



LONG TERM PLAN

2024 - 2034

PART 1



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Message from the Mayor

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

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

Our Long-Term Plan is focused on resilience and managing change, and I’ve found the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Twelve years ago I introduced our 2012-2022 Long Term Plan with the words:

“The next decade will be dominated by economic imperatives. We are currently in constrained economic circumstances. The Council needs to respond by being as efficient as possible, by focusing on priorities, and perhaps letting some go. But we also need to encourage economic growth in the district, and we need to manage our community assets as good stewards so that they don’t run down and create problems in the future.”

These words hold as true now as they did more than a decade ago.

This plan is, of course, about the future. We must consider, mitigate against, and confront head on these changes. Our theme for 2024 onwards is resilience. We want Carterton and our community to be resilient in the face of change.

We have struggled in some cases with inadequate government funding and assistance for rural roads. We have struggled with a 37% increase in roading costs and with the stark reality of up to 40% of many projects we undertake being spent just on traffic management, as we have seen to date on our main thoroughfare.

Our two major focus areas for the 10 years from 2024 are transportation and wastewater.

Back in 2012, I wrote that we had to “consider the anxiety and uncertainty arising from central government’s proposed reforms to local government. We do not know what the final reform package will look like, or indeed when they will take effect. But we are confident that we can make the best of opportunities as they arise. Being small has advantages. We are agile and responsive, and close to the community we serve.”

Again, nothing has changed on that score either. As in 2012, proposed reforms from central government remain at the forefront of our minds and rates affordability remains the priority.

We want to see Carterton thrive, not just today but for decades to come, while also balancing the increasing cost of living. Striking this balance for our community requires a lot of hard work and is not something we take lightly.

We need to continue to provide adequate levels of service to our community, upgrading infrastructure to ensure reliability and longevity, and fulfil our requirements to deliver on our community outcomes.

We are fully aware, and sensitive to, the challenges ratepayers are facing in these difficult economic times.

We knew our determination to build in resilience and forge ahead with certain projects could be modified.

Our vision is to ensure Carterton District is a welcoming and vibrant community, where people like to live. We must be resilient and remain agile and responsive, and close to the community we serve.

Mayor Ron Mark



Our Council



Back from the left – Cr Steve Laurence, Cr Robyn Cherry-Campbell, Cr Brian Deller, Cr Dale Williams, Cr Steve Gallon, Deputy Mayor Steve Cretney

Front from the left – Cr Lou Newman, Mayor Hon Ron Mark, Cr Grace Ayling

Councils are made up of members of the public elected in local authority elections every three years.

Council is led by the Mayor who provides leadership and direction to the Council and community and chairs meetings. The Honourable Ron Mark was elected Mayor of the district on 8 October 2022 by the residents of Carterton. The Mayor and Councillors were sworn in on 26 October 2022.

Carterton District Council Map





Our People

Mayor and councillors

Name	Contact Details
Mayor Hon Ron Mark	mayor@cdc.govt.nz
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Cr Grace Ayling	gracea@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Robyn Cherry-Campbell	robyn@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Brian Deller	brian@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Steve Gallon	steveg@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Steve Laurence	stevel@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Lou Newman	lou@cdc.govt.nz
Cr Dale Williams	dale@cdc.govt.nz

Senior Leadership Team

Chief Executive

Geoff Hamilton

People and Wellbeing Manager

Geri Brooking

Corporate Services Manager

Karon Ashforth

Infrastructure and Services Manager

Johannes Ferreira

Planning and Regulatory Services

Manager

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INTRODUCTION



Introduction

About Us

We are Carterton District Council. We are responsible for developing and maintaining a wide range of public services and facilities to provide a quality lifestyle for people living in the district. This includes infrastructure such as roading, water supplies, sewerage and wastewater disposal, parks, and streetlights. We also plan and manage land use and subdivision activity.

We are responsible for the following services:

- Reserves, parks, sports fields, public playgrounds
- Roads (but NOT State Highways)
- Wastewater disposal
- Rubbish collection and facilities
- Water supplies
- Parking facilities and control
- Public restrooms
- Cemeteries
- Emergency Management
- Community Services, including Community Development and Engagement
- Economic Development
- Land and property information
- Events Centre and Library services
- Utilities information
- Environmental health regulations
- Building control regulations
- Building consents
- Animal control – dogs & stock
- Noise control
- Liquor licensing
- Resource consents and subdivision consents.

Our Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

Councils are required by central Government legislation and policy to produce a Long-Term Plan. As a District Council we must promote social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being in our community.

Our Long-Term Plan sets out our strategic vision and how we will deliver this to our community. It sets out our planned activities over the next ten years, including how much they will cost and where the funding will come. Underpinning this are the outcomes we seek for our community.

This plan is focused on developing and enhancing our resilience. For us that means our ability to protect our assets and continue to provide services to community in the face of social and economic pressures, natural disasters, and climate change.

Resilience also underlines our community spirit and our capacity to connect and share with our whānau, hapori, family, neighbours, and friends to continue to make Carterton a great place to live, work, and play.

Long-Term Plans are refreshed every three years. Between these three years we deliver an Annual Plan with a budget set for the next financial year. We continually monitor and review progress of both the Long-Term Plan and our Annual Plans through performance monitoring and annual reporting processes.

Carterton District

Our district is situated in a farming area of Wairarapa which is supported by a rural support hub and business precinct – Carterton town. It is located in the southern part of the North Island, 80 km to the north-east of Wellington.

Carterton District covers 1,179.91 sq. km. The district stretches from its boundary with Masterton in the north, to the Pacific Ocean in the south-east, the South Wairarapa District in the south, and the Kapiti Coast district in the west.

Beef, sheep and dairy farming, as well as forestry, make up the bulk of the primary economy. The town boasts ornate heritage buildings including the District Library, as well as an historic railway station, and the town itself is centred around Memorial Square. Tourists visit Stonehenge Aotearoa, a modern adaptation of England's original Stonehenge.



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Our district’s roads include notable streets such as High Street - the main thoroughfare. The town is served by State Highway 2, the main highway between Wellington and Masterton. It also benefits from a Metlink bus route which connects it to Masterton, Greytown, Featherston and Martinborough. A train connection, also operated by Metlink, serves both the Carterton and Matarawa railway stations.

Our district

Population growth in the Wellington region¹ is expected to be low by recent, pre-pandemic standards. For the next 10 years growth will be below the growth experienced in the past 10 years. Longer run, growth is expected to moderate with lower birth rates and lower rates of immigration.

We expect to see population average annual growth (vs NZ) of 1.3% per annum over the life of the plan. Carterton district’s population is projected to grow from 10,258 in 2022 to 11,890 by 2032 (+15.9%) over those ten years. Projections through to 2047 see the population increase to 14,351 (+28% over the 25 years) compared to the 2022 base.

NZ Statistics shows Carterton currently expecting to see an increase in people aged 65+ (25.9% 2023 compared to 21.2% in 2018) increasing to 31.8% by 2033. Numbers for people aged under 15 (17.4% 2023 compared to 18.7% 2018) show a decrease to 15.6% by 2033. The proportion of people aged 65+ will increase and Carterton’s population will age. This is projected to move from an average age of 48.2 in 2023 to 52.4 in 2048.

Planning for Growth

The proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan (pWCDP) identifies how the district is planning for growth. The pWCDP is progressing through Hearings and will be given greater effect over time. The pWCDP includes for smaller lot sizes for General Residential Zones which provides for greater housing density and urban population growth.

The infrastructure required to cater for this housing growth has been included in Infrastructure Strategy. This includes our ability to supply drinking water to a growing population base up to 2043 and beyond, and deal with wastewater demands up to 2052 when our current consent expires. Further wastewater demand analysis is included in the first three years of the Long-Term Plan.

Previously the Eastern Growth Area had been considered necessary to cater for population growth in the district. With the smaller lot sizes available in Carterton’s urban General

Residential Zone, the development of the Eastern Growth Area and associated infrastructure has been placed on hold for the foreseeable future.

Statutory Obligations

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the purpose of Local Government, which is, ‘to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities by way of a ‘sustainable development approach’. It requires that all regional, city and district councils produce a Long-Term Plan which describes the activities of the Council.

Under the Resource Management Act 1991, each District Council must set rules and requirements to manage activities including new buildings, removal of vegetation, earthworks, and using water from streams and rivers.

Understanding the community's needs and priorities

From the 5 April 2024 to 5 May, Council issued their LTP Consultation Document and asked the community for feedback on two specific items. These were:

1. Transportation – investing more funding in the roading network.
2. Wastewater plant equipment upgrade.

Council received 156 submissions on the Consultation Document and proposed Long-Term Plan, and we heard oral submissions from 34 individuals and groups of submitters during the Long-Term Plan hearings.

	Option 1 - Investing more funding in the roading network		Number of submitters in support	% of submitters in support
1	Usable, safe roads, with all emergency reinstatements, Low Cost, Low Risk projects, pavement rehabilitation to 1% of the network, and an increased focus on road maintenance, grading and culvert clearing.		38	24.3%

¹ Demographic forecasts for the Wellington region, March 2023-Sense Partners



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2	Usable, safe roads that are fit for purpose, with pavement rehabilitation to 1% of the network, an increased focus on road maintenance, grading and culvert clearing, with some activities reduced.	Council's preferred option	67	42.9%
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Option 2 -Wastewater plant equipment upgrade		Number of submitters in support	% of submitters in support
1	Undertake all three wastewater components to meet best practice requirements, ensure network reliability, and meet compliance.	38	24.3%
2	Minimum required upgrades to meet compliance and ensure network reliability. This means an upgrade of the existing primary sedimentation tank as opposed to a new one, and no funding for foul air treatment.	55	35.2%
3	Do nothing (status quo)	9	5.7%

As a result of the submissions and council deliberations, our plan proceeds with the two projects above, as well as the other projects included in the proposed Long-Term Plan.

As part of the Deliberation decisions, external funding was reallocated from funding of capital projects to funding of waters operation expenditure reducing the amount of funding from rates in year 1. The Waingawa process water project was also added to the Long-Term Plan from year 2.

Council will also be continuing with existing programmes and projects and maintaining current levels of service, which has been incorporated in the Long-Term Plan.

The Consultation Document (CD) indicated a proposed rates increase of 15.6% (15.09% after growth), and after hearings and deliberations it has resulted in an average rate increase of 11.4% (10.77% after growth), for 2024/25.

Rates Increases for the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan

Years	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
CD	15.6%	8.5%	13.0%	2.6%	5.6%	2.9%	3.1%	3.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Final	11.4%	13.0%	5.8%	3.2%	3.3%	2.6%	4.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.8%



Community Outcomes

Vision: A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living

Council has responsibilities under the Local Government Act to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

‘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.

Each group of activities carried out by the Council contributes in some way to one or more of the community outcomes and this Long-Term Plan outlines specifically how the Council intends to contribute to the outcomes over the 2024–2034 period.

How the community outcomes were identified

As part of the development of the Consultation Document for the 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan, the Council reviewed its existing vision and community outcomes to confirm whether they were still relevant to the community.

The vision of a welcoming and vibrant community where people enjoy living remains the aspiration for the district. The community outcomes were amended to better reflect the need for fit-for-purpose facilities, the creative character of the district, the importance of happiness to a community, and to highlight our rural reserves.

The revised vision and community outcomes are:



Economic Wellbeing

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



Cultural Wellbeing

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



Social Wellbeing

- A strong and effective council providing trusted leadership.
- A caring community that is safe, healthy, happy and connected.
- An empowered community that participates in Council and community-based decision making.
- Fit for purpose public facilities, spaces, parks and rural reserves.



Environmental Wellbeing

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



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How we will work with others to further outcomes

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

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

How we will report on progress

Council's performance measurement framework enables us to monitor and report against our outcomes and service performance in Annual Reports. In previous Long-term Plans and Annual Plans, performance measures were grouped under each activity area of Council which enabled us to provide activity specific information and performance.

In this LTP all performance measures are grouped together under our Strategic Outcomes and measure our achievement and progress towards these and against our stated levels of service.

This clearly identifies linkages between what we do and why we do it, with the ultimate goal of working towards achieving our community wellbeing outcomes.

Strategy

Vision - A welcoming and vibrant community where we all enjoy living

The Long-Term Plan sets out our Strategy for the next ten years. The Strategy ensures that all of the work we do helps to realise our vision – **A Welcoming And Vibrant Community Where We All Enjoy Living.**

Our strategy has been developed in the context of:

- Population and demographic change in the demand for infrastructure services
- A changing climate
- Funding challenges
- Protecting public health
- Protecting the environment
- Infrastructure resilience
- Inflation

These pressures have demanded significant transportation infrastructure and wastewater treatment plant upgrades.

In addition, there are a large number of Acts, regulations, and central government-initiated strategies that influence how the Council conducts its business and requires 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
- Rating Valuations Act 1998
- Public Works Act 1981
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- COVID-19 Response Act 2020
- Biodiversity Strategy
- National Land Transport Programme

The theme of this plan is resilience, and how our resilience supports us realising our vision.

The work detailed in the plan and completed to date underpins our commitment to providing a welcome and vibrant community we enjoy.

To achieve and maintain this vision, we must have a robust water supply, and roading and wastewater which withstands climate extremes.

Key Documents

Infrastructure Strategy 2024–2054

The provision of services and facilities that meet the current and future needs of communities falls under the responsibilities of Carterton District Council.

Infrastructure is essential to the health, safety, and land transport needs of the district and has a significant impact on the physical environment.

Effective infrastructure planning is critical to ensure economic prosperity and to enable populations to access fundamental services and facilities of everyday living. However, building and maintaining infrastructure is expensive and requires careful and considered management



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to ensure the current and future needs of communities are provided for. Strategic and integrated planning is required to review, anticipate, and adapt to changing scenarios.

Our Infrastructure Strategy considers the significant issues for our infrastructure over the next 30 years, and how we will address them. Themes that will influence the decisions we make about maintaining and managing our infrastructure over the next 30 years are:

- Changing society - Population and demographic change in the demand for infrastructure services
- Funding challenges
- Protecting public health
- Protecting the environment
- Infrastructure resilience

The Infrastructure Strategy covers Rooding Infrastructure, Water Supply, Wastewater and Stormwater. You can view our full Infrastructure Strategy in Part 2 of this LTP.

Financial Strategy 2024-2034

The Financial Strategy explains how Council will manage its finances over the next ten years, and the general approach and principles to be followed. To meet the reasonable needs of our community the council has applied the following principles:

- Be fair to our ratepayers and customers
- Maintain service delivery and if required, meet increasing demand
- Balance the budget – match planned revenue to planned expenditure
- Be good stewards of our assets and infrastructure and funds
- Spread the costs of our assets across their useful lives.

During the next ten years we are expecting several factors to have a significant impact on Council:

- Borrowing and revenue constraints – on Council, it's ratepayers, limiting council's ability to fund much need infrastructure and the cost of this funding
- Inflationary and regulatory pressures – pressures creating increase in costs against rates affordability
- The need to renew and upgrade existing infrastructure – to meet government standards and to maintain levels of service

- Managing and responding to natural hazards – emergencies and climate change, including future investment in resilience of our infrastructure and assisting the community when events occur.

The strategy builds on the Funding Needs Analysis and Revenue and Financing Policy review recently undertaken in accordance with section 101 of the Local Government Act 2002.

You can view our full Financial Strategy along with other Policy documents that support our Long-Term Plan in Part 2 of this LTP.

Asset Management Plans

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

Other consultation processes

Other community consultations which have contributed to the development of our Long-Term Plan include:

- Freedom Camping Bylaw
- The potential Sale of 29 Holloway Street
- Speed Review
- Representation Review
- Rating Review

More information on these consultations will be available on our website, as they occur www.cdc.govt.nz.

Wairarapa Combined District Plan

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

The Carterton, Masterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils have a combined District Plan so that consistent policies and methods will be used to address significant resource



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management and cross-boundary issues. This plan is currently being reviewed and will also impact on the eastern growth development.

During the development of this Long-Term Plan, we have also acknowledged:

- current and future trends and issues
- commitments to the community
- current plans and strategies
- national policy and legislation

What's changing?

What's changing?

As part of this Long-Term Plan development, we have re-examined planned projects, service delivery, spending and income set out in the last LTP, and made updates and changes as part of our 2023-2024 Annual Plan process.

As a result, some projects have been **cancelled or deferred** and these include:

- The \$4.5m administration building project has been cancelled
- Funding allocation for the potential purchase of laneways in the town centre has been withdrawn
- Relocation of the Council operations building and expanding the Holloway Street carpark is no longer proceeding
- The new dog pound will not go ahead – the existing pound has been improved to meet legislative requirements
- Wairarapa-wide alternative transport initiatives (are now Carterton focussed only)
- Funding towards investigating a Wairarapa District Council merger is no longer included.

Urban Growth Strategy

The Urban Growth Strategy will help us identify the key issues arising from population growth. Our water supply, sewerage, and stormwater infrastructure are predominantly located in the Carterton urban area with smaller reticulated utilities servicing the Waingawa industrial area. The increase in the forecast population will have implications for this infrastructure, with the urban growth strategy helping us to plan where and how to accommodate the anticipated

growth, whether our infrastructure has sufficient capacity to cope with the forecast urban growth, and whether our community facilities can provide for all our needs. Future expansion of the urban area will be to the north-east, and it will require new wastewater mains on the eastern side of town.

Investing more funding in the roading network

Severe weather events in the 2022/23 year, including cyclones Hale and Gabrielle, have resulted in significant damage to roading infrastructure. At this stage Council expects to spend approximately \$10m to reinstate damaged roading over the next three years. This plan includes \$1.9m operating expenditure to repair roading infrastructure, on top of our usual roading maintenance and renewals programme. The majority of this work will be completed at a higher financial assistance rate (FAR) from NZTA, Waka Kotahi, and is in the process of being approved. We have worked to ensure that we can keep rates increases to a minimum, despite significant pressure from inflation and the additional work on emergency roading, while still delivering all our core services in the community and remaining financially prudent.

Wastewater plant equipment upgrade

Over the long term, we want to treat our urban wastewater in a more sustainable way and improve freshwater quality by removing treated effluent from streams. Carterton's wastewater is processed at two different sites. A newly built treatment reservoir on Daleton Farm is now in service.

The Dalefield Road treatment site has been in service since 1940 however, and upgrades are needed to the facility to ensure it can continue to operate as required. The plant equipment performs a critical role in the treatment of wastewater and the functionality of oxidation ponds. There is a significant risk to our wastewater treatment process, which, if it failed, may mean we no longer comply with legislation and our resource consent. This could mean unpleasant odours and restrict our ability to accept trade waste from local businesses.

Challenges and Opportunities

Affordability

Affordability is a challenge both the Council and residents of the Carterton district are facing. The economic and community operating environment has changed dramatically since the Council prepared its LTP 2021-31. We are operating in an environment of high inflation and borrowing costs have increased steeply since 2021. Insurance premiums continue to rise while access to insurance for many Council's assets is becoming more difficult. Put simply everything we do is costing more to deliver our services in a more constrained funding environment.



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The LTP 2024-34 incorporates decisions made by Council and results in a work programme to deliver Council services over the next ten years.

Rates funding is a significant outcome of the process and our budget results in a rates increase for 2024/25 of 11.4% (10.77% after growth) and an average increase of 4.9 % over the ten years of the plan.

The council has set a rate increase limit of BERL + 2% over the ten years of the plan. However, the higher rates increase in the first three years of the plan are necessary to continue to fund the current core levels of service. We have tried to forecast a fair and balanced budget for this plan that deals with the issues in keeping Carterton resilient.

Climate change commitments

Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

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

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

New Zealand Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration

By signing this declaration, Carterton District Council committed to:

- developing and implementing ambitious action plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and supporting 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
- 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.

Ruamāhanga (Climate Change) Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

Climate Change Advisor

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

Partnerships

Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan

In 2022 council adopted the updated Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan in 2018, alongside the other Wairarapa councils. The Strategy outlines areas of focus for economic development in Wairarapa: People (Capable people, sector development), Business (Robust businesses), Iwi (Sustainable relationships with Iwi). Delivering the actions from the strategy is done in partnership with Central Government, WellingtonNZ and the private sector.

Tourism Strategy

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



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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. In 2021 the Strategy was further developed as a Destination Management Plan, under the Government’s Strategic Tourism Assets Protection Programme.

Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023–2029

The eight Councils of the Wellington region have come together to develop a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and action plans, to take us closer to a future where we collectively care for our resources. This is the third joint WMMP that the Councils have developed, which enables a more efficient and consistent approach to our waste management infrastructure, services, and activities to increase reuse, recovery, repurposing and recycling of waste over the next six years (2023-2029).

This WMMP outlines how the eight Councils, mana whenua, community, industry, and businesses can work together to transform how waste is generated, managed, and minimised in the Wellington region. Reflecting this collaboration is the vision for this WMMP, which is: E mahi tahi ana ki te tiākinahia a mātou rauemi – hei whakaiti para, ā, ki te whakanui ai te wāhi Working together to care for our resources - for less waste and a greater place.

