in the 'Significant Forecasting Assumptions.

Industrial growth

Significant heavy industrial growth is not anticipated to occur within Carterton township as provision for such growth and land use is provided in the Waingawa Industrial Zone. Future growth in light industrial activities will be provided for as part of the Eastern Growth Area.

Legislative change

Legislative change can significantly affect the Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service, with change likely to require improvements to infrastructure. This is not forecast to occur in the short to medium-term.

The outcome of Greater Wellington Regional Council's Natural Resources Plan and Whaitua processes may result in regulations and environmental standards that may require higher quality discharge. The development underway in accordance with the 35-year resource consent provides for meeting any foreseeable changes to standards.



Contribution to community outcomes

The Wastewater Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- Safe and resilient water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems’.
- Healthy and sustained waterways

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—Wastewater*, 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.
- impacts of climate change over time.
- 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.

Key projects

Council’s most significant project is the eastern growth development and the inclusion of reticulated wastewater in planning for this. \$2.43m has been set aside in three tranches of expenditure in the years 2024/25, 2027/28 and 2030/31.

We are not planning any other major projects over the next ten years but will continue with our renewals programme.

How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
System and adequacy	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	0	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts	Number of abatement notices	0	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	Operational records
(compliance with resource consent conditions)	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of convictions	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Response to sewerage system faults ¹¹	Median attendance time ¹²	0.5 hours	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	Operational records
	Median resolution time ¹³	3.25 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints received per 1000 connections ¹⁴	7	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the town's sewerage system	80%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents

Assets

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

Existing assets

The urban reticulation system consists of:

- Domestic pipes on private land—2,666 connections with a total of 21.2km identified lateral pipe connections to wastewater mains.
- Pipes and manholes of the municipal system— 44.9 km of underground pipes ranging in size from 50 mm to 380 mm diameter, and 551 manholes.
- 17 pump stations located throughout the urban area to lift sewage from low-lying areas up into the gravity network.

The current sewage treatment plant comprises a contra-shear, a clarifier, a sludge digester, three -oxidation ponds operating in two stages, 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 the Mangatāre Stream.

Asset valuations

Valuation of the sewerage and treatment infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Opus International Consultants as at 30 June 2019. 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.

¹¹ sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system

¹² from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

¹³ from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution

¹⁴ total number of complaints received about: sewage 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.



Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	10,677,021	4,429,884	132,614
Sewer fittings	2,375,927	1,107,996	29,699
Pump stations	678,953	386,256	19,710
Sewage treatment plant	3,433,988	1,390,724	82,436
Sewerage upgrade	1,154,763	429,977	48,319
Total	18,931,073	7,849,765	337,099

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.

Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on page 61.

These include the final construction costs associated with the wastewater treatment plant upgrade as well as the wastewater costs associated with the 3-stage development of the eastern growth plan. The eastern growth infrastructure outlay costs will be offset by financial contributions from the developers.

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.

Loans have been used for the design and construction of the storage reservoirs. 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.

Department of Internal Affairs COVID grant funding

In October 2020 DIA released grant funding of \$1.84m to Carterton District Council to enable 'shovel ready' projects that were already in Council's annual or long-term plans to be brought forward.

The wastewater project chosen was the renewal of the wastewater pipe in Dalefield Road at \$500,000. This work is due for completion in 2021/22.

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 balance required) 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 and fees charges 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
- User fees and charges (trade waste users).



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.

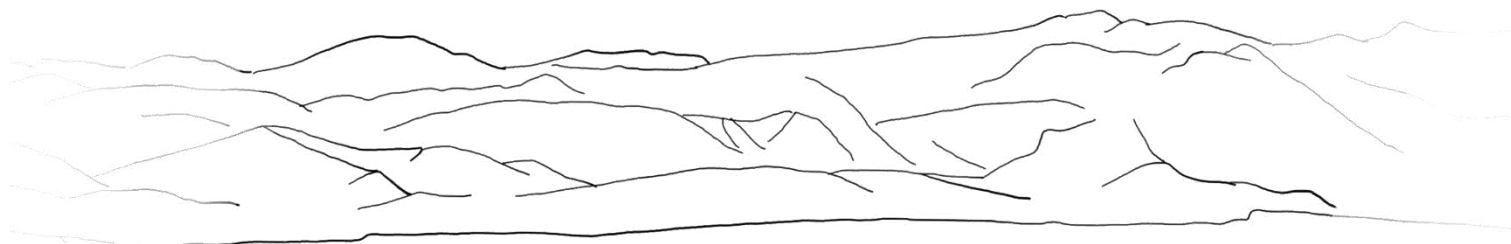
Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Sewerage assets will remain in Council ownership and that 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.

- That in the short to medium term the supply of services to Waingawa from Masterton District Council will be adequate.

