



Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Finance and Assurance Committee will be held on:

Date: **Wednesday, 7 August 2024**
Time: **10am**
Meeting room: **Council Chamber**
Venue: **Level 2**
20 Don Street
Invercargill

Finance and Assurance Committee Agenda

OPEN

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson

Bruce Robertson (external member)

Mayor Rob Scott

Councillors

Jaspreet Boparai

Don Byars

Derek Chamberlain

Paul Duffy

Darren Frazer

Sarah Greaney

Julie Keast

Christine Menzies

Tom O'Brien

Margie Ruddenklau

Jon Spraggon

Matt Wilson

IN ATTENDANCE

Group manager finance and assurance **Committee advisor**

Anne Robson

Rachael Poole

Contact telephone: 0800 732 732

Postal address: PO Box 903, Invercargill 9840

Email: emailsdc@southlanddc.govt.nz

Website: www.southlanddc.govt.nz

Online: [Southland District Council YouTube](#)

Full agendas are available on Council's website

www.southlanddc.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.

Health and safety – emergency procedures

Toilets – The toilets are located outside of the chamber, directly down the hall on the right.

Evacuation – Should there be an evacuation for any reason please exit down the stairwell to the assembly point, which is the entrance to the carpark on Spey Street. Please do not use the lift.

Earthquake – Drop, cover and hold applies in this situation and, if necessary, once the shaking has stopped we will evacuate down the stairwell without using the lift, meeting again in the carpark on Spey Street.

Phones – Please turn your mobile devices to silent mode.

Recording - These proceedings are being recorded for the purpose of live video, both live streaming and downloading. By remaining in this meeting, you are consenting to being filmed for viewing by the public.

Terms of Reference – Finance and Assurance Committee

TYPE OF COMMITTEE	Council standing committee
RESPONSIBLE TO	Council
SUBCOMMITTEES	None
LEGISLATIVE BASIS	Committee constituted by Council as per schedule 7, clause 30 (1)(a), LGA 2002. Committee delegated powers by Council as per schedule 7, clause 32, LGA 2002.
MEMBERSHIP	The mayor, all councillors and one external appointee.
FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS	Quarterly or as required
QUORUM	Seven members
SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES	<p>The Finance and Assurance committee is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that Council has appropriate financial, risk management and internal control systems in place that provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an overview of the financial and non-financial performance of the organisation effective management of potential opportunities and adverse effects reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of Council's financial and non-financial reporting. exercising active oversight of information technology systems exercising active oversight of Council's health and safety policies, processes, compliance, results and frameworks relationships with external, internal auditors, banking institutions and insurance brokers. <p>The Finance and Assurance committee will monitor and assess the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the financial and non-financial performance of Council against budgeted and forecasted outcomes consideration of forecasted changes to financial outcomes Council's compliance with legislative requirements Council's risk management framework Council's control framework Council's compliance with its treasury responsibilities Council's compliance with its Fraud Policy.
DELEGATIONS	<p>The Finance and Assurance committee shall have the following delegated powers and be accountable to Council for the exercising of these powers.</p> <p>In exercising the delegated powers, the Finance and Assurance committee will operate within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> policies, plans, standards or guidelines that have been established and approved by Council

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall priorities of Council • the needs of the local communities • the approved budgets for the activity. <p>The Finance and Assurance committee will have responsibility and delegated authority in the following areas:</p> <p>Financial and performance monitoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) monitoring financial performance to budgets b) monitoring service level performance to key performance indicators. <p>Internal control framework</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) reviewing whether Council's approach to maintaining an effective internal control framework is sound and effective b) reviewing whether Council has taken steps to embed a culture that is committed to probity and ethical behaviour c) reviewing whether there are appropriate systems, processes and controls in place to prevent, detect and effectively investigate fraud. <p>Internal reporting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to consider the processes for ensuring the completeness and quality of financial and operational information being provided to Council b) to seek advice periodically from internal and external auditors regarding the completeness and quality of financial and operational information that is provided to the Council. <p>External reporting and accountability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) agreeing the appropriateness of Council's existing accounting policies and principles and any proposed change b) enquiring of internal and external auditors for any information that affects the quality and clarity of Council's financial statements and statements of service performance, and assess whether appropriate action has been taken by management in response to the above c) satisfying itself that the financial statements and statements of service performance are supported by appropriate management signoff on the statements and on the adequacy of the systems of internal control (ie letters of representation), and recommend signing of the financial statements by the chief executive/mayor and adoption of the Annual Report, Annual Plans, Long Term Plans <p>Risk management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) reviewing whether Council has in place a current, comprehensive and effective risk management framework and associated procedures for effective identification and management of the Council's significant risks b) considering whether appropriate action is being taken to mitigate Council's significant risks.
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	<p>Health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) review, monitor and make recommendations to Council on the organisations health and safety risk management framework and policies to ensure that the organisation has clearly set out its commitments to manage health and safety matters effectively. b) review and make recommendations for Council approval on strategies for achieving health and safety objectives c) review and recommend for Council approval targets for health and safety performance and assess performance against those targets d) monitor the organisation's compliance with health and safety policies and relevant applicable law e) ensure that the systems used to identify and manage health and safety risks are fit for purpose, being effectively implemented, regularly reviewed and continuously improved. This includes ensuring that Council is properly and regularly informed and updated on matters relating to health and safety risks f) seek assurance that the organisation is effectively structured to manage health and safety risks, including having competent workers, adequate communication procedures and proper documentation g) review health and safety related incidents and consider appropriate actions to minimise the risk of recurrence h) make recommendations to Council regarding the appropriateness of resources available for operating the health and safety management systems and programmes i) any other duties and responsibilities which have been assigned to it from time to time by Council. <p>Internal audit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) approve appointment of the internal auditor, internal audit engagement letter and letter of understanding b) reviewing and approving the internal audit coverage and annual work plans, ensuring these plans are based on Council's risk profile c) reviewing the adequacy of management's implementation of internal audit recommendations d) reviewing the internal audit charter to ensure appropriate organisational structures, authority, access, independence, resourcing and reporting arrangements are in place. <p>External audit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) confirming the terms of the engagement, including the nature and scope of the audit, timetable and fees, with the external auditor at the start of each audit
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	<p>b) receiving the external audit report(s) and review action(s) to be taken by management on significant issues and audit recommendations raised within</p> <p>c) enquiring of management and the independent auditor about significant business, political, financial and control risks or exposure to such risks.</p> <p>Compliance with legislation, standards and best practice guidelines</p> <p>a) reviewing the effectiveness of the system for monitoring Council's compliance with laws (including governance legislation, regulations and associated government policies), with Council's own standards, and best practice guidelines as applicable</p> <p>b) conducting and monitoring special investigations, in accordance with Council policy, and reporting the findings to Council</p> <p>c) monitoring the performance of Council organisations, in accordance with the Local Government Act.</p> <p>Business case review</p> <p>a) review of the business case of work, services, supplies, where the value of these or the project exceeds \$2 million (GST exclusive) or the value over the term of the contract exceeds \$2 million (GST exclusive).</p> <p>Insurance</p> <p>a) consider Council's insurance requirements, considering its risk profile</p> <p>b) approving the annual insurance renewal requirements</p> <p>Treasury</p> <p>a) oversee the treasury function of Council ensuring compliance with the relevant Council policies and plans</p> <p>b) ensuring compliance with the requirements of Council's trust deeds are met</p> <p>c) recommend to Council treasury policies at least every three years.</p> <p>d) approve debt, interest rate and external investment management strategy.</p> <p>Fraud Policy</p> <p>a) receive and consider reports relating to the investigation of suspected fraud</p> <p>b) monitor the implementation of the Fraud Policy.</p> <p>Power to recommend</p> <p>The Finance and Assurance committee is responsible for considering and making recommendations to Council regarding:</p> <p>a) policies relating to risk management, rating, loans, funding and purchasing</p>
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	<p>b) accounting treatments, changes in generally accepted accounting practice, and new accounting and reporting requirements</p> <p>c) the approval of financial and non-financial performance statements including adoption of the Annual Report, Annual Plans and Long Term Plans.</p> <p>The Finance and Assurance committee is responsible for considering and making recommendations to Council on business cases completed under the 'Power to act' section above.</p>
FINANCIAL DELEGATIONS	<p>Council authorises the following delegated authority of financial powers to Council committees in regard to matters within each committee's jurisdiction.</p> <p>Contract acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accept or decline any contract for the purchase of goods, services, capital works or other assets where the total value of the lump sum contract does not exceed the sum allocated in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan and the contract relates to an activity that is within the scope of activities relating to the work of the Finance and Assurance committee accept or decline any contract for the disposal of goods, plant or other assets other than property or land that is provided for in the Long Term Plan <p>Budget reallocation.</p> <p>The committee is authorised to reallocate funds from one existing budget item to another. Reallocation of this kind must not impact on current or future levels of service and must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> funded by way of savings on existing budget items within the jurisdiction of the committee consistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy.
LIMITS TO DELEGATIONS	<p>Matters that must be processed by way of recommendation to Council include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amendment to fees and charges relating to all activities powers that cannot be delegated to committees as per the Local Government Act 2002 and sections 2.4 and 2.5 of this manual. <p>Delegated authority is within the financial limits in section 9 of this manual.</p>
RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PARTIES	<p>The committee shall maintain relationships with each of the nine community boards.</p> <p>Professional advisors to the committee shall be invited to attend all meetings of the committee including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external auditor internal auditor/risk advisor (if appointed) chief financial officer. <p>At each meeting, the chairperson will provide the external auditor and the internal auditor/risk advisor (if appointed) with an opportunity to discuss any matters with the committee without management being present. The chairperson shall request the chief</p>