This WMMP addresses the key issues identified in the Wellington Region Waste Assessment 2023 (WRWA), which, at a high-level, has identified that our modern ‘take-make-dispose’ economy is not sustainable. We need to start moving towards a circular economy, where we keep resources in use for as long as possible. Then, where possible, recover products and materials and regenerate natural systems at the end of a product’s lifecycle. This approach aligns with Aotearoa New Zealand’s Te rautaki para | Waste strategy and Aotearoa New Zealand’s first emissions reduction plan - Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Towards a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy.

Māori Participation in Decision Making

Our Council recognises and respects the responsibility of the Crown to acknowledge and honour the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi and the obligations set out under the Local Government Act 2002.

The Council acknowledges Hurunui-o-rangi Marae and hapū, Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia as mana whenua entities within its district and values the role of the Marae and associated hapū and whānau in the social and cultural fabric of our community.

What we do currently is:

- Hurunuiorangi Marae representation is provided for at meetings of the Council, the Policy and Projects Committee, the Risk and Assurance Committee and Council’s advisory groups and workshops.
- We have an evolving partnership with Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia, and a new partnership agreement between Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia, Greater Wellington Regional Council and Council for the development of nursery land at and adjoining our Dalefield wastewater treatment plant. In addition, Council is working with the hapū on projects and initiatives of common interest.
- We have worked with Iwi, hapū, and whanau, along with Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils to engage, consult and incorporate Māori Purpose Zones into the new Combined Wairarapa District Plan, with a view to enabling the provision of Papakāinga housing
- We have appointed two permanent Māori liaison roles: one full time Maori Liaison Coordinator and one part time Maori Liaison Officer. These roles help manage interactions between the Council, Iwi and hapū, and support staff in developing their cultural competency.
- We acknowledge the importance of water for Māori and are working with mana whenua on two projects considering the impact of Local Water Done Well proposed legislation. These projects are investigating the potential for a joint Water Services Delivery Plan across the combined Wellington Region, and separately for the Wairarapa and Tararua Regions. Mana whenua representatives have been appointed to the Advisory Oversight Committee for both projects.
- We acknowledge there are other hapū in the district and we will continue to develop meaningful relationships with these entities as the opportunity arises.

The Council looks forward to establishing long-lasting and respectful relationships with mana whenua and working together under anticipated new governance arrangements. Following deeds of settlements between Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui ā Rua, we look forward to post-Treaty settlement activity that will involve the Council and mana whenua, including new governance arrangement and bodies. This will 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.



Changes In National Direction

Legislative, statutory and regulatory changes during the life of this Plan are a certainty. We can expect more rigorous environmental reform, and increasingly higher standards for environmental outcomes. Planning processes will be affected by the Government's expected overhaul of the Resource Management Act, which is predicted to make development easier while ensuring that protecting and restoring the environment is an increasing bottom line. There is a likelihood that we will see new governance roles and responsibilities for climate change, water supply and public transport. For our district, any law changes could affect the ways we use land, allocate water, and manage key assets.

Three Waters Reforms and Local Water Done Well

The coalition Government has signalled its' intention to repeal the Affordable Waters reform legislation (previously referred to as Three Waters Reforms) which was passed into law by the previous Government. The coalition Government is implementing its "Local Water Done Well" programme through the passing of three further bills through Parliament. The first bill passed in February 2024 repealed the previous Government Affordable Waters / Three Waters reform legislation.

The second bill - the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act - passed into law on 2 September 2024. The second bill provides the framework and preliminary arrangements for the new water services system, including the creation of Water Services Delivery Plans (WSDP's), and streamlined consultation and decision-making processes for establishing water services council-controlled organisations. Under the second bill councils will be required to develop Water Services Delivery Plans by 3 September 2025 – the key foundation for Local Water Done Well. The WSDP's will set out information on the delivery of water services, how much is required to be invested for the WSDP to be financially sustainable, how this will be funded, the preferred water service delivery operating model, the scope of water services being delivered and whether the arrangement is stand-alone or a joint undertaken with other councils.

The third bill is expected to be passed in December 2024 providing further requirements on delivery models, economic regulation of water services, minimum requirements for drinking water standards and wastewater discharges, along with new financing arrangements and debt limits.

Other legislative changes and reviews

In addition to waters reforms, changes to a number of other pieces of legislation have been signalled as well as a number of reviews. These include Resource Management Act reforms, review of the Future of Local Governance, Civil Defence and Emergency Management, Earthquake Prone Buildings as well as our District Plan review. These potential changes are not expected to impact the 2023/24 year.



ACTIVITIES & SERVICES



Council activities and services

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

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

For each activity group, we provide a description of what we do and why we do it, and any legislation that is applicable to the group of activities. Some groups of activities include sub-activities.

The components which make up each activity have specific levels of service, performance measures and targets which we will report on and in our Annual Report.

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

What the group includes and the related community outcomes

This section explains what we do and why we do it and any legislation that is applicable to the group of activities. Some groups of activities include sub-activities. This section also advises what community outcomes are primarily applicable to the group of activities and how the group of activities contributes to fulfilling the community outcome.

Governance

What we do and why

Our governance activities include:

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

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Our commitments

Our involvement in the Governance group of activities is set out in the Local Government Act 2002, Electoral Act 2001 and Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

We must meet our legal requirements and commitment to community outcomes and well-beings by:

- Conducting Council business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner through democratic decision-making at a local level
- Partnering with mana whenua
- Managing the Council's expenditure prudently
- Reporting progress against outcomes
- Encouraging participation within the district
- Providing strong advocacy for Carterton district within local government, and to central government and other agencies
- Encouraging participation within the district
- Providing strong advocacy for Carterton district within local government, and to central government and other agencies
- Identifying needs in the community and gaps in services and outcomes through shared services.



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Working with our neighbouring councils

Carterton District Council continues to look for opportunities for sharing services with Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils and with Greater Wellington Regional Council. We already have one Combined District Plan, and a common waste management contract. In roading, we have one contractor across the Carterton and South Wairarapa councils, and we manage the roading networks as an integrated network. We are working towards an integrated building consenting activity across the three Councils. We operate a single library service with South Wairarapa District Council. Many of our computer systems are common and we have several shared positions promoting environmental and social wellbeing outcomes. The search for further opportunities will continue over the life of the Long-Term Plan.

Urban growth

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

The Framework identifies how the Greater Wellington region can accommodate a future population of 760,000 and supply an additional 100,000 jobs in the next 30 years. This represents an additional 22,600 people in the Wairarapa region.

Our Council has already adopted a Draft Growth Plan that aligns with the Regional Growth Framework that provides for residential development to the east of the town. It is expected that at least an additional 700 residential properties (of mixed sizes and values) may be created when required via a subsequent zone change. A large part of our thinking and planning is to address affordable housing issues.

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

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. Significant Forecast Assumptions sections the details of the proposed changes are unknown, and more information will become available in 2024/2025. Council continues to monitor:

- New waters reform legislation – Local Water Done Well
- Resource Management Act Reform
- Climate Change Response

Changing demographics are 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.

Potential negative effects

We do not anticipate any significant negative effects from providing these activities.



Governance - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures below describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Governance area:

Governance related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actuals	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Residents' satisfaction with the Council's overall governance and reputation	Community Survey	42%	≥65% Rate 7-10	≥65% Rate 7-10	≥65% Rate 7-10	≥65% Rate 7-10	≥65% Rate 7-10	≥65% Rate 7-10
Percentage of official information requests responded to within statutory timeframes	Council Records	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
Annual Report is adopted within statutory timeframes	Annual Report	On time, modified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified	On time and unmodified
Net cash flow from operations: actual-planned variance from budgeted	Annual Report	9%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%	≤10%
Appropriate risk management systems are in place	Independent assessment by Chair of Risk & Assurance Committee	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Across all activities service requests are acknowledged within 1 working day	Council Records	46%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Council agendas are always publicly available three working days or more before the meeting	Council Records-Website	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Local government election turnout	Infometrics	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	≥50%	≥50%	≥50%	≥50%
Number of Council meetings with Māori representation	Council Records	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	<i>New measure</i>	25%	50%	75%	75%
Council engagement plans include specific actions for engagement with Māori	Council Records	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



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Governance – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Governance

	Annual Plan	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	932	905	893	939	950	973	998	1,017	1,039	1,107	1,130
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
Total operating funding	932	905	895	941	952	975	1,000	1,020	1,042	1,107	1,130
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	689	728	712	752	764	785	805	823	841	899	921
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges & overheads	262	175	180	187	186	190	195	197	201	207	209
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	951	903	892	939	950	975	1,000	1,020	1,042	1,107	1,130
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(20)	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(20)	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	(20)	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	20	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Community Services

This group of activities includes Community Development, Economic Development, Emergency Management, Parks and Reserves, Wairarapa Library Service, Carterton Events Centre and Community Amenities.

Contribution to community outcomes

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

- A caring community that is safe, healthy, happy and connected.
- An empowered community that participates in Council and community-based decision making.
- Fit-for-purpose public facilities, spaces, parks, and rural reserves.
- An environmentally responsible community committed to reducing our carbon footprint and adapting to the impacts of climate change.
- A resilient community capable of responding and recovering from environmental shocks.
- Quality fit-for-purpose infrastructure and services that are cost-effective and meet future needs.
- A vibrant and prosperous business and primary sector investing in, and supported by, the community.
- A community that is productively engaged in employment, education, and community service.
- Te Āo Māori/Māori aspirations and partnerships are valued and supported.
- A community that embraces and encourages our cultural diversity and heritage.

Parks and Reserves

Carterton has a wide range of recreational and open green spaces. We provide, operate and maintain parks, reserves and associated assets across the region from the Tararua Ranges to Flat Point. These assets include recreational facilities such as playground, rural reserves, play spaces like skate parks and community amenities such as public toilets.

Carterton Events Centre

The Carterton Events Centre is Wairarapa's premier performance and event venue, proudly operated by the Carterton District Council, which also encompasses the Carterton District Library, Plunket and the Carterton Community Courthouse. The Carterton Events Centre also supports local community organisations through a myriad of sponsorships and Memorandum of Understanding arrangements like local theatre groups and dance schools, and fundraising events that raise significant funds local services.

The centre hosts a wide range of community events, fundraisers and functions alongside commercial events and performances. It also showcases high quality performing arts, music acts and exhibitions from around Aotearoa, as well as international artists.

Carterton Library

Carterton Library is a part of the Wairarapa Library Service which is managed through a shared agreement with South Wairarapa District Council. The Wairarapa Library Service is also part of the SMART consortium which allows access to the physical collections of five other libraries across the greater Wellington region.

Economic Development

The Economic Development activity involves the provision of economic development initiatives that aim to support strong businesses, employment and tourism in the district and region. Council fosters economic development provisions by funding a number of economic development services.

Community Amenities

Community Amenities include the Cemetery, Outdoor Swimming Pool, Public Toilets, Carterton Library, Carterton Events Centre and Holiday Park.

Carterton District Council has a ground lease agreement with the Carterton Swim Club for their indoor pool. The club is fundraising to construct a new building over the pool. Council supports this community-led project being undertaken by the Indoor Pool project team. While no direct funding has been sought, Council will continue to support this group in their venture.



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Emergency Management

Local authorities are responsible for Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) in their area. Councils in the Wellington Region work collaboratively with the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO) to deliver effective emergency management across the 4Rs – reduction, readiness, response and recovery.

In Wairarapa, as a result of recent significant events, and the increasing frequency of adverse weather emergencies, there is an emphasis on enhancing our councils' capability, particularly as part of the joint Wairarapa Emergency Operations Centre, and developing resilient communities to meet these challenges.

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

What we will deliver over the next ten years

Community Development

The people in our district are what make the district. We are committed to continued improvement in all aspects of our community. We want the work of community development to contribute to this by creating connected communities, a connected Carterton. We want to see our community empowered by having a voice and to influence things that are important to them as well as share their aspirations for the future.

To achieve this, we will work on a holistic Community Development Strategy and implementation plan that will encompass the work of community development in our district. This will further enable our community to be capable, resilient and vibrant. Furthermore, it will complement the role and function of community development which is to empower individuals and groups by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities.

We will continue to evaluate and respond where appropriate to increased needs by ensuring that the community development team is resourced with fit for purpose staff to enable

Community Support - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures below describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Community Support area:

Community support related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Residents sense of belonging to area	Community Survey	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%
Residents feel connected with family and community	Community Survey	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%
Residents feel safe in public spaces	Community Survey	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%	≥65%
Residents level of satisfaction with public facilities including public toilets	Community Survey	65%	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10
Residents level of satisfaction with Events Centre, Library, Swimming Pool	Users Survey/ Community Survey	78%	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10
Residents level of satisfaction with the provision of open spaces, parks and gardens	Community Survey	79%	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10	≥75% Rate 7-10



Assets

Existing assets

- Library collection
- Events Centre
- Memorial Square
- Carrington Park and Howard Booth Park
- Millennium Park, Bird's Park and South End Park
- Several small reserves
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor Swimming Complex
- Public Toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- Halls
- Forestry

Parks and Reserves and Community Amenities

Increasing promotion of the need to be physically active and lead physically active lifestyles may result in increased demand and requests for different activities and facilities to be available in this group of activities.

As the district becomes more built-up there may be an increasing demand for more recreational reserves/areas for active and passive recreation pursuits. This will require ongoing reviews of the resources required to meet expectations.

Economic Development

The recovery from COVID-19 was forecast to have significant negative impacts across the Wairarapa and this has been borne out for some in our community, however the generalised dire predictions have not materialised.

Regional economies such as in Wairarapa are faring better than metropolitan economies that have high reliance upon international tourism. This is due in part to the resilience of primary industries and its strong export market. The planning and building sectors likewise are experiencing a boom driven predominantly by internal migration from metropolitan areas and after the initial impact of the COVID-19 epidemic. Wairarapa and New Zealand as a whole have been fortunate to be able to provide mass gathering and social events without restrictions.

The Council's 2020/21 Annual Plan forecast decreased revenue that would have been generated from building, planning and community events. Thus far, this has not eventuated. Council will maintain its stance of forecasting pre-COVID-19 levels of income for the Community Support Groups of activities and respond to any changes as they arise.

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects from providing these activities are:

- Injuries or accidents resulting from use of these facilities
- Events Centre – potential injuries or accidents resulting from the use of this facility.

Potential accidents or injuries are mitigated by ensuring appropriate health and safety policies and procedures are in place and complied with.



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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 is shown in the table below:

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Library - Collection renewal	85	88	91	94	96	98	100	103	105	108
Library - Equipment	60	66	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Event Centre - Equipment	124	58	151	177	-	-	-	-	-	-
Events Centre - Replacement - Renewals	101	136	82	54	50	12	12	13	13	13
All Parks - Amenities	131	71	78	76	37	33	127	35	41	37
Rural Reserves - Renewals	20	10	21	50	23	-	-	-	-	-
Cemetery - Fixtures and Equipment	16	6	6	7	18	7	7	7	7	8
Swimming pool - Amenities	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	-	-
Holiday Park - Amenities	70	21	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas Lighting	-	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
CBD Security	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	15	15	-
TOTAL	608	460	470	487	241	150	247	190	181	166



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Community Support – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Community Support

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	5,520	5,891	6,136	6,234	6,215	6,358	6,476	6,588	6,654	6,741	6,844
Targeted rates	-	23	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	27	27
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	23	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Fees and charges	203	217	224	231	238	244	251	257	263	270	276
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	568	597	585	604	622	639	655	672	689	705	721
Total operating funding	6,313	6,760	7,003	7,128	7,135	7,303	7,445	7,582	7,672	7,783	7,910
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,843	3,380	3,445	3,580	3,684	3,784	3,881	3,975	4,066	4,155	4,242
Finance costs	20	20	22	25	20	20	18	16	14	12	10
Internal charges & overheads	2,493	2,269	2,366	2,442	2,445	2,495	2,550	2,601	2,645	2,701	2,743
Other operating funding applications	232	250	258	267	274	282	289	297	304	311	318
Total applications of operating funding	5,589	5,919	6,092	6,314	6,423	6,580	6,738	6,889	7,028	7,179	7,313
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	725	841	911	815	711	723	707	693	644	604	597
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	220	220	224	229	231	233	234	235	237	238	239
Increase / (decrease) in debt	32	279	(190)	(218)	(251)	(287)	(300)	(302)	(291)	(286)	(287)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	252	499	35	11	(20)	(54)	(66)	(66)	(54)	(48)	(48)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	15	15	-
• to improve level of service	-	211	96	80	55	23	-	-	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	327	397	364	377	418	218	150	247	175	167	166
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	650	732	486	355	204	428	492	380	400	374	383
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	977	1,340	946	825	691	669	641	627	590	556	548
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(725)	(841)	(911)	(815)	(711)	(723)	(707)	(693)	(644)	(604)	(597)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Regulatory and Planning

This group of activities includes Resource Management Planning, Consent Processing, and Regulatory Services. The regulatory and planning group of activities benefits every resident and society in general by promoting sustainable development, whilst encouraging development to occur in a way that benefits the district and region.

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

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

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Commitments

Resource Management Planning

The Resource Management Act requires territorial authorities to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources through the development and administration of a District Plan. Appropriate policy is specified, and rules adopted to ensure minimal adverse effects on the environment. We are also required to maintain and develop our cadastral mapping database Geographic Information System (GIS).

Our Council must also manage the health and safety of the district's environment and people by considering and, where appropriate, issuing resource consents and building consents (in accordance with the District Plan).

Resource Management Planning (RMA)

The RMA requires all operative provisions of a plan to be reviewed every ten years. The Combined Wairarapa District Plan Review Committee currently undertaking this review with the plan at the proposed stage and submissions received.

District Plan Review

All Councils are required to have a relevant District Plan. The Combined Wairarapa District Plan Review Committee is in the process of undertaking this review with the plan at the proposed stage. In order to complete the review funding of \$566,000 has been included in years 1, 2 and 3 of the Plan.

Resource Management Act Reform

On 20 December 2023 the Coalition Government repealed the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and the Spatial Planning Act 2023. This means that the legislation has reverted to the Resource Management Act 1991. The Coalition Government has indicated that there will be RMA reform seeking to replace the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) in its entirety. It is unclear what this reform will look like. Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) have reported on the amount of industrial land required in the Wellington region.

Industrial growth

It is difficult to accurately determine the likely need for future industrial development over the next 20–30 years. However, sufficient land needs to be available to have an industrial land bank available to immediately provide for development opportunities as they arise.

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 likely that zoning changes to allow for a range of growth patterns will be implemented over several years.



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Other legislative commitments

Other legislative commitments include:

- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to sustain the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonable and foreseeable needs of the next generation.
- The Health Act 1956 and amendments, which require the Council to improve, promote and protect public health. This includes the potential addition of fluoride into municipal drinking water. The Director General of Health has not yet directed Council to introduce this capability.
- The 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.
- The 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.

- The 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.
- The 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.
- The 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.
- The 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, e.g. the making of bylaws.

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

Potential negative effects

We do not anticipate any significant negative effects from providing these activities.



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Regulatory and Planning -how we will measure what we deliver

The measures below describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Regulatory and Planning area:

Regulatory and planning related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
LIM's ² processed within 10 working days	Council Records	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-notified and notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes	Council Records	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PIM's ³ and building consents processed within statutory timeframes	Council Records	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Building Consent Authority (BCA) Accreditation retention ⁴	Council Records	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	Retained	Retained	Retained	Retained
Known food premises in the district have food control measures in place	Council Records	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Known liquor outlets in the district have appropriate licences and certificates	Council Records	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Capital expenditure plan

Capital expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years is shown in the table on below:

REGULATORY

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025 \$000	30 June 2026 \$000	30 June 2027 \$000	30 June 2028 \$000	30 June 2029 \$000	30 June 2030 \$000	30 June 2031 \$000	30 June 2032 \$000	30 June 2033 \$000	30 June 2034 \$000
Combined District Plan	250	155	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	250	155	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

² Land Information Memorandum.

³ Project Information Memorandum.

⁴ The Building Consent Authority accreditation retention process is biennial



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Regulatory and Planning – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Regulatory and Planning

	Annual Plan	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
	30 June 2024	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	294	304	314	332	327	335	341	341	345	348	348
Targeted rates	474	537	578	611	589	592	598	598	600	605	533
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,165	1,206	1,243	1,284	1,322	1,358	1,394	1,429	1,465	1,500	1,534
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	458	458	472	488	502	516	529	543	556	570	583
Total operating funding	2,391	2,505	2,608	2,715	2,740	2,801	2,862	2,911	2,966	3,022	2,997
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,591	1,552	1,604	1,667	1,715	1,762	1,807	1,851	1,894	1,935	1,976
Finance costs	70	85	95	100	61	55	50	44	38	32	26
Internal charges & overheads	614	683	706	734	737	755	776	786	803	821	831
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	2,275	2,320	2,405	2,500	2,514	2,573	2,633	2,681	2,734	2,788	2,832
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	115	186	203	214	226	228	229	230	232	234	165
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	236	66	(51)	(58)	(234)	(236)	(238)	(240)	(242)	(244)	(176)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	236	66	(51)	(58)	(234)	(236)	(238)	(240)	(242)	(244)	(176)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	382	250	155	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(36)	1	(2)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	351	251	153	156	(7)	(8)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(11)
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(115)	(186)	(203)	(214)	(226)	(228)	(229)	(230)	(232)	(234)	(165)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Transportation

This group of activities includes Roads, Footpaths, and Cycleways and Trails. Our Council manages and operates the roading and footpath network that serves the needs of the Carterton district. 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. The Council also contributes funding for the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.