Significant negative effects and risks

- It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.
- Council can incur additional costs from an overloaded wastewater system caused by unusually high volumes of trade waste, disposal of toxic substances, or illegal stormwater connections.
- 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 Council has procedures in place to manage these risks, and has qualified people operating the network.
- The disposal of treated wastewater to ground or river may impact on the groundwater and river water values. There may be community concerns about waterway health and associated values arising from the disposal of treated waste. The Council is satisfied that these risks have been adequately addressed in the resource consent, through the consent conditions. This includes the requirement for ongoing monitoring and reporting.





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—WASTEWATER FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Reticulation network	730,000	539,652	1,651,689	2,001,867	879,966	46,468	245,910	132,987	283,706	101,028	53,230
Urban Growth Strategy		-	-	-	746,257	-	-	806,691	-	-	876,631
Treatment Plant	1,448,000	406,000	121,380	15,771	86,312	98,469	56,792	23,326	59,885	24,641	25,348
Treatment Plant - wetlands		6,000	6,120	6,308	17,262	6,638	6,815	6,998	7,186	7,392	7,604

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WASTEWATER FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	227,185	253,753	290,203	305,236	330,290	344,736	349,375	359,318	364,494	373,830	390,893
Targeted rates	2,044,664	2,283,775	2,611,828	2,747,124	2,972,607	3,102,622	3,144,378	3,233,860	3,280,448	3,364,466	3,518,039
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	427,852	450,000	459,000	471,848	484,254	496,216	508,622	521,027	534,319	548,496	563,560
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	12,151	12,505	13,015	13,834	14,663	15,519	16,365	17,252	18,129	19,009
Total operating funding	2,699,701	2,999,678	3,373,536	3,537,224	3,800,984	3,958,237	4,017,895	4,130,570	4,196,513	4,304,921	4,491,501
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	886,578	906,827	924,964	949,969	972,652	995,058	1,018,559	1,042,674	1,068,774	1,096,655	1,126,316
Finance costs	406,399	127,795	193,967	189,319	190,350	191,518	187,009	188,421	189,836	185,296	187,334
Internal charges and overheads applied	551,988	771,699	807,886	842,888	859,792	885,136	920,979	929,031	951,167	983,226	994,191
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,844,965	1,806,321	1,926,817	1,982,175	2,022,794	2,071,711	2,126,548	2,160,126	2,209,777	2,265,176	2,307,841
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	854,736	1,193,357	1,446,719	1,555,049	1,778,190	1,886,525	1,891,347	1,970,444	1,986,736	2,039,744	2,183,660
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	66,026	95,600	96,900	98,200	225,722	232,041	238,141	244,024	250,125	256,225	262,762
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,152,424	8,660,480	(782,760)	(782,887)	(63,852)	(804,248)	(822,114)	(55,925)	(862,787)	(851,246)	(30,935)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	256,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	2,218,450	9,012,330	(685,860)	(684,687)	161,870	(572,207)	(583,973)	188,099	(612,662)	(595,021)	231,827
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	746,257	-	-	806,691	-	-	876,631
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	1,849,625	1,770,000	6,120	6,308	17,262	24,341	6,815	6,998	7,186	19,713	7,604
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	375,232	1,359,652	1,773,069	2,017,638	966,278	127,235	302,702	156,312	343,591	113,349	78,578
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	848,329	7,076,035	(1,018,331)	(1,153,585)	210,263	1,162,743	997,857	1,188,542	1,023,297	1,311,662	1,452,673
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	3,073,186	10,205,688	760,859	870,362	1,940,060	1,314,318	1,307,374	2,158,543	1,374,074	1,444,724	2,415,487
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(854,736)	(1,193,357)	(1,446,719)	(1,555,049)	(1,778,190)	(1,886,525)	(1,891,347)	(1,970,444)	(1,986,736)	(2,039,744)	(2,183,660)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Stormwater Drainage Group

This group activity includes Stormwater Drainage. The services include managing the urban stormwater system (including street kerb collection and piped or open drains) and identifying flood prone areas, reviewing known trouble areas, and developing cost-effective solutions.

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.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Climate change

Modelling of climate change predicts that we will experience an increase in weather extremes. Increases in the frequency of high intensity rainfall events may result in significant inundation from flooding.

Wherever there is reticulated stormwater infrastructure replacement the opportunity is taken to increase the carrying capacity of the pipework to account for potential climate changes. New planned works are also designed with greater expectation of additional capacity requirements.

Population trends

A 2021 base population figure of 9,987 has been used. There will a total population increase of 13.7 percent over the ten years to 2031. More detail can be found in the 'Significant Forecasting Assumptions.

Industrial growth

Significant heavy industrial growth is not anticipated to occur within Carterton township as provision for such growth and land use is provided in the Waingawa Industrial Zone. Future growth in light industrial activities will be provided for as part of the Eastern Growth Area.