	<p>executive and staff in attendance to leave the meeting for the duration of the discussion. The chairperson will provide minutes for that part of the meeting.</p> <p>The chief executive and the chief financial officer shall be responsible for drawing to the committee's immediate attention any material matter that relates to the financial condition of Council, material breakdown in internal controls and any material event of fraud.</p> <p>The committee shall provide guidance and feedback to Council on financial performance, risk and compliance issues.</p> <p>The committee will report to Council as it deems appropriate but no less than twice a year.</p>
CONTACT WITH MEDIA	<p>The committee chairperson is the authorised spokesperson for the committee in all matters where the committee has authority or a particular interest.</p> <p>Committee members, including the chairperson, do not have delegated authority to speak to the media and/or outside agencies on behalf of Council on matters outside of the committee's delegations.</p> <p>The chief financial officer will manage the formal communications between the committee and its constituents and for the committee in the exercise of its business. Correspondence with central government, other local government agencies or other official agencies will only take place through Council staff and will be undertaken under the name of Southland District Council.</p>

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1 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

2 Leave of absence

At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

3 Conflict of interest

Committee members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

4 Extraordinary/urgent items

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass a resolution to permit the committee to consider any further items which do not appear on the agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded.

Such resolution is required to be made pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the chairperson must advise:

- (i) the reason why the item was not on the agenda, and
- (ii) the reason why the discussion of this item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

- (a) that item may be discussed at that meeting if-
 - (i) that item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
 - (ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but
- (b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion.”

5 Confirmation of minutes

5.1 Meeting minutes of Finance and Assurance Committee, 05 June 2024

6 Public participation

Notification to speak is required by 12noon at least one clear day before the meeting. Further information is available at www.southlanddc.govt.nz or by phoning 0800 732 732.

Finance and Assurance Committee

OPEN MINUTES

(UNCONFIRMED)

Minutes of a meeting of Finance and Assurance Committee held in the Council Chamber, Level 2, 20 Don Street, Invercargill on 5 June 2024 at 10am. (10am – 10am, 11.10am - 4.25pm) (PE 2.40pm – 4.25pm))

PRESENT

Chairperson

Bruce Robertson

Mayor Rob Scott

Councillors

Jaspreet Boparai

Don Byars (10am – 2.18pm, 2.37pm – 4.25pm)

Derek Chamberlain (10am – 4.18pm)

Paul Duffy (10am – 4.17pm, 4.18pm – 4.19pm)

Darren Frazer (10am – 3.06pm)

Julie Keast

Christine Menzies

Tom O'Brien

Margie Ruddenklau

Jon Spraggon (10am – 3.23pm)

Matt Wilson

APOLOGIES

Councillor Sarah Greaney

Councillor Frazer (early departure)

Councillor Spraggon (early departure)

Councillor Chamberlain (early departure)

IN ATTENDANCE

Group manager finance and assurance
Committee advisor

Anne Robson
Rachael Poole

The meeting was adjourned at 10am and recommenced at 11.10am.

1 Apologies

There was an apology for absence from Councillor Greaney who was on an approved leave of absence.

Apologies for early departure were received from Councillor Frazer, Councillor Spraggon and Councillor Chamberlain.

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Deputy Mayor Menzies and **resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee accept the apologies.

2 Leave of absence

There were no requests for leave of absence.

3 Conflict of interest

Councillor Ruddenklau declared that in relation to item A1 - Legal issue steering group update on Te Anau Downs Station findings that she is a niece of Pam Charters, but that she will remain in the meeting and participate in discussion with an open mind.

Chairperson Robertson made a professional disclosure that he has a professional association with a couple of the entities involved in the public excluded part of the meeting, but these have no effect on his ability to Chair the meeting.