We also recognise that walking and cycling paths offer many environmental and health benefits to the community, including social and economic benefits that come from hosting tourists.

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

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Commitments

Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Council controls all roads and streets in the district except State Highway 2. The Land Transport NZ Act 1989 defines the functions and powers of local authorities in relation to motorways and state highways.

Key assumptions

Forestry and agricultural development in the district mean an increasing use of district roads (both sealed and unsealed) by heavy vehicles. These roads will inevitably need more maintenance than would otherwise be required. Regular assessments of the district's bridges are continually undertaken. The Infrastructure Strategy discusses the nature of the maintenance required over the coming year in more detail.

Infrastructure Projects

There are no key projects in the Transportation Group for this LTP. Instead, Council is focusing on the basics by increasing pavement rehabilitation, resurfacing and operational maintenance. We also provide leverage for a number of community transport-related community projects.

Community projects

Carterton Signature Trails & Wairarapa Five Towns Trails Network

In our Consultation Document we included an estimate of costs for completion of:

- Continued project planning and construction of the Wairarapa Five Towns Trails - Signature Trail 1 (Matarawa connection)
- Detailed design and construction of Signature Trail 2 (Clareville connection) and scoping, planning and route identification of rural and urban connections including (CBD rail corridor). This work had a cost estimate of \$2.4 million, which included \$520,000 of Better Off Funding. Decisions from the Long-Term Plan Deliberations saw these projects removed from this Long-Term Plan.

This Long-Term Plan includes continuing work on Trail 1 (Greytown to Carterton). This includes supporting the Carterton District Trail Trust in the detailed design for the pedestrian bridge over Waiohine River, detailed design of the Matarawa Trail, scoping work of the rail corridor from Lincoln to Chester Road, and support to the Wairarapa Five Towns Trail Trust annually for three years. An allocation of \$295,000 is planned to achieve this.



Transportation -How we will measure what we deliver

The measures below describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Transportation area. Council continues to set high standards for measuring its performance. We have improved our approach towards managing assets and therefore, Council is confident that the Infrastructure Strategy and supporting Asset Management Plans will enable to Council to achieve the targeted performance measures.

Transportation related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on local road network, expressed as a number. ⁵	NZTA CAS ⁶ Reports	2 fatal 4 serious injury crashes	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase	Fatal: decrease or ≤1 increase, Serious injury: decrease or ≤3 increase
The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. ⁵	% VKT ⁷ smooth per NZTA Report	97%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%
The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced. ⁵	NZTA annual achievement report	3.6%	≥5%	≥5%	≥8%	≥8%	≥8%	≥8%
The percentage of footpaths that fall within the level of service standard for the condition of footpaths. ⁵	Footpath Survey	99.7%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 10 days. ⁵	Council Records	93%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%
Percentage of the sealed local road network that is rehabilitated.	Council Records	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Length(km) of unsealed road network graded.	Council Records	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

⁵ These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2024.

⁶ NZTA’s Crash Analysis System.

⁷ Vehicle-kilometres travelled.



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Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	Contract Reports	100%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%
Non-regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 21 days of advice of a fault	Contract Reports	97%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%	≥70%
Street lighting faults are repaired within 2 weeks	Council Records	52%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%	≥80%

Assets

Existing Assets

Valuation of the road infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP (previously Opus International Consultants Ltd) as 30 June 2022. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

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

Roading component	Quantity	Units	Comment
Pavement ⁸ —sealed	Urban 32.4 Rural 264.4	km km	Urban sealed Pavement area 367,534 m ² Rural sealed pavement area 1,601,310 m ²
Pavement—unsealed	Urban 0.2 Rural 154.7	km	Urban area 636 m ² Unsealed pavement area 613,762 m ²
Bridges	49	number	
Culverts > 3.4m ²	32	number	Total clear opening (waterway area) greater than 3.4m ²
Culverts < 3.4m ²	1,891	number	Total clear opening (waterway area) less than 3.4m ²
Kerb and channel	47.21	km	Includes dished and mountable
Catchpits	461	number	
Stormwater channel	300.46	km	
Guard rails	903	metres	
Sight rails	1,330	metres	
Footpaths	47.93	km	
Street lighting	799	number	92 managed for NZTA
Signs	3,397	number	

⁸ 'Pavement' is the road surface, not the footpath.

Roading 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.

The network is managed through a combined roading business unit between the South Wairarapa and Carterton District Council called 'Ruamāhanga Roads'. Ruamāhanga Roads has engaged Fulton Hogan as the road maintenance contractor.

How the group of activities is funded

Capital

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



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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 51%.’

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity.
- The demand for this activity will remain. However, there is some uncertainty about how the service will be affected by changing government requirements, e.g. changes in NZTA directives/policies, changes in legislation, further changes in subsidies/funding criteria.
- Any further reductions in the NZTA subsidy rate are unlikely but possible. If the rate or dollar level of the subsidy decreases roading projects may be reprioritised or scaled down, or they be funded through a different source such as increased borrowing or rates.

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects of providing this activity are:

- Contribution to accident and injury rates through road use
- Air, climate and water pollution due to vehicle emissions
- Traffic noise as a result of vehicle use, and
- Temporary noise, dust and traffic congestion as a result of road construction and maintenance.
- While roads and footpaths are being constructed, maintained, or repaired, there is the possibility of reduced access to private property and commercial premises.

We mitigate these effects through our ongoing maintenance and improvement programme which aims to deliver a safe and reliable transport network. All construction and maintenance activity is planned to minimise disruption during works.



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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 is 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 is shown below:

Transportation

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Unsealed Road Metalling	501	516	536	551	566	576	591	606	621	636
Sealed Road Resurfacing - Reseals	999	1,028	1,068	1,098	1,128	1,148	1,178	1,208	1,225	1,255
Drainage Renewals - Kerb & Channel Replacement	233	240	250	257	264	269	276	283	290	297
Pavement Rehabilitation	954	983	1,021	830	853	400	410	420	431	441
Structures Component Replacement	131	135	140	144	148	151	155	159	163	166
Traffic Services Renewals	86	88	92	94	97	98	101	104	106	109
Footpath Renewals	198	204	212	218	224	228	234	240	246	252
LCLR Improvements	100	103	107	693	712	725	743	762	781	800
New Footpaths	150	258	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resilience Planting	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Carterton District Trails	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,657	3,566	3,704	3,896	4,003	3,605	3,699	3,793	3,875	3,969



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Transportation – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Transportation

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	2,724	4,574	5,165	5,089	5,332	5,406	5,475	5,769	5,768	5,843	6,124
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,576	2,189	2,000	1,577	1,642	1,705	1,778	1,851	1,923	1,997	2,071
Fees and charges	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	160	185	190	197	202	208	213	219	224	230	235
Total operating funding	5,497	6,947	7,355	6,862	7,176	7,319	7,466	7,839	7,915	8,069	8,430
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,819	4,257	4,050	3,519	3,620	3,719	3,817	3,914	4,010	4,104	4,197
Finance costs	38	39	39	40	20	18	16	13	11	9	8
Internal charges & overheads	486	1,393	1,445	1,506	1,502	1,548	1,598	1,615	1,650	1,700	1,723
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	4,343	5,689	5,534	5,065	5,142	5,284	5,430	5,543	5,672	5,814	5,929
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,154	1,258	1,821	1,797	2,034	2,035	2,035	2,296	2,244	2,256	2,501
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,287	1,710	1,813	1,884	1,981	2,036	1,833	1,881	1,928	1,970	2,018
Development and financial contributions	194	194	198	202	203	205	206	207	208	209	210
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(75)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(91)	(92)	(38)	(53)	(53)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	1,407	1,813	1,920	1,994	2,094	2,150	1,948	1,996	2,098	2,126	2,174
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	305	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
• to replace existing assets	2,524	3,352	3,556	3,694	3,885	3,991	3,594	3,687	3,781	3,863	3,956
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(284)	(587)	175	87	232	182	378	594	549	507	707
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	2,561	3,071	3,741	3,791	4,128	4,185	3,983	4,293	4,342	4,382	4,676
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,154)	(1,258)	(1,821)	(1,797)	(2,034)	(2,035)	(2,035)	(2,296)	(2,244)	(2,256)	(2,501)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Wastewater

Our wastewater services include the management of the urban reticulated wastewater system, pumping stations, wastewater treatment plant, wastewater disposal service for the Waingawa Industrial Zone, and the management of the impact of any discharge into the environment. Effective collection and disposal of treated wastewater contributes to community health and minimises public health risk. Effective wastewater reticulation supports a vigorous residential and commercial community. Reticulation and wastewater treatment infrastructure capable of meeting resource consent requirements minimises adverse impacts on the environment.

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Commitments

The Council's continued involvement in wastewater and the treatment and disposal of wastewater, 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 wastewater network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Wastewater*, which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

In Waingawa, wastewater services are provided by Carterton District Council, by way of an agreement with Masterton District Council to treat and dispose of the Wastewater.

Key projects

Council's most significant project is the renewal of critical and ageing infrastructure at the Dalefield Wastewater Treatment Plant's intake area and the removal of biosolids (sludge) from the oxidation ponds to improve the quality and efficiency of the treatment output.

We will continue an ongoing renewals programme for the reticulation network over the next ten years focusing on critical assets that are at risk of failure due their condition.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Wastewater assets will remain in Council ownership and that there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- The demand for this activity will gradually increase over time.
- Maintenance works will continue to be delivered by the Council's Operations Department. Renewal, upgrade, and new works will generally be completed by contractors selected in accordance with the Council's procurement policy.
- That in the short to medium term the supply of services to Waingawa from Masterton District Council will be adequate.

Industrial growth

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

Wastewater treatment and disposal

A resource consent for the discharge of treated wastewater from the Daleton Farm treatment plant was granted in 2017 for 35 years. Within the conditions of the consent was construction of holding ponds to store wastewater which is now complete. This will allow an increase in the holding capacity of storage of treated wastewater, irrigation to land as much as possible, and the discharge of treated wastewater to the Mangatāre Stream in times of high flow and also in emergency. The long-term vision is to minimise discharges into waterways which is why the Council brought forward its plans to purchase an 85-hectare parcel of land adjacent to the holding ponds.

Legislative change

Legislative and regulatory change may affect 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 Waitua 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.



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Three Waters Reforms and Local Water Done Well

In late 2023 the Government repealed the three Water Reform Programme in anticipation of developing more detailed work on its own water reforms. The details for this new regime have not yet been finalised. The Government is currently implementing its “Local Water Done Well” programme during 2024 and 2025. More information is provided previously on page 16.

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects of providing this activity are:

- Pollution of rivers and streams
- Overflow of breakages that may have localised negative effects on the environment and public health, and
- Odour

We mitigate these potential effects by ensuring our infrastructure is fit for purpose. Our maintenance and renewal programmes ensure that plant, pipes and other wastewater infrastructure remains effective.

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 proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan. The rate at which the land at Waingawa will be developed is difficult to forecast. For potable water and wastewater services, the Council has an agreement with Masterton District Council to provide services to Waingawa.

Infiltration into the reticulation system

Under extreme or extended rainfall conditions, the inflow to the treatment plant increases many-fold than what would be expected from normal community use. This is caused by unusually high ground water levels infiltrating wastewater pipes that are damaged or worn. This highly impacts the demand on the reticulation and treatment infrastructure. Wastewater in areas of high infiltration is given priority in the capital works programme.



Wastewater - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures below describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Wastewater area. Council continues to set high standards for measuring its performance. We have improved our approach towards managing assets and therefore, Council is confident that the Infrastructure Strategy and supporting Asset Management Plans will enable to Council to achieve the targeted performance measures.

Wastewater related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Residents' satisfaction with the town's wastewater system	Community Survey	59%	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10
The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the territorial authority's sewerage system expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to the sewerage system. ⁹	Council Records	0.36	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Compliance with the resource consents for discharge from the sewerage system, measured by the number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abatement notices • infringement notices • enforcement orders, and • convictions received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents ⁹	Council Records	0	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1
Wastewater system fault median <i>attendance time</i> in minutes. ⁹ - from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personal reach the site.	Council Records	0.50hrs	≤ 1hrs	≤ 1hrs	≤ 1hrs	≤ 1hrs	≤ 1hrs	≤ 1hrs
Wastewater system fault median <i>resolution time</i> hours. ⁹ - from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault.	Council Records	One hour	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs
Number of complaints about <i>any of the following</i> : the wastewater odour, sewerage system faults, sewerage system blockages, and supplier responsiveness, expressed per 1000 connections to the territorial authority's sewerage system. ⁹	Council Records	13	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20	≤20

⁹ These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2024.



Assets

Existing assets

The urban reticulation system consists of:

- Domestic pipes on private land—2,666 pipe connections to wastewater mains.
- Pipes and manholes of the municipal system— 66.1 km of underground pipes ranging in size from 50 mm to 800 mm diameter.
- 17 pump stations located throughout the urban area to lift wastewater from low-lying areas up into the gravity network.

The current Wastewater Treatment Plant comprises a contra-shear, a clarifier, a sludge digester, three oxidation ponds operating in two stages, 16 wetland plots, and an ultra-violet disinfection unit. When soil moisture conditions are suitable for irrigation, treated wastewater is discharged to land via a centre-pivot irrigator or stored in the newly constructed storage reservoirs. Treated effluent is also discharged to the Mangatarere stream when stream conditions allow.

Council recently brought forward its plans to purchase an 85-hectare parcel of land adjacent to its new wastewater reservoirs at Daleton farm that could see the expansion of its strategy to further reduce the discharge of treated wastewater into the Mangatarere Stream.

Capital expenditure plan

Capital expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years is shown in the table below.

WASTEWATER & TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Wastewater - Reticulation	1,445	1,397	1,414	3,736	2,863	3,059	3,294	2,980	1,996	2,817
Wastewater - Pumping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	868	-
Wastewater - Treatment Plants	1,115	2,768	3,210	578	45	-	732	-	-	6
TOTAL	2,560	4,165	4,624	4,314	2,908	3,059	4,025	3,041	2,864	2,823

Wastewater from the Waingawa industrial area is discharged to Masterton District Council's wastewater network and is treated at the Homebush Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Asset valuations

Valuation of the wastewater and treatment infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Ltd (formerly known as Opus International Consultants) as of 30 June 2022. 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.

Assets

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

Capital

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



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Wastewater Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Wastewater

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	225	161	197	223	233	247	258	266	272	277	287
Targeted rates	2,771	3,231	3,918	4,419	4,611	4,895	5,099	5,252	5,370	5,476	5,670
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	440	558	576	595	612	629	645	662	678	695	710
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	3,436	4,040	4,691	5,236	5,456	5,771	6,002	6,180	6,320	6,447	6,668
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	937	1,116	1,193	1,205	1,216	1,251	1,318	1,354	1,355	1,388	1,422
Finance costs	463	697	767	895	795	897	945	992	1,076	1,116	1,122
Internal charges & overheads	945	833	865	902	900	928	959	968	990	1,021	1,034
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	2,345	2,647	2,824	3,002	2,911	3,075	3,222	3,315	3,420	3,525	3,578
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,091	1,393	1,867	2,234	2,545	2,696	2,780	2,865	2,900	2,923	3,090
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	97	97	99	101	102	103	103	104	104	105	105
Increase / (decrease) in debt	1,733	711	2,160	2,775	2,004	627	628	1,508	435	(420)	(1,941)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	1,830	1,308	2,258	2,876	2,106	730	731	1,612	539	(315)	(1,836)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	865	360	279	253	62	66	69	72	76	80	87
• to replace existing assets	2,154	2,200	3,886	4,371	4,252	2,842	2,990	3,953	2,965	2,784	2,737
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(98)	142	(40)	486	337	518	452	451	398	(256)	(1,569)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	2,920	2,702	4,125	5,110	4,651	3,426	3,511	4,477	3,439	2,608	1,254
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,091)	(1,393)	(1,867)	(2,234)	(2,545)	(2,696)	(2,780)	(2,865)	(2,900)	(2,923)	(3,090)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Stormwater Drainage

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

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

Contribution to community outcomes

The Stormwater Group activity contributes towards the following community outcomes:

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

It is assumed that stormwater assets will remain in Council ownership and that there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity. Demand for this activity will gradually increase over time.

Maintenance works will continue to be delivered by the Council's Operations Department. Renewal, upgrade, and new works will normally be completed by contractors selected in accordance with the Council's procurement policy.

Council can incur additional costs from pollutants added to the stormwater system. There are health and safety risks associated with operating the stormwater network and flooding incidents. 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.

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 river water values can impact on waterway health and associated values arising from the disposal of stormwater containing contaminants. These risks will continue to be addressed by our resource consent.

Climate Change

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

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

Legislative Change

Legislative and regulatory change may affect Council's ability to meet minimum levels of service with change likely to require improvements to infrastructure.

Three Waters Reforms

In late 2023 the Government repealed the three Water Reform Programme in anticipation of developing more detailed work on its own water reforms. The details for this new regime have not yet been finalised. The Government is currently implementing its "Local Water Done Well" programme during 2024 and 2025. More information is provided previously on page 16.

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.

Key Projects

Council's most significant project is the renewal of the stormwater monitoring consent that is due to expire in 2027. Stormwater assets have not consumed a high proportion of its overall life to date, and this is reflected in the future investment needs. However, we will renew any critical assets over the next ten years that are found to be at risk of failure due their condition.

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects of providing this activity are:

- Flooding of property, and
- Discharge of polluted stormwater

We mitigate these effects by operating stormwater activities within resource consents criteria. This ensures any environmental impact is minimised. We also undertake a maintenance and renewals programme to minimise any flooding caused through failure or blockages of the system.



Stormwater - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures on the following page describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Stormwater area. Council continues to set high standards for measuring its performance. We have improved our approach towards managing assets and therefore, Council is confident that the Infrastructure Strategy and supporting Asset Management Plans will enable to Council to achieve the targeted performance measures.

Stormwater drainage related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Residents' satisfaction with the district's stormwater systems	Community Survey	44%	≥ 60% rate 7-10	≥ 60% rate 7-10	≥ 60% rate 7-10	≥ 60% rate 7-10	≥ 60% rate 7-10	≥ 60% rate 7-10
The number of flooding events. ¹⁰	Council Records	One	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1
For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system. ¹⁰	Council Records	9.2	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1
Compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measure by the number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abatement notices • infringement notices • enforcement orders • convictions, received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents. ¹⁰	Council Records	None	0	0	0	0	0	0
The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. ¹⁰	Council Records	1.75 hrs	≤ 3hrs	≤ 3hrs	≤ 3hrs	≤ 3hrs	≤ 3hrs	≤ 3hrs
Total number of stormwater complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system. ¹⁰	Council Records	7.9	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10

¹⁰ These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2024.



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Assets

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

Existing assets

- 21 km of piped stormwater reticulation in the urban area ranging in diameter from 100 mm up to 1200 mm.
- 508 catch pits or ‘sumps’ and 219 manholes.
- 8.6 km of open drain in the urban area.

Asset valuations

Valuation of the infrastructural assets for stormwater was undertaken by WSP Ltd (formerly known as Opus International Consultants Ltd) as of 30 June 2022. 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.

Capital expenditure plan

Capital expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years is shown in the table below.

STORMWATER

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025 \$000	30 June 2026 \$000	30 June 2027 \$000	30 June 2028 \$000	30 June 2029 \$000	30 June 2030 \$000	30 June 2031 \$000	30 June 2032 \$000	30 June 2033 \$000	30 June 2034 \$000
Stormwater - Resource Consent	-	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater - Reticulation	100	-	-	165	170	173	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	-	321	165	170	173	-	-	-	-



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Stormwater – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Stormwater

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	24	32	39	45	49	49	50	52	52	53	55
Targeted rates	286	288	353	407	438	443	449	466	471	476	493
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	310	320	392	453	487	493	499	518	523	529	547
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	112	116	120	124	128	132	135	138	142	145	148
Finance costs	5	21	25	25	23	22	22	21	21	20	20
Internal charges & overheads	113	85	89	92	92	95	98	99	101	105	106
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	230	223	234	242	243	249	255	259	264	270	274
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	80	97	158	211	243	244	244	259	259	259	274
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	24	24	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Increase / (decrease) in debt	387	76	(27)	(27)	(27)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	412	101	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	-	100	-	321	165	170	173	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	491	98	156	(112)	77	72	70	257	257	257	272
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	491	198	156	209	242	242	242	257	257	257	272
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(80)	(97)	(158)	(211)	(243)	(244)	(244)	(259)	(259)	(259)	(274)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Waste Management

This group of activities includes Refuse Collection and Recycling, and the Transfer Station. Our Council provides a weekly kerbside refuse and recycling collection as well as daily collection of refuse from street refuse bins in the CBD and other public spaces. Alongside this we continue to promote waste minimisation and recycling.