Legislative change

Legislative change can significantly affect the Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service with change likely to requirement improvements to infrastructure. The outcome of Greater Wellington Regional Council's Natural Resources Plan and Waitūātea processes may result in regulations and environmental standards that may require higher quality discharge.

Water race network

The Carrington and Taratahi water race systems play an important role in the rural areas near Carterton township in carrying excess water during a high rainfall event.

Contribution to community outcomes

The Stormwater Group activity contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- Safe and resilient water supply, wastewater, and stormwater systems
- Healthy and sustained waterways

What we will deliver over the next ten years

The urban reticulated stormwater network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Stormwater*, 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.
- impacts of climate change over time.
- community affordability.

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

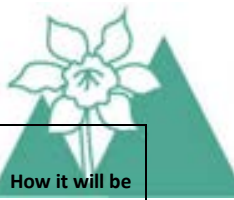
The first stage monitoring consent (5-year term) is being developed under the regional council's Proposed Natural Resources Plan. Funding has been set aside to improve the treatment of stormwater before discharge in anticipation following the monitoring consent.

It is also planned to replace the drain on the town's east boundary over a period of ten years starting in 2022/23.

Key Projects

Council's most significant project is the eastern growth development and the inclusion of reticulated stormwater in planning for this. \$2.7m has been set aside in three tranches of expenditure in the years 2024/25, 2027/28 and 2030/31.





How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
System and adequacy	Number of flooding events ¹⁵	None	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, per 1000 properties connected.	None	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts (compliance with resource consent conditions)	Number of abatement notices	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of convictions	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to stormwater system issues	The median response time ¹⁶ to attend a flooding event	None	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	Operational records

¹⁵ an overflow of stormwater from the Council's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor

¹⁶ measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints ¹⁷ received per 1000 properties connected	2	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's stormwater systems	60%	≥ 60% rate 7–10	≥ 60% rate 7–10	≥ 60% rate 7–10	≥ 60% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents

Assets

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

Existing assets

- 19 km of piped stormwater reticulation in the urban area ranging in diameter from 100 mm up to 1200 mm.
- 487 catch pits or 'sumps' and 217 manholes.
- 10 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.

¹⁷ total number of complaints received about faults or blockages, expressed per 1000 customers charged in their rates for council stormwater services.



Asset valuations

Valuation of the infrastructural assets for stormwater was undertaken by WSP Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2019. 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	8,410,511	5,641,109	86,985
Open drains	447,433	324,798	2,237
Manholes	1,039,942	794,871	10,399
Sumps	564,612	394,542	5,646
Soak pit chambers	314,519	284,488	3,145
Total	10,777,017	7,439,808	108,413

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.

Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on the following page.

Capital has been set aside for the requirements for stormwater treatment under the Greater Regional Council's Natural Resources Plan. In addition, there are the planned costs associated with the 3-stage development of the eastern growth plan. The eastern growth infrastructure outlay costs will be offset by financial contributions from the developers.

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 (90%) 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 that there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- 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.



Significant negative effects and risks

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

- Council can incur additional costs from pollutants added to the stormwater system.
- 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. Ongoing capacity risks will be addressed through a review of the stormwater system. The system will continue to be maintained, including ensuring blockages are cleared, on a regular basis.
- 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. These risks will be addressed by the resource consent.



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—STORMWATER FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Reticulation network	300,000	-	102,000	105,141	-	110,639	-	116,628	-	123,205	-
Urban Growth Strategy		-	-	-	830,330	-	-	897,572	-	-	975,392
Treatment		-	102,000	315,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Consent	63,750	-	-	-	-	-	283,961	-	-	-	-

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - STORMWATER FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	25,945	29,381	31,164	32,235	34,607	38,314	39,862	43,098	45,505	46,556	49,062
Targeted rates	233,504	264,425	280,478	290,117	311,465	344,823	358,759	387,885	409,545	419,000	441,554
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	2,799	2,911	3,073	3,392	3,719	4,057	4,389	4,736	5,072	5,402
Total operating funding	259,449	296,605	314,553	325,425	349,464	386,856	402,678	435,372	459,786	470,628	496,018
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	75,237	79,590	81,182	83,347	85,261	87,172	89,185	91,272	93,540	95,964	98,545
Finance costs	18,472	-	-	-	6,227	12,455	12,455	19,187	25,919	25,919	33,234
Internal charges and overheads applied	66,379	93,803	98,191	102,461	104,520	107,609	111,982	112,948	115,642	119,557	120,875
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	160,088	173,393	179,373	185,808	196,009	207,236	213,622	223,406	235,100	241,439	252,654
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	99,361	123,212	135,180	139,616	153,455	179,620	189,056	211,966	224,686	229,188	243,364
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	13,205	19,100	19,400	19,700	45,097	46,360	47,578	48,754	49,973	51,191	52,497
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(42,799)	-	-	-	788,813	(41,516)	(41,516)	811,177	(86,395)	(86,395)	840,227
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(29,594)	19,100	19,400	19,700	833,910	4,843	6,062	859,931	(36,422)	(35,204)	892,724
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	102,000	315,424	830,330	-	-	897,572	-	-	975,392
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	186,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	133,375	363,750	102,000	105,141	-	110,639	283,961	116,628	-	123,205	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(250,033)	(221,438)	(49,420)	(261,250)	157,036	73,824	(88,843)	57,697	188,263	70,779	160,697
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	69,767	142,312	154,580	159,316	987,365	184,464	195,117	1,071,897	188,263	193,984	1,136,089
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(99,361)	(123,212)	(135,180)	(139,616)	(153,455)	(179,620)	(189,056)	(211,966)	(224,686)	(229,188)	(243,364)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Waste Management Group

