

CARTERTON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ten Year Plan

Te Māhere Ngahurutanga

2018–2028

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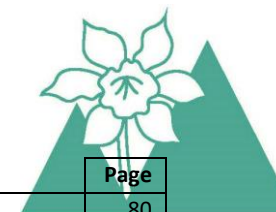
Carterton District

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

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Message from the Mayor

*Nāku te rourou
Nāhau te rourou
Ka ora ai te iwi.
Tihei mauriora !*

*With your basket of resources
Combined with ours
Together, we shall prosper.
We breathe with life!*

As a sixth generation resident of Carterton, I'm honoured to call this district home.

Here, we have much to be proud of—a well-connected and resilient community, an innovative creative sector, new business investment coming into the district, a strong rural economy and active community groups.

Carterton is steadily growing. In the last ten years, our district's population increased by 22 percent, and we are expecting it to increase a further 8 percent in the next ten years and 23 percent by 2043.

We welcome the diversity and innovation this growth will bring. But it will require forethought and planning to ensure our infrastructure and amenities are fit for purpose and can accommodate an expanding community.

For the next ten years, Carterton District Council will remain strongly focussed on delivering high quality core services to the district. As previously agreed with our community, we will upgrade our wastewater treatment and disposal system, for which we now have resource consents. We will improve the resilience of our water supply infrastructure so we are prepared for a possible major emergency event, and we will invest across all of our core infrastructure to make sure we can meet the demands of a growing population and changing economic activity, including the impacts on our roads.

Given the investment required for our infrastructure work we are not planning to do any major non-core infrastructure projects over the next ten years. Upgrading our key infrastructure will have a big impact on rates, particularly in 2018/19 as the wastewater treatment plant upgrade moves into its major construction phase. Overall, our rates revenue in 2018/19 will be \$12.8 million—an increase of \$1.5 million on 2017/18, or an increase of 9.5 percent in the average rates. After 2019/20, the annual increase in average rates falls back into the 0–3 percent range. Our urban ratepayers will be meeting the vast majority of the wastewater treatment plant cost and we are very mindful of how challenging it is for many households to pay rates.

So for our other activities we will be keeping them modestly business-as-usual. Those activities are described in the activities sections of this document. We acknowledge the various community groups with whom the council works closely to deliver many of these services, including parks and gardens, emergency response preparation, wetlands restoration, rural rubbish clean-up, holiday programmes, and more. Carterton is certainly a better place because of the partnerships between our wonderful community groups and volunteers and the Council.

There is one initiative that doesn't involve our core infrastructure that will expand. The community has a desire to reduce household waste, and with that a need for better recycling services. After consulting the community on the Ten Year Plan Consultation Document, Council is expanding our recycling services to include an electronic waste drop-off facility, and more capacity for general household recycling in the urban area.

We are delighted with Carterton District's economic performance in the last year—especially with a GDP increase of 3.8 percent in 2017, which is above the national average. We hope to build on this, with support from the Government's \$1 billion-a-year Provincial Growth Fund, to which we expect to be making a bid. We will be working alongside the two other Wairarapa councils, Greater Wellington Regional Council, and others to prepare bids that, if supported by the Government, will boost employment opportunities.

Finally, and very importantly, we acknowledge Hurunui o Rangi Marae and its importance and status in the Carterton District. Earlier in 2018 I was proud to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Council and Hurunui o Rangi as a serious commitment to our close working relationship.

We are committed to working with the community to create a healthy, safe, and vibrant place to live.

Mayor John Booth



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 taking a ‘sustainable development’ approach means and describes what is important to the community by way of ‘community outcomes’. 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 2018–2048

The financial strategy explains how the Carterton District 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 ten years 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 2018/19 fees and charges.

Appendix C includes the full Infrastructure Strategy for 2018–2048.

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. It is another step in the ongoing process to understand community needs and how to best respond to them. It also provides a link to other Council planning documents, plus regional and national documents that are relevant to the Council.

Development of the Ten Year Plan requires the Council to look at the 'big picture' rather than focusing on planning on a year-to-year basis. The Ten Year Plan sets out the short, medium, and long-term priorities of the Council and shows how the Council will contribute to the four well-beings and achieve progress towards the community outcomes.

This document is also the annual plan for the 2018/19 financial year. This Plan replaces the 2015–2025 Long Term Plan, which was produced in 2015.

All future significant changes to Council policies or Council's direction, as identified in the Ten Year Plan, will be treated as an amendment to the Ten Year Plan and will consequently undergo formal public consultation.

Consultation

Consultation started late in 2017 with councillors engaging with the community on what should be in the ten year plan and the consultation document. A consultation document with supporting information was released in April. Formal submissions were invited and comments were also posted on Facebook and through other social media.

The Consultation Document included one issue that Council on which feedback specifically sought—the extension of the waste recycling services provided to urban residents. Three options were consulted:

- a. enhancing kerbside recycling by providing 240-litre wheelie bins for co-mingled recycling, using the existing crates for glass collection on alternate weeks
- b. setting up a system of kerbside food waste collections

- c. establishing an electronic waste (e-waste) service at the transfer station, or an advertised collection service scheduled throughout the year.

The Council's preferred position was to support options a and c and not b. The other two Wairarapa councils also consulted their communities on the same options through their own Ten Year Plan processes.

Over 100 submissions were received in total. Feedback on the waste recycling options was received through the Council's on-line submission form, hosted through Survey Monkey, or by hard copy submission forms. Of the three options, e-waste received the most support. The co-mingled 240-litre wheelie bins received a high level of support. There was a very low level of support for the food waste collection service.

After hearing these and further submissions, Council confirmed the expansion of recycling services to include wheelie bins to provide more capacity for general household recycling in the urban area and an electronic waste drop-off facility as proposed. It agreed funding for the Five Towns Trail Trust, and reviewed again the Plan in detail to identify any expenditure areas that could be trimmed to pull back the rates increase.

Council agreed to defer the animal pound one year to 2019/20, to defer the start of the Carrington Park frontage work one year to 2019/20, to make the Charles Rooking Carter Awards biennial after 2018, to not upgrade stormwater facilities planned for 2018/19, and to defer a number of vehicle replacements proposed for 2018/19.

These changes have all 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 2018–2028 period.

How the community outcomes were identified

As part of the development of the Consultation Document for the 2018–2028 Ten Year Plan, the Council reviewed its existing vision and community outcomes to confirm whether they were still relevant to the community.

They refined the vision and amended the outcomes, using the categories developed for the City Resilience Framework¹. (Resilience is the capacity of a city, town, or district to function so that people living and working there survive and thrive no matter what stresses or shocks they encounter.) The impacts of climate change is one of the issues underlying our future infrastructure planning to meet the outcomes.

Councillors also spoke with and listened to the community about their views on Carterton’s future and what they would like to see the Council working towards.

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 economic development, social well-being, and environment. The Council will continue to work with these organisations to achieve positive outcomes for the community.

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.

How we will report on progress

The annual report will report on activities that have contributed to the achievement of community outcomes.

¹ The Rockefeller Foundation and Arup International Development, 2015. *City Resilience Framework*



Vision

A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living

Community outcomes

- A **strong community**, where people:
 - live in well-connected neighbourhoods
 - are empowered to participate in Council and community-based decision-making
 - are resilient to change and disruptive events
 - have access to quality homes, jobs and recreation opportunities
 - feel safe
 - are active and healthy.
- A **prosperous economy** based on:
 - an innovative and ambitious primary sector
 - a growing number of jobs and low unemployment
 - a workforce that is talented, available and skilled to match the jobs
 - a strong creative sector
 - successful and sustainable businesses that support one another
 - reliable commuting connections with Wellington and freight connections to ports and airports
 - quality visitor attractions and events
 - connections to wider region.
- A **healthy natural and built environment**, where
 - the health of our waterways is continuously improved
 - residential streets are attractive and safe
 - public spaces are inviting and well utilised
 - the central business area is attractive and where vibrant businesses can thrive.
- **Quality, fit-for-purpose infrastructure**, that is:
 - reliable and resilient, including to the impacts of climate change
 - safe
 - environmentally sustainable
 - cost-effective
 - well planned to meet future needs.

- A **strong and effective Council**, which
 - provides leadership within the community
 - strongly advocates for the interests of the district and wider region
 - is trusted by the community
 - is open, accessible and genuinely engages
 - shares its decision-making through community empowerment
 - supports community-led activities and development
 - builds and maintains strong relationships and partnerships, including with mana whenua.