Management of the Dalefield Road Transfer Station facilities is essential for the health, well-being, and quality of life of the Carterton community. Our accessible transfer station protects the environment by minimising roadside dumping. 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.

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Commitments

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires Councils to have a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan which sets out how to achieve effective and efficient waste management and minimisation within the territorial authority's district. The key project in our Councils' Waste Management area is to deliver on the Local Action Plan of the WMMP.

Councils play an important role in managing and minimising waste, we cannot do it alone. 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.

The eight Councils of the Wellington region operate a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) that sets a vision, objectives, targets, and action plans, to take us closer to a future where we collectively care for our resources.

Mana whenua is also recognised as partners in the implementation of this WMMP. By minimising waste and valuing natural resources, the Councils are in alignment with mana

whenua and their role in exercising kaitiakitanga for te taiao for current and future generations.

Key assumptions and uncertainties

We continue to assume there will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity and demand for it will gradually increase. On top of this there is increasing demand for environmentally friendly and sustainable approaches to managing the district's waste which may result in a change to the current level of service. Additional or changing legislative requirements may also result in a change in the current level of service.

Residual waste will continue to be freighted to the Bonny Glen landfill site in Marton.

Council is at risk of incurring costs from vandalism and damage to recycling bins and dumped contaminants.

There are also 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 roadside dumping.

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
- weighbridges.

How Waste Management is funded

Recycling and refuse collection

The Council has deemed that the provision of recycling and refuse collection provides a public benefit and up to 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of General Rates across all property owners in the district. The balance of funds required for the urban refuse and recycling collection comes from a targeted rate on all property owners in the urban



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area or where the Council has a collection service (up to 90%). In addition, there are fees and charges from the sale of refuse bags and recycling bins (27-37%).

Transfer Station

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

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

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects of not providing this activity are:

- Increase in volume of waste going to landfill
- Increase in contamination for recyclable materials, resulting in decreasing recycling activities
- Illegal dumping of waste and creating land pollution

We mitigate these effects by providing waste collection services (for urban areas) and a transfer station facility located on Dalefield Road for general public.

Waste management related measures

Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actuals	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Residents' satisfaction with waste disposal services	Community Survey	69%	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10	≥ 75% rate 7-10
Compliance with resource consent conditions including compliance monitoring	Resource Consent	One non-compliant	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



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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 is shown in the table below:

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Waste - Transfer Station Facility	25	26	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste - WMMP Implementation	50	52	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	75	77	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Waste Management – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Waste Management

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	60	368	392	416	416	419	423	418	405	402	388
Targeted rates	683	316	330	346	353	362	364	362	371	381	388
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	493	577	594	611	626	640	654	667	680	693	706
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	94	118	121	125	129	133	136	140	143	146	150
Total operating funding	1,329	1,379	1,437	1,498	1,524	1,554	1,577	1,587	1,600	1,623	1,632
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,095	1,032	1,053	1,078	1,103	1,128	1,155	1,182	1,208	1,233	1,258
Finance costs	12	12	15	18	15	14	12	10	9	7	5
Internal charges & overheads	138	220	228	240	238	244	253	255	260	270	271
Other operating funding applications	38	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	46	47	48
Total applications of operating funding	1,283	1,302	1,336	1,375	1,398	1,428	1,463	1,491	1,522	1,557	1,582
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	47	76	101	123	126	126	113	96	78	66	50
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(25)	50	47	45	(41)	(42)	(43)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(27)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(25)	50	47	45	(41)	(42)	(43)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(27)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	50	52	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	-	25	26	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	22	51	71	87	85	84	71	53	34	21	23
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	22	126	148	167	85	84	71	53	34	21	23
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(47)	(76)	(101)	(123)	(126)	(126)	(113)	(96)	(78)	(66)	(50)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Water Supply

This group of activities includes drinking water and water race activities. Services include drinking water, water races, consent renewal and a water conservation strategy.

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 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.

Contribution to community outcomes

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

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

Commitments

Taumata Arowai was established to help improve the performance of the water services sector and to administer the Water Services Act 2021. This is to make sure everyone in Aotearoa has access to safe and sufficient drinking water, including rural and remote communities. Other statutory commitments include:

- 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 *Asset Management Plan—Water*, which sets out performance measures for urban reticulated water network.

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

Key Services

Drinking Water

Our Council oversees:

- Management of the district’s urban water reticulation and treatment facilities.
- Promotion and provision of education about of water conservation methods.

We also provide:

- Delivery of potable water to the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

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

Water Races

The following services are included:

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

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

Key assumptions and uncertainties

We have worked with a high level of uncertainty over the last several years as two different Governments have reviewed how to improve the regulation and supply of drinking water. The operational and maintenance requirements for this activity could change depending on conditions imposed by any new resource consents.

There are health and safety risks associated with operating and managing the water supply network, including the risk of contamination. In response to the previous water supply contamination experience in Havelock North, we reviewed our own supply to identify any risks. We have made some small changes and 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.

The introduction of fluoride into drinking water supplies has not been planned for as the Director General of Health has not yet directed Council to do this.



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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.

Masterton District Council will be able to supply services to Waingawa.

Potential negative effects

The potential negative effects of providing this activity are:

- Delivery of contaminated water through our system, and
- Over-extraction of water.

We mitigate the potential for contaminated water supply through our operational procedures which include regular monitoring and treatment, in accordance with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards.

Potential over-extraction is mitigated through compliance with resource consent conditions or water-take and the use of water restrictions when required.

Three Waters Reforms and Local Water Done Well

In late 2023 the Government repealed the Three Water Reform Programme in anticipation of developing more detailed work on its own water reforms. The details for this new regime have not yet been finalised. The Government is currently implementing its “Local Water Done Well” programme during 2024 and 2025. More information is provided previously on page 16.

Water Conservation Strategy

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. Our water conservation strategy 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.

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

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 environmental effects are analysed by both Carterton District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. Our Council may need to complete further work to comply with any new resource consent conditions. It is expected the minimum limit to which water can be taken from the Kaipaitangata stream will reduce and place a greater reliance on the town’s bore field in Lincoln Road.

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.

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

Water races

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

Nitrates

Carterton District Council has received professional advice which indicates that the maximum allowable value for Nitrates in drinking water may be reduced in future. The Council will review the outcome of the investigation phase against the drinking water standards relevant at the time prior to committing any funds for its implementation.

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.



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Key Projects

- Ongoing renewals programme for the reticulation network focussing on critical assets that are at risk of failure due to its poor condition. Capital funding of approximately \$2.5 million per year has been included over the next 10 years.
- Replacement of pH (potential for Hydrogen) correction facility at our primary water treatment plant to improve operational efficiency, reduce cost and increase staff safety.
- Investigate and upgrade of boundary backflow devices in high and medium hazard areas to ensure resilience against water supply contamination risks and to comply with our water safety plan.
- Investigation of the behaviour of emerging risks such as Nitrates in drinking water obtained from our bores on Lincoln Road and implementation of a solution to either dilute or remove Nitrates with treatment at source. To achieve ongoing dilution, treatment upgrades at the Kaipaitangata treatment plant may be necessary to ensure continuity of supply even in wet weather events. Any such upgrades at the Kaipaitangata Treatment Plant will also help build resilience and reduce operational burden on the Lincoln Road bores and pumps that currently operate 24/7, thereby reducing operational costs in the long term (use of electricity, chemicals such as sodium hypochlorite, caustic soda etc).



Water supply - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures on the following page describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Water Supply area. Council continues to set high standards for measuring its performance. We have improved our approach towards managing assets and therefore, Council is confident that the Infrastructure Strategy and supporting Asset Management Plans will enable to Council to achieve the targeted performance measures.

Water Supply related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actual	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
The extent to which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with the following parts of the drinking water quality assurance rules: ¹¹ (a) 4.4 T1 Treatment Rules; (b) 4.5 D1.1 Distribution System Rule; (c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules; (d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules. (e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules; (f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules; (g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule; (h) 4.10.1 T3 Bacterial Rules; (i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules; and (j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.	National Water Information Database	Non compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
The percentage of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system. ¹¹	Treatment system and water meter data ¹²	16%	≤ 35%	≤ 35%	≤ 35%	≤ 35%	≤ 35%	≤ 35%
Where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system:	Council Records	3.33 hrs	≤ 2hrs	≤ 2hrs	≤ 2hrs	≤ 2hrs	≤ 2hrs	≤ 2hrs

¹¹ These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2024.

¹² Total water outlet from Kaipaitangata and Supplementary reservoirs less sum of water meter usage.



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- The median response time to attend urgent callouts from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. ¹¹								
Where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system: - The median response time to resolve urgent callouts; from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. ¹¹	Council Records	1hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs	≤ 4hrs
Where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system: - The median response time to attend non-urgent callouts: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. ¹¹	Council Records	One hr	≤ 12hrs	≤ 12hrs	≤ 12hrs	≤ 12hrs	≤ 12hrs	≤ 12hrs
Where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system: - The median response time to attend non-urgent callouts: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. ¹¹	Council Records	8 hrs	≤ 24hrs	≤ 24hrs	≤ 24hrs	≤ 24hrs	≤ 24hrs	≤ 24hrs
Number of complaints about <i>any of the following</i> : the drinking water's clarity, taste, odour, pressure or flow, continuity of supply, and supplier responsiveness, expressed per	Council Records	1.05	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15	≤ 15



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1000 connections to the local authority's networked reticulation system. ¹¹								
The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority's district. ¹¹	Council Records	435.9 litres	≤ 400 litres	≤ 400 litres	≤ 400 litres	≤ 400 litres	≤ 400 litres	≤ 400 litres
Residents' satisfaction with their household water supply	Community Survey	65%	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10	≥75% rate 7-10
Compliance with water resource consent conditions	Resource Consent	One non-compliance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Assets

Further information can be found in the *Asset Management Plan—Water 2024*.

Existing assets

- Kaipaitangata raw water impoundment dam approximately 4,546 m³
- Kaipaitangata reservoirs totalling 1500 m³
- Kaipaitangata 8.0 km trunk main
- Frederick Street Supplementary Supply - 3 operational bores
- Frederick Street Reservoirs 750 m³
- 93.5 km of reticulated water mains
- 3248 water connections
- 326 fire hydrants

Asset valuations

Valuation of the urban water infrastructural assets was undertaken by WSP Ltd (formerly known as Opus International Consultants Ltd) as of 30 June 2022. 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.

How Water Services are funded

Provision of the Water Supply Group of activities provides a degree of public benefit to the whole district, up to 10 percent (of the balance required) of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of General Rate across all property owners in the district. The balance of the funds required will come from targeted rates and user charges (90-100%).

Urban water

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

Waingawa

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

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

Water Races

Water Races are funded by up to 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of general rate across all property owners in the district. The balance of the funds required will come from targeted rates and user charges (90-100%).



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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 is shown in the table below:

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER RACES Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Water Supply - Reticulation	2,280	2,587	1,549	1,823	2,170	1,990	2,260	3,127	4,027	3,132
Water Supply - Treatment plant	690	124	21	572	2,610	2,323	2,384	24	25	229
Waingawa Process Water	2,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5,738	2,710	1,571	2,395	4,781	4,313	4,644	3,151	4,052	3,360



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Water Supply – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Water Supply

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	253	242	318	375	407	432	455	492	504	505	520
Targeted rates	3,398	2,726	3,511	4,040	4,348	4,592	4,814	5,163	5,285	5,312	5,467
Subsidies and grants	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	28	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	3,679	3,124	3,845	4,431	4,772	5,042	5,287	5,674	5,808	5,837	6,007
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,622	1,386	1,442	1,553	1,641	1,685	1,684	1,794	1,766	1,801	1,850
Finance costs	92	118	219	297	342	381	422	453	489	466	444
Internal charges & overheads	1,353	923	958	1,000	998	1,028	1,063	1,073	1,097	1,131	1,146
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	3,067	2,427	2,619	2,850	2,980	3,094	3,169	3,320	3,351	3,399	3,440
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	612	697	1,226	1,581	1,791	1,948	2,118	2,354	2,457	2,438	2,567
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	1,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	128	128	131	134	136	138	139	140	142	143	145
Increase / (decrease) in debt	411	3,065	1,919	827	1,534	3,589	3,063	3,228	(576)	(561)	(368)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	539	5,092	2,050	961	1,670	3,727	3,202	3,368	(434)	(417)	(223)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	112	75	77	80	83	85	86	89	91	93	95
• to improve level of service	351	3,368	103	32	1,100	2,543	2,300	2,360	-	-	-
• to replace existing assets	1,156	2,295	2,530	1,458	1,213	2,153	1,927	2,195	3,060	3,959	3,265
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	(469)	51	565	971	1,066	893	1,007	1,078	(1,128)	(2,031)	(1,016)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,150	5,789	3,275	2,542	3,461	5,674	5,320	5,722	2,023	2,021	2,344
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(612)	(697)	(1,226)	(1,581)	(1,791)	(1,948)	(2,118)	(2,354)	(2,457)	(2,438)	(2,567)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Administration and Support Services

This group of activities, Support Services predominantly provide internal support to our organisation. These internal activities assist in the effective and efficient delivery of all council services. By actively promoting health and safety, council can provide a safe, healthy and engaged work environment that contributes to our success, and ultimately deliver better outcomes for our staff and the wider community.

Services we provide

Asset Services ensure public assets and asset management activities are fit for purpose and support sustainable communities. We provide capital programme assurance to ensure council's capital programme is planned and executed effectively, consistently, and delivers on the agreed community outcomes.

Digital Services helps council meet its LTP goals through the provision of digital services, products and support that enables our organisation to be effective, efficient and leverage modern tools to support planning, operations, and engagement with our community.

The **Finance** function ensures council can continue to deliver services to our community to meet the four wellbeing's and delivers on agreed priority outcomes into the future in a way that is affordable and financially sustainable.

Legal, Risk and Procurement services support all areas of council and acts as a liaison to external legal and insurance services. Business continuity ensures council can continue to operate through disruption. Procurement processes ensure delivering the right outcomes for council and enable the business to function effectively. Decisions are made in a commercial manner that both fair and transparent, achieving the best possible outcomes for our customers and community.

Our **People, Performance and Culture** activity provides employment and safety related support services ensuring council staff are engaged and resourced to deliver services for our community, both now and in the future. Council is required to meet all legislative employment and health and safety requirements. Council has specific requirements to meet "good employer obligations" under local government legislation.

Potential negative effects

We do not anticipate any significant negative effects from providing these activities.

Administration and Support Services - how we will measure what we deliver

The measures describe how we will demonstrate progress and achievement in the Administration and Support Services area.

Administration and Support Services related measures								
Performance measure	How it will be measured	2023 Actuals	2023 Target	2024 Target	Targets 2025-2034			
					2025	2026	2027	By 2028/34
Rates invoices are delivered at least 14 days before the due date as per the rates resolution	Council Records	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	<i>New Measure</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%



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Capital expenditure plan

Capital expenditure in this group of activities in the next ten years are shown in the table below:

**ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES
Prospective Statement of Capital Expenditure**

	30 June 2025	30 June 2026	30 June 2027	30 June 2028	30 June 2029	30 June 2030	30 June 2031	30 June 2032	30 June 2033	30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Administration - ICT	166	46	31	50	32	82	34	21	22	16
Administration - Other equipment	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operations - Portable equipment	28	-	8	47	59	54	67	63	77	72
Operations - Mobile Plant	7	46	8	50	9	53	10	57	12	61
Operations - Vehicles	-	-	54	251	234	161	54	133	198	166
Operations - Depot toilet block	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory - Vehicles				54						
Community support - Other Equipment	50									
TOTAL	500	93	101	451	334	350	166	274	309	316



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Administration and Support Services – Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement below identifies the sources, amounts and how the funds are applied:

Prospective Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

Administration

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	(37)	2	(23)	(67)	(107)	(138)	(174)	(72)	(82)	(71)	(19)
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	412	90	93	96	99	101	104	107	109	112	114
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	6,404	6,582	6,837	7,103	7,099	7,282	7,492	7,594	7,746	7,956	8,063
Interest and dividends from investments	197	137	171	218	265	310	360	209	226	223	158
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other	75	75	77	80	82	84	87	89	91	93	95
Total operating funding	7,052	6,886	7,155	7,430	7,437	7,640	7,869	7,926	8,091	8,313	8,412
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,538	5,800	5,996	6,291	6,423	6,597	6,825	6,928	7,083	7,300	7,383
Finance costs	91	91	100	99	50	43	37	31	24	18	13
Internal charges & overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total applications of operating funding	5,634	5,896	6,101	6,396	6,478	6,646	6,868	6,965	7,114	7,324	7,403
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	1,418	990	1,055	1,034	959	993	1,001	961	977	989	1,009
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(59)	109	(55)	(47)	(57)	(42)	(52)	(42)	12	9	(2)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	(59)	109	(55)	(47)	(57)	(42)	(52)	(42)	12	9	(2)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
• to improve level of service	-	208	11	8	13	8	14	9	-	9	-
• to replace existing assets	184	292	81	93	438	325	336	157	274	300	316
Increase / (decrease) in other reserves	1,176	599	907	886	450	618	599	753	715	689	691
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	1,359	1,099	999	986	902	951	949	919	989	998	1,006
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(1,418)	(990)	(1,055)	(1,034)	(959)	(993)	(1,001)	(961)	(977)	(989)	(1,009)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



FINANCIAL INFORMATION



Financial Information

Significant forecasting assumptions

Introduction

Forecasting assumptions identify important trends and projections and assess the risk and potential impact that are expected to affect the Council and community. These assumptions are essential in providing the basis for the Long-Term Plan (LTP).

General forecasting assumptions		Level of Risk
1	External factors	High
2	District population trends	Moderate
3	Number of rateable properties	Low
4	Climate Change	Moderate
5	Asset condition	Low
6	NZTA subsidies	High
7	Resource consents	Low
8	Insurance	Moderate
9	Economic shocks	Low
10	Natural Disasters	Moderate
Financial forecasting assumptions		
11	Interest rates borrowing and investments	Moderate
12	Revaluation of non-current assets	Low
13	Depreciation	Low
14	Development and financial contributions	Moderate
15	Asset lives	Low
16	Sources of funds for future replacement of assets	Low
17	Inflation	Moderate
18	Delivery of Capital Works Programme	Moderate



General forecasting assumptions

	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
1	External factors			
	<p>There will be no unexpected changes to legislation or other external factors that alter the nature or levels of service provided by the Council.</p> <p>Council’s strategy and Long-Term Plan assumes that any future direction to add fluoride to drinking water will be financially supported by central government.</p>	<p>There is unexpected change to legislation that alters the nature or levels of service provided by Council.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>There is a high likelihood that the Resource Management Act will be reformed at some time during the next ten years. The scope and impact on the Council currently is unknown. The Government is also reviewing the delivery of the three waters services (drinking, waste and stormwater) and drinking water standards and regulations. Again, the outcomes of those pieces of work are unknown. Finally, the Government has a current workstream that is reviewing the scope of services and activities provided by Councils, within the context of the four well-beings and the water services review. Again, the outcome of that work is unknown.</p> <p>In the event there is no central government funding support, the necessary upgrades to add fluoride to drinking water and its operations will need to be funded by Council’s annual budget.</p>
2	District population trends			
	<p>A district population growth assumption of an average 1.3% per annum from the 2023 National population projections¹³. In 2022 the population for the district was 10,258. This has resulted in a projected population of 10,526 in 2024 and increasing to 12,201 in 2034. This is an increase of 1,675 people or 15.9 percent over the ten years of the Long-Term plan.</p> <p>Whilst there is no direct correlation between population growth and rateable properties, the population is expected to</p>	<p>Population growth across the district is at a significantly different rate (much faster or much slower) than assumed.</p> <p>The projections are highly sensitive to migration in and out of the district, and responses to external factors such as the neighbouring housing market and</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The population growth assumption is based on a fairly low population growth. If population growth is higher than predicted then demand for services and facilities would increase and could mean that they might need to be replaced or introduced earlier than planned, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.</p> <p>Different age distributions place different demands on the kinds of services, and their quality and location. This is</p>

¹³ Sense Partners-National population projections summary comparison with Stats NZ projections.