4 Extraordinary/urgent items

There were no late or urgent items

5 Confirmation of minutes

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Cr Keast **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee confirms the minutes of the meeting held on 24 April 2024 as a true and correct record of that meeting with the amendment to item 7.2 as follows:

- e) **Acknowledges that the committee-Council will be asked at its meeting on 15 May 2024 to endorse changes to the Performance measures previously endorsed at it's February 2024 meeting.**

6 Public participation

There was no public participation

Reports

7.1 Finance and Assurance Committee work plan to 30 June 2024

Record No: R/24/4/25673

Financial accountant, Teresa Morgan was in attendance for the item.

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Cr O'Brien **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Finance and Assurance Committee work plan to 30 June 2024".**
- b) **notes the changes made to the Finance and Assurance Committee Work plan for the year ended 30 June 2024 since the last meeting.**

7.2 Finance and Assurance Committee work plan for the year ended 30 June 2025

Record No: R/24/3/10709

Financial accountant, Teresa Morgan was in attendance for the item. Chairperson Robertson requested that a self-assessment on the performance of the committee is included for September 2025 with the work starting in June 2025.

Resolution

Moved Cr Keast, seconded Mayor Scott **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Finance and Assurance Committee work plan for the year ended 30 June 2025" dated 29 May 2024.**
- b) **agrees the Finance and Assurance Committee Work plan for the year ended 30 June 2025.**

7.3 Financial Report for the period ended 30 April 2024

Record No: R/24/5/34024

Senior accountant, Joanie Neil was in attendance for this item and explained that the purpose of the report was to provide Council with an overview of the financial results for the ten months to 30 April 2024 by Council's seven activity groups, as well as the financial position and the statement of cashflows as at 30 April 2024.

Hartley Hare updated the committee on the roading budget, the bridging program will be completed as planned, but there is an underspend due to not utilising all of the contingency fund and pile driving costs being less than budgeted. Speed limit signage installation is also underbudget due to better buying power thorough joining with other

Councils to purchase the signs and the contract tender process. This funding is ringfenced so cannot be utilised elsewhere.

Chairperson Robertson requested that PWC treasury report, including 3 or 4 key treasury management areas of interest, is included as part of this report moving forward.

Resolution

Moved Cr Keast, seconded Cr O'Brien **and resolved:**

That Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Financial Report for the period ended 30 April 2024" dated 29 May 2024.**

7.4 Balanced Funds Investment Review

Record No: R/24/5/36146

Anne Robson spoke to this report.

The purpose of the report was:

- to provide the Committee with information on the Milford Asset Management and Westpac (BT Funds Management) balanced funds and seek approval to invest the remaining three quarterly instalments for the 2023/24 financial year; and
- to review the request from Westpac (BT Funds Management) to a tiered management fee until Council gets a total of \$15million invested following the decision to invest in instalments.

Resolution

Moved Cr O'Brien, seconded Chairperson Robertson **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Balanced Funds Investment Review".**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **Requests staff invest a further three quarterly instalments of \$15million in total in Councils Balanced Investment funds at Milford Asset Management and Westpac (BTFM)**
- e) **Receives the letter from BT Funds Management requesting a tiered approach to its balanced fund management fee**

- f) **Agrees to the tiered approach to the BT Funds Management Fee as detailed in the attached letter**
- g) **Subject to resolution (f), delegates to the Group Manager Finance and Assurance to sign on Councils behalf the attached BT Funds Management letter.**

Councillors Wilson, Chamberlain, Boparai and Byars asked for their dissenting votes to be recorded.

A.1 Legal Issue Steering Group update on Te Anau Downs Station findings

Record No: R/24/5/35974

Michael Aitken was in attendance for this item. This item was included in the agenda, with the paper circulated separately to the agenda.

The purpose of the report was to update the Committee on the activity of the Legal Issue Steering Group in relation to the environment court decision regarding Te Anau Downs Station.

Councillor Byars asked if the total cost to Council was known. Staff will find this information and let Councillors know. Councillor Wilson also asked that the report is uploaded to Councils webpage, which it is.

Resolution

Moved Cr Keast, seconded Cr Frazer **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Legal Issue Steering Group update on Te Anau Downs Station findings”.**
- b) **Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **Notes the activity of the Legal Issue Steering Group.**

7.5 Te Anau Downs Station - Twelve Point Action Plan (TPAP)

Record No: R/24/5/35769

Michael Aitken was in attendance for this item and explained that purpose of the report was to provide an update on progress against a plan of work that emerged as a response to the recommendations in the independent review of the "Environment Court Decision On An Application For An Enforcement Order For Te Anau Downs Station".

Significance progress made in the regulatory team, in the process of putting together a legal panel but due to the uncertain nature of some of the policies coming from central government, other areas of the plan have not progressed as quickly, but once direction comes from central government this will improve.

Councillor Ruddenklau asked that the workshop for councillors around legal responsibilities in July will take place when as many councillors as possible can be in attendance, staff to communicate the date to councillors to enable them to diary this date.

Resolution

Moved Mayor Scott, seconded Deputy Mayor Menzies **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Te Anau Downs Station - Twelve Point Action Plan (TPAP)".**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **notes progress made against the recommendations.**

12 votes for, one vote against. Carried.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12.37pm and reconvened at 1.05pm.

7.6 Fraud Policy Review

Record No: R/24/5/31722

Theresa Cavanagh was in attendance for this item and explained that the purpose of the report Committee to consider and provide feedback on the draft Fraud Policy and to recommend to Council the adoption of the draft policy.

The current policy was extensively reviewed in 2021 and based on this and the policy has been working well. The only changes proposed were to include Audit NZ recommendations for *bribery* and *corruption* definitions, as well as further responsibility around *bribery* and *corruption* for the Fraud Control Officers.

Chairperson Robertson requested that in the definitions a stronger understanding of how fraud and serious wrong doing fit together in this policy and clarify how this policy fits with the protected disclosure policy.

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Cr Ruddenklau **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Fraud Policy Review".**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **considers the draft Fraud Policy and provides feedback.**
- e) **endorses the draft Fraud Policy, subject to any amendments suggested by the Committee.**
- f) **recommends to Council that it adopts the draft Fraud Policy.**

7.7 Draft Risk Management Policy

Record No: R/24/5/32475

Jane Edwards was in attendance for this item and explained that the purpose of the report was to present for consideration and then recommend to Council the draft risk management policy for adoption.

Resolution

Moved Deputy Mayor Menzies, seconded Mayor Scott **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled “Draft Risk Management Policy”.**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **considers the draft Risk Management Policy and provides feedback.**
- e) **endorses the draft Risk Management Policy, subject to any amendments suggested by the committee.**
- f) **recommends that Council adopt the draft Risk Management Policy to come into effect on the 1 July 2024.**

7.8 Health and safety update

Record No: R/24/5/36350

Organisational health and safety manager, David McCone was in attendance for this item. The purpose of this report was to provide an update on health and safety related events and activities over the last quarter.