How Council activities relate to the community outcomes

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

Community outcome	A strong community	A prosperous economy	A healthy natural and built environment	Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure	A strong and effective Council
Council group of activities					
Governance	✓				✓
Community services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Regulatory and planning		✓	✓		✓
Roads and footpaths		✓	✓	✓	
Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage			✓	✓	
Stormwater drainage			✓	✓	
Waste management			✓	✓	
Water supply and water races		✓	✓	✓	



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 2019/20 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.

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 chosen to prepare a combined District Plan so that consistent policies and methods will be used to address significant resource management and cross-boundary issues.

Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy

The Arts, Culture, and Heritage Strategy provides a framework for local authorities, organisations, groups, and artists in Wairarapa to recognise and grasp opportunities as they arise. It sets out the vision, strategies, and actions that enable arts, culture and heritage activities to contribute to:

- economic development, which in turn supports the financial viability of artists, productions, and heritage activities
- active participation, as individuals or in groups, as participants or as patrons
- fostering quality, growing skills, and encouraging co-operative efforts.

Asset management plans

Asset management plans set out how the Council will manage its assets in the longer term. They are 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 2018–2048

Over half of the Council's operating expenditure and most of its capital expenditure is on its network infrastructure—roads 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 infrastructure spending right 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.

We are drafting an Urban Growth Strategy to help us identify the key issues arising from population growth. Our water supply, sewerage, and stormwater infrastructure is all located in the Carterton urban 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. For example, it is likely that future expansion of the urban area will be to the north-east, and it will require new sewer mains on the eastern side of town.

We have data about the location, age, type, and size etc of the asset components, their replacement cost, and which are the most critical. But much of it is underground, particularly



the water pipes and sewer mains, and information about the condition of some is limited. 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 summer water take allowed from this 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 supplementary bores in Lincoln Road, and these should be adequate for the next ten years. A water conservation strategy is being developed that will include incentives, education, regulation, 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 at the existing Kaipaitangata treatment plant and at the supplementary plant to provide four days of treated water reserves, and by duplicating critical, riskier sections of the sole mains pipe that goes from the Kaipaitangata treatment plant to the township.

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 soakpits. The reticulated network of pipes and open drains discharging to waterways are likely to require a new discharge consent, with higher environmental standards possible under the regional council's Proposed Natural Resources Plan. These standards are yet to be finalised but, in

anticipation, modest funding has been set aside to improve the treatment of stormwater before discharge.

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

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

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 LTCCP and is available from the Council office or on its website.²

The assessment informed the development and ongoing review of the related asset management plans, and is consequently reflected in the Ten Year Plan. The only significant variation from the 2005 assessment reflected in this Ten Year Plan is that major additions at the two water treatment plants in 2009 and 2010 have contributed to the urban water supply meeting the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards.

Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

In 2017 our Mayor, along with most other Chairs and Mayors, re-signed a declaration on the urgent need for responsive leadership and a holistic approach to climate change. Climate change presents significant opportunities, challenges, and risks to our communities. Local and regional government undertakes a wide range of activities that will be impacted by climate change and provides infrastructure and services useful in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing resilience. The signatories to the declaration:

- acknowledged the importance and urgent need to address climate change
- supported the need for an ambitious transition plan toward a low carbon and resilient New Zealand
- encouraged central government to be more ambitious on climate change mitigation
- outlined key commitments our councils will take in responding to the opportunities and risks posed by climate change.

These commitments included:

- developing and implementing ambitious action plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support resilience in the council and community by:
 - promoting walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options
 - working to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district
 - supporting the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles

² www.cdc.govt.nz

- working with our communities to understand, prepare for, and respond to the physical impacts of climate change
- working with central government to deliver on national emission reduction targets and support resilience in our communities.

Our infrastructure strategy and asset management plans provide for the likely impacts of climate change, to ensure our infrastructure services are fit-for-purpose. We are working alongside the other councils in the Wellington Region to progress regional climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

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 plans

Reserve management plans provide a framework for the day-to-day management of reserves within the district and put in place a process to develop reserve assets where appropriate. We are currently reviewing these plans.

Tourism Strategy

The Wairarapa Tourism Strategy supports the New Zealand Tourism Strategy 2015 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.

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 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.

Following consultation, through the Ten Year Plan Consultation Document, on options to increase recycling services, we will be introducing expanded kerbside recycling services to our urban residents and an e-waste service at the transfer station.

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
- The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy
- New Zealand Urban Design Protocol

- 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 six-monthly basis throughout the organisation, allowing for mitigation processes and identification of any potential new risks.

Relationships with Māori

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.

The Council also recognises that through legislation, the Council is devolved powers from the Crown for the whole community. Relevant legislation includes 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 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, and Council's advisory groups and workshops with full speaking rights but not voting rights. Furthermore, the Council has undertaken to review the level of this representation in future, as it embarks on a journey to deepen its relationships with mana whenua.

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 Deed of Settlement between Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua and the Crown was signed earlier this year.

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.





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
- roads and footpaths
- sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage
- stormwater drainage
- waste management
- water supply and water races.

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.

This section also advises what community outcomes are 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.

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.

The comparative budgets for 2017/18 are those stated in the Annual Plan 2017/18.



Governance

This group of activities...

includes the following services and programmes:

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A strong community

A strong and effective Council

- 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.

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

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

Role and purpose of local government

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

Under section 10:

The purpose of local government is—

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

and

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

- (a) efficient; and*
- (b) effective; and*
- (c) appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.*

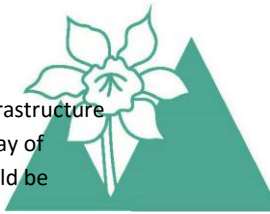
Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

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

The Local Government Act provides processes for applying for and determining the reorganisation of councils, including amalgamations. In late 2017, the Local Government Commission proposed the amalgamation of the three district councils in Wairarapa into one district council. A poll was demanded and the proposal was rejected. In Carterton District, 76 percent of voters supported the status quo.

Carterton District Council continues to look for opportunities for sharing services with Masterton and South Wairarapa district councils. We already have one combined district plan, and a common waste management contract. In roading, we now have one contractor across the three councils, and Carterton contracts Masterton to manage our roading programme. Building consent processes are looking to work together more closely. Many of our computer systems are common. 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, and Council's advisory groups and workshops with full speaking rights but not voting rights.

The Marae and the Council have begun working together on a range of initiatives. Councillors and the management team have made a commitment to improve their understanding and use of te reo and tikanga in all Council activities.

Rangitāne o Wairarapa and the Crown have recently concluded a Treaty settlement. A settlement with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is expected to conclude this year. Both settlements are likely to include new mana whenua entities and new governance arrangements with local government in Wairarapa.

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. A technical document has been prepared that considers demographic trends, economic indicators, and development in and around the existing Carterton urban boundary, including any new 'greenfield' areas required to meet projected demand.

Currently, Carterton has existing capacity to accommodate urban growth. However, much of the current capacity in Carterton is located south of Brooklyn Road, and historical development trends and anecdotal evidence from development professionals indicate that there is greater demand for housing in the northern parts of Carterton, closer to the town centre.

By 2043 there is likely to be little or no available capacity to accommodate growth beyond this point as vacant residential zoned land will be used up. 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. Overtime, Carterton has grown along State Highway 2 giving it an

elongated shape. This type of shape creates inefficiencies and limitations for infrastructure and service provision, accessibility, and provision of community services. As a way of consolidating urban growth, the Council has identified residential areas that could be appropriate for accommodating growth into the future.

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.

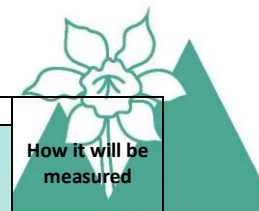
When making decisions, the Council must:

- 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.



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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Open and transparent conduct of Council business	Agenda is available on website 3 working days before each scheduled Council or Committee meeting	new measure	90%	90%	90%	90%	Website log
Representation of residents by elected members	Residents' satisfaction ³ with the Council's overall governance and reputation	new ⁴ measure	≥ 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	100%	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	Annual report
	Net cash flow from operations: actual-planned variance from budgeted	3%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	Annual report

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Māori engagement	Council engagement plans include specific actions for engagement with Māori	new measure	100%	100%	100%	100%	Assessment of engagement plans
Risk management	Appropriate risk management systems are in place	new measure	"Yes"	"Yes"	"Yes"	"Yes"	Assessment by independent chair of Audit and Risk Committee

Assets

Existing assets

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

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. No renewals are planned over the life of the plan.