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	increase to 12,201 in 2034 and rateable properties to 6,187, which is an average of 2.0 people per rateable unit.	international migration, all of which is difficult to forecast. The age distribution of the population is significantly different from that assumed, e. g if there were a lesser increase in the younger age groups and an even greater increase in the older age groups (and vice versa).		unlikely to be significant and would be managed by the Council reprioritising their spending.
3.	Number of rateable properties			
	<p>The growth in rateable properties continues to be positive, however the growth in rateable assumption is based on a low population growth. Sense Partners projections have assumed a growth rate of rateable properties for Carterton vs NZ of 1.5%.</p> <p>The number of rateable properties is assumed to reach 6,187 by 2034, which is a growth of 16.1% percent over the ten years of the Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2024: 5,331 properties • 2025: 5,411 properties • 2026: 5,492 properties • 2027: 5,575 properties • 2028: 5,658 properties • 2029: 5,743 properties • 2030: 5,829 properties • 2031: 5,917 properties • 2032: 6,005 properties • 2033: 6,095 properties • 2034: 6,187 properties 	Growth does not meet this assumption.	Low	The growth estimate reflects recent changes in rateable properties and considers ongoing development in the district. Should such growth not continue as forecast then some projects responding to demand will be deferred or not go ahead, and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If growth is greater than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
4	Climate change			
	<p>The intensity and frequency of weather events will increase as a result of climate change, in line with projections made by NIWA based on the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report.</p> <p>The Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has adopted a Climate Change Strategy¹⁴ for mitigation and adaptation in Wellington and Wairarapa.</p> <p>Carterton District Council in partnership with South Wairarapa District Council has also prepared a localised climate change response strategy – Ruamāhanga Strategy.</p> <p>https://cdc.govt.nz/services/sustainability/climatechange/#ruamahanga</p> <p>Carterton District Council is prepared to respond to climate change effects over the life of the plan but impacts of climate change on Council activities will be more significant long term.</p>	<p>The effect of climate change occurs more rapidly than anticipated.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There is uncertainty about how quickly the effects will be felt and where. Predictions are that weather extremes will be more common and of a greater scale.^{15,16} In Carterton that will include hotter temperatures, more severe drought, wind, and storm events, and changing weather patterns. Internationally, successive IPCC reports have underestimated the rate and severity of change.</p> <p>The impacts of climate change have been considered in each of the infrastructure asset management plans and in the infrastructure strategy. The Council will keep this subject under review as it will continue to be relevant for future ten-year plans. Council plans to continually reassess its risk and capability to deal with significant adverse weather events.</p> <p>The Climate Change Impacts Assessment is currently under development and is due to go before the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) in June 2024 with adoption expected by the end of 2024.</p> <p>https://wrlc.org.nz/</p>
5	Asset condition			

¹⁴ GWRC Climate Change Strategy

¹⁵ NIWA's scenarios report, www.niwa.co.nz/our-science/climate/information-and-resources/clivar/scenarios

¹⁶ NIWA, 2017. Climate change and variability–Wellington Region.



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	Asset Management Plans have been prepared for major infrastructural assets and include renewal and capital programmes. These plans include assessments of asset condition, lifecycle, and demand management. The Council considers that this planning information is reasonable and supportable. There are no unstated asset disposals that will impact significantly on the plan. There are no unstated asset acquisitions that will impact significantly on the plan.	Asset Management Plans are materially incomplete. Assumptions about condition and lifecycle are materially incorrect.	Low	Asset Management Plans are updated regularly following 'best practice' as prescribed by the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. The asset inventories and condition ratings for roading infrastructure, which forms part of the Council's significant assets, are stored and maintained in the RAMM database.
6	NZTA subsidies			
	<p>Subsidies from NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) Waka Kotahi, for maintaining and renewal of roads will be at the approved Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) of 51%.</p> <p>Subsidies from NZTA to respond to emergency events will be at the FAR 51% + 20%, therefore FAR of 71%. Special circumstance subsidies during Extreme hardship increases FAR to 91% (North Island Severe Weather Event/NIWE 2023).</p> <p>There is significant uncertainty about the level of funding from NZTA. In creating this plan, we have made some assumptions on the level of subsidy that may be available.</p> <p>This may need to be revised once the NZTA funding is finalised. If the funding is less than expected, we may need to look at altering our capital programme.</p>	Changes in subsidy rate, total subsidy dollars, and variation in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes. The total subsidy dollars may not increase as assumed.	High	<p>In 2020, the Agency reviewed its subsidy and funding policies. As a result of this review the subsidy rate has been reduced from 53% in 2022 to 51% in 2024. Any further reductions are unlikely but possible if the rate or dollar level of the subsidy decreases. Roothing projects may be reprioritised or scaled down, or they may be funded through a different source such as increased borrowing or rates.</p> <p>If maintenance, renewal and emergency works are under funded by council and a subsequent deterioration of assets occurs without a detailed plan in the Asset Management Plans to recover the back log, the Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) could be compromised based on NZTA policy.</p>
7	Resource consents			



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<p>The Council operates its infrastructure under a number of resource consents. It has been assumed that applications for renewal of those expiring over the next ten years will be approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council’s resource consent to take water from the Kaipaitangata Stream for the urban water supply expired in 2013. An application has been lodged to renew the consent. The consent for the supplementary bores expires in 2034. • The consent for the discharge to air, land, and water in relation to the sewage treatment plant expires in 2053. • The district-wide comprehensive consent for discharges from the stormwater system expired in 2016. In agreement with Greater Wellington Regional Council there are no expectations in the short term that this consent will be renewed until the Natural Resources Plan is finalised. Once the plan is finalised Carterton District Council will include funding in budgets to cover the costs of consent renewal. 	<p>Greater Wellington Regional Council will not approve the Council’s application for new or renewed consents. Alternatively, it may place more restrictions on the activity sought, or require substantial monitoring or mitigation work. Consent conditions are likely to be affected by the current review of the Regional Council’s Natural Resources Plan.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Some increased costs for securing a resource consent for stormwater and subsequent monitoring have already been included in the Plan. The total final costs of these may be insufficient.</p> <p>The future consent will likely place greater restrictions on water take from the Kaipaitangata Stream during low flow/high demand periods, placing increased demand on bore water source and storage. During this Ten-Year Plan, storage capacity will be increased at the main water treatment plant and at the supplementary facility.</p> <p>The Council has worked closely with the Greater Wellington Regional Council to concurrently seek the renewal of resource consent and plan the development work at the sewage treatment facility and its associated irrigation. This has led to a strong, respectful relationship between the two councils. As a result, there is unlikely to any significant surprises.</p>
8	Insurance			



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	Insurance costs have varied significantly over recent years. The Council's broker has advised that the underlying adjustment by reinsurers to risk is starting to level off, and increases are likely continued through the ten years of the Long-Term Plan in line with asset price level adjustments. Currently the Council has full cover for above ground assets, while infrastructural assets have limited cover provided by the Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund (LAPP).	Reinsurance costs escalate beyond forecast budgets. Cover may not be available for certain assets or risks. LAPP may not be able to secure cover for the 40% balance not assured by central government. The central government has been considering removing the 40% it now covers.	Moderate	Any further significant earthquake events in New Zealand in the next ten years would impact on renewal costs. The cost of insurance may be greater than forecast leading to unbudgeted expenditure. The cost of reinstating LAPP cover would be significant, funded by additional rates. The Council will need to consider the trade-off between self-insurance or paying higher insurance premiums, funded by additional rates.
9	Economic Shocks			
	New Zealand does not see a widespread resurgence of community transmission of COVID-19 (or a variation thereof) requiring regional or national lockdowns or restrictions, and that New Zealand's international borders stay open.	A variation of COVID-19 enters the community requiring national lockdowns.	Low	Ensuring operational resilience practices to ensure the Council's essential activities continue to function in the event of a lockdown and non-essential services have the capacity to operate as fully as is safely possible. The government continues to monitor for new variants arriving in the country, with the use of tests and genome sequencing of positive cases in travellers and targeted surveillance at the border.
10	Natural Disasters			
	Council is prepared to respond and recover from the increasing frequency and intensity of natural hazards, including floods, storms and earthquakes that occur during the life of this Long-Term Plan.	A natural disaster event occurs that is beyond the Council's ability to respond.	Moderate	A major natural disaster would impact Council by requiring immediate funding. This would reduce Council's financial capacity to be able to meet other unforeseen costs. Council could borrow additional funds, but this could potentially impact on rates.
11	Interest rates – borrowing and investments			



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<p>The range of interest rates on term debt is assumed to be 3.8 percent, in line with existing loan facilities and current long-term rates on offer and allowing a slight increase in long-term interest rates. To allow for anticipated timing of capital expenditure, only half a year's interest expenditure is provided for on new loans.</p> <p>The interest rate on investments is calculated at 2 percent.</p>	Interest rates differ from those used in the calculations.	Moderate	<p>Higher interest rates than anticipated would increase the cost of borrowing and therefore the cost of loan-funded projects. This may make those capital projects and services less affordable.</p> <p>Borrowing limits (expressed in terms of debt-to-assets and gross interest costs) are set out in the Liability Management Policy.</p>
12	Revaluation of non-current assets			
	<p>Revaluation assumptions have been included in the Ten-Year Plan. These have been done following the Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) forecasts of price level change adjusters.</p> <p>Revaluation movements will be shown in the prospective financial statements in accordance with the revaluation policies of the 'Property, plant, and equipment', 'Revaluation', and 'Impairment' sections of the accounting policies.</p>	Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.	Low	<p>Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast.</p> <p>The Ten-Year Plan for each subsequent year is reviewed by way of the annual plan round and a new ten-year plan is produced every three years.</p>
13	Depreciation			
	<p>Depreciation has been calculated on asset values at their latest revaluation date, and on additions at cost thereafter. The rates applied are listed in the 'Depreciation' section of the accounting policies. It is assumed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing depreciation will continue. • replacement assets (renewals) affect depreciation as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – asset renewal will equal that of the assets being replaced. – new assets' depreciation will be the result of their estimated lives and values. <p>depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme.</p>	That more detailed analysis of planned capital works once complete may alter the depreciation expense. That asset lives may alter due new technology improving asset lives.	Low	The Council has asset management planning and upgrade programmes in place. Asset capacity and condition is monitored with replacement works being planned in accordance with standard asset management and professional practices. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with normal accounting and asset management practices.
14	Development and financial contributions			



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<p>The Council assesses financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991. These contributions are used to help fund new capital infrastructure, particularly in response to growth.</p> <p>This Ten-Year Plan assumes that financial contributions will continue at a similar level of revenue until such time as the proposed district plan becomes operative via the review process</p>	<p>The amount of revenue from financial contributions is significantly different from Council projections.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Financial contributions provisions will be reviewed as part of the District Plan review.</p> <p>The outcome of the District Plan review will impact the amount of the financial contributions received.</p> <p>Note: The Council has the option under the Local Government Act to collect Development Contributions under a Development Contributions Policy. The council may consider collecting Development Contributions under such a policy, rather than financial contributions under the RMA, during the review of the District Plan. However, due to uncertainties around this, at this time and for the purposes of the LTP, council will continue to rely on financial contributions to address growth impacts on infrastructure.</p>
15	Asset lives			
	<p>Useful lives of assets are based on professional advice and experience captured in the asset management system. These are summarised in the depreciation note within the accounting policies.</p>	<p>Assets wear out earlier than estimated.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Asset life is based on estimates of engineers, valuers, inspections, and asset managers. Capital projects can be brought forward in event of early expiration of assets (this would affect depreciation and interest, of which the amounts are unknown). Conversely, other assets may not need to be replaced until after the estimated useful life.</p>
16	Sources of funds for future replacement of assets			
	<p>Sources of funds for operating and capital expenditure are as per the Revenue and Financing Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depreciation has been fully funded for the ten years of the plan other than the following: • Three waters depreciation is funded at 50% in year 1 and 75% in year 2. From Year 3 of the plan, Council fully funds depreciation. • Roading depreciation is funded at 42% in year 1 and at 49% from remainder of the plan. This takes into account funding from NZTA through subsidy (51%) on capital expenditure. 	<p>A planned funding source is unavailable.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>As the Council operates a central treasury function, should one source of funding be unavailable for asset replacement, a further option would be available. Local authorities have the power to rate, and that makes them attractive borrowers to private bankers and investors. The Council has the further ability to indirectly borrow through the Local Government Funding Agency. It is likely that alternative sources of borrowing than that planned would be at similar interest expense.</p>



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For assets that are loan funded, council does not fund depreciation until the loan has been fully repaid • The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – from prior year credit depreciation reserve balances – from the current year’s cash arising from revenue funding of depreciation – infrastructure contributions under the development contributions or financial contributions policy – loan funding with a loan being the shorter of either a 20-year loan term or the life of the asset. – special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by the Council. <p>All loans are currently held with Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA).</p>			
17	Inflation			



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
	<p>Expenditure for 2024/25 has been estimated based on 2023/24 estimated out-turn; personnel costs were increased by 2.2% and other operating costs (excluding interest, depreciation, and some other minor costs) were adjusted by the BERL ¹⁷forecasts of price level change adjusters.</p> <p>Revenue has been estimated using the BERL adjuster for operating costs where an inflationary effect is anticipated. This excludes development and financial contributions (see separate assumption above), grants received for distribution, interest, and rates penalties.</p> <p>Capital expenditure has been estimated using the BERL adjuster for capital costs.</p>	<p>That actual inflation differs to that predicted, on which decisions are made.</p>	Moderate	<p>Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the cost of projects and expenditure will be different from that forecast. Higher than forecast inflation would likely mean higher operating and capital costs and higher revenue; higher capital expenditure could mean greater borrowing; and there would be pressure on rates to increase to cover these costs.</p> <p>Each subsequent year of the ten-year plan is reviewed by way of the Annual Plan round and a new ten-year plan is produced every three years.</p>
18	Delivery of Capital Works Programme			
	<p>Council can successfully deliver the planned capital works programme as outlined in this Ten-Year Plan.</p>	<p>The capital programme continues to increase in value from previous years.</p> <p>Significant changes continue being made to our organisation and procurement and delivery processes to achieve this.</p> <p>There are risks of delays in the early stages of consent and design and in procuring delivery from contractors.</p> <p>The financial implication of such delays includes lower borrowings and a reduction in the need for rates-funded debt retirement in early years although it is</p>	Moderate	<p>Process in place to ensure delivery teams are realistic about what can be achieved and to continue to ensure project delivery resourcing is fit for purpose for future capital programmes.</p> <p>Procurement strategies in place to provide efficiencies to deliver projects or programmes of work.</p>

¹⁷ BERL Cost adjusters 2024 interim update



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	Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
		<p>expected that most of this would be undertaken in later years of the Long-Term Plan.</p> <p>If delivery of the capital programme is delayed, then proposed outcomes will not be achieved in the timeframes originally intended.</p>		



ANNEX ONE

BERL Inflation adjustors

Expenditure for 2024/25 has been estimated based on 2023/24 estimated out-turn; personnel costs were increased by 2.2% and other operating costs (excluding interest, depreciation, and some other minor costs) were not adjusted. Inflation has been factored into the Plan using the BERL forecast changes as follows:

Year	Operating excluding Personnel	Capital	Personnel
2023/24	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2024/25	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2025/26	3.10%	3.10%	3.60%
2026/27	3.20%	3.30%	4.60%
2027/28	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%
2028/29	2.60%	2.70%	2.70%
2029/30	2.50%	2.60%	2.50%
2030/31	2.40%	2.50%	2.30%
2031/32	2.30%	2.40%	2.10%
2032/33	2.20%	2.30%	2.00%
2033/34	2.10%	2.10%	1.90%



Accounting policies

Reporting Entity

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

The Council is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries. The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The financial forecasts of the Council comply with PBE standards.

The financial forecasts of the CDC are for the ten financial years from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2034. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council on 18th September 2024. The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures.

Basis of Preparation

The prospective financial statements of the Carterton District Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, section 93 and Part 1 of Schedule 10, and the information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE standards for a Tier 2 entity as the Council does not have public accountability and is not large, as defined by the PBE standards.

Statement of prospective financial information

The financial information contained in this document is a forecast for the purposes of PBE Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 42. It has been prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur, associated with the actions it reasonably expects to take, as at the date the forecasts were prepared. The purpose for which

it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision-making process as to the services to be provided by the Council to the community.

Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to the final presentation of the Long-Term Plan. It will however update the prospective financial statements relating to the financial year being considered within each subsequent Annual Plan to this Long-Term Plan.

The Long-Term Plan is in full compliance with PBE FRS 42.

The actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. The variation may be material and will be dependent upon circumstances which arise during the forecast period.

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

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, forestry assets and certain financial instruments. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars.

Comparative Information

The Annual Plan 2023-24 adopted by the Council on 1 July 2023 has been provided as a comparator for these consolidated prospective financial statements. The closing balance in this comparative differs from the opening position used to prepare these consolidated prospective financial statements which is based on the most up-to-date forecast information.



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Changes in accounting policies

Financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments was issued in March 2019. This standard supersedes PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which was issued as an interim standard. It is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Council has adopted PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments, and the adoption did not result in any significant impact on the financial statements.

The accounting policies and disclosures for the year ended 30 June 2023 have been updated to comply with PBE IPSAS 41. The main changes to the Council's accounting policies are:

- Receivables – this policy has been updated to reflect that the impairment of short-term receivables is now determined by applying the simplified expected credit loss model.
- Financial assets – this policy has been updated to reflect the new classification categories.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Council are:

- 2022 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards, issued June 2022.

The 2022 Omnibus Amendments include several general updates and amendments to several Tier 1 and Tier 2 PBE accounting standards. The revised PBE standards are effective from the year ending 30 June 2024. They are not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts for public sectors was issued in June 2023. This standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts. It is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted. The Council has not assessed in detail the effect of the new standard.

All other standards, interpretations and amendments approved but not yet effective in the current year are either not applicable to the Council or are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

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

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity and directly receives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Many of the services that the Council provides for a fee are charged at below market value as they are subsidised by rates. Other services operate on a cost recovery or breakeven basis and are not considered to reflect a market return. Most of the Council's revenue is therefore categorised as non-exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below. The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

Rates revenue

General rates, targeted rates (excluding water rates by meter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due.



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The Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Rates are a tax as they are payable under the Local Government Ratings Act 2002 and are therefore defined as non-exchange.

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements as CDC is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis and are taxes that use a specific charging mechanism to collect the rate and are non-exchange revenue.

Other revenue

Government Grants

Government grants are received from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Various grants are also received from a number of Crown bodies for a range of purposes, such as employment subsidies, assistance with community activities, and grant money for distribution to the community. The grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable.

Other grants and bequests – with or without conditions – are recognised as revenue when they become receivable.

Provision of services

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

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in the Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. The fair value of vested assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. Vested asset revenue is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the maintenance period (where the developer is responsible for

addressing maintenance items) ends and the asset is at the required standard to be taken over by Council.

Sale of goods

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Agency arrangements

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

Interest and dividends

Interest income is exchange revenue and is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established and are classified as exchange revenue. Dividends are recorded net of imputation credits.

Fines and penalties

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Other gains and losses

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Development and financial contributions

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

Borrowing costs

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



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Grant expenditure

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

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

Leases

Finance leases

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

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

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

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

Operating leases

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the prospective statement of financial position.

Debtors and other receivables

Short-term debtors and other receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

Debtors and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The Council applies the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL's for receivables.

In measuring ECL's, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics.

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

In practice Council currently has very low write-offs due to a history of a high recovery of receivables.

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange risks arising from the Council's operational activities and interest rate risks arising from the Council's financing activities. In accordance with its Treasury Management Policy, the Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. PBE IPSAS 41.57,61,64

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. PBE IPSAS 41.101(a) The associated gains or losses on derivatives that are not hedge accounted are recognised in surplus or deficit PBE IPSAS 30.25 The full fair value of a hedge accounted derivative is classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. PBE IPSAS 30.25 The full fair value of a non-hedge accounted foreign exchange derivative is classified as current if the contract is due for settlement within 12 months of balance date; otherwise, foreign exchange derivatives are classified as non-current. The portion of the fair value of a non-hedge accounted interest rate derivative that is expected to be realised within 12 months



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of balance date is classified as current, with the remaining portion of the derivative classified as non-current.

Other financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For the purpose of measurement, the council’s financial assets are classified into categories according to the purpose for which the financial assets are held. Management determines the classification of financial assets and recognises these at fair value at initial recognition. Subsequent measurement and the treatment of gains and losses are presented below:

Categories	Subsequent measurement	Treatment of gains and losses
Fair value through surplus or deficit	Fair value	Surplus or deficit
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure	Fair value	Other comprehensive revenue and expenditure
Financial assets at amortised cost	Amortised cost less provision for impairment	Surplus or deficit

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables

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

After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant.

Council’s loans and receivables comprise debtors and other receivables, community and related party loans. Loans and receivables are classified as “debtors and other receivables” in the prospective statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Loans and other receivables

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

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

Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

Operational assets - land, buildings, fixtures and fittings, office equipment, library collections, motor vehicles, plant and equipment, landfill post closure and water races.