First off time incident since 2022, significant focus on contractors in relation to plant and machinery. Chairperson Robertson has asked that the wellbeing aspect of health and safety is incorporated in this report moving forward. Mr McCone did give a verbal update on staff wellbeing to the Committee.

Chairperson Robertson requested a stronger focus around section 44 of the Act, lag and lead indicators as well as health and safety systems that are in place, along with a fuller picture of staff wellbeing including annual leave, accumulated leave, training and keeping it relevant and up to date. ISO 45001 is being updated and this will flow through into the reporting.

Resolution

Moved Cr Keast, seconded Cr Frazer **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) Receives the report titled "Health and safety update" dated 30 May 2024 and attached appendices.**

7.9 Quarterly update to the Finance and Assurance Committee on progress for the Environmental Services Business Improvement Plan - 17a

Record No: R/24/5/35727

Jane Johnston and Louise Pagan were in attendance for this item and explained that the purpose of the report was for the Committee to receive an update on the Environmental Services Business Improvement Plan and to consider changes to delivery dates and oversight.

Nine actions have been completed leaving ten actions to be completed. The communications and engagement plan in regard to the website has built on the work the building team completed last year. E-newsletter to enable users to navigate easier to the information they need, removing duplication of information to remove clicks and rerun the customer satisfaction survey to compare against the previous results. Back end navigation of the website to allow analytics of the website to gain a clear view of what customers are viewing and how often staff are updating information.

Resolution

Moved Mayor Scott, seconded Cr Keast **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) receives the report titled “Quarterly update to the Finance and Assurance Committee on progress for the Environmental Services Business Improvement Plan - 17a”.
- b) determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.
- d) note that a further 9 items have been resolved in the last quarter as listed below:

Action No	Action
23	Develop simple guides and fact sheets that explain the process for common activities/questions e.g. “How do I”
20a	Ensure links are pointing to the right information on SDC’s website
20b	Clarify responsibility for ensuring all existing website information is current and correct.
20c	Continue to test website layout to ensure that information can be found in intuitive locations.
19	Develop a targeted communication plan about the new online processes being introduced. Include what information customers are required to provide and where they find help if they need it.
17	Investigate and Implement strategies for administrative support for the team to complete administrative tasks and free up technical resources for technical tasks.
34	Investigate increased use of remote inspections.
21	Ensure satisfaction with protections and permissions in the District Plan in advance of the first regional plan. Communication, change, education.
Action No	Action
5	Explore potential for either joint procurement of individual contracts or joining contracts with other councils.

Councillor Byars left the meeting at 2.18pm.

7.10 Risk management - June 2024 quarterly update

Record No: R/24/3/22334

Risk advisor - Jane Edwards was in attendance for this report and explained that the purpose of this report was to provide the June 2024 Quarterly Risk Management report for consideration by the Finance and Assurance Committee and to seek a recommendation to Council for the adoption of Council's proposed priority strategic risks, to become effective 1 July 2024.

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Cr Ruddenklau **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Risk management - June 2024 quarterly update ".**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **notes those risks currently assessed as of significant issue for the June 2024 quarter.**
- e) **agrees to recommend that Council adopt the proposed priority strategic risk areas as follows to become effective 1 July 2024:**
 - i. **adverse event – the risk that Council is unable to respond to the consequences of a natural or human-induced event impacting the District**
 - ii. **change – the risk that Council has inadequate adaptability to respond to a continuously changing environment**
 - iii. **climate response – the risk that Council fails to appropriately adapt to, or mitigate the effects of, a changing climate**
 - iv. **cyber security – the risk that Council's systems are vulnerable to cyber-attack and/or error**
 - v. **decision-making – the risk of suboptimal decision-making by Council**
 - vi. **finance – the risk that Council fails to manage its financial sustainability impacting its long term ability to fund essential services and projects**
 - vii. **health, safety and wellbeing – the risk of health, safety and wellbeing harm to staff, contractors and community**
 - viii. **social licence – the risk that Council fails to maintain acceptable levels of satisfaction and social licence within the community**
 - ix. **strategic relationships – the risk that Council fails to appropriately maintain its local, regional and national relationships**

7.11 Annual Report 2023/2024 timetable

Record No: R/24/5/35997

Robyn Laidlaw and Teresa Morgan were in attendance for this item.

Due to the late adoption of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan it was proposed to extend the adoption of the Annual Report past the normal deadline of 31 October 2024.

Resolution

Moved Cr O'Brien, seconded Cr Wilson **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Annual Report 2023/2024 timetable" dated 30 May 2024.**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **endorses and recommends to Council the key dates of the Annual Report timeline as follows:**

Key Tasks	Department leading	Due Date
Endorsement of timetable by Finance and Assurance committee	Project team	Wednesday 5 June
Approval of timetable by Council	Project team	Wednesday 5 June
Interim audit completed	Project team	Monday 17/6/2024 to Friday 28/6/2024
Finance and Assurance Committee meeting to review draft unaudited Annual Report (word version) and approve release of the draft to Deloitte (Table revised)	Finance and Assurance committee	Wed 16/10/24
Deloitte onsite for audit (3 weeks - onsite to be confirmed)	Finance	Monday 14/10/24 to Friday 15/11/24

Finance and Assurance committee - recommend the final Annual Report for adoption by Council	Finance and Assurance committee	Wednesday 04/12/24
Adoption of full Annual Report summary document and Audit opinion	Council	Wednesday 11/12/24
Annual Report and summary document online version on website	Communications	Friday 20/12/24
Public Notice of full and summary document availability.	Communications	Friday 20/12/24

- e) **endorses and recommends to Council the extension of the Annual Report adoption to the 11 December 2024 in line with section 47 of the Water Services Acts Repeal Act 2024.**

7.12 Accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2024

Record No: R/24/4/25670

Teresa Morgan was in attendance for this item.

The purpose of the report was for the Committee to consider and recommend to Council the adoption of the accounting policies to be used to compile Council's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Resolution

Moved Mayor Scott, seconded Cr Keast **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled "Accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2024" dated 30 May 2024.**
- b) **Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the Act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to deciding on this matter.**
- d) **Recommends to Council that the accounting policies as outlined in attachment A, including any amendments agreed at this meeting, be adopted for use in preparation of Council's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024.**

7.13 Proposed Internal Audit Programme

Record No: R/24/5/35532

Anne Robson was in attendance for this item.

The three year timeframe was impacted by Covid 19 and along with other work priorities at Council. As a consequence, an extension to the contract with Deloitte was approved by the committee in June 2022 which agreed to see the remaining two audits of asset management and information integrity completed.