Capital works are those that create new assets, or works that upgrade or improve an existing capacity. They may result from growth, social, or environmental needs. No capital works are planned over the life of the plan.

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

⁴ First survey in December 2017 had 69% satisfaction



How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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

Annual costs

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

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

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

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.

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 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	713,031	780,609	872,132	774,451	784,560	902,470	814,365	826,327	971,275	864,540	892,873
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	2,000	2,042	2,084	2,130	2,176	2,226	2,278	2,332	2,388	2,450	2,512
Total operating funding	715,031	782,651	874,216	776,581	786,736	904,696	816,643	828,659	973,663	866,990	895,385
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	535,463	599,404	703,917	606,230	625,713	744,468	653,977	661,821	803,480	693,419	717,613
Finance costs	5,775	1,573	1,210	1,386	1,511	1,063	1,599	2,119	2,041	2,600	3,116
Internal charges and overheads applied	165,779	236,911	222,684	226,568	230,668	234,984	239,299	244,046	248,794	253,757	258,935
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	707,017	837,888	927,812	834,184	857,892	980,515	894,875	907,986	1,054,315	949,775	979,664
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	8,014	(55,237)	(53,596)	(57,603)	(71,157)	(75,818)	(78,232)	(79,327)	(80,652)	(82,786)	(84,279)
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(14,358)	(23,833)	(26,087)	(2,436)	(10,310)	(699)	21,747	(1,484)	(1,561)	22,593	(2,494)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(14,358)	(23,833)	(26,087)	(2,436)	(10,310)	(699)	21,747	(1,484)	(1,561)	22,593	(2,494)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	21,320	-	-	22,820	-	-	24,600	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	45,000	15,315	15,645	15,990	16,335	16,725	17,115	17,550	17,970	18,450	18,945
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(51,344)	(94,385)	(95,328)	(97,349)	(97,802)	(93,242)	(96,420)	(98,361)	(100,183)	(103,242)	(105,718)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	(6,344)	(79,070)	(79,683)	(60,039)	(81,467)	(76,517)	(56,485)	(80,811)	(82,213)	(60,192)	(86,773)
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(8,014)	55,237	53,596	57,603	71,157	75,818	78,232	79,327	80,652	82,786	84,279
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Community services

This group of activities...

includes the following services and programmes:

Community development

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

Parks and reserves

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

Community amenities

- Carterton Events Centre
- Clareville Cemetery
- outdoor swimming complex
- public toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- a number of Council-owned properties, some of which are leased.

...contributes to the community outcomes

A strong community

A prosperous economy

A healthy natural and built environment

A strong and effective Council

Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Strategic direction—future demand and sustainability

Parks and reserves

The existing recreational reserves/areas are sufficient to accommodate population growth.

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. For example, the Council will jointly investigate the needs for an integrated sporting facility in Carterton.

Kaipaitangata Forest multi-purpose recreation park

The Kaipaitangata Forest block is currently used mainly as a pine plantation forest. There are some small stands of exotic forest, and recently mānuka has been planted in marginal areas for apiarists to use. The Council is opening access to the forest for additional use as a recreational area, consistent with its current use. This will include, for example, the use of logging roads for walking, mountain biking, horse riding, and off-road motorcycles. Some funding has been set aside to seed this development, in conjunction with interested recreational groups.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

CBD re-vitalisation

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.

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.

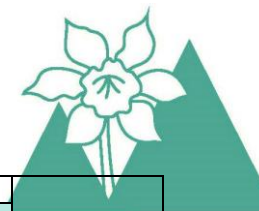
Parks and reserves

A number of sports clubs in Carterton have joined together to promote a community sports hub, to be known as HubCAP. This sees clubs and community groups combining resources, using the same facilities, and working together to share costs and services. It is proposed that Carterton HubCAP will be built on Howard Booth Park, which will continue to be owned by the Council.

The Trust has undertaken a feasibility study, selected its preferred site, and is preparing a business plan. The proposal is heavily dependent on other funding (Stage 1 is expected to cost \$3.2 million) and the Council would not commit ratepayer funding until the other funding is confirmed. The Council will consult on the use of the park and any financial contribution it may make to the HubCAP once the Trust has finalised its business plan. This is likely to be in 2019.

The parks and reserves are managed under reserves management plans. A review of these plans has commenced. 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 work towards increasing the existing levels of room occupancy.

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 and the neighbouring indoor pool, owned and operated by the Carterton Swimming Club, are both showing their age, and require renovations to ensure they are safe for public use. A joint advisory group has been set up by council and the swimming club to consider options.

The preferred option is not yet known. At some point in the future we may need to construct a replacement aquatic centre. This is one of the options being considered by the joint advisory group. At this stage the Council is yet to consider the options, so no commitment has been made to any changes to the current facilities, except a small budget that has been set aside to address the changing shed earthquake-prone building issues.

There will be significant dialogue and community engagement if or when we need to consider a new aquatic facility or a major investment in our current facility.

In the meantime, the outdoor pools are managed to comply with NZS 5826:2000 Pool Water Quality. The assets are kept in a condition to maintain the existing level of service.

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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
A range of amenities of a standard satisfactory to residents	Residents' satisfaction ⁵ with the swimming pool	new ⁶ measure	≥ 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	new ⁷ measure	≥ 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	new ⁸ measure	≥ 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	new ⁹ measure	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Events Centre usage	Year-on-year increase in number of bookings	new measure	≥10%	≥ 5%	≥ 2%	≥ 2%	Operational records

⁵ Using a 1–10 scale where 1 means 'very poor' and 10 means 'excellent'

⁶ First survey in December 2017 had 72% satisfaction

⁷ First survey in December 2017 had 79% satisfaction

⁸ First survey in December 2017 had 89% satisfaction

⁹ First survey in December 2017 had 83% satisfaction



Assets

Existing assets

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

Maintenance and operating

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

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 35.

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, and fees and charges.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

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

Significant negative effects and risks

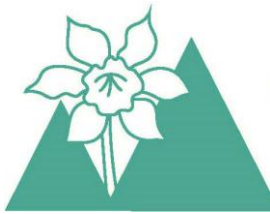
It is possible that this group of activities could generate negative effects.

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. The provision by the Council of a holiday park may 'crowd out' private sector accommodation providers.

The health and safety of the public could be at risk when using our playgrounds and swimming pools. 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.

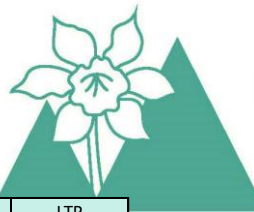




CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

Item	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Library books	75,554	77,182	78,884	80,586	82,510	84,434	86,580	88,652	91,020	93,462
Christmas lighting	-	10,430	-	-	-	-	11,700	-	-	-
CBD security	6,126	6,258	6,396	6,534	6,690	6,846	7,020	7,188	7,380	7,578
Events Centre equipment	72,491	52,150	72,488	43,560	44,600	45,640	46,800	62,272	49,200	75,780
Cemetery	6,126	3,451	95,940	-	-	6,846	14,040	131,780	-	-
Holiday Park	8,551	63,727	1,173	55,648	3,903	4,564	3,510	8,386	12,300	-
Swimming pool equipment	13,018	-	-	-	4,460	13,692	-	-	-	106,092
All parks—gates, bins, BBQ	50,540	48,500	50,635	57,173	31,220	50,204	85,410	26,356	27,060	85,884
Carrington Park frontage	20,420	67,795	69,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howard Booth, Carrington, and other parks	8,781	135,590	37,310	-	-	-	64,350	17,970	12,300	-
Toilet and other facilities	22,462	-	2,132	-	24,530	-	2,340	-	2,460	25,260