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

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

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

Revaluation

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

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

Revaluations of property, plant, and equipment are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expenses and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset.

Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses.

Additions

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

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Depreciation

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

Buildings	5 to 100 years	1 - 20%
Plant and equipment	10 to 50 years	2 - 10%
Motor vehicles	10 years	10%
Fixtures and fittings	10 to 50 years	2 - 10%
Office equipment	5 to 10 years	10 - 20%
Library collections	5 to 6 years	16 - 20%
Roads, bridges & footpaths*	4 to 100 years	1 - 22%
Water systems*	5 to 80 years	1.5 - 10%
Stormwater systems*	50 to 100 years	1 - 2%
Wastewater systems*	5 to 80 years	1.5 - 10%
Heritage assets*	15 to 25 years	4 - 6%

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



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

Intangible assets

Software acquisition

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements have an indefinite life and are not amortised but are instead tested for impairment annually.

Resource consents

Costs incurred in obtaining resource consents are capitalised and classified as intangible assets. Costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term granted by the resource consent and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Carbon credits

Purchased carbon credits are recognised at cost on acquisition. Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when an asset is available for use and ceases at the

date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Computer software	5 years	20%
Resource consents	3 - 35 years	10 - 33.33%

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

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

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

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry assets

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated cost to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined rate. This calculation is based on



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existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs and silvicultural costs and takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

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

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

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

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

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

Superannuation schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the CDC and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- Public equity – accumulated funds
- Restricted reserves
- Other reserves – trust funds
- Asset revaluation reserves
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves.

Restricted reserves

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

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party.



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Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

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

Asset revaluation reserves

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

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenses instruments.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

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

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

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers.

Prospective statement of cash flows

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

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, the Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These are disclosed in the significant forecasting assumptions section.

Critical judgments in applying Council's accounting policies

There are no notable critical judgements exercised by management in applying the Council's accounting policies for the ten financial years ending 30 June 2025 to 30 June 2034.

Prospective total surplus/(deficit)

Council is projecting a surplus for the ten financial years ending 30 June 2025 to 30 June 2034.



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Prospective Financial Statements

Prospective Statement Of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the 10 Years to 30 June 2034

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Revenue											
Rates	17,546	19,540	22,082	23,368	24,118	24,924	25,580	26,667	27,008	27,406	28,178
Rates penalties	60	60	62	64	66	68	69	71	73	75	76
Finance revenue	197	137	171	218	265	310	360	209	226	223	158
Fees and charges	2,189	2,424	2,498	2,578	2,650	2,720	2,788	2,856	2,924	2,990	3,055
Waka Kotahi (NZTA) subsidy	3,864	3,898	3,813	3,461	3,623	3,741	3,611	3,731	3,851	3,967	4,089
Grants and subsidies	435	2,752	127	131	135	138	142	146	149	153	156
Petrol tax	112	100	103	106	110	113	116	119	121	124	127
Recoveries	789	802	817	844	868	892	916	939	962	983	1,005
Rental	139	150	155	160	164	169	173	178	182	187	191
Event	376	384	390	403	415	426	438	449	460	471	482
Forestry	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Commissions	73	73	75	78	80	82	84	87	89	91	93
Miscellaneous revenue	68	68	58	59	61	63	65	66	68	69	71
Development and financial contributions	663	663	677	690	698	705	709	713	717	721	725
Total revenue	26,516	31,057	31,033	32,165	33,258	34,355	35,056	36,236	36,836	37,466	38,413
Expenditure											
Governance	954	905	895	941	952	975	1,000	1,020	1,042	1,107	1,130
Transportation	7,142	8,437	8,655	8,143	8,418	8,560	8,706	9,080	9,209	9,348	9,709
Water Supply	4,190	3,481	3,838	4,077	4,342	4,545	4,724	5,078	5,168	5,210	5,368
Wastewater	3,445	3,836	4,216	4,446	4,484	4,655	4,775	4,919	4,970	5,031	5,167
Stormwater	394	374	406	430	464	469	476	494	499	505	523
Waste Management	1,350	1,365	1,414	1,466	1,487	1,516	1,538	1,549	1,560	1,583	1,610
Community Services	6,416	6,699	6,922	7,030	7,029	7,194	7,335	7,470	7,571	7,687	7,813
Regulatory And Planning	2,372	2,433	2,534	2,641	2,660	2,719	2,779	2,826	2,879	2,931	2,956
Bad Debt write off/(recovered)	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total operating expenditure	26,267	27,536	28,885	29,179	29,841	30,640	31,339	32,442	32,905	33,409	34,283
Net Operating Surplus/(deficit)	249	3,521	2,148	2,987	3,418	3,715	3,717	3,794	3,931	4,056	4,130
Revaluation gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value gains/(losses)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	247	3,521	2,148	2,987	3,418	3,715	3,717	3,794	3,931	4,056	4,130
Taxation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	247	3,521	2,148	2,987	3,418	3,715	3,717	3,794	3,931	4,056	4,130
Other comprehensive income											
Gain on property, plant & equipment revaluation	-	36,087	-	-	30,400	-	-	28,772	-	-	27,681
Total other comprehensive Income	-	36,087	-	-	30,400	-	-	28,772	-	-	27,681
Total comprehensive income for the year	247	39,608	2,148	2,987	33,818	3,715	3,717	32,566	3,931	4,056	31,811
Note: Total expenditure includes -											
Depreciation	6,954	6,793	7,686	7,598	7,900	8,018	8,053	8,554	8,504	8,404	8,865
Finance	792	1,083	1,282	1,499	1,326	1,450	1,521	1,581	1,681	1,680	1,648
Personnel	7,151	6,897	7,141	7,476	7,694	7,903	8,101	8,288	8,463	8,632	8,797



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Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity for the 10 Years to 30 June 2034

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024	LTP 30 June 2025	LTP 30 June 2026	LTP 30 June 2027	LTP 30 June 2028	LTP 30 June 2029	LTP 30 June 2030	LTP 30 June 2031	LTP 30 June 2032	LTP 30 June 2033	LTP 30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Equity at start of year	238,897	273,095	312,703	314,851	317,838	351,656	355,371	359,088	391,654	395,586	399,642
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	247	39,608	2,148	2,987	33,818	3,715	3,717	32,566	3,931	4,056	31,811
Equity at end of year	239,144	312,703	314,851	317,838	351,656	355,371	359,088	391,654	395,586	399,642	431,453
Components of equity											
Retained earnings at start of year	116,741	124,709	126,124	125,669	126,572	127,575	128,610	129,368	132,613	137,657	143,114
Opening adjustment retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	249	3,521	2,148	2,987	3,418	3,715	3,717	3,794	3,931	4,056	4,130
Other adjustment to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from equity for revaluation reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from equity for restricted/Council created reserves	(849)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from equity for other reserves	(674)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings at end of year	115,466	128,230	128,272	128,655	129,989	131,291	132,327	133,162	136,545	141,714	147,244
Revaluation reserves at start of year	105,788	134,971	171,058	171,058	171,058	201,458	201,458	201,458	230,230	230,230	230,230
Opening adjustment to revaluation reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from revaluation reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial asset revaluation gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset Revaluation gains	16	36,087	-	-	30,400	-	-	28,772	-	-	27,681
Revaluation reserves at end of year	105,804	171,058	171,058	171,058	201,458	201,458	201,458	230,230	230,230	230,230	257,911
Restricted/council created reserves at start of year	7,302	6,192	6,670	6,909	6,799	7,390	7,995	8,688	9,312	9,908	10,527
Opening adjustment to restricted reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from restricted reserves	849	478	239	(111)	591	605	693	624	596	619	611
Restricted reserves at end of year	8,151	6,670	6,909	6,799	7,390	7,995	8,688	9,312	9,908	10,527	11,138
Other (Council created) reserves at start of year	9,059	5,954	6,745	8,612	11,326	12,819	14,627	16,615	18,950	18,904	17,171
Opening adjustment to other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers (to)/from other reserves	664	791	1,867	2,714	1,493	1,809	1,988	2,335	(47)	(1,732)	(2,011)
Other (Council created) reserves at end of year	9,723	6,745	8,612	11,326	12,819	14,627	16,615	18,950	18,904	17,171	15,160
Equity at end of year	239,144	312,703	314,851	317,838	351,656	355,371	359,088	391,654	395,586	399,642	431,453



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Prospective Statement of Financial Position for the 10 Years to 30 June 2034

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024	LTP 30 June 2025	LTP 30 June 2026	LTP 30 June 2027	LTP 30 June 2028	LTP 30 June 2029	LTP 30 June 2030	LTP 30 June 2031	LTP 30 June 2032	LTP 30 June 2033	LTP 30 June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets											
Current assets											
Cash and cash equivalent	3,862	4,517	5,085	5,238	5,537	5,898	6,309	6,902	7,560	8,229	9,080
Debtors and other receivables	3,289	4,364	4,055	4,093	4,189	4,278	4,319	4,389	4,450	4,509	4,578
Investments	10,648	7,504	9,610	12,213	14,297	16,711	19,392	22,351	22,900	21,788	20,387
Inventory	-	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Total current assets	17,798	16,413	18,778	21,573	24,052	26,916	30,048	33,671	34,938	34,555	34,073
Non-current assets											
Property, plant and equipment	246,569	322,982	326,522	329,954	364,163	368,580	372,177	405,175	407,119	409,997	439,447
Forestry asset	1,107	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893
Intangible assets	1,278	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817	817
Investments	318	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842	5,842
Other financial assets:											
Investment in CCOs and section 6(4) entities	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Investment in other entities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total non-current assets	249,296	330,556	334,096	337,529	371,737	376,154	379,751	412,749	414,693	417,571	447,021
Total assets	267,094	346,968	352,874	359,101	395,789	403,070	409,799	446,420	449,632	452,125	481,094
Liabilities											
Current liabilities											
Creditors and other payables	3,858	4,594	4,653	4,703	4,750	4,838	4,925	5,003	5,070	5,148	5,202
Employee entitlements	525	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806	806
Borrowings	3,703	2,113	2,420	2,711	2,923	3,106	3,181	3,191	3,270	3,286	2,900
Leases	7	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions											
Total current liabilities	8,093	7,520	7,887	8,227	8,478	8,751	8,912	9,000	9,145	9,240	8,908
Non-current liabilities											
Employee entitlements	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	19,783	26,730	30,128	33,035	35,654	38,948	41,799	45,765	44,900	43,243	40,732
Leases	21	14	7								
Provisions - term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	19,854	26,744	30,135	33,035	35,654	38,948	41,799	45,765	44,900	43,243	40,732
Equity											
Public equity	115,467	128,230	128,272	128,655	129,989	131,291	132,327	133,162	136,545	141,714	147,244
Restricted reserves	8,152	6,670	6,909	6,799	7,390	7,995	8,688	9,312	9,908	10,527	11,138
Revaluation reserves	105,804	171,059	171,059	171,059	201,459	201,459	201,459	230,230	230,230	230,230	257,912
Other reserves	9,723	6,745	8,612	11,326	12,819	14,627	16,615	18,950	18,904	17,171	15,160
Total equity	239,146	312,704	314,852	317,839	351,656	355,372	359,089	391,655	395,586	399,643	431,454
Total liabilities and equity	267,094	346,968	352,874	359,101	395,789	403,070	409,799	446,419	449,632	452,125	481,094



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Prospective Statement of Cash Flows for the 10 Years to 30 June 2034

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Cash flows from Operating Activities											
Cash was received from:											
Receipts from rates revenue	17,606	19,600	22,144	23,432	24,184	24,991	25,649	26,738	27,080	27,481	28,254
Grants, subsidies and donations	4,299	6,650	3,940	3,592	3,758	3,879	3,753	3,877	4,000	4,119	4,245
Petrol tax	112	100	103	106	110	113	116	119	121	124	127
Receipts from other revenue	4,271	4,569	4,675	4,817	4,942	5,062	5,178	5,294	5,408	5,518	5,628
Finance revenue	197	137	171	218	265	310	360	209	226	223	158
	26,486	31,057	31,033	32,165	33,258	34,355	35,056	36,236	36,836	37,466	38,413
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to suppliers and employees	18,522	19,661	19,916	20,081	20,615	21,171	21,766	22,306	22,719	23,326	23,769
Finance expenditure	792	1,083	1,282	1,499	1,326	1,450	1,521	1,581	1,681	1,680	1,648
	19,314	20,743	21,199	21,580	21,941	22,622	23,286	23,886	24,399	25,005	25,416
Net cash flow from operating activities	7,172	10,314	9,834	10,585	11,317	11,733	11,770	12,350	12,437	12,461	12,996
Cash flows from Investing Activities											
Cash was received from:											
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term investments, shares & advances	3,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	1,371
Forestry investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts from term deposits, shares and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	1,371
Cash was applied to:											
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	8,380	13,488	11,226	11,031	11,709	12,435	11,649	12,781	10,449	11,281	10,634
Purchase of term deposits, shares and advances	4,071	-	1,752	2,606	2,146	2,429	2,649	2,966	559	-	-
Purchase of forestry assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12,451	13,488	12,978	13,637	13,855	14,864	14,298	15,746	11,007	11,281	10,634
Net cash flow from investing activities	(9,288)	(13,488)	(12,978)	(13,637)	(13,855)	(14,864)	(14,298)	(15,746)	(11,007)	(10,164)	(9,263)
Cash flows from Financing Activities											
Cash was received from:											
Proceeds from borrowings	4,152	6,114	5,840	5,640	5,563	6,429	6,061	7,186	2,434	1,657	418
	4,152	6,114	5,840	5,640	5,563	6,429	6,061	7,186	2,434	1,657	418
Cash was applied to:											
Repayment of borrowings	1,512	1,849	2,128	2,435	2,726	2,938	3,121	3,196	3,206	3,285	3,301
	1,512	1,849	2,128	2,435	2,726	2,938	3,121	3,196	3,206	3,285	3,301
Net cash flow from financing activities	2,640	4,265	3,712	3,204	2,837	3,491	2,939	3,990	(772)	(1,628)	(2,883)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	525	1,091	569	153	299	360	411	593	657	670	850
Add cash at start of year (1 July)	3,337	3,426	4,517	5,085	5,238	5,537	5,898	6,309	6,902	7,560	8,229
Balance at end of year (30 June)	3,862	4,517	5,085	5,238	5,537	5,898	6,309	6,902	7,560	8,229	9,080
Represented by:											
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts	3,862	4,517	5,085	5,238	5,537	5,898	6,309	6,902	7,560	8,229	9,080



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Prospective Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement For the ten years to 30 June 2034

	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Operating Funding											
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, UAGC, rates penalties	9,995	12,479	13,431	13,585	13,821	14,081	14,301	14,871	14,957	15,204	15,676
Targeted rates	7,611	7,121	8,713	9,847	10,363	10,910	11,349	11,868	12,124	12,277	12,578
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,011	2,541	2,127	1,708	1,777	1,844	1,920	1,996	2,072	2,150	2,227
Fees and charges	2,365	2,574	2,653	2,738	2,814	2,889	2,962	3,034	3,106	3,177	3,246
Interest and dividends from investments	197	137	171	218	265	310	360	209	226	223	158
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1,356	1,432	1,448	1,496	1,539	1,582	1,623	1,665	1,706	1,744	1,784
Total operating funding	24,534	26,285	28,543	29,591	30,579	31,615	32,515	33,643	34,191	34,775	35,670
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	18,247	19,368	19,614	19,769	20,294	20,842	21,427	21,959	22,364	22,962	23,397
Finance costs	792	1,083	1,282	1,499	1,326	1,450	1,521	1,581	1,681	1,680	1,648
Other operating funding applications	275	293	302	312	321	330	338	347	356	364	372
Internal charges & overheads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	19,314	20,743	21,199	21,580	21,941	22,622	23,286	23,887	24,400	25,006	25,417
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	5,221	5,542	7,344	8,011	8,638	8,993	9,228	9,755	9,790	9,769	10,252
Capital Funding											
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,287	4,109	1,813	1,884	1,981	2,036	1,833	1,881	1,928	1,970	2,018
Development and financial contributions	663	663	677	690	698	705	709	713	717	721	725
Increase / (decrease) in debt	2,640	4,265	3,712	3,204	2,837	3,491	2,939	3,990	(772)	(1,628)	(2,883)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding	4,591	9,037	6,202	5,779	5,516	6,231	5,481	6,583	1,873	1,063	(140)
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	432	75	77	93	96	85	86	89	105	108	95
• to improve level of service	1,598	4,751	706	598	1,241	2,651	2,394	2,453	88	102	99
• to replace existing assets	6,351	8,661	10,443	10,340	10,372	9,700	9,169	10,239	10,255	11,072	10,439
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	1,432	1,091	2,320	2,759	2,445	2,789	3,060	3,558	1,215	(449)	(521)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	9,813	14,578	13,546	13,790	14,154	15,224	14,709	16,338	11,663	10,833	10,112
Surplus/(deficit) of Capital Funding	(5,221)	(5,542)	(7,344)	(8,011)	(8,638)	(8,993)	(9,228)	(9,755)	(9,790)	(9,769)	(10,252)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Carterton District Council

Depreciation per Group of Activities

For the year ending 30 June

This table shows the depreciation expense charged to each group of activities.

Annual Depreciation Expense	Annual Plan 30 June 2024 \$000	LTP 30 June 2025 \$000	LTP 30 June 2026 \$000	LTP 30 June 2027 \$000	LTP 30 June 2028 \$000	LTP 30 June 2029 \$000	LTP 30 June 2030 \$000	LTP 30 June 2031 \$000	LTP 30 June 2032 \$000	LTP 30 June 2033 \$000	LTP 30 June 2034 \$000
Governance	3	2	2	2	2		-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	2,799	2,748	3,121	3,077	3,276	3,276	3,276	3,537	3,538	3,535	3,780
Water supply	1,123	1,054	1,219	1,227	1,362	1,451	1,555	1,758	1,817	1,812	1,928
Wastewater	1,099	1,190	1,392	1,444	1,573	1,580	1,553	1,604	1,550	1,506	1,590
Stormwater	163	151	172	188	220	220	220	235	235	235	250
Waste management	68	63	79	90	89	89	75	58	38	26	28
Community support	828	781	830	716	605	614	597	581	543	508	500
Regulatory and planning	97	113	129	141	147	147	146	145	145	143	124
Administration and support services	775	691	742	712	626	642	630	635	639	638	666
Total Depreciation	6,954	6,793	7,686	7,598	7,900	8,018	8,053	8,554	8,504	8,404	8,865



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Statement of Special Funds Reserves

The Council maintains special funds reserves as a sub-part of its equity. Schedule 10, clause 21 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires certain information to be included in the Annual Plan about these reserves. The Act defines reserve funds as 'money set aside by a local authority for a specific purpose'. Reserves are part of equity, which may or may not be physically backed by cash/investments. Reserves are often used to separate a funding surplus of an activity.

The Council has a number of specific cash investments that represent monies put aside for a particular purpose as follows:

Recreation and Reserve Account Funds from Recreation Reserve levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for the purchase of Esplanade Reserves and Strips as required under the Resource Management Act or for the purchase or development of new or existing recreation reserves.

Roading Emergency Fund Contingency fund to be used for emergency roading works, e.g. damage caused by flooding.

Waste Disposal Fund Under the Waste Minimisation Act, a waste levy is charged on all waste disposed of in a landfill. Half the levy money goes to territorial authorities, on a population basis, so that they can improve waste minimisation in their areas.

Creative New Zealand Fund Funds received from Creative New Zealand for the Council to distribute as grants for community arts.

Clareville Grave Maintenance Trust Funds left in trust for the Council to maintain a grave at the Clareville Cemetery.

Memorial Square Fund Established under the Carterton and District Memorial Square Act 1932 to obtain land and erect a memorial (now Memorial Square) and for the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the memorial and of the associated public park or recreation ground.

WWII Memorial Trust Joint Council and Carterton RSA initiative. Grants from interest earned on investment distributed to Carterton district residents undertaking tertiary education.

Election Contingency Fund Funds set aside by Council in non-election years to assist with the costs of elections.

Roading Contributions Fund Funds from Roothing Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding the district's roading network.

Infrastructure Contributions Fund Funds from Infrastructure Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding public water supplies, and the disposal of wastewater and stormwater.

Waingawa Infrastructure Contributions Fund Funds from Waingawa Infrastructure Contribution levies as provided for in the District Plan. Funds to be used for upgrading and expanding water supply and the disposal of wastewater for the Waingawa industrial area.