Subsequently Deloitte was also appointed as Councils auditors and permission was then needed for Deloitte to continue to undertake internal audit work. Permission was granted by the Office of the Auditor General.

Resolution

Moved Cr Ruddenklau, seconded Cr Spraggon **and resolved:**

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled “Proposed Internal Audit Programme”.**
- b) **determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **Agrees to the addition of the following works to the internal audit programme being:**
 - **an audit of the Stewart Island/Rakiura Visitor Levy,**
 - **a review of the current document management system**
 - **a review of the request for service system**
- e) **Subject to resolution (d) request staff contact the Office of the Auditor General for approval for Deloitte to complete the review of the current document management system and a review of the request for service system**
- f) **Agrees to the increase in Deloitte audit fees for each piece of work from \$15000 plus GST to \$18000 plus GST to be funded from existing Internal audit budgets. Any changes to this will be requested as the scope for each audit is prepared.**

During discussion of item 7.13, Councillor Byars returned to the meeting at 2.37pm.

Public excluded

Exclusion of the public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Resolution

Moved Chairperson Robertson, seconded Cr Keast **at 2.40pm**

That the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

C8.1 Annual Insurance Renewal (for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025)

C8.2 Cyber security update - March 2024 to May 2024

C8.3 Follow up audit action points

C8.4 Information System Update

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Annual Insurance Renewal (for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025)	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.
Cyber security update - March 2024 to May 2024	<p>s7(2)(e) - the withholding of the information is necessary to avoid prejudice to measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public.</p> <p>Disclosure of operational security information which could lead to financial data breaches, personal information, infrastructure vulnerabilities and other data breaches. This information could be used for improper gain..</p> <p>s7(2)(j) - the withholding of the information is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.</p> <p>Disclosure of operational security information which could lead to financial data breaches, personal information, infrastructure vulnerabilities and other data breaches. This information could be used for improper gain..</p>	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.

Follow up audit action points	s7(2)(j) - the withholding of the information is necessary to prevent the disclosure or use of official information for improper gain or improper advantage.	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.
Information System Update	s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.

The public were excluded at 2.40pm.

Resolutions in relation to the confidential items are recorded in the confidential section of these minutes and are not publicly available unless released here.

The meeting concluded at 4.25pm.

CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD AT A
MEETING OF THE FINANCE AND ASSURANCE
COMMITTEE HELD ON WEDNESDAY 7 AUGUST 2024.

DATE:.....

CHAIRPERSON:.....

Finance and Assurance Committee work plan for the year ended 30 June 2025

Record No: R/24/7/48869

Author: Rachael Poole, Committee advisor

Approved by: Anne Robson, Group manager finance and assurance

☒ Decision

☐ Recommendation

☐ Information

Purpose

1. To update the Committee on the status of the work programme discussed and agreed at the 5 June 2024 meeting for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.
2. As noted at the meeting the adoption of the work plan does not preclude the Committee or staff from including additional reports as and when required.
3. As the year proceeds, the work plan will be updated to incorporate the actual dates reports are being presented where that differs to the work plan adopted. For the committee's information the "X" in red shows the date the report was presented, where this differs from what was approved in the work plan or if it is a new report that will be presented on an annual basis. If there is a black "X" on the same line as a red "X", the black "X" indicates the date agreed by the committee. The "X" in green reflects changes identified to the ongoing work plan since it was adopted. The "X" in blue reflects a report that has been removed permanently.
4. An additional two reports, Independent Review and Contract Advisory group have been added to the public excluded agenda.
5. The following report has been added to the September meeting:
 - Self-assessment check – this was requested by the Chair of the Finance and Assurance Committee at the June 2024 meeting and will form part of the annual review process.

Recommendation

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **receives the report titled "Finance and Assurance Committee work plan for the year ended 30 June 2025" dated 2 August 2024.**
- b) **Notes amendments made to the workplan.**

Attachments

- A Finance and Assurance Committee Workplan to 30 June 2025 - 7 August 2024

Finance and Assurance Committee Workplan to 30 June 2025

Content	7 Aug 2024	4 Sept 2024	16 Oct 2024	4 Dec 2024	Feb 2025 TBC	Mar 2025 TBC	Jun 2025 TBC
2024/25 Long term plan - endorse the draft LTP and release to audit for final audit opinion.	X						
2025/26 Annual Plan – Timetable		X					
2025/26 Annual Plan – accounting policies			X				
2025/26 Annual Plan – significant forecasting assumptions			X				
2025/26 Annual Plan – workshop (if required)							
2025/26 Annual Plan – Recommend draft annual plan to Council					X		
2025/26 Annual Plan – Recommendation adoption to Council							X
Quarterly Risk Report		X		X		X	X
Health & Safety Update including H&S events dashboard		X		X		X	X
Financial Monthly Report		X		X		X	X
Follow up on audit action points		X		X		X	X
Cyber security update		X		X		X	X
Environmental Services Business Update (if required)		X		X		X	X
Investment strategy update		X		X		X	X
Interim Performance Report		X		X		X	X
2023/24 Annual Report – agree report ready for audit			X				
2023/24 Annual Report – management representation letter				X			
2023/24 Annual Report – recommend adoption by Council				X			
2023/24 Annual Report – final audit management report				X			
2024/25 Annual Report – Audit Timetable						X	
2024/25 Annual Report – accounting policies						X	
2024/25 Annual Report – Deloitte engagement and fee proposal letter						X	
2024/25 Debenture Trust Engagement Letter						X	
Analysis of actual results to forecast for year end 30 June 24			X				
Forecast Financial Position						X	
Financial Transactional Team Update Report to 30 June 2025		X					
Determine Finance & Assurance meeting Content 25/26						X	
Insurance Policy Review						X	
Insurance - renewal approval							X

Content	7 Aug 2024	4 Sept 2024	16 Oct 2024	4 Dec 2024	Feb 2025 TBC	Mar 2025 TBC	Jun 2025 TBC
Internal Audit Terms of Reference		X		X			X
Internal Audit Final Report				X			X
Commercial infrastructure – forestry harvest plan 2025/2026							X
Work programme for 2024/2025 incl projects c/f from 2023/2024			X				
Procurement Policy			X				
Draft risk management framework – recommendation to Council				X			
Annual Risk Review Report							X
Roading management and maintenance of current contracts renewals for Waimea, Central and Foveaux alliance.							X
Dog 10a Report			X				
IANZ Re-Accreditation Audit Report							X
Balfour Wastewater Treatment plant re discharge consent renewal					X		
Edendale/Wyndham Wastewater Treatment plant re discharge consent renewal				X			
Edendale/Wyndham Stormwater renewal					X		
NZTA Waka Kotahi audit report							X
Recycling Contract Renewal						X	
Self-assessment check		X					
Independent Review	X						
Contract advisory group	X						

Draft unaudited Long Term Plan 2024-2034 for Endorsement

Record No: R/24/7/48237

Author: Robyn Laidlaw, Corporate performance lead

Approved by: Anne Robson, Group manager finance and assurance

☐ Decision

☒ Recommendation

☐ Information

Purpose

- 1 This report presents the draft unaudited Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (LTP 34) to the Finance and Assurance Committee (the committee) to provide feedback and to endorse the release of the draft unaudited Long Term Plan to auditors Deloitte. Given the timing to turn this report around from deliberations, it is important to note it is still a working document.