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	3,420,381	3,748,887	3,860,139	3,881,937	3,992,099	4,052,300	4,019,033	4,130,716	4,203,341	4,090,431	4,023,793
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	25,900	25,600	25,500	25,500	25,500	25,600	25,600	25,600	25,700	25,700	25,700
Fees and charges	208,000	324,576	331,253	338,566	345,878	353,827	362,093	370,677	379,580	389,436	399,291
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	124,239	10,210	10,420	10,650	10,880	11,130	11,390	11,660	11,940	12,250	12,560
Total operating funding	3,778,520	4,109,273	4,227,312	4,256,653	4,374,357	4,442,857	4,418,116	4,538,653	4,620,560	4,517,817	4,461,345
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,077,262	2,062,854	2,132,070	2,183,882	2,238,149	2,295,688	2,355,107	2,419,212	2,484,744	2,557,288	2,632,221
Finance costs	181,398	173,647	168,478	163,046	155,003	146,239	135,790	125,176	113,934	101,038	88,306
Internal charges and overheads applied	766,407	976,775	996,533	996,099	1,042,148	1,043,891	1,051,868	1,092,424	1,113,641	1,133,889	1,137,588
Other operating funding applications	232,250	242,050	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250	232,250
Total applications of operating funding	3,257,318	3,455,326	3,529,332	3,575,277	3,667,550	3,718,068	3,775,015	3,869,061	3,944,569	4,024,465	4,090,365
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	521,203	653,948	697,980	681,376	706,807	724,789	643,101	669,592	675,992	493,352	370,979
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	102,400	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(51,727)	(125,289)	(124,890)	(116,545)	(180,296)	(206,590)	(247,213)	(216,303)	(272,601)	(283,137)	(256,939)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	50,673	63,356	63,755	72,100	8,349	(17,945)	(58,567)	(27,657)	(83,956)	(94,492)	(68,294)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	115,000	4,084	20,860	-	-	4,460	22,820	-	-	4,920	25,260
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	547,500	66,365	78,225	98,072	43,560	28,990	-	43,290	-	2,460	30,312
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	675,344	213,619	365,998	316,176	199,940	164,463	189,406	278,460	342,604	194,340	338,484
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(765,968)	433,236	296,652	339,228	471,655	508,932	372,307	320,184	249,432	197,140	(91,371)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	571,876	717,304	761,735	753,476	715,156	706,844	584,533	641,934	592,036	398,860	302,685
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(521,203)	(653,948)	(697,980)	(681,376)	(706,807)	(724,789)	(643,101)	(669,592)	(675,992)	(493,352)	(370,979)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Regulatory and planning

This group of activities...

includes the following services:

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A prosperous economy

A healthy natural and built environment

Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

A strong and effective Council

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

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

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

New Zealand Urban Design Protocol

The New Zealand Urban Design Protocol identifies that it is part of the government's Sustainable Development Programme of Action and seeks to make our cities and districts *'healthy, safe and attractive places where business, social and cultural life can flourish'*.

The Council became a signatory to the Protocol in December 2007, which sets out seven key principles for better design in New Zealand. These are known as the 'seven Cs':

- context
- character
- choice
- connections
- creativity
- custodianship
- collaboration.

As part of its commitment to the Urban Design Protocol, the Council commissioned an independent scoping assessment of the urban design issues in the urban Carterton and its rural periphery. The assessment took into consideration the seven Cs and actions required under the Wellington Regional Strategy, to which the Council is a signatory.

In many instances the assessment confirmed that projects currently underway or planned by the Council were in line with the principles of the Protocol. For example:

- upgrade of street furniture to be consistent throughout the urban area and is complementary with the landscape
- promotion of the heritage character of buildings in the CBD
- production of a landscape plan for the future development of Carrington Park
- upgrade and installation of parks and reserves signage to educate, inform, and promote the heritage of these facilities (reserve management plans).



Wairarapa Combined District Plan review

The District Plan became operative in 2011. A review is now due to commence.

The review process will take into account issues raised as part of the urban design assessment, eg the recommendation that further analysis be undertaken in consultation with their respect communities of areas in Carterton deemed to have distinct characters to see if their special characteristics could be further enhanced.

Building control

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.

Civil Defence 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.

Carterton District Council with the other eight councils in Wellington and Wairarapa formed the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO), responsible for providing an integrated Civil Defence Emergency Management (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.

Population trends

A district population growth assumption of a constant 0.75 percent per annum from the June 2017 Estimated Resident Population (9,050) has been used. This is a total increase of 7.8 percent over the ten years. More detail can be found in the 'Significant forecasting assumptions' section.

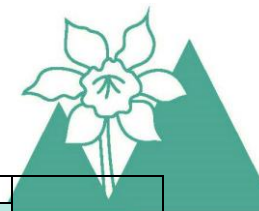
Legislative change

Legislative change can significantly affect the Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service. A series of amendments have recently been made to the Resource Management Act, with most changes being implemented in 2017. No further changes are anticipated in the short to medium-term.

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 rezoning 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 a number of buildings mostly within the Central Business District. Building owners were notified in 2006 at the commencement of Council's Earthquake Prone Building Policy. The 15-year timeline starts at that point. The majority of building owners are aware of the situation and some are making plans for remediating or renewing their buildings.

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.

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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Timely processing of applications	LIMs ¹⁰ 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 ¹¹ and building consents processed within statutory timeframes	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Safe and healthy food premises	Known food premises in the district have food control measures in place	new measure	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Licensed liquor outlets	Known liquor outlets ¹² in the district have appropriate licences and certificates	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

¹⁰ Land Information Memorandums

¹¹ Project Information Memorandums

¹² This includes the venue for an event



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.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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

Annual costs

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

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

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

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

Significant negative effects and risks

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

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	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Combined District Plan	82,701	84,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,303
Software and equipment	33,693	18,774	19,188	35,937	20,070	20,538	38,610	21,564	22,140	41,679
Animal pound	-	83,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	550,972	612,817	643,859	628,595	663,049	657,815	660,265	689,102	700,866	710,855	715,492
Targeted rates	471,576	504,126	515,663	540,893	552,878	562,829	574,636	587,983	600,541	613,910	631,088
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	606,000	671,818	685,636	700,770	715,904	732,354	749,462	767,228	785,652	806,050	826,448
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	13,500	11,742	11,983	12,248	12,512	12,800	13,099	13,409	13,731	14,088	14,444
Total operating funding	1,642,048	1,800,502	1,857,142	1,882,506	1,944,343	1,965,798	1,997,462	2,057,722	2,100,790	2,144,903	2,187,472
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,169,557	1,186,142	1,218,525	1,242,279	1,266,690	1,292,795	1,319,419	1,347,875	1,376,850	1,408,037	1,439,882
Finance costs	1,514	0	2,170	4,211	4,075	3,933	3,784	3,626	3,461	3,287	3,103
Internal charges and overheads applied	444,441	575,647	588,211	584,910	616,826	614,851	617,622	644,861	657,380	668,996	667,851
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,615,511	1,761,789	1,808,906	1,831,399	1,887,592	1,911,580	1,940,824	1,996,363	2,037,691	2,080,321	2,110,836
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	26,537	38,713	48,236	51,107	56,751	54,219	56,637	61,359	63,098	64,582	76,636
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	59,066	-	82,205	(2,599)	(2,734)	(2,876)	(3,026)	(3,183)	(3,349)	(3,523)	(3,706)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	59,066	-	82,205	(2,599)	(2,734)	(2,876)	(3,026)	(3,183)	(3,349)	(3,523)	(3,706)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	231,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	-	83,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	60,000	116,394	103,257	19,188	35,937	20,070	20,538	38,610	21,564	22,140	143,982
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(205,397)	(77,681)	(56,256)	29,320	18,080	31,272	33,073	19,565	38,185	38,919	(71,052)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	85,603	38,713	130,441	48,508	54,017	51,342	53,611	58,175	59,749	61,059	72,930
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(26,537)	(38,713)	(48,236)	(51,107)	(56,751)	(54,219)	(56,637)	(61,359)	(63,098)	(64,582)	(76,636)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Roads and footpaths

This group of activities...

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A prosperous economy

A healthy natural and built environment

Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic direction—future demands and sustainability

Forestry and agricultural development in the district will result in continuing use by heavy vehicles using district roads, and the relatively static population growth trend in the rural parts of the District indicates that the number of light vehicles using our rural roads may not dramatically increase over the next ten years.

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 has developed a Walking and Cycling Strategy for the district. 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.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

The district roading network is managed under the *Activity Management Plan—Roading 2017* that sets out the targets for asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

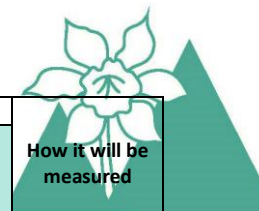
The levels of service for the roading network have been developed taking into account the following general considerations:

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

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

Our Revitalisation Framework, adopted 2016, identifies Broadway as a key street linking the Railway Station to the town centre. The Council's Place Making Advisory Group has developed a concept for the enhancement of Broadway, which will create a tree-lined avenue with opportunities for linger nodes—places for people to slow down, stop and relax—create gateways at the town centre and Railway Station ends, and improve circulation for vehicles.