Prospective Statement of Movements in Reserves for the 10 Years to 30 June 2034

Special Reserve Funds	Opening balance	Deposits	Withdrawals	Closing balance
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Recreation and reserve account	1,977	2,657	-	4,635
Roothing emergency fund	46	-	-	46
Waste disposal fund	60	3,192	(1,480)	1,773
Creative New Zealand fund	1	-	-	1
Clareville grave maintenance trust	3	1	-	4
Memorial Square fund	9	1	-	11
WWII Memorial trust	88	33	(20)	101
Election contingency fund	8	-	-	8
Roothing contribution fund	2,166	2,296	(1,342)	3,119
Infrastructure contributions fund	1,577	2,352	(3,154)	776
Waingawa infrastructure contributions fund	256	509	(100)	665
LGFA Loan Redemption Fund	-	-	-	-
Special funds reserves Totals	6,192	11,042	(6,095)	11,139



Funding Impact Statement

Clause 20 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires a funding impact statement for the year to which the Annual Plan relates.

All Funding Impact Statements for individual Council activity groups, together with the Whole-of-Council Funding Impact Statement, are presented above. They identify:

- The sources of funding to be used by the Council
- The amount of funds expected to be produced from each source
- How the funds are to be applied.

If the sources of funding include a general rate, the funding impact statement must:

- Include particulars of the valuation system on which the general rate is to be assessed, e.g. land, annual, or capital value
- State whether a uniform annual general charge is to be included and, if so, how the charge is to be calculated and the Council’s definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the charge is to be calculated on that basis
- State whether the general rate is to be set differentially and, if so, state the category or categories that will be used for differentiating the general rate within the meaning of Section 14 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the objectives of the differential rate in terms of the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category.

If the sources of funding include a targeted rate, the funding impact statement must:

- Specify the activity or groups of activities for which a targeted rate will be set
- Specify any category or categories of rateable land that will be used to set a targeted rate on a differential basis or determine whether a property will be liable for a targeted rate
- State any factor or factors that will be used to calculate liability for a targeted rate
- State the Council’s definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the rate is to be calculated on that basis
- State the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category if the targeted rate is to be set differentially

- State whether lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of the targeted rate
- State the basis for setting charges for water supply if it is to be by volume of water consumed, e.g. as a fixed charge per unit of water consumed or supplied or according to a scale of charges.

The revenue and financing mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council are covered in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

The method and impact of both general and targeted rates is covered in the ‘Rating System’ section that follows.

Rating System

The rating system comprises either general or targeted rates, or specific charges such as a uniform annual charge or excess water meterage charges. Rates are set each year through the annual planning process.

The principles by which rates are imposed and their variation in nature are a consequence to rating reviews that are conducted from time-to-time. When a rating review is conducted is determined by Council.

All rates including in the Funding Impact Statement are GST inclusive.

General rates

A general rate on the capital value of each rating unit in the district.

The general rate is set on a differential basis over three rating categories as follows:

General rates – differential factor	
Residential	1.0
Commercial	1.8
Rural	0.8



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Where –

- Residential means:
 - all rating units used primarily for residential purposes within the residential zone of the Carterton District as depicted in the District Plan
 - all rating units located in the commercial and industrial zones of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, that are used primarily for residential purposes
 - all rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc.) that are located in the urban area.
- Commercial means:
 - all rating units in the commercial zone of Carterton District, including the Carterton Character Area, as depicted in the District Plan, and all rating units outside the said commercial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to undertake commercial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 2001
 - all rating units in the industrial zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, and all rating units outside the said industrial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to carry out industrial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Rural means:
 - all rating units within the rural zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, but excluding those rating units that hold and are exercising existing use rights or resource consent to carry out commercial or industrial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 1991
 - all rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc) that are located in the rural area.

A General Rate set under section 13(2)(b) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on every rating unit on a differential basis as described below:

- a rate of 0.18884 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the Residential category
- a rate of 0.33992 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the Commercial category
- a rate of 0.15107 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the Rural category.

Uniform Annual General Charge

A Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit in the district to fully fund Governance activities and to fund Community Support activities under section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Uniform Annual General Charge is calculated as one fixed amount per rating unit, for the rating year 2024-25 this rate will be \$1,269.73 per rating unit set under section 15(1)(a) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Definition of 'separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit'

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes any portion inhabited or used by the owner or a person other than the owner, and who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement.

Examples of properties with multiple SUIPs include, but are not limited to, the following situations:

- Single dwelling with flat attached
- Two or more houses, flats or apartments on one record of title
- Business premise with flat above
- Separate business premise and dwelling on same record of title
- Commercial building leased, or sub-leased, to multiple tenants
- Farm or horticultural property with more than one dwelling
- Council property with more than one lessee
- Individually surveyed lots of vacant land on one record of title offered for sale separately or in groups
- Where part of a rating unit that has the right of exclusive occupation by more than one ratepayer/owner
- Retirement village with self-contained flats or dwellings



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Targeted rates

Regulatory and planning service rate

A regulatory and planning service rate for regulatory, resource management, and district planning services on every rating unit in the district, calculated on capital value.

A targeted Regulatory and Planning Services Rate of 0.01329 cents per dollar of capital value set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every rating unit in the district

Urban wastewater rate

A differential targeted rate for the Council's urban wastewater and treatment and disposal of wastewater services of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in relation to all land in the district to which the Council's urban wastewater service is provided or available.

The rate applied is as follows:

- A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is able to be connected
- A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected

The Council also sets a rate (pan charge) per water closet or urinal within each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit after the first one for rating units with more than one water closet or urinal.

For the purposes of this rate:

- 'Connected' means the rating unit is connected to the Council's urban wastewater service directly or through a private drain
- 'Able to be connected' means the rating unit is not connected to the Council's urban wastewater drain but is within 30 metres of such a drain
- A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as not having more than one water closet or urinal.

- a. A rate of \$556.01 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for rating units that are not yet connected but are able to be connected to the Council's urban sewerage reticulation system

- b. a rate of \$1,112.01 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for rating units that are connected to the Council's urban sewerage reticulation system
- c. a rate of \$1,112.01 set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for each water closet or urinal after the first in each separately used or inhabited part of a non-residential rating unit connected to Council's urban sewerage reticulation system

Waingawa wastewater rate

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

And

A differential targeted rate on capital value on all properties connected or able to be connected to the Waingawa wastewater service. The rate will be set on a differential basis over two rating categories:

- All rating units located in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the District Plan, that are used primarily for residential purposes
- All other rating units in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District.

For the purposes of these rates:

- 'Connected' means a rating unit that is connected to the reticulated wastewater service
- 'Able to be connected' means a rating unit that can be connected to the wastewater service, but it not, and is a property situated within 30 metres of such a drain.

The purpose of these rates is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa wastewater service.

- a. a targeted Waingawa Sewerage Rate of \$219.00 set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is connected to the Waingawa Sewerage Service located in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District
- b. a rate of 0.20939 cents per dollar of capital value set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rating units connected or able to be



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connected to the Waingawa Sewerage Service, in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District that are not used primarily for residential purposes

- c. a rate of 0.10470 cents per dollar of capital value set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all properties used primarily for residential purposes connected or able to be connected to the Waingawa Sewerage Service located in the Waingawa industrial zone of Carterton District.

Stormwater rate

A stormwater rate on all rating units within the urban area calculated on land value. For the purposes of this rate the 'urban area' is rating units:

- Within the residential zone of the Carterton District as depicted in the District Plan
- Adjacent to the residential zone where stormwater from the property drains to the Council's urban stormwater system.
 - a targeted Stormwater Rate of 0.04165 cents per dollar of land value set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rating units within the urban area

Refuse collection and kerbside recycling rate

A refuse collection and kerbside recycling rate for kerbside refuse and recycling collection on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to which the Council's collection service is provided or available.

- a. a targeted Refuse Collection and Kerbside Recycling Rate of \$125.61 set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit where Council provides the service, or the service is available

Urban water rate

A differential targeted urban water 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 Council's urban water supply system.

- of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit for rating units that are not yet connected but are able to be connected to the urban water supply.

Additionally, a targeted metered water rate per cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by meter, for water consumed over 225 cubic metres per year. This rate will be invoiced separately from land rates.

For the purposes of the differential targeted rate:

- 'Connected' means a rating unit to which water is supplied
- 'Able to be connected' means a rating unit to which water can be, but is not, supplied being a property situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

The purpose of these rates are to fund the operation and maintenance of the urban water supply.

- a. a rate of \$673.38 set under section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 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 Council's urban water supply system
- b. a rate of \$336.69 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for rating units that are not yet connected but are able to be connected to the urban water supply system
- c. a targeted Metered Water Rate of \$2.00 per cubic metre set under section 19(2)(a) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for each cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by meter, over 225 cubic metres per year.
- d. a targeted Metered Water Rate of \$3.13 per cubic metre set under section 19(2)(a) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for each cubic metre of water supplied, for temporary connections for Commercial and Industrial rating units as defined by the differential for General Rate.



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Carterton Water Race Systems rate

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

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

Additionally, a rural water services rate on every rating unit situated in the Carrington or Taratahi Water Race Classified Areas for provision of the service. The amount is a rate per rating unit. For the purposes of this rate 'provision of the service' means the provision of water for stock or domestic use, including where:

- The water race channel passes over the ratepayer's property
- The water race is piped through the ratepayer's property
- Water is extracted from the water race on a neighbouring property.
 - a targeted Rural Water Race Rate of \$348.82 set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 per rating unit on land situated in the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race System Classified Areas that has provision of the service
 - a targeted Rural Water Race Rate set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, calculated on land area on rating units within the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race System Classified Areas as follows:
 - Class A \$41.19561 per hectare
 - Class B \$9.45302 per hectare
 - Class C \$253.31291 per hectare

where classes are defined in the Funding Impact Statement.

Waingawa water rate

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.

For the purposes of this rate:

- 'Connected' means a rating unit to which water is supplied.

Additionally, a targeted rate per cubic meter of water supplied, as measured by meter. This rate will be invoiced separately from other rates.

The purpose of these rates is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa Water Supply service.

- a. a targeted Waingawa Water Rate of \$679.53 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit set under Section 16 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rating units that are connected to the Waingawa reticulated water service
- b. a targeted metered Waingawa Water Rate of \$3.13 per cubic metre set under Section 19(2)(b) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as measured by meter, for all water supplied to each rating unit which has been fitted with a meter or meters with consumption up to and including 50,000 cubic metres per year and is connected to the Waingawa reticulated water service.
- c. a targeted metered Waingawa Water Rate of \$2.60 per cubic metre set under Section 19(2)(b) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as measured by meter, for all water supplied to each rating unit with consumption over 50,000 cubic meters per year, which has been fitted with a meter or meters and is connected to the Waingawa reticulated water service.

Economic Development Rate

The economic development rate is primarily used to fund regional and local economic development initiatives.

- a. a targeted Economic Development Rate of \$753.61 per rating unit on all Commercial and Industrial rating units as defined by the differential for General Rate.



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Due Dates for Rate Payments (excluding metered water rates)

Pursuant to Section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, that the rates (excluding metered water rates) for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 be assessed in four equal instalments with each instalment due on the due date for payment for that instalment set out in table 1 below.

Table 1: due dates and penalty dates for rate payments (excluding metered water rates)

Instalment	Due date for payment	Penalty date
1	20 November 2024	21 November 2024
2	20 February 2025	21 February 2025
3	20 May 2025	21 May 2025

Due Dates for Metered Water Rate Payments

Pursuant to Section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, that the due dates for metered water rates are as set out in the table below for each reading period for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Table 2: due dates and penalty dates for metered water rates

Meters read in	Due date	Penalty date
September 2024	31 October 2024	1 November 2024
January 2025	28 February 2025	1 March 2025
March 2025	30 April 2025	1 May 2025
June 2025	31 July 2025	

Penalty Charges (Additional Charges on Unpaid Rates)

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58(1)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a penalty of 10% of the amount of each instalment of rates (except metered water rates) remaining unpaid after the relevant due date for payment will be added on the relevant penalty date for the instalment stated in table 1.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a penalty of 10% will be added on **24 September 2024** to the amount of rates assessed in previous financial years and remaining unpaid as at **23 September 2024** excluding metered water rates.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a penalty of 10% will be added on **1 July 2025** to the amount of rates assessed in previous financial years and remaining unpaid as at **30 June 2025** excluding metered water rates.

Targeted rates for metered water supply will be invoiced separately from other rates. A 10% penalty will be added to any part of the invoiced metered water rates that remain unpaid after the relevant due date stated in table 2 as provided in Sections 57 and 58 (1)(a) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The penalty will be added on the relevant penalty date for the instalment stated in table 2.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a penalty of 10% will be added on **24 September 2024** to the amount of water meter rates assessed in previous financial years and remaining unpaid as at **23 September 2024**.

Pursuant to Sections 57 and 58(1)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, a penalty of 10% will be added on **1 August 2025** to the amount of water meter rates assessed in previous financial years and remaining unpaid as at **31 July 2025**.



Rate Examples

Some examples are provided below of the general and targeted rates for a range of rateable land types and property values.

Property Type	Current Land Value		Current Capital Value		New Capital Value		Current	Proposed	Increase / (Decrease) \$	Increase / (Decrease) %
	Value	New Land Value	Value	Value	Value	Value				
Residential - Vacant	\$ 145,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 145,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 2,456	\$ 3,644	\$ 1,188	48.4%	
Residential - Vacant	\$ 180,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 2,547	\$ 3,790	\$ 1,243	48.8%	
Residential - Vacant	\$ 210,000	\$ 315,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 315,000	\$ 315,000	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,931	\$ 305	11.6%	
Residential - Vacant	\$ 205,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 230,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 330,000	\$ 2,663	\$ 2,957	\$ 294	11.0%	
Residential - Low	\$ 170,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 295,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 3,796	\$ 3,962	\$ 166	4.4%	
Residential - Low	\$ 145,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 3,892	\$ 4,065	\$ 172	4.4%	
Residential - Low	\$ 175,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 3,910	\$ 4,090	\$ 180	4.6%	
Residential - Low	\$ 175,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 405,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 4,021	\$ 4,195	\$ 174	4.3%	
Residential - Low	\$ 145,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 465,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 530,000	\$ 4,125	\$ 4,327	\$ 203	4.9%	
Residential - Medium	\$ 185,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 580,000	\$ 580,000	\$ 4,219	\$ 4,458	\$ 239	5.7%	
Residential - Medium	\$ 180,000	\$ 245,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 690,000	\$ 690,000	\$ 6,344	\$ 6,589	\$ 245	3.9%	
Residential - Medium	\$ 210,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 630,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 4,496	\$ 4,764	\$ 268	6.0%	
Residential - High	\$ 205,000	\$ 305,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 4,635	\$ 5,087	\$ 453	9.8%	
Residential - High	\$ 270,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 870,000	\$ 970,000	\$ 970,000	\$ 5,016	\$ 5,325	\$ 310	6.2%	
Residential - High	\$ 220,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 12,914	\$ 13,256	\$ 342	2.6%	
Residential - High	\$ 455,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 1,045,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 5,477	\$ 5,979	\$ 502	9.2%	
Residential - High	\$ 235,000	\$ 345,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 5,461	\$ 5,994	\$ 533	9.8%	
Residential - High	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 5,672	\$ 6,574	\$ 902	15.9%	
Residential - High	\$ 270,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,385,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 26,229	\$ 30,300	\$ 4,071	15.5%	
Residential - High	\$ 400,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 2,900,000	\$ 26,451	\$ 30,026	\$ 3,575	13.5%	
Residential - High	\$ 550,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 28,399	\$ 32,781	\$ 4,382	15.4%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 200,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,557	(\$ 29)	(1.1%)	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 190,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 510,000	\$ 610,000	\$ 610,000	\$ 2,014	\$ 2,275	\$ 261	13.0%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 220,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 660,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 2,261	\$ 2,572	\$ 311	13.8%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 310,000	\$ 355,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 960,000	\$ 960,000	\$ 4,418	\$ 4,763	\$ 346	7.8%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 240,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 3,959	\$ 4,007	\$ 48	1.2%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 340,000	\$ 410,000	\$ 1,010,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 3,702	\$ 3,938	\$ 236	6.4%	
Rural - Residential (less than 0.75 Ha)	\$ 220,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 1,120,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 3,018	\$ 3,479	\$ 461	15.3%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 430,000	\$ 470,000	\$ 730,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,721	\$ 344	14.5%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 370,000	\$ 395,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 4,144	\$ 4,081	(\$ 63)	(1.5%)	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 490,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 910,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 3,432	\$ 3,514	\$ 82	2.4%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 460,000	\$ 510,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 2,656	\$ 3,050	\$ 394	14.8%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 460,000	\$ 510,000	\$ 930,000	\$ 1,120,000	\$ 1,120,000	\$ 2,706	\$ 3,116	\$ 411	15.2%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 480,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 980,000	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 2,788	\$ 3,182	\$ 394	14.1%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 350,000	\$ 385,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2,985	\$ 3,578	\$ 592	19.8%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 340,000	\$ 340,000	\$ 1,830,000	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 2,140,000	\$ 4,187	\$ 4,798	\$ 611	14.6%	
Rural - lifestyle	\$ 600,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 2,020,000	\$ 2,310,000	\$ 2,310,000	\$ 5,309	\$ 5,668	\$ 360	6.8%	
Rural	\$ 95,000	\$ 119,000	\$ 102,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,479	\$ 137	10.2%	
Rural	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 1,221,000	\$ 1,221,000	\$ 2,854	\$ 3,283	\$ 429	15.0%	
Rural - with water race	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,030,000	\$ 1,120,000	\$ 1,270,000	\$ 1,270,000	\$ 4,445	\$ 4,400	(\$ 45)	(1.0%)	
Rural	\$ 870,000	\$ 1,040,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 3,397	\$ 3,908	\$ 511	15.0%	
Rural	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,650,000	\$ 1,760,000	\$ 2,135,000	\$ 2,135,000	\$ 4,072	\$ 4,790	\$ 718	17.6%	
Rural	\$ 1,760,000	\$ 2,180,000	\$ 2,650,000	\$ 3,160,000	\$ 3,160,000	\$ 5,537	\$ 6,480	\$ 943	17.0%	
Rural	\$ 2,220,000	\$ 2,960,000	\$ 3,010,000	\$ 3,830,000	\$ 3,830,000	\$ 6,129	\$ 7,584	\$ 1,455	23.7%	
Rural	\$ 3,450,000	\$ 4,280,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,880,000	\$ 4,880,000	\$ 7,759	\$ 9,315	\$ 1,556	20.1%	
Rural - with water race	\$ 4,030,000	\$ 4,840,000	\$ 4,710,000	\$ 5,580,000	\$ 5,580,000	\$ 10,549	\$ 11,647	\$ 1,097	10.4%	
Rural - with water race	\$ 4,540,000	\$ 5,690,000	\$ 5,440,000	\$ 6,680,000	\$ 6,680,000	\$ 15,326	\$ 16,047	\$ 721	4.7%	
Rural	\$ 5,820,000	\$ 7,180,000	\$ 7,390,000	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 14,204	\$ 16,616	\$ 2,412	17.0%	
Rural	\$ 12,300,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 14,700,000	\$ 12,900,000	\$ 12,900,000	\$ 25,372	\$ 22,538	(\$ 2,835)	(11.2%)	
Rural	\$ 8,760,000	\$ 10,550,000	\$ 11,250,000	\$ 13,300,000	\$ 13,300,000	\$ 19,693	\$ 23,197	\$ 3,504	17.8%	
Rural - with water race	\$ 14,850,000	\$ 17,250,000	\$ 18,850,000	\$ 21,600,000	\$ 21,600,000	\$ 52,931	\$ 51,864	(\$ 1,068)	(2.0%)	
Rural - Forestry	\$ 58,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 1,277	\$ 1,402	\$ 125	9.8%	
Rural - Forestry	\$ 220,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 230,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 1,553	\$ 1,723	\$ 170	10.9%	
Rural - Forestry	\$ 440,000	\$ 740,000	\$ 510,000	\$ 817,000	\$ 817,000	\$ 2,014	\$ 2,617	\$ 603	29.9%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 58,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 1,674	\$ 2,588	\$ 915	54.7%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 220,000	\$ 260,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 395,000	\$ 395,000	\$ 2,266	\$ 3,419	\$ 1,152	50.8%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 180,000	\$ 205,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 435,000	\$ 435,000	\$ 3,443	\$ 4,233	\$ 790	23.0%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 205,000	\$ 245,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 3,514	\$ 4,496	\$ 982	27.9%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 180,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 880,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 4,606	\$ 5,732	\$ 1,126	24.5%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 380,000	\$ 470,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 1,180,000	\$ 1,180,000	\$ 5,151	\$ 6,191	\$ 1,040	20.2%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 300,000	\$ 365,000	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 2,580,000	\$ 2,580,000	\$ 10,617	\$ 15,146	\$ 4,529	42.7%	
Commercial - Rural	\$ 385,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 10,950,000	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 13,400,000	\$ 62,673	\$ 71,155	\$ 8,482	13.5%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 140,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 140,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 2,332	\$ 4,278	\$ 1,946	83.4%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 140,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 430,000	\$ 940,000	\$ 940,000	\$ 4,628	\$ 8,210	\$ 3,582	77.4%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 225,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 1,270,000	\$ 1,270,000	\$ 7,659	\$ 10,067	\$ 2,408	31.4%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 200,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 610,000	\$ 2,010,000	\$ 2,010,000	\$ 5,927	\$ 14,230	\$ 8,303	140.1%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 335,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,510,000	\$ 3,140,000	\$ 3,140,000	\$ 12,219	\$ 20,369	\$ 8,149	66.7%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 9,175	\$ 20,925	\$ 11,750	128.1%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 440,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 2,490,000	\$ 3,580,000	\$ 3,580,000	\$ 20,144	\$ 23,538	\$ 3,394	16.8%	
Commercial - Waingawa	\$ 1,220,000	\$ 3,030,000	\$ 11,050,000	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 13,500,000	\$ 64,227	\$ 65,102	\$ 875	1.4%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 145,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 295,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 5,049	\$ 6,339	\$ 1,290	25.6%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 270,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 590,000	\$ 590,000	\$ 5,324	\$ 6,306	\$ 982	18.5%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 250,000	\$ 320,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 860,000	\$ 860,000	\$ 6,607	\$ 8,092	\$ 1,485	22.5%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 380,000	\$ 455,000	\$ 1,320,000	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 9,412	\$ 10,357	\$ 946	10.0%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 270,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 970,000	\$ 1,460,000	\$ 1,460,000	\$ 6,922	\$ 9,174	\$ 2,252	32.5%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 680,000	\$ 810,000	\$ 1,810,000	\$ 2,080,000	\$ 2,080,000	\$ 12,323	\$ 13,717	\$ 1,394	11.3%	
Commercial - Light Industrial	\$ 910,000	\$ 1,090,000	\$ 3,390,000	\$ 4,440,000	\$ 4,440,000	\$ 17,906	\$ 21,308	\$ 3,402	19.0%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 148,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 4,774	\$ 5,896	\$ 1,122	23.5%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 107,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 360,000	\$ 4,138	\$ 5,259	\$ 1,122	27.1%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 365,000	\$ 435,000	\$ 520,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 7,228	\$ 8,635	\$ 1,407	19.5%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 360,000	\$ 430,000	\$ 580,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 8,404	\$ 9,851	\$ 1,448	17.2%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 160,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 890,000	\$ 890,000	\$ 6,312	\$ 7,153	\$ 841	13.3%	
Commercial - Urban	\$ 350,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 770,000	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 13,860	\$ 18,515	\$ 4,655	33.6%	



Rating Summary 2024/25

The following rates and charges should be read in conjunction with the funding impact statement above.