This group of activities includes Refuse Collection and Recycling, and the Transfer Station. Services include:

Refuse and Recycling Collection

- 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.

Transfer Station

- management of the Dalefield Road Transfer Station facilities.

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.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 deals with waste. Its purpose is to encourage a reduction in the amount of waste we generate and dispose of, in New Zealand and lessen the environmental harm of waste. Under the Act, councils are required to have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. It must contain a summary of the council's objectives, policies, methods, and funding to 'achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district'.

The city and district councils of the Wellington region jointly prepared and adopted the *Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2017–2023*. In doing so, the councils recognised that they do not control much of the waste stream in the region, since large volumes of waste are produced and managed by the private sector.

The primary goal of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan is to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfill by one-third by 2026, by undertaking joint regional actions and aligned individual council actions. These include communications and education to inspire households and communities, developing a resource recovery network, consistent by-laws, and research on various waste management issues.

The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan considers waste and diverted materials in keeping with the order of priority stated in the Act—namely reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, and disposal.

Under the Act, a waste levy is charged on all waste disposed of in a landfill. This levy will be used by government to improve waste minimisation. Half the levy money goes to territorial authorities, on a population basis, so that they can improve waste minimisation in their areas. The other half is put into a contestable fund for waste minimisation projects.

The Council on-charges the waste levy payable through the entry fees at the transfer station. It is also included in the costs covered by the urban refuse collection rate.

Carterton, Masterton, and South Wairarapa district councils share Wairarapa-wide waste management services and waste minimisation actions, including kerbside collection of waste and recycling and waste minimisation education programmes. This is co-ordinated through the shared role of Zero Waste Co-ordinator.

Waste from kerbside collection has increased slightly, while the volume of recycling is increasing by a greater amount. The facilities available will cater for medium needs and growth provided that minimisation initiatives are maintained and continue to be encouraged.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

There is a legislative requirement under 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. We plan to increase the opening hours of the transfer station starting in year one.

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.

Key projects

To cater for increased demand and community requests Council has decided to extend the opening hours at the Transfer Station on Saturdays. Council has included an additional \$10,000 per annum from 2021/22 onwards to cover costs.

Contribution to community outcomes

The Waste Management Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change
- A caring community that is safe, healthy, and connected

How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2021	2022	2023	2024 to 2031	
Refuse and recycling services of a satisfactory standard	Residents' satisfaction with waste disposal services	69%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Adverse effects of waste on the environment are minimised	Compliance with resource consent conditions including compliance monitoring	1 non-compliance	100%	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.



Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table on the following page.

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

Recycling and refuse collection

The Council has deemed that the provision of recycling and refuse collection provides a public benefit and up to 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 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 (up to 90%). In addition, there are fees and charges from the sale of refuse bags and recycling bins (27-37%).

Transfer Station

The Council has deemed that the provision of the transfer station provides 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 comes 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 will continue to be freighted to the Bonny Glen landfill site in Marton.

Significant negative effects and risks

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

- Council can incur additional costs from vandalism and damage to recycling bins and dumped contaminants.
- 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.
- The Council has procedures in place to mitigate these risks, including responding to complaints about fly-tipping.