Executive summary

- 2 Council is required to adopt an LTP by 30 June of the year it is produced, however with the repeal of the 'Waters' legislation in February 2024, central government granted an extension of the completion of the LTP of up to three months. Southland District Council (SDC) has made use of the extension with the plan to adopt the LTP 34 by the end of August. The LTP is Council's key future planning document. It outlines the Council work programme and financial implications in detail for the next three years and summary for the following seven years.
- 3 The LTP also includes Council's Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy. These are in section 4 of the draft LTP **attachment E**.
- 4 The LTP consultation document "These are challenging times, Southland Murihiku" and draft LTP supporting information was adopted by Council on 29 May 2024 and reflected the development of LTP 34 over the previous 18 months.
- 5 Public consultation took place from 9.00am Wednesday 5 June until 12.00pm 5 July 2024, and Council received 312 submissions (including nine late submissions). Hearings were held on 16 and 17 July, where 32 submitters presented in total.
- 6 Council made a number of decisions at the deliberations meeting on 24 July based on the submissions and hearings process. These are discussed in the issues section of this report.
- 7 The draft LTP 34 document has now been finalised for audit release incorporating the changes agreed at the deliberations meeting. Given the tight turnaround from deliberations to getting this report out, the documents presented today are still subject to continuing checks and review by staff as well as changes from the auditing process.
- 8 Overall the proposed rates prior to consultation were 13.66%. Incorporating the changes agreed by council on the 24 July the revised rates increase is now 13.18%, a decrease of \$305 thousand.
- 9 Deloitte are present from Monday the 5th August and once the audit is completed, the final version of the LTP 34 document and the supporting information will be recommended to Council for adoption on 26 August 2024.

Recommendation

That the Finance and Assurance Committee:

- a) **Receives the report titled “Draft unaudited Long Term Plan 2024-2034 for Endorsement” dated 2 August 2024.**
- b) **Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the Act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **Endorses the draft unaudited LTP 34 as attached, including any amendments agreed at this meeting.**
- e) **Endorses the retention of the roading programme in the LTP 34 at \$147.5million.**
- f) **Agrees to acknowledge NZTA funding of the roading programme at 55% of the level of programme indicated to Council from NZTA through its letters of June and August 2024 plus 55% of the minor improvements budget not yet confirmed.**
- g) **Agrees to the funding of the roading programme not indicated to be funded from the NZTA through its letters to Council of June and August 2024 by way of a Grant – Central Government. Acknowledging that should this funding not be received Council will not undertake the programmed works and a reduction in the levels of service will occur noting that any rate funding collected and unused in any year will be used for future road programme opportunities**
- h) **Agrees to continue to advocate and seek opportunities with NZTA and Central Government to ensure the roading levels of service indicated in the LTP 34 are achieved.**
- i) **Acknowledge the submission of the Waikaia Trails trust and Fiordland Trails trust in their funding requests and ask staff to forward their request to the relevant Community Boards for consideration and recommendation to Council with any requests incorporated into the 2025/26 Annual Plan consultation process.**
- j) **Approves the release of the draft LTP 34 as attached for audit incorporating any agreed amendments from this meeting.**
- k) **Agrees that in accordance with Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, that it is financially prudent for Council to project operating deficits in seven of the ten years of the plan.**

- I) Agrees to delegate authority to the Chair of Finance & Assurance and the Chief Executive to approve any minor amendments prior to the release of the draft LTP 34 for audit by Deloitte.**

Background

- 10 All councils are required by legislation to adopt a Long Term Plan (LTP) and review it every three years. The LTP 34 sets out Council's activities, plans, budgets and policies and must be adopted before the beginning of the first year it relates to, having used a special consultative procedure to consult with the community.
- 11 The LTP 34 sets out Council's activities, plans, budgets and policies and will be presented for adoption on 26 August 2024.
- 12 Council released its consultation document "These are challenging times, Southland/Murihiku" on 5 June 2024. A postcard with consultation information were distributed to households in the District and advertised by newspaper, radio and Facebook.
- 13 The consultation document titled 'These are challenging times, Southland/Murihiku' was made available to the public from 9.00am Wednesday 5 June until 12.00pm Friday 5 July. The consultation document set out questions around issues identified for Council's LTP. The key questions posed were about our,
- Water – managing water activities and costs,
 - Roads – roading levels of service,
 - Recycling – glass recycling,
 - The Te Anau airport Manapōuri,
- 14 Along with the four key topics noted above, Council also sought feedback on the proposed changes to two hall rating boundaries, the roading rate differential, the SIESA half charge and the development and financial contributions policy.
- 15 Members of the public lodged their submissions through the online submissions system (survey monkey), a downloadable form or manually on the form enclosed with the consultation document, or by writing to or emailing Council. Council received 312 submissions, of which 64 received through survey monkey were not completed, resulting in 248 active submissions. Informal feedback was also received via Council's Facebook page and at community drop-in sessions.
- 16 The formal submissions and the informal feedback were presented at the Council meeting held last week on 16th and 17th July 2024. At this meeting were 32 submitters spoke to their submissions.
- 17 The feedback and submissions received related to the questions posed over key issues identified by Council as well as other general issues.
- 18 Council would like to acknowledge all those who took the opportunity to make a submission on the LTP.

- 19 Based on the submissions received, a Council meeting was held on the 24 July for Council to deliberate on the feedback. At that meeting Council made a number of decisions outlined in the issues section of this report. These have now been incorporated into the draft LTP 34.
- 20 The structure of the draft LTP follows a similar structure to the last Long Term Plan and is broken into five sections as outlined below: **Attachments B - F**
- section 1, **Attachment B** – Introduction and overview
 - section 2, **Attachment C** – Council activities
 - section 3, **Attachment D** – Finances
 - section 4, **Attachment E** – Strategies and Policies
 - section 5, **Attachment F** – Other information
- 21 Staff are asking that the Finance and Assurance Committee review the document and approve its release to auditors Deloitte for review subject to any changes or amendments.

Issues

- 22 At the deliberations meeting, the four consultation issues were discussed in detail with outcomes as described below.