	BASIS	GST INCLUSIVE 2024/25	RATES REQUIRED \$ INCL GST
GENERAL RATES - differential factor			
Residential		1.0	
Commercial		1.8	
Rural		0.8	
GENERAL RATES - capital value			
Residential	1,610,899,000	0.18884 cents in the \$	\$3,042,078
Commercial	198,606,500	0.33992 cents in the \$	\$675,100
Rural	2,838,761,700	0.15107 cents in the \$	\$4,288,653
Uniform Annual General Charge			
Full Charge	4,817	\$1,269.73	\$6,116,301
50% Charge	11	\$634.87	\$6,984
REGULATORY & PLANNING SERVICES			
	4,648,267,200	0.01329 cents in the \$	\$617,713
URBAN SEWERAGE			
Connected	3,008	\$1112.01	\$3,344,928
Able to be connected (half charge)	115	\$556.01	\$63,941
Pan charge	132	\$1112.01	\$146,785
WAINGAWA SEWERAGE			
Connected	37	\$219.00	\$8,103
Connected or able to be connected commercial properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	71,180,000	0.20939 cents in the \$	\$149,046
Connected or able to be connected residential properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	2,320,000	0.10470 cents in the \$	\$2,429
STORMWATER - land value			
	795,994,000	0.04165 cents in the \$	\$331,494
REFUSE- collection & kerbside recycling			
	2,890	\$125.61	\$363,001
URBAN WATER			
Connected	3,044	\$673.38	\$2,049,774
Able to be connected	120	\$336.69	\$40,403
Metered water in excess of 225 cubic metres		\$2.00/cubic metre	\$120,750
WAINGAWA WATER			
Connected	67	\$679.53	\$45,529
Metered water up to and including 50,000 cubic metres per year		\$3.13/cubic metre	\$269,635
Metered water over 50,000 cubic meters per year		\$2.60/cubic metre	
RURAL WATER RACE			
Rural water services rate	522	\$348.82	\$182,084
Class A	7,403	\$41.19561 per ha	\$304,991
Class B	3,370	\$9.45302 per ha	\$31,854
Class C	356	\$253.31291 per ha	\$90,179
Economic Development Rate - Commercial Industrial			
	238	\$753.61	\$179,360



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Rating Base Information

The number of rateable properties is included in the Annual Report each year. The number of rateable properties is assumed to reach 6,187 by 2034 which is a projected growth rate is of 1.5 percent per annum, 16.1% over the ten years of the Plan.

Year Ending	Rateable Units	Growth in Units	Growth %
30 June 2024	5,331		
30 June 2025	5,411	80	1.5%
30 June 2026	5,492	81	1.5%
30 June 2027	5,575	82	1.5%
30 June 2028	5,658	84	1.5%
30 June 2029	5,743	85	1.5%
30 June 2030	5,829	86	1.5%
30 June 2031	5,917	87	1.5%
30 June 2032	6,005	89	1.5%
30 June 2033	6,095	90	1.5%
30 June 2034	6,187	91	1.5%
Total		856	16.1%



Financial prudence disclosure statement

What is the purpose of this statement?

The purpose of this statement is to disclose the council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings, for the period commencing 1 July 2024.

The council is required to include this statement in its long-term plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the **regulations**). The words to be used in this statement, the format, and the graphs are all specified in the regulations. Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used.

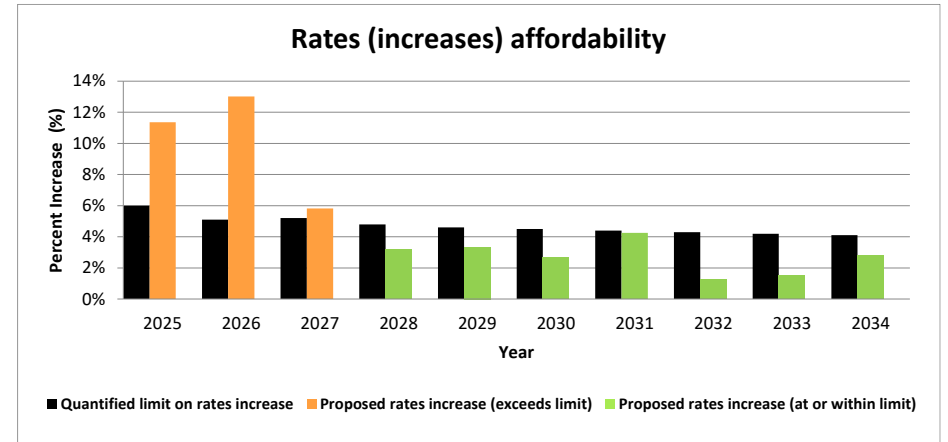
Rates affordability benchmark

The council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

- its planned rates increase equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the council's planned rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan. The quantified limit is the BERL local government cost index plus 2 percent for each of the 10 years of the LTP.



The first 3 years of the Long-Term Plan are above this limit due to Council improving the levels of service for roading, increases in the financial costs of upgrading water and wastewater assets and the funding of depreciation moves from 50% in year 1 to 100% in year 3 for council funding of infrastructure assets.

Debt affordability benchmark

The council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

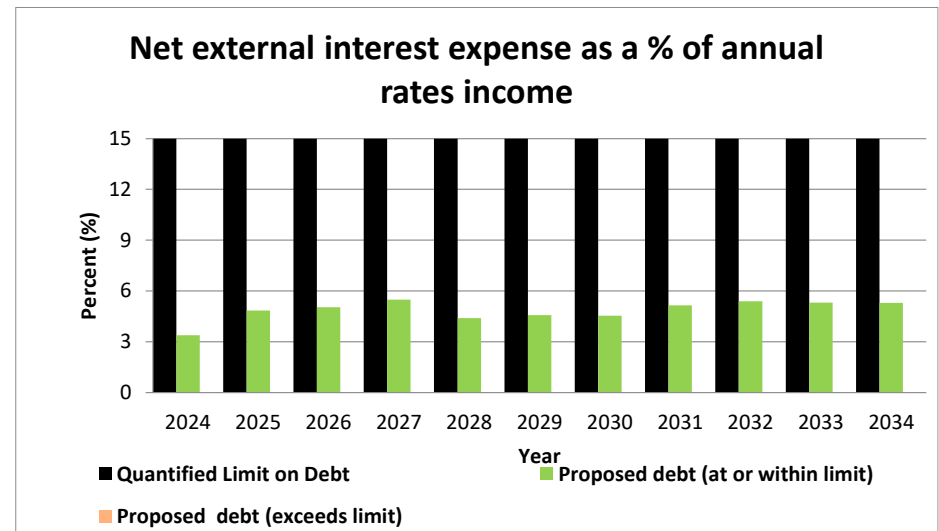
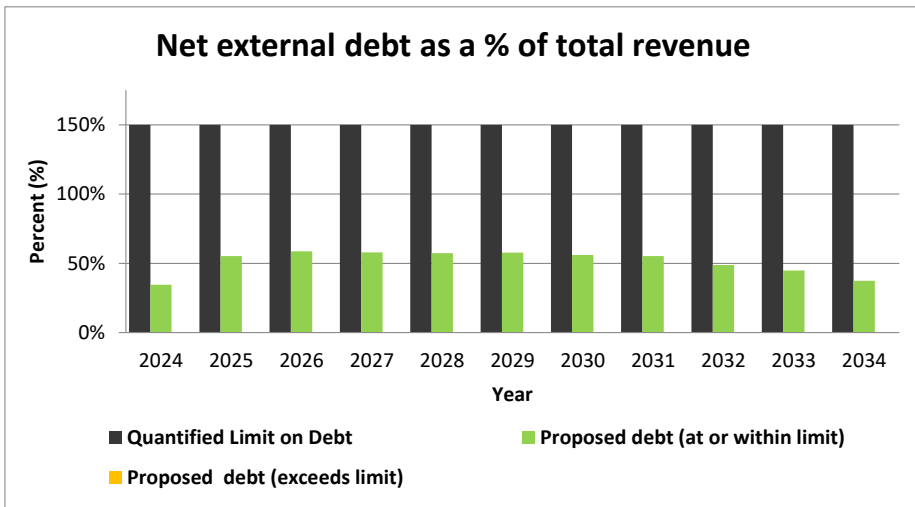
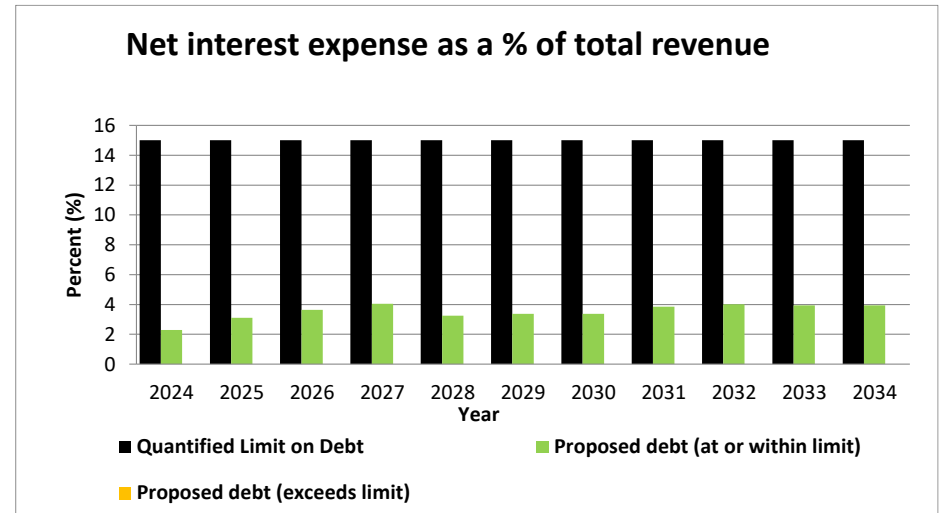
The Council has set prudential limits on the level of borrowing (debt) and the level of financing costs (interest). The borrowing limits in the financial strategy are set at the limits of our borrowing covenants with the NZ Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and adopted by all member councils. These are set out in our Treasury Management Policy.



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Limit	Council Limit	LGFA Lending Policy Limit
Net external interest expense as a percentage of annual rates income	<15%	<25%
Net interest expense as a percentage of total revenue	<15%	<20%
Net external debt as a percentage of total revenue	<150%	<175%
External debt plus unutilised committed facilities plus liquid assets over existing external debt	Are maintained at or above 110%	Are maintained at or above 110%

The following graphs compare the council's planned debt with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan.



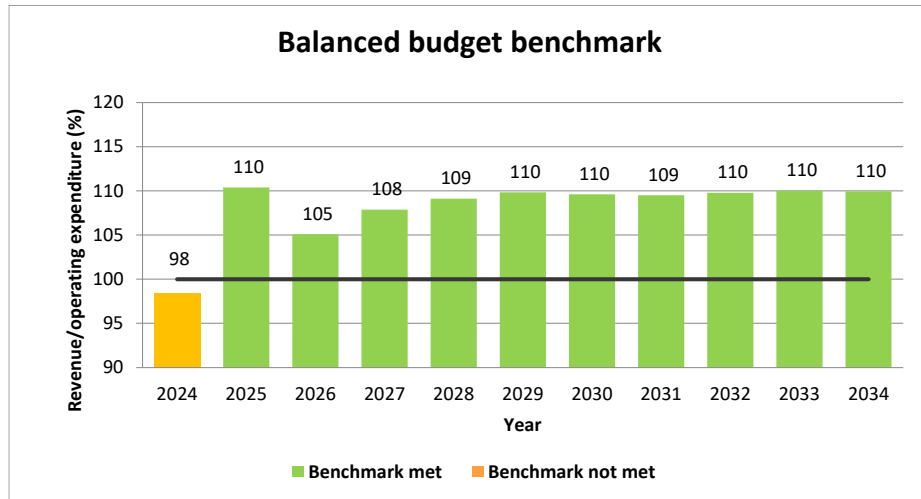


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Balanced budget benchmark

The following graph displays the council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

The council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its planned revenue equals or is greater than its planned operating expenses.



Council's goal is to run a balanced budget across the ten-year period. This means we aim to match planned revenue and planned expenditure, helping to ensure that today's ratepayers pay for the services and amenities provided to them.

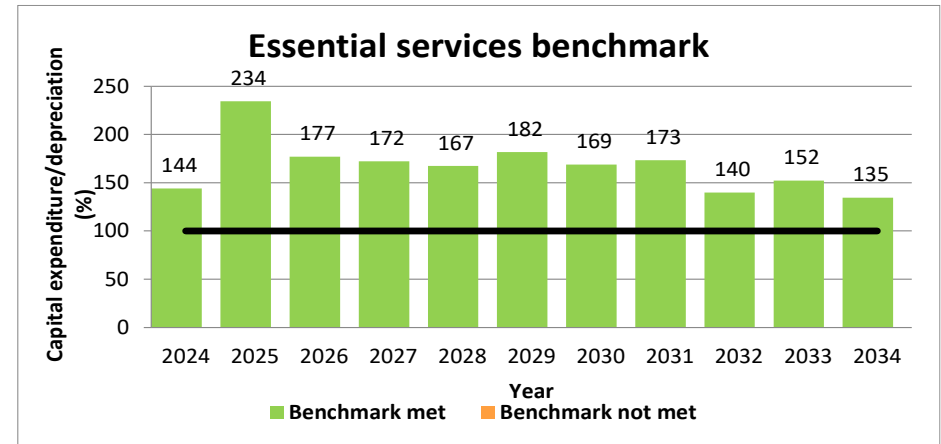
Where surpluses are generated, this is to cover repayments on loans (as a result of increased borrowing) and to rebuild reserves. Council expects to not meet the balanced budget benchmark in the first year of the plan 2023/24. This is a result of our proposal to reduce the level of general rates, with a small impact on the balanced budget benchmark.

Doing this helps to lessen the impact of average rate increases due to asset revaluations and the completion of large wastewater capital works. We plan to recover this reduction subsequent years of the plan.

Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.

The council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.



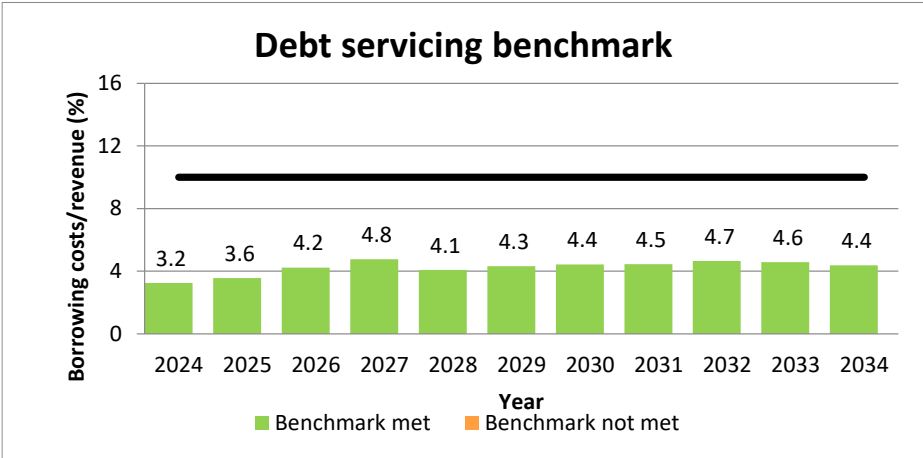


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Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the council's planned borrowing costs as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow as fast as, the national population is projected to grow, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing cost equal or are less then 10% of its planned revenue.





Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers:

Independent Auditor's report on Carterton District Council's 2024-34 Long-term Plan

I am the Auditor-General's appointed auditor for Carterton District Council (the Council). The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council's Long-term plan (plan) to include the information in Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Act. Section 94 of the Act requires an audit report on the Council's plan. Section 259C of the Act requires a report on disclosures made under certain regulations. I have carried out this work using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed our report on 18 September 2024.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the plan provides a reasonable basis for:
 - long-term, integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the Council's resources; and
 - accountability of the Council to the community;
- the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information in the plan are reasonable; and
- the disclosures on pages 100 to 103 represent a complete list of the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations) and accurately reflect the information drawn from the plan.

In accordance with clause 45 of Schedule 1AA of the Local Government Act 2002, the consultation document on the Council's plan did not contain a report from the Auditor-General. The consultation document is therefore unaudited. Our opinion on the plan does not provide assurance on the consultation document or the information that supports it.

Our opinion on the plan also does not provide assurance that the forecasts in the plan will be achieved, because events do not always occur as expected and variations may be material. Nor does it guarantee the accuracy of the information in the plan.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our work in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. In meeting the requirements of this standard, we took into account particular elements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400 *The Examination of Prospective Financial Information* that were consistent with those requirements.

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the plan and the application of its policies and strategies to the forecast information in the plan. To select appropriate procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the plan.

Our procedures included assessing whether:

- the Council's financial strategy, and the associated financial policies, support prudent financial management by the Council;
- the Council's infrastructure strategy identifies the significant infrastructure issues that the Council is likely to face during the next 30 years;



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- the Council's forecasts to replace existing assets are consistent with its approach to replace its assets, and reasonably take into account the Council's knowledge of the assets' condition and performance;
- the information in the plan is based on materially complete and reliable information;
- the Council's key plans and policies are reflected consistently and appropriately in the development of the forecast information;
- the assumptions set out in the plan are based on the best information currently available to the Council and provide a reasonable and supportable basis for the preparation of the forecast information;
- the forecast financial information has been properly prepared on the basis of the underlying information and the assumptions adopted, and complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- the rationale for the Council's activities is clearly presented and agreed levels of service are reflected throughout the plan;
- the levels of service and performance measures are reasonable estimates and reflect the main aspects of the Council's intended service delivery and performance; and
- the relationship between the levels of service, performance measures, and forecast financial information has been adequately explained in the plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the plan.

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

- meeting all legal requirements affecting its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures, and other actions relating to the preparation of the plan;

- presenting forecast financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- having systems and processes in place to enable the preparation of a plan that is free from material misstatement.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the plan and the disclosures required by the Regulations, as required by sections 94 and 259C of the Act. We do not express an opinion on the merits of the plan's policy content.

Independence and quality management

We have complied with the Auditor-General's independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour.

We have also complied with the Auditor-General's quality management requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements (PES 3)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 3 requires our firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits, we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.

Karen Young

Karen Young, Audit New Zealand

On behalf of the Auditor-General, Wellington, New Zealand