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Transfer station refurbish and improvement	21,000	-	76,500	431,080	53,945	-	-	-	71,861	-	-

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WASTE MANAGEMENT FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	509,233	315,000	321,300	330,294	338,978	347,351	356,035	364,719	374,023	383,947	394,492
Targeted rates	299,025	470,033	468,196	487,855	530,273	554,248	572,306	585,190	575,373	590,882	609,061
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	154,500	296,000	350,880	456,120	514,385	527,092	540,269	553,446	567,565	582,625	598,626
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	78,000	78,000	79,560	81,787	83,937	86,011	88,161	90,311	92,615	95,073	97,684
Total operating funding	1,040,758	1,159,033	1,219,936	1,356,056	1,467,573	1,514,702	1,556,771	1,593,666	1,609,576	1,652,527	1,699,862
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	911,634	920,808	956,564	1,019,644	1,066,952	1,092,586	1,119,287	1,146,262	1,175,281	1,206,253	1,239,177
Finance costs	2,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	148,291	130,402	136,128	142,534	145,621	150,161	156,745	157,743	161,593	167,605	169,055
Other operating funding applications	36,100	59,600	89,352	150,572	184,662	189,224	193,954	198,685	203,753	209,160	214,904
Total applications of operating funding	1,098,239	1,110,810	1,182,044	1,312,750	1,397,235	1,431,970	1,469,986	1,502,690	1,540,627	1,583,017	1,623,137
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(57,481)	48,223	37,891	43,306	70,338	82,732	86,785	90,977	68,949	69,509	76,726
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	21,320	21,000	76,500	431,080	53,945	-	-	-	71,861	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(78,801)	27,223	(38,609)	(387,774)	16,393	82,732	86,785	90,977	(2,912)	69,509	76,726
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	(57,481)	48,223	37,891	43,306	70,338	82,732	86,785	90,977	68,949	69,509	76,726
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	57,481	(48,223)	(37,891)	(43,306)	(70,338)	(82,732)	(86,785)	(90,977)	(68,949)	(69,509)	(76,726)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Water Supply Group

This group of activities includes Drinking Water and Water Races activities.

Drinking Water

The following services are included:

- management of the district's urban water reticulation and treatment facilities.
- promotion and education of water conservation methods.
- delivery of potable water to the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

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.

A public water supply system provides water suitable for drinking for the general well-being and health of its community. A safe 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.

Water Races

The following services are included:

- management of the Carrington and Taratahi Water Races for stock use, non-potable domestic and industrial use, and stormwater control.

The water races provide vital stock drinking water to rural properties to support farming operations.

Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Consent renewal

The Council's resource consent to take water from the Kaipaitangata Stream for the urban water supply expired in 2013. An application was lodged to renew the consent. Progress has been delayed while Greater Wellington finalises its Natural Resources Plan and detailed data is collected on the ecological impacts of the abstraction. In addition to the work underway, it is possible that the Council may need to complete further work to comply with any new resource consent conditions. It is expected the minimum limit to which water can be taken from the Kaipaitangata stream will rise effectively placing a greater reliance on the towns bore field in Lincoln Road.

Water conservation strategy

A water conservation strategy is being finalised, which covers a variety of initiatives ranging from incentives, education, regulation, and operational means to reduce potable water consumption and water loss. This strategy is a response to the likely impacts of climate change and to the sustainable development and management requirements underpinning New Zealand's freshwater legislation and policy. It is predicted that New Zealand will become wetter in the west and drier in the east, with Wairarapa experiencing heat and drought conditions more often, and significantly less flow in rivers.

Proactive actions will be addressed through the conservation strategy.

These actions will not only reduce water use, but also lead to a reduction in sewage flows (and the demand for sewage treatment), deferral of capital expenditure for renewals and improvements to the water supply network, and delaying the need for the Council to explore new water sources.



Population trends

A 2021 base population figure of 9,987 has been used. A population increase of 13.7 percent is forecast over the ten years to 2031. More detail can be found in the 'Significant Forecasting Assumptions'.

Legislative change

Legislative change can significantly affect the Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service with change likely to require improvements to infrastructure. Major changes to legislation are expected in the upcoming years with the Department of Internal Affairs Three Waters Review and Greater Wellington Regional Council's Proposed Natural Resources Plan.

Taumata Arowai – Water Services Regulator Act (Three Waters Reform)

The Taumata Arowai – Water Services Regulator Act passed in July 2020, establishes Taumata Arowai as a Crown Agent and provides for its objectives, functions, operating principles, and governance arrangements, including the appointment of an independent Board and a Māori Advisory Group. A complementary Bill, The Water Services Bill, is anticipated to be introduced in the second half of 2021. At that time, Taumata Arowai will become Aotearoa's dedicated regulator of the three waters: Drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater. When Taumata Arowai is fully functioning, its role will be to oversee and administer an expanded and strengthened drinking-water regulatory system, to ensure all New Zealand communities have access to safe drinking water. In addition, to oversee, from a national perspective, the environmental performance of wastewater and storm water networks. (Regional councils will remain the primary regulators of wastewater and stormwater).

Industrial growth

Significant industrial growth is not anticipated to occur within Carterton township as provision for such growth and land use is provided in the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

In addition, dual water supply systems such as reticulated water being used only for potable purposes and stored rainwater runoff for non-potable uses are currently being considered by the Council to establish (in terms of life-cycle cost) the most sustainable solution for the Carterton community.