The Council decided that it could not afford to proceed with the Broadway development at this stage. This does not preclude it proceeding at some time in the future.



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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Safe roads	Change from previous year in number of fatal and serious injury crashes on local road network	nil	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 ¹³ reports
Up-to date, 'fit for purpose' network and facilities	Compliance with maintenance contract response times	93%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Monthly contract reports
	Average quality of ride on the sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	100%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	% VKT ¹⁴ smooth per NZTA report
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	5.4%	≥5% ¹⁵	≥5%	≥5%	≥5%	NZTA annual achievement report
	Percentage of footpaths compliant with condition standards ¹⁶	100%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Footpath survey

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
	Residents' satisfaction with the district's roads, cycleways, footpaths, and walkways	new ¹⁷ measure	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	≥ 55% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents
Easy-to-see and understood traffic signs and markings	Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	0% ¹⁸	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Contract reports
	Non-regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 21 days of advice of a fault	79%	≥70% ¹⁹	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Contract reports
	Road signs and markings found missing or not visible	1%	≤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	70%	≥70% ²⁰	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	Operational records

¹³ NZTA's Crash Analysis System

¹⁴ Vehicle-kilometres travelled

¹⁵ 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

¹⁶ Footpath condition standards set out in the Roding Activity Management Plan

¹⁷ First survey in December 2017 had 52% satisfaction

¹⁸ In 2017 there was only one sign repaired, which was outside the target timeframe

¹⁹ the target for this measure has been eased; after two years of measurement Council is satisfied that 70% is an appropriate benchmark

²⁰ the target for this measure has been eased; after two years of measurement Council is satisfied that 70% is an appropriate benchmark



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Lighting for safety, navigation, and security	Street lighting faults are repaired within 2 weeks	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Contract reports (monthly audits)

Assets

Existing Assets

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

Roading component	Quantity	Units	Comment
Pavement ²¹ —sealed	Urban 29.9 Rural 262.8	km km	area 1,766,531 m ²
Pavement—unsealed	Urban 0.2 Rural 158.6	km	area 614,929 m ²
Bridges	50	number	41 two lane bridges 9 single lane bridges
Culverts > 3.4m ²	55	number	
Culverts < 3.4m ²	1,908	number	
Kerb and channel	46.7	km	
Catchpits	367	number	
Stormwater channel	193.9	km	
Guard rails	601.0	metres	
Sight rails	240.0	metres	
Footpaths	46.3	km	
Street lighting	640	number	108 managed for NZTA
Signs	2,179	number	and 966 edge markers

Asset valuations

Valuation of the road infrastructural assets was undertaken by Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2017. 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	63,510,135	63,510,135	-
Pavement	58,092,543	46,743,443	752,068
Drainage	19,272,686	10,902,906	323,212
Footpaths	7,947,783	3,973,892	112,711
Signs and markings	536,024	268,012	60,440
Traffic facilities	468,677	234,338	18,846
Bridges and culverts	39,416,555	17,481,447	320,832
Retaining walls	66,555	65,109	832
Street lighting	1,469,862	890,342	59,008
Total	190,780,831	144,069,625	1,647,949

Maintenance and operating

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

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

²¹ 'Pavement' is the road surface, not the footpath.



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 roads and footpaths group of activities will be funded by depreciation, loans, or NZTA subsidy. Over the term of this Ten Year Plan, the depreciation reserve for Roads and footpaths is inadequate to fully fund renewals expenditure. This is not sustainable long-term and Council will be considering other options over the next year. In the meantime, it is planned to meet the shortfall from new loans.

Annual costs

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

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity.
- The demand for this activity will remain. However there is some uncertainty about how the service will be affected by changing government requirements, eg changes in NZTA directives/policies, changes in legislation, further changes in subsidies/funding criteria.
- The Minister of Transport released a Draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS) in March 2018. It signals the possibility that footpaths may attract funding subsidy from the National Land Transport Fund. This is not currently the case. As the Draft GPS is still subject to consultation and finalisation it has been assumed for the purposes of the Ten Year Plan that footpaths will not attract a subsidy.

Significant negative effects and risks

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

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

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—ROADING
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Unsealed road metalling	449,240	482,279	492,914	503,549	515,572	527,594	541,003	553,950	568,747	584,006
Sealed road reseals	387,980	396,340	405,080	413,820	423,700	433,580	444,600	455,240	467,400	479,940
Kerb and channel	142,940	153,452	156,836	160,220	164,045	167,871	172,137	176,257	180,965	185,820
Pavement rehabilitation	304,258	310,814	317,668	324,522	332,270	340,018	348,660	357,004	366,540	376,374
Components structures	76,575	82,207	84,020	85,833	87,882	89,931	92,217	94,424	96,946	99,547
Traffic services	71,470	74,869	76,520	78,171	80,037	81,903	83,985	85,995	88,292	90,661
Footpath resurfacing	96,995	99,085	101,270	103,455	105,925	108,395	111,150	113,810	116,850	119,985
Minor improvements	367,560	286,825	421,070	326,700	334,500	342,300	351,000	359,400	369,000	378,900
Under verandah LEDs	-	52,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - ROADS AND FOOTPATHS
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	1,617,300	2,032,892	2,124,387	2,182,969	2,272,365	2,327,976	2,398,775	2,487,222	2,562,950	2,655,484	2,720,958
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	726,149	754,335	795,627	813,189	830,751	849,840	869,692	890,309	911,688	935,358	959,029
Fees and charges	-	32,672	33,344	34,080	34,816	35,616	36,448	37,312	38,208	39,200	40,192
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	94,500	63,813	65,125	66,563	68,000	69,563	71,188	72,875	74,625	76,563	78,500
Total operating funding	2,437,949	2,883,712	3,018,483	3,096,801	3,205,932	3,282,995	3,376,103	3,487,718	3,587,471	3,706,605	3,798,679
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,687,757	1,800,807	1,890,350	1,934,402	1,978,814	2,027,037	2,077,275	2,129,770	2,184,336	2,244,571	2,305,327
Finance costs	39,272	49,283	60,161	71,560	81,479	89,906	97,868	105,392	112,687	119,385	125,573
Internal charges and overheads applied	180,964	280,409	288,684	279,942	306,680	298,687	295,516	316,604	322,737	327,654	319,307
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,907,993	2,130,499	2,239,195	2,285,904	2,366,973	2,415,629	2,470,660	2,551,766	2,619,760	2,691,610	2,750,207
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	529,956	753,213	779,288	810,896	838,959	867,365	905,443	935,951	967,711	1,014,995	1,048,472
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	954,751	954,012	946,997	1,035,677	1,003,192	1,027,143	1,051,095	1,077,809	1,103,603	1,133,082	1,163,481
Development and financial contributions	101,400	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645	188,645
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(40,684)	189,626	211,578	208,808	154,127	149,435	135,061	130,999	124,775	106,671	103,286
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	1,015,467	1,332,283	1,347,220	1,433,130	1,345,964	1,365,223	1,374,801	1,397,453	1,417,023	1,428,398	1,455,413
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	-	367,560	338,975	421,070	326,700	334,500	342,300	351,000	359,400	369,000	378,900
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	2,080,840	1,529,458	1,599,046	1,634,308	1,669,570	1,709,431	1,749,292	1,793,753	1,836,680	1,885,740	1,936,333
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(535,417)	188,478	188,487	188,648	188,654	188,657	188,651	188,652	188,654	188,653	188,652
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	1,545,423	2,085,496	2,126,508	2,244,027	2,184,923	2,232,588	2,280,244	2,333,405	2,384,734	2,443,393	2,503,885
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(529,956)	(753,213)	(779,288)	(810,896)	(838,959)	(867,365)	(905,443)	(935,951)	(967,711)	(1,014,995)	(1,048,472)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage

This group of activities...

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A healthy natural and built environment Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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. 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 Mangatāre Stream in times of high flow only. The long-term vision is to remove discharges into waterways completely.

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

impacts highly 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 district population growth assumption of a constant 0.75 percent per annum from the June 2017 Estimated Resident Population (9,050) has been used. This is a total increase of 7.8 percent over the ten years. More detail can be found in the 'Significant forecasting assumptions' section.

Industrial growth

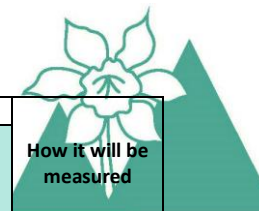
Significant industrial growth is not anticipated to occur within Carterton township as provision for such growth and land use is provided in the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

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.