Water Services Management

- 23 Council's key issue is balancing the increasing costs of maintaining its water assets against the affordability of its small ratepayer base. Council needs to get the balance of what is right environmentally, culturally and socially; with the affordability of rates increases for ratepayers. *The key issues identified in relation to water service management, are:*
- the impacts of continued changes to legislation and compliance requirements on Council's ability to plan and deliver projects and work programme
 - changes to Southland's climate which may create challenges to maintain levels of service such as increased investment and requirement for rehabilitation
 - internal resourcing to achieve legal requirements within ten year timeframe which may be unachievable when competing against other councils and private sector seeking the same skill set
 - the potential that Council's borrowing capacity might be exceeded
 - affordability constraints on ratepayers in the current economic climate.
- 24 Council received 180 submissions on the management of its water services. 107 submitters supported Councillors preferred option of doing the work but slowing it down. Council submitters acknowledged the current economic climate along with keeping the programme of work affordable for rates.
- 25 At the deliberations meeting Council endorsed its preferred option being option 1. All the recommendations from the deliberations meeting are in **Attachment A**

Level of Service - Roading

- 26 Councils transport network supports our community's ability to connect, live, work, visit and travel safely throughout Southland. Our network includes roads, streets, footpaths and bridges across the district – except State Highways, which are owned and managed by New Zealand

Transport Agency Waka Kotahi, and National Parks roads, which are owned and managed by the Department of Conservation.

- 27 We have 1996 km of aging sealed roads, 841 bridges (road bridges) with six closed, 49 posted bridges (that are getting older), and 13,000 ageing culverts, so we need to look at levels of service.
- 28 Council is faced with meeting the need of looking after our roads, along with managing the increased cost to rate payers to maintain what we have. Southland is in an interesting place, being a main player in the GDP of New Zealand, business and industry need the roads to move goods and services – however Southland does not get the support required from central government to look after the road network with the cost falling back on Southland district rate payers. Council consulted with the public on our roading level of service with 3 options.
- 29 While 189 submitters provided feedback 99 submitters told Council they preferred option 2, maintaining the current level of service. Should Council have chosen to maintain the current level of service there would have been a likely increase of 19.36% on rates therefore Council chose to continue to endorse option 1 – reducing the level of service while stepping up the conversation with central government on additional support. This sees a roading programme of \$147,517,932 included in the draft LTP 34 attached. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

Implications of adopting option one

- 30 The Long Term Plan includes the assumption that New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) will fund our maintenance and capital programme at the level budgeted.
- 31 The below table outlines the LTP budgets that reflect the three year programme submitted for funding with NZTA of \$147,517,932. In early June 2024 NZTA provided indicative funding for three of the categories; local road operations, local pothole prevention and local road improvements- bridges & structures. On the 2 August, NZTA provided indicative funding for two additional categories; walking & cycling and safety. The final programme will be confirmed in late August, including the category of minor improvements where no indicative funding has been received. The walking category includes the maintenance and renewal programme for footpaths and once the final programme is received the impact of changes will be discussed with community boards.

	LTP Budget 2024 - 2027	Indicative NZTA funding	Variance	Levels of Service Impact
Local Road operations	\$28,076,988	\$24,057,000	\$4,019,988	
Local pothole prevention	\$94,578,432	\$85,254,000	\$9,324,432	52 less kms resurfaced; 3 less kms renewed
Local road improvements – bridge & structures	\$16,849,030	\$15,000,000	\$1,849,030	1 additional year to complete the bridge programme
Walking and cycling	\$3,604,285	\$720,000	\$2,884,000	
Road safety promotion	\$711,810	\$251,000	\$460,810	

Sub-total	\$143,821,113	\$125,282,000	\$18,539,113	
Minor improvements	\$3,695,965	Still to be advised		
Total	\$147,517,932			
NZTA Funding 55%	\$81,134,863			
Rates funding 45%	\$			

- 32 Given that Council has received indicative guidance of funding from NZTA, Council needs to consider what if any changes it proposes to make to its final Long Term Plan. Submissions to Council on the roading levels of service indicated that the majority did not want any reductions. During deliberations, Council confirmed its intention to retain its roading programme budget of \$147million despite having received lower NZTA funding estimates. Although, Council has previously indicated that it will only undertake roading works where NZTA funding is available given the huge cost to ratepayers if the 55% was not available, the decision to leave the roading programme as was consulted on reflects:
- 1) Council and staff continuing to advocate strongly for increased funding levels and the roading programme at all levels of NZTA management and Central Government
 - 2) In the 2021 Long Term Plan, NZTA's final allocation was \$6.9M more than their initial indicative funding level reductions due in part to other Councils not having the funding available to meet their share. It is anticipated that this may occur again in this funding round.
 - 3) Additional NZTA funding has previously become available in year two or three of the programme for Councils that can fund their share.
 - 4) The Government as part of its 100 day plan created a Regional Infrastructure Fund. This fund is currently requesting applications and Council is in the process of drafting its application.
- 33 There is a very high risk that NZTA will not fully fund the programme as described, as such Councils LTP assumptions have been revised to note the increased risk level of NZTA funding. There is also a risk that although future funding, such as that noted in the points above, may become available that the programmed works may differ from that budgeted. In any case, any extra rate funding not used on the programme indicated will be transferred to a roading rate reserve, to be used to offset future roading rate requirements or used for the local share of any other future roading programme that may become available.
- 34 For Councils information the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has provided guidance to Councils Auditors on how they expect indicative funding to be treated in the LTP of Councils. In the guidance, the OAG notes that Waka Kotahi has stated that the levels indicated are based on current revenue forecast and to assume no additional funding or financing. Because of this they state that this is better information than what councils have previously used and therefore the 2024 LTP forecasts should be updated to reflect this. They have also noted that in the later years it is reasonable to not make any changes from that budgeted due to NZTA making no public announcements, noting that changes to assumptions would be appropriate as there is likely to be higher level of uncertainty to fund at the programme indicated. The OAG have noted that Council has not received detailed information from NZTA, but their expectations are that Council will request this or develop an assumption on how the reduced funding will apply, of which Deloitte will consider the reasonableness of. They also note that council needs to consider if the change in funding puts at risk the levels of service and if these are significantly different that further consultation is necessary. Overall it notes that if Council does not update its forecasts that this it considers is not using the best information available and the auditor should

treat it as a misstatement in the LTP forecasts. To do this Deloitte will use the guidance provided by the OAG and determine if the misstatement is material and how it extends to the levels of service. If the misstatement is material, Deloitte is still expected to complete the steps in assessing the misstatement however the OAG has given auditors the authority to qualify their audit opinion without further consultation with them.