Waingawa

The rate at which the land at Waingawa will be developed is difficult to forecast. In respect to potable water and sewerage services the Council has an agreement with Masterton District Council to provide services to Waingawa. However, the capacity of the pipeline from Masterton is only sufficient for a mix of light and medium industries. Industries that require significant volumes of water will need separate arrangements.

Water races

The water races, overseen by the Water Race Committee, will continue to provide water to numerous rural properties to support their farming operations. Greater Wellington Regional Council's Proposed Natural Resources Plan will affect the operational cleaning of the water races expected to be in place during the life of the current Long-Term Plan

Contribution to community outcomes

The Water Supply Group of activities contributes towards the following community outcomes:

- Safe and resilient water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems.
- Quality fit for purpose infrastructure and services that are cost effective and meet future needs.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

The Council's role is to ensure that the community has an adequate potable 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—Water 2017*, 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 water supply area and properties along SH2 North to Chester Road and part way up Chester Road.

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 use 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.

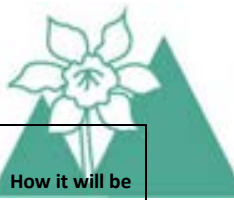
The Inquiry set up in response to the Havelock North water supply contamination released a report in 2017, signalling possible future changes to the treatment and supply of drinking water in New Zealand. We will be actively following the Government's response to the Inquiry's recommendations, including working with other Councils in the Wellington Region to engage directly on the options the Government may consider for future water entities. The Minister has indicated the Government is considering, amongst other matters, the establishment of large-scale water entities to replace Council delivery of water services. In the meantime, we will continue to be vigilant in how we manage our town water supply.

Wairarapa is vulnerable to a range of natural hazards. Therefore, we need to make sure our water supply infrastructure can withstand a major emergency.

There is a single mains pipe transporting water to Carterton from the Kaipaitangata treatment plant, which could be compromised during a disaster event. Council will be installing flexible valving at key points along the pipe. These joints have been developed post the Christchurch earthquakes and designed to limit water loss in the event of an emergency.

Key Projects

- Investigating an additional source for the urban water supply. Funding of \$581,000 has been included in 2024/2025 and 2025/2026.
- Design and construction of a yet to be identified additional source. Funding of \$8.75 million has been included in 2027/2028.
- Increasing the potable storage capacity for a 48 hours storage reserve. Funding of \$525,000 has been included in 2021/2022. This funding is in addition to the Department of Internal affairs COVID grant funding that has provided \$1m for the provision of potable water storage.
- Council's most significant project is the eastern growth development and the inclusion of reticulated water supply in planning for this. \$2.31 million has been set aside in three tranches of expenditure in the years 2024/25, 2027/28 and 2030/31.



How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Safety of drinking water	Compliance with part 4 of DW Standards ¹⁸ (bacteriological requirements)	Not met (see Annual Report 2019/2020)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
	Compliance with part 5 of DW Standards (protozoal requirements)	Not met (see Annual Report 2019/2020)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
Maintenance of the drinking water reticulation network	Real water loss from networked reticulation system	30%	≤45% ¹⁹	≤45%	≤45%	≤45%	Treatment system and water meter data ²⁰
	Median time to attend ²¹	0.25 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	Operational records

¹⁸ New Zealand Drinking Water Standards

¹⁹ the target for this measure has been eased; after two years of measurement Council is satisfied that 45% is an appropriate benchmark

²⁰ total water outlet from Kaipaitangata and Supplementary reservoirs less sum of water meter usage

²¹ from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Fault response times	urgent ²² call-outs						
	Median time to resolve ²³ urgent call-outs	1.6 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records
	Median time to attend non-urgent call-outs	1.6 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve non-urgent call-outs	5 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Number of complaints ²⁴ received per 1000 connections	1	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15	Operational records
Customer satisfaction – water races	Water is continuously supplied through the water races	New measure	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	Service requests

²² an urgent call-out is one that leads to a complete loss of supply of drinking water

²³ from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption

²⁴ 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



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2020 Actual	2022	2023	2024	2025 to 2031	
Demand management	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	357 litres	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	Operational records
Urban water system of a satisfactory standard	Residents' satisfaction with their household water supply	74%	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Adverse effects on the environment are minimised	Compliance with water resource consent conditions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

Assets

Further information can be found in the *Asset Management Plan—Water 2017*.

Existing assets

- Kaipaitangata raw water impoundment dam approximately 4,546 m³
- Kaipaitangata reservoirs totalling 1500 m³
- Kaipaitangata 8.0 km trunk main
- Frederick Street Supplementary Supply -4 bores at approximately 40 litres per second
- Frederick Street Reservoirs 750 m³
- 66.7 km of reticulated water mains
- 2900 water connections
- 330 fire hydrants

Asset valuations

Valuation of the urban water infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2019. 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	14,937,097	6,186,396	200,513
Reticulation fittings	4,585,174	1,733,821	179,960
Kaipaitangata headworks	650,814	150,013	8,014
Treatment plant	3,126,680	1,413,635	87,022
Supplementary supply	1,138,529	382,013	37,998
Total	24,438,474	9,865,879	513,506

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.

Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table at the end of this section. These include treatment plant upgrade as well as the costs associated



with the 3-stage development of the eastern growth plan. The eastern growth infrastructure outlay costs will be offset by financial contributions from the developers.

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.

Department of Internal Affairs COVID grant funding

In October 2020 DIA released grant funding of \$1.84m to Carterton District Council to enable 'shovel ready' projects that were already in Council's annual or long-term plans to be brought forward.

The water project chosen was the addition of two, 2,000,000L water tanks to our water storage network to assist in alleviating the high draw down periods experienced during the peak times of the day year-round. The DIA allocation of funding for this project is \$1.0m.

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 Supply Group of activities provides a degree of public benefit to the whole district, 10 percent (of the balance required) 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 (up to 90%) and user charges (1-10%).

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 a number of cubic metres per year. Water usage above the allowance is charged 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.

Water Races

Water Races are funded by up to 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 (up to 90%) and user charges (1-10%).

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Water supply assets will remain in Council ownership 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.
- 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.
- No significant changes are made to the national water supply standards.

Significant negative effects and risks

- 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, including the risk of contamination. In response to the recent water supply contamination experience in Havelock North, we reviewed our own supply to identify any risks. We have made some small changes, but we are very satisfied that our



treatment and reticulation systems mean we are delivering safe drinking water. We currently filter, chlorinate, and UV treat the water.

- Excessive water extraction from the Kaipaitangata Stream and its associated aquifers could have adverse impacts on the environment or on community perceptions of

waterway health and associated values. Compliance with the resource consent will mitigate these risks.

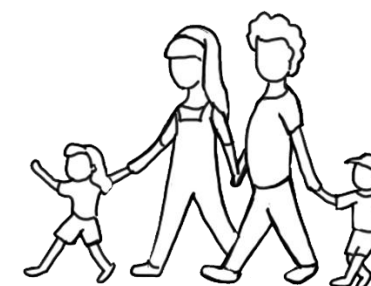


CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—WATER SUPPLY FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Reticulation network	633,000	243,000	78,540	-	19,420	44,256	-	90,969	-	86,244	22,813
Urban Growth Strategy		-	-	-	710,722	-	-	768,278	-	-	834,888
Treatment plants	297,500	290,000	1,449,706	574,196	107,890	128,341	240,799	186,273	174,863	123,205	900,697
Increase storage capacity at existing treatment plants	1,500,000	525,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigate new water supply		-	-	-	286,988	294,300	-	-	-	-	-
Establish new water supply		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,747,064	-	-	-
Resource Consents for rural water supply	71,500	-	255,000	-	-	-	-	291,569	-	-	-
Improvements to rural water supply	319,800	20,000	-	-	-	-	22,717	-	-	-	76,044

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion





CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - WATER SUPPLY FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	763,398	311,739	338,331	362,526	377,137	401,890	415,642	441,950	496,404	494,332	500,723
Targeted rates	1,979,889	3,076,647	3,321,395	3,546,892	3,685,864	3,915,843	4,047,077	4,291,327	4,789,416	4,779,302	4,845,893
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	25,200	36,000	36,720	37,748	38,740	39,697	40,690	41,682	42,745	43,880	45,085
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	5,599	5,822	6,145	6,783	7,439	8,114	8,779	9,473	10,143	10,804
Total operating funding	2,768,487	3,429,984	3,702,268	3,953,311	4,108,524	4,364,869	4,511,522	4,783,739	5,338,038	5,327,656	5,402,505
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,481,953	1,543,476	1,574,346	1,722,114	1,764,399	1,805,871	1,849,223	1,893,377	1,941,026	1,991,906	2,046,016
Finance costs	52,312	9,536	15,747	15,445	20,473	25,634	25,465	96,528	167,824	167,755	173,715
Internal charges and overheads applied	642,308	1,098,372	1,149,614	1,199,839	1,224,000	1,260,298	1,311,752	1,322,856	1,354,449	1,400,562	1,415,791
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	2,176,573	2,651,384	2,739,707	2,937,398	3,008,873	3,091,802	3,186,440	3,312,760	3,463,299	3,560,223	3,635,522
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	591,914	778,600	962,561	1,015,913	1,099,651	1,273,067	1,325,082	1,470,978	1,874,739	1,767,433	1,766,983
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	66,026	95,600	96,900	98,200	246,092	254,510	262,683	270,710	278,983	287,255	296,019
Increase/(decrease) in debt	805,448	804,930	(63,570)	(63,570)	611,615	(82,289)	(99,991)	8,939,584	(546,176)	(577,316)	215,828
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	648,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	871,474	1,549,280	33,330	34,630	857,707	172,221	162,691	9,210,294	(267,193)	(290,060)	511,847
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	266,500	2,123,000	35,700	-	1,017,130	305,364	-	9,536,335	-	36,962	857,701
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	852,800	166,000	-	-	-	17,702	-	-	31,140	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	469,573	1,610,800	1,747,546	574,196	107,890	143,831	263,515	547,818	143,723	172,487	976,740
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(125,485)	(1,571,920)	(787,355)	476,347	832,338	978,391	1,224,257	597,118	1,432,683	1,267,924	444,389
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	1,463,388	2,327,880	995,890	1,050,543	1,957,358	1,445,287	1,487,773	10,681,272	1,607,546	1,477,373	2,278,830
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(591,914)	(778,600)	(962,561)	(1,015,913)	(1,099,651)	(1,273,067)	(1,325,082)	(1,470,978)	(1,874,739)	(1,767,433)	(1,766,983)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Administration and Support Services Group