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 2017*, 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.

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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
System and adequacy	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	0	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	Operational records

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Management of environmental impacts (compliance with resource consent conditions)	Number of abatement notices	0	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	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 sewerage system faults ²²	Median attendance time ²³	not known ²⁴	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	Operational records
	Median resolution time ²⁵	0.8	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints received per 1000 connections ²⁶	6.39	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the town's sewerage system	new ²⁷ measure	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	≥ 75% rate 7–10	Annual survey of residents

²² sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system

²³ from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

²⁴ in 2017, the time of attendance was not recorded

²⁵ from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ First survey in December 2017 had 83% satisfaction



Assets

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

Existing assets

The urban reticulation system consists of:

- domestic pipes on private land—2,666 connections
- pipes and manholes of the municipal system— 42.7 km of underground pipes ranging in size from 63 mm to 380 mm diameter, and 551 manholes
- 15 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 two-stage oxidation ponds, 16 wetland plots, and an ultra-violet disinfection unit. Treated wastewater is then discharged either to land via a centre-pivot irrigator or a stream that flows into Mangatāre.

Asset valuations

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

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

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	9,099,296	3,110,762	121,222
Sewer fittings	2,013,240	853,886	25,166
Pump stations	590,578	391,927	17,604
Sewage treatment plant	3,046,747	1,374,234	76,889
Sewerage upgrade	1,024,544	448,661	47,990
Total	15,774,404	6,179,470	288,871

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 53.

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.

During the ten years of the Plan, loans will be sought for the design and construction of the storage reservoirs, and some of the reticulation renewals. During the terms of these loans, rates will fund the principal repayment and interest expense, after which rates will fully fund the annual depreciation expense.

Annual costs

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

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



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

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

- A targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is connected to the Waingawa Sewerage service.
- A rate based on capital value on all properties connected or able to be connected to the Waingawa Sewerage Service.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Sewerage assets will remain in Council ownership throughout the planning period and 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.

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 riverwater 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—SEWERAGE & TREATMENT OF SEWAGE FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Reticulation network	563,592	419,286	364,572	372,438	381,330	390,222	400,140	409,716	420,660	431,946
Extension of Rutland Road	-	-	-	-	-	855,750	-	-	-	-
Waingawa reticulation	30,630	-	-	-	-	17,115	-	-	-	-
Treatment of sewage	102,100	10,430	10,660	19,602	11,150	11,410	23,400	69,484	61,500	63,150
Other treatment and disposal works	15,315	293,187	359,338	332,679	405,013	46,929	63,332	51,754	53,136	7,578
Storage reservoirs	4,231,669	262,054	26,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relocate discharge	-	312,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second irrigator	-	-	356,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - SEWERAGE AND THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	177,347	198,578	229,276	244,626	258,148	257,072	266,926	276,693	271,523	276,764	280,232
Targeted rates	1,596,124	1,787,198	2,063,483	2,201,636	2,323,334	2,313,647	2,402,335	2,490,240	2,443,711	2,490,879	2,522,084
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	350,000	508,315	518,770	530,221	541,672	554,118	567,063	580,505	594,445	609,879	625,312
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	47,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	2,171,331	2,494,090	2,811,529	2,976,483	3,123,154	3,124,837	3,236,324	3,347,438	3,309,679	3,377,522	3,427,627
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	793,986	963,118	1,007,727	1,077,290	1,136,755	1,201,172	1,232,793	1,278,030	1,317,097	1,366,027	1,403,987
Finance costs	270,573	329,800	444,944	467,904	475,672	473,143	484,179	483,822	459,972	434,437	407,445
Internal charges and overheads applied	372,771	499,262	509,152	509,622	532,074	533,647	538,163	558,134	568,975	579,396	582,043
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,437,330	1,792,181	1,961,823	2,054,817	2,144,501	2,207,962	2,255,135	2,319,986	2,346,044	2,379,861	2,393,475
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	734,001	701,910	849,706	921,666	978,653	916,875	981,190	1,027,452	963,635	997,661	1,034,152
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	51,250	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323
Increase/(decrease) in debt	314,727	3,941,953	494,635	360,764	(73,592)	(16,325)	447,197	(429,658)	(467,397)	(493,310)	(566,883)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	365,977	4,036,275	588,957	455,086	20,731	77,998	541,520	(335,335)	(373,074)	(398,988)	(472,560)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	290,000	4,246,984	868,141	742,831	332,679	405,013	902,679	63,332	51,754	53,136	7,578
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	783,300	696,322	429,716	375,232	392,040	392,480	418,747	423,540	479,200	482,160	495,096
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	21,678	(205,121)	140,806	258,689	274,665	197,380	201,283	205,244	59,607	63,377	58,918
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	1,099,978	4,738,185	1,438,663	1,376,753	999,384	994,873	1,522,710	692,117	590,561	598,673	561,592
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(734,002)	(701,910)	(849,706)	(921,666)	(978,653)	(916,875)	(981,190)	(1,027,452)	(963,635)	(997,661)	(1,034,152)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Stormwater drainage

This group of activities...

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A healthy natural and built environment Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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.

Existing stormwater systems are unlikely to cater adequately under such a scenario and the Council will consider additional or alternative disposal and retention systems capable of delivering the required levels of service when the stormwater services are reviewed over the next three years.

Population trends

A district population growth assumption of a constant 0.75 percent per annum from the June 2017 Estimated Resident Population (9,050) has been used. This is a total increase of 7.8 percent over the ten years. More detail can be found in the 'Significant forecasting assumptions' section.

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.

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. 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.

Water race network

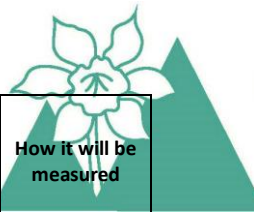
The Carrington and Taratahi water race systems play an important role in the rural areas near Carterton township in carrying excess water during a high rainfall event.

What we will deliver over the next ten years

The urban reticulated stormwater network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Stormwater 2017*, 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.

It is likely that resource consents will be required for the discharge at multiple points from the stormwater network to natural water courses. The work to obtain resource consents will be undertaken over the next three years.

It is also planned to replace the drain on the town's eastside boundary over a period of ten years starting 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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
System and adequacy	Number of flooding events ²⁸	0	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, per 1000 properties connected.	na	≤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

²⁸ an overflow of stormwater from the Council's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
	Number of convictions	0	0	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to stormwater system issues	The median response time ²⁹ to attend a flooding event	0 ³⁰	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints ³¹ received per 1000 properties connected	4.95	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	Operational records
	Residents' satisfaction with the town's stormwater systems	new ³² measure	≥ 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 2017*.

Existing assets

- 16 km of piped stormwater reticulation in the urban area ranging in diameter from 100 mm up to 1200 mm
- 400 catch pits or 'sumps' and 141 manholes
- 7 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.

²⁹ measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

³⁰ In 2017 there were no flooding events.

³¹ total number of complaints received about faults or blockages, expressed per 1000 customers charged in their rates for council stormwater services.

³² First survey in December 2017 had 64% satisfaction



Asset valuations

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

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

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	7,046,331	4,552,139	70,964
Open drains	251,978	182,915	1,260
Manholes	679,371	509,953	6,794
Sumps	285,336	200,815	2,853
Soak pit chambers	84,921	75,538	849
Total	8,347,938	5,521,359	82,620

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 page 59.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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

Annual costs

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

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

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Stormwater assets will remain in Council ownership throughout the planning period (ten years) 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.