- 35 Council staff are engaging in discussions of the implications of the indicative funding letter with our auditor, Deloitte with the expectation that discussions with the OAG will also occur. At this stage, given the level of NZTA funding reduction, it is anticipated that it will be considered material for Council, with the possibility of a qualified report. Council therefore needs to consider whether

- 1) it wants to continue to include the roading programme at the level it requested NZTA funding for, noting the potential impact on the audit opinion and in doing so what changes, if any, it wants to make to the document.

As noted above Council staff have further to deliberations, maintained the roading programme and funding at the levels indicated in the consultation document noting Council's reasons for this. Changes have been made to the assumptions to note and reflect the indicative funding letter. An additional page has also been included in Section one dedicated to this issue, the approach taken by Council, the additional funding sources that may be available to Council in the future, the increased risk, the impact on levels of service and what would happen to rates collected that were not used. It has also been discussed by the mayor in his statement at the front of the document.

As part of this Council should also consider if it wishes to still collect rates to build up a local share in anticipation of future programme opportunities, as described above or if it wishes to indicate loan funding may be used initially with future annual plans/LTP's recovering this loan from rates or if it wants to indicate that it will not look to take any programme opportunity as it will not have the local share.

- 2) Considers another approach, such as adjusting the roading programme to potentially reflect other funding sources potentially available. For example, Council is looking to put a RIF funding request in for bridges, an option may be to pull forward bridging programme in anticipation. This will still require the relevant assumptions to be made/updated and will require additional discussion around implications within Council and with our auditors.

As part of this Council should also consider if it wishes to still collect rates to build up a local share in anticipation of future programme opportunities, as described above or if it wishes to indicate loan funding may be used initially with future annual plans/LTP's recovering this loan from rates or if it wants to indicate that it will not look to take any programme opportunity as it will not have the local share.

- 3) Considers another approach, such as adjusting the roading programme to potentially reflect other funding sources potentially available. For example, Council is looking to put a RIF funding request in for bridges, an option may be to pull forward bridging programme in anticipation. This will still require the relevant assumptions to be made/updated and will require additional discussion around implications within Council and with our auditors.

As part of this Council should also consider if it wishes to still collect rates to build up a local share in anticipation of future programme opportunities, as described above or if it wishes to indicate loan funding may be used initially with future annual plans/LTP's recovering this loan from rates or if it wants to indicate that it will not look to take any programme opportunity as it will not have the local share.

36 At the same time staff are continuing to converse with NZTA over the level of investment being made in Southland roads along with pursuing other government funding (eg Regional Infrastructure Fund).

37 Any changes to the programme from the \$147,517,932 will also impact on Council's ability to meet the key performance measures targets as included in the LTP.

Glass Recycling

38 As part of the consultation process, submitters had an opportunity to submit on the new legislation from central government that requires council to separate glass from other recyclable rubbish by 2027. As SDC is part of the shared service WasteNet along with Invercargill City Council (ICC) and Gore District Council (GDC), discussions have taken place leading up to the development of this LTP in which each council consulted on.

39 Council's current practice is a commingled recycling collection process for Invercargill City Council (ICC) and the Southland District where households dispose of all recycling into their mixed recyclables bin which is collected by a single collection truck. This means residents do not need to sort these recyclables beforehand; they are sorted when they arrive at a material recovery facility (MRF).

40 As part of its consultation document, Council consulted on three options. The options were either to collect a new glass recycling bin monthly or fortnightly or to stay with the status quo. If either option of separating out glass were to be approved, in 2024/25 bins will be bought and distributed and the new collection process will begin in 2025/26.

41 Submitters were clear the wish is to wait on the new legislation, therefore Council chose option 2, status quo. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

Te Anau Airport Manapōuri

42 The Te Anau Airport Manapōuri provide facilities for flights services in and out of the Te Anau basin. The airport has a sealed and unsealed runway, terminal building and other facilities for visitors and users including hangar spaces.

43 The airport is largely servicing local fixed wing and helicopter scenic flights, charter flights and high end commercial flights, utilising large passenger aircraft related to the nearby Fiordland National Park and surrounding tourist communities, as well as an events venue with events hosted at the terminal building

44 The key issues identified in relation to the Te Anau Airport Manapōuri, are:

- over the past five years of actuals to 30 June 2022, rental and fee income has not been enough to fund annual operating expenses with the shortfall ranging between \$217,000 to just under \$320,000 funded from rates
- based on the current budgeted level of fee income, over the next ten years the shortfall needed to be funded from rates is forecast to range between \$260,000 to \$395,000. The increase is largely related to loan repayments for projects to resurface the runway

- previous consultation on the airport has largely returned a 50:50 split consensus on whether the airport should be funded by the Fiordland based ratepayers or receive some level of funding from all ratepayers across Southland District.

- 45 Council considered funding all or a portion of the airport operating cost shortfall from the district-wide general rate. The consultation document provided four options for consideration on how Council could fund the airport operating cost shortfall through a proportion of general rate funding. Council did not express a preferred option. There was also a fifth option that allowed for community members to propose an alternative solution.
- 46 After a lengthy discussion Council chose to go with option 2, - 30% district rate funding – however with a tight review process and project management in place. Quarterly reporting was suggested including milestones. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

Targeted roading rate differential

- 47 The LTP first three years programme of total roading expenditure is forecast to increase by 54% (by \$52 million to \$148 million excluding GST) over the previous LTP due to higher road maintenance costs (high inflation and fuel costs) and the need to increase the amount of road and bridge renewals being completed to maintain the network. With 55% of the increased costs funded by Waka Kotahi, an extra \$4.5 million (27%) in rates was needed in 2024/25 to fund the Council's share.
- 48 Council has a long-established policy approach of funding a higher portion of roading costs from heavy vehicles sectors using a targeted roading rate differential (in line with the exacerbator pays funding principle).
- 49 Council's current approach to allocating roading rates, which was first implemented in 2015, includes three components:
- 1) a targeted heavy vehicle allocation which differs by land use sector. This is calculated as tonnage in each sector multiplied by a common value per tonne (previously \$1.10/tonne). The sector tonnage is derived from "primary output tonnage" with an "other use factor" and/or "minimum tonnage" applied. Core tonnage is measured and applied using a three year rolling average and multiplied by "other use factors" to account for non-reported tonnage and heavy vehicle related input tonnage, trip lengths and truck configurations.
 - 2) a fixed charge allocation (access charge) is set as a uniform targeted rate (UTR) per property where all properties pay the same amount. The amount of the fixed charge has varied but was historically set at around 10% of the non-heavy rate allocation.
 - 3) a residual capital value allocation where the balance of the roading rate requirement is apportioned across all properties at the same rate in the dollar of capital value (CV), except for the 'Other' land use category which is weighted by 0.3 given this largely consists of not for profit land or utility provider land with