Administration and support services provide support and overheads for the groups of activities above. The expenditure related to these services is allocated by way of internal charges and overheads to the groups of activities based on a range of usage factors.

Capital expenditure 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. 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 expenditure in the next ten years in the administration and support services is shown below, and includes the replacement of the administration offices \$4.5m from 2023 to 2025, and the relocation of the operations yard to Dalefield Road, in order to complete the Town Centre Carparking project.

CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	Carry Forward 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Replacement of the main administration offices		-	1,020,000	2,418,254	1,078,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relocation of the Operations Yard to Dalefield Road		397,533	405,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Event Centre - building services	25,000	4,000	15,300	-	20,499	11,064	52,249	-	-	6,160	-
Event Centre - equipment and other facility requirements	56,000	36,452	35,700	66,239	21,578	27,660	31,804	23,326	5,988	-	31,685
ICT, including GIS imagery	200,000	227,164	118,943	167,147	245,948	233,762	203,278	200,556	116,176	187,272	122,937
Vehicles and plant, including portable equipment	170,000	237,950	289,513	133,477	142,361	140,346	142,832	258,505	15,869	50,206	109,566
Other property	40,000	-	-	-	43,156	22,128	-	-	-	-	25,348

Carry Forward reflects the potential underspend on approved projects that will be transferred to 2021/22 for completion

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



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2021 \$	LTP 30 June 2022 \$	LTP 30 June 2023 \$	LTP 30 June 2024 \$	LTP 30 June 2025 \$	LTP 30 June 2026 \$	LTP 30 June 2027 \$	LTP 30 June 2028 \$	LTP 30 June 2029 \$	LTP 30 June 2030 \$	LTP 30 June 2031 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	(8,417)	(5,230)	10,876	38,468	50,036	48,707	47,329	45,950	44,473	42,898	41,224
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	15,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	3,840,635	4,882,023	5,074,094	5,288,909	5,441,952	5,598,995	5,819,599	5,902,920	6,050,579	6,256,200	6,350,737
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	207,500	74,784	76,770	79,630	83,832	88,062	92,429	96,751	101,299	105,844	110,442
Total operating funding	4,039,718	4,966,577	5,201,740	5,407,007	5,575,820	5,735,764	5,959,357	6,045,621	6,196,351	6,404,942	6,502,403
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,292,110	4,224,946	4,309,445	4,502,737	4,506,010	4,596,804	4,784,737	4,799,593	4,915,719	5,137,614	5,172,748
Finance costs	947	2,981	16,654	45,482	71,711	79,803	79,803	79,803	79,803	79,803	79,803
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Total applications of operating funding	3,333,057	4,267,928	4,366,099	4,588,219	4,617,721	4,716,606	4,904,540	4,919,396	5,035,521	5,257,417	5,292,551
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	706,662	698,650	835,640	818,788	958,099	1,019,158	1,054,818	1,126,225	1,160,830	1,147,525	1,209,853
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(19,399)	377,656	1,334,333	2,206,191	812,894	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(19,399)	377,656	1,334,333	2,206,191	812,894	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)	(266,009)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	397,533	1,425,484	2,418,254	1,078,903	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	503,747	996,566	459,456	345,835	473,542	392,916	407,446	482,387	138,034	218,997	289,536
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	183,515	(317,793)	285,033	260,890	218,548	360,234	381,363	377,830	756,788	662,520	654,308
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	687,263	1,076,306	2,169,973	3,024,978	1,770,993	753,150	788,809	860,217	894,821	881,516	943,844
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(706,662)	(698,650)	(835,640)	(818,788)	(958,099)	(1,019,158)	(1,054,818)	(1,126,225)	(1,160,830)	(1,147,525)	(1,209,853)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-