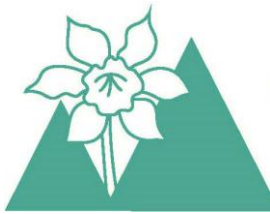
Significant negative effects and risks

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

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	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Upgrade existing stormwater facilities	-	260,750	266,500	272,250	345,650	638,960	362,700	371,380	381,300	391,530
Obtain global consent and improvements	10,210	10,430	53,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater treatment : design and construction	-	-	-	-	111,500	342,300	-	-	-	-



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

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	23,258	27,365	28,101	29,023	31,408	32,729	36,510	40,093	41,391	42,593	43,699
Targeted rates	209,322	246,284	252,906	261,210	282,675	294,564	328,590	360,840	372,516	383,336	393,294
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	232,580	273,648	281,007	290,233	314,084	327,294	365,101	400,933	413,906	425,929	436,994
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	66,160	67,804	70,656	73,265	86,909	90,171	93,633	97,374	101,348	105,717	110,335
Finance costs	17,698	17,080	16,541	17,041	17,120	18,634	36,211	49,827	46,975	43,963	40,781
Internal charges and overheads applied	45,124	53,719	54,949	54,449	57,729	57,355	57,492	60,245	61,414	62,478	62,162
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	128,982	138,603	142,146	144,755	161,758	166,160	187,337	207,445	209,737	212,157	213,278
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	103,599	135,046	138,861	145,477	152,326	161,134	177,764	193,488	204,170	213,771	223,715
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	10,250	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865	18,865
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(9,569)	(7,640)	(8,801)	31,969	(23,428)	85,037	588,507	(51,034)	(53,886)	(56,898)	(60,079)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	681	11,224	10,063	50,833	(4,563)	103,901	607,372	(32,169)	(35,021)	(38,033)	(41,215)
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	-	-	135,590	138,580	141,570	211,850	216,790	222,300	227,620	233,700	239,970
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	86,000	10,210	10,430	53,300	-	111,500	627,550	-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	-	-	125,160	127,920	130,680	133,800	136,920	140,400	143,760	147,600	151,560
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	18,280	136,060	(122,256)	(123,489)	(124,487)	(192,115)	(196,124)	(201,381)	(202,231)	(205,562)	(209,029)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	104,280	146,270	148,924	196,311	147,763	265,035	785,136	161,319	169,149	175,738	182,501
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(103,599)	(135,046)	(138,861)	(145,477)	(152,326)	(161,134)	(177,764)	(193,488)	(204,170)	(213,771)	(223,715)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Waste management

This group of activities...

includes the following services:

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A healthy natural and built environment

Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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.

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.

From 2018/19, services will be expanded with wheelie bins for kerbside recycling and the processing of e-waste. There will also be a modest increase in the transfer station's opening hours, and we will continue to promote waste reduction through the shared Zero Waste Co-ordinator role.

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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Refuse and recycling services of a satisfactory standard	Residents' satisfaction with waste disposal services	new ³³ measure	≥ 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	No ³⁴	100%	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

³³ First survey in December 2017 had 74% satisfaction

³⁴ More detail can be found in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017

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 page 64.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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



Annual costs

Urban refuse and recycling collection

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

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

Transfer Station

The Council has deemed that the provision of the transfer station provide a public benefit to the whole district.

All users of the transfer station are required to pay a gate charge for disposal of their refuse. The balance of funds required to operate the transfer station come from general rates levied on all property owners in the district.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity.
- Demand for this activity will gradually increase, and not reduce.
- Increasing demand for environmentally-friendly and sustainable approaches to managing the district's waste may result in a change in the current level of service.
- Additional or changing legislative requirements may result in a change in the current level of service.
- Residual waste will continue to be freighted to a landfill site in Marton.

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 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	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Transfer station refurbish and improvement	20,420	-	21,320	-	-	68,460	-	-	-	-



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

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	406,964	540,158	552,721	559,184	583,424	593,897	599,190	613,452	627,125	642,425	656,494
Targeted rates	118,640	95,784	107,646	109,899	112,175	114,635	117,174	119,839	122,584	125,592	128,624
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	278,000	363,476	370,952	379,140	387,328	396,228	405,484	415,096	425,064	436,100	447,136
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	803,605	999,418	1,031,319	1,048,223	1,082,927	1,104,759	1,121,848	1,148,387	1,174,774	1,204,118	1,232,254
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	714,190	904,254	934,028	954,581	988,204	1,010,850	1,020,724	1,044,863	1,069,886	1,097,571	1,125,270
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	26,932	37,056	38,111	37,083	40,418	39,486	39,147	41,795	42,605	43,268	42,303
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	741,122	941,311	972,139	991,664	1,028,621	1,050,336	1,059,871	1,086,658	1,112,491	1,140,839	1,167,573
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	62,483	58,107	59,179	56,559	54,306	54,423	61,977	61,729	62,283	63,279	64,681
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	40,000	20,420	-	21,320	-	-	68,460	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	22,483	37,687	59,179	35,239	54,306	54,423	(6,483)	61,729	62,283	63,279	64,681
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	62,483	58,107	59,179	56,559	54,306	54,423	61,977	61,729	62,283	63,279	64,681
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(62,483)	(58,107)	(59,179)	(56,559)	(54,306)	(54,423)	(61,977)	(61,729)	(62,283)	(63,279)	(64,681)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Water supply and water races

This group of activities...

includes the following services:

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

...contributes to the community outcomes

A healthy natural and built environment

Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure

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.

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. If less water take than sought is agreed, a new source will need to be identified and developed.

Water conservation strategy

A water conservation strategy is being developed, 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.

Actions to be implemented include:

- reduction in indoor household water use through the use/promotion of water saving fixtures
- promoting on-site rainwater collection
- regular review of water meter pricing mechanisms
- xeriscaping—matching private and public garden space and species to the climate and landscape conditions so that less water is needed for irrigation during summer periods.

The existing water meters will be replaced in 2019/20 with smart meters that can be read remotely. This will make the reading more accurate and efficient, and provides the opportunity to consider a range of pricing and billing options to influence demand. Currently meters are read six-monthly, but this could be done more often to provide more up-to-date data for households. Volume charges could be seasonal, ie different in summer than in winter.

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 district population growth assumption of a constant 0.75 percent per annum from the June 2017 Estimated Resident Population (9,050) has been used. This is a total increase of 7.8 percent over the ten years. More detail can be found in the 'Significant forecasting assumptions' section.

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 anticipated to occur in the short to medium term.

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. They are currently developing a water conservation strategy to ensure the water is used efficiently.

Water Wairarapa

Greater Wellington Regional Council has been exploring ways of ensuring greater certainty of water supply for Wairarapa. This programme is called Water Wairarapa. Greater Wellington currently has led and funded this initiative with assistance from Crown Irrigation Investments Limited (funding to date has been split approximately 50/50). The project commenced in 2012.

To date, they have completed investigations to identify potential sites for water storage, looked at environmental factors such as the impact of climate change, and completed assessments of land use change that may occur if there were a secure water supply. Greater Wellington has also worked with the community to assess where there might be demand for stored water, in both urban and rural locations.

A completed scheme could comprise multiple water storage locations and a distribution network via rivers and piping. It could provide irrigation support to around 8,000 hectares of productive land as an initial stage, service each of the towns' future drinking water needs, and could be used to bolster minimum flows in rivers and streams, thus protecting water quality where it is most threatened. Discussions have been undertaken with local iwi, businesses, and other interested groups. Upon completion of the feasibility study, a commercial entity could be formed to raise the capital to develop and construct the scheme.

The next step is for Greater Wellington and the Wairarapa Councils to work together to look at how the right infrastructure for a long-term secure water supply might be provided, and whether or not there is a viable commercial model that could allow the project to be successfully funded into the future.

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 boundary 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.

We only have one mains pipe to transport water to Carterton from the Kaipaitangata treatment plant, which could be compromised during a disaster event. Within the next two years, council will be starting work to duplicate the sections of the pipe that run through high risk sections, such as over fault lines and close to bridges. This is estimated to cost \$522,000 in 2019/20.

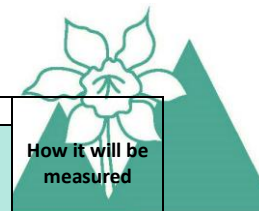
We also plan to increase the storage capacity by constructing eight more reservoir tanks to provide four days' emergency water supply. At the moment we have emergency storage for only 12 hours. These tanks will be constructed over four years to 2024 at a total cost of \$3,529,000.

Main activity over the next ten years includes:

- investigating an additional source for the urban water supply 2018–2020
- design and construction of additional source 2025–2028
- increasing the storage capacity at the existing Kaipaitangata treatment plant and at the supplementary plant to provide four days reserve
- reduce the risk of having one mains pipe from the treatment plant to the township, by duplicating sections of the pipe at critical, riskier sections
- replacing existing household meters with smart meters, allowing quicker reading and providing more efficient and accurate reading, options for reading more frequently, and more data on household use.

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
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
Safety of	Compliance	not com-	Full com-	Full com-	Full com-	Full com-	National



The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
drinking water	with part 4 of DW Standards ³⁵ (bacteriological requirements)	pliant ³⁶	pliance	pliance	pliance	pliance	Water Information NZ database
	Compliance with part 5 of DW Standards (protozoal requirements)	not compliant ³⁷	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
Maintenance of the reticulation network	Real water loss from networked reticulation system	42%	≤45% ³⁸	≤45%	≤45%	≤45%	Treatment system and water meter data ³⁹
Fault response times	Median time to attend ⁴⁰ urgent ⁴¹ call-outs	0 hours ⁴²	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve ⁴³ urgent call-outs	0 hours ⁴⁴	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records

³⁵ New Zealand Drinking Water Standards

³⁶ More detail can be found in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017. Issues with compliance have been addressed through improved monitoring equipment and telemetry.

³⁷ More detail can be found in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2017. Issues with compliance have been addressed with the introduction of continuous monitoring equipment.

³⁸ the target for this measure has been eased; after two years of measurement Council is satisfied that 45% is an appropriate benchmark

³⁹ total water outlet from Kaipaitangata and Supplementary reservoirs less sum of water meter usage

⁴⁰ from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

⁴¹ an urgent call-out is one that leads to a complete loss of supply of drinking water

⁴² there were no urgent callouts

⁴³ from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption

⁴⁴ there were no urgent callouts

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June					How it will be measured
		2017 Actual	2019	2020	2021	2022 to 2028	
	Median time to attend non-urgent ⁴⁵ call-outs	not available ⁴⁶	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve non-urgent call-outs	21 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Number of complaints ⁴⁷ received per 1000 connections	49	≤15	≤15	≤15	≤15	Operational records
Demand management	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	396 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	new ⁴⁸ measure	≥ 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

⁴⁵ a non-urgent call-out is one where there is still a supply of drinking water

⁴⁶ in 2017, the time of attendance was not recorded

⁴⁷ 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

⁴⁸ First survey in December 2017 had 83% satisfaction



Assets

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

Existing assets

- Kaipaitangata dam 4,546 cubic metres
- Kaipaitangata reservoirs 500 and 1000 cubic metres
- Kaipaitangata Filtration Reservoir 500 cubic metres
- Lincoln Road Supplementary Supply 42 litres per second
- Lincoln Road Reservoirs 200 and 300 cubic metres
- underground water mains 8.0 km trunk supply
60.6 km reticulation piping
- a hydraulic model of the urban network

Asset valuations

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

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

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	12,787,331	4,754,609	174,599
Reticulation fittings	3,476,811	1,043,125	258,964
Kaipaitangata headworks	1,010,140	416,087	34,602
Treatment plant	577,424	151,718	7,155
Supplementary supply	2,774,252	1,465,443	78,278
Total	20,625,959	7,830,982	553,598

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 on page 72.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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

Annual costs

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

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

Urban water

All properties connected to the urban water supply are metered. Each property connection is charged a fixed amount in rates for an allowance of up to 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.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Water supply assets will remain in Council ownership throughout the planning period (ten years) 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.



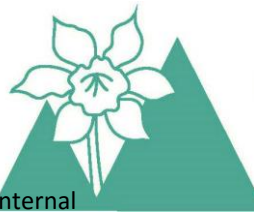
CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL
PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—WATER SUPPLY
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE

Item	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Reticulation network	190,417	131,940	134,849	301,109	141,048	144,337	148,005	151,547	155,595	159,770
Treatment plants	183,780	165,837	14,924	223,245	-	123,228	-	-	14,760	88,410
Installation of smart meters	-	938,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investigate, identify and develop new water supply	-	260,750	266,500	-	-	-	-	179,700	184,500	9,598,800
Duplicate sections of main pipe to town	-	521,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase storage capacity at existing treatment plants	-	-	852,800	871,200	892,000	912,800	-	-	-	-
Improvements to rural water supply	71,470	-	319,800	76,230	-	-	81,900	-	-	88,410



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

	Annual Plan 30 June 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	198,182	202,900	208,678	224,051	240,953	247,915	261,234	271,825	267,910	273,347	331,358
Targeted rates	1,958,639	2,004,772	2,060,454	2,202,833	2,358,975	2,426,008	2,550,429	2,650,478	2,620,137	2,674,502	3,202,024
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	45,000	45,945	46,890	47,925	48,960	50,085	51,255	52,470	53,730	55,125	56,520
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	2,201,821	2,253,617	2,316,022	2,474,809	2,648,887	2,724,008	2,862,918	2,974,773	2,941,777	3,002,974	3,589,903
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,113,324	1,144,767	1,172,825	1,203,237	1,229,364	1,257,575	1,286,237	1,321,639	1,352,848	1,386,985	1,421,527
Finance costs	57,069	27,859	42,608	76,390	121,534	165,907	206,136	221,421	212,291	207,489	451,807
Internal charges and overheads applied	373,452	534,127	544,950	544,652	569,929	570,822	575,145	597,389	608,991	620,057	622,014
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,543,846	1,706,754	1,760,383	1,824,280	1,920,827	1,994,303	2,067,518	2,140,449	2,174,130	2,214,530	2,495,347
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	657,975	546,862	555,639	650,529	728,060	729,704	795,401	834,324	767,647	788,444	1,094,556
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	51,900	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323	94,323
Increase/(decrease) in debt	209,720	53,526	499,245	786,538	935,911	770,011	766,176	(178,087)	(187,218)	(15,048)	9,256,482
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	261,620	147,849	593,568	880,861	1,030,234	864,334	860,498	(83,765)	(92,895)	79,274	9,350,804
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital expenditure - meet additional demand	100,000	61,260	260,750	266,500	-	-	114,100	-	179,700	184,500	9,598,800
Capital expenditure - improve level of service	56,400	85,764	542,360	852,800	1,034,550	892,000	921,928	-	-	-	12,630
Capital expenditure - replace existing assets	191,500	298,643	1,215,617	469,573	437,234	141,048	144,337	229,905	151,547	170,355	323,960
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	571,695	249,045	(869,520)	(57,483)	286,511	560,990	475,534	520,654	343,505	512,863	509,971
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	919,595	694,711	1,149,206	1,531,390	1,758,294	1,594,038	1,655,899	750,559	674,752	867,718	10,445,360
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(657,975)	(546,862)	(555,639)	(650,529)	(728,060)	(729,704)	(795,401)	(834,324)	(767,647)	(788,444)	(1,094,556)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Administration and support services

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 are as follows:

CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

Item	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
IT and telephony	141,000	112,018	270,948	183,279	90,761	179,023	196,911	206,263	163,467	174,168
Vehicles and plant	126,094	417,190	188,128	195,998	303,626	203,526	12,870	92,845	172,200	210,921
Property	15,315	15,645	15,990	16,335	16,725	17,115	17,550	17,970	18,450	18,945

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 2018 \$	LTP 30 June 2019 \$	LTP 30 June 2020 \$	LTP 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 \$
Sources of Operating Funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	25,000	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900	69,900
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	511	521	533	544	557	570	583	597	613	628
Internal charges and overheads recovered	2,375,870	3,193,907	3,243,276	3,233,326	3,396,471	3,393,723	3,414,253	3,555,498	3,624,537	3,689,495	3,692,203
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	121,424	184,489	194,232	204,718	223,654	240,924	254,495	272,569	285,496	304,150	322,529
Total operating funding	2,522,294	3,448,806	3,507,929	3,508,477	3,690,569	3,705,103	3,739,218	3,898,550	3,980,530	4,064,157	4,085,260
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,135,230	2,554,927	2,579,704	2,634,633	2,682,621	2,740,912	2,798,063	2,855,127	2,915,723	2,979,425	3,049,080
Finance costs	-	4,713	2,821	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
Total applications of operating funding	2,135,230	2,599,640	2,622,525	2,675,352	2,722,621	2,780,912	2,838,063	2,895,127	2,955,723	3,019,425	3,089,080
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	387,064	849,166	885,404	833,125	967,948	924,191	901,155	1,003,422	1,024,807	1,044,732	996,180
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	314,100	267,094	529,208	437,756	379,277	394,387	359,729	209,781	299,108	311,067	385,089
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	72,964	582,073	356,196	395,369	588,671	529,805	541,426	793,641	725,699	733,665	611,091
Increase/(decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total application of capital funding	387,064	849,166	885,404	833,125	967,948	924,191	901,155	1,003,422	1,024,807	1,044,732	996,180
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(387,064)	(849,166)	(885,404)	(833,125)	(967,948)	(924,191)	(901,155)	(1,003,422)	(1,024,807)	(1,044,732)	(996,180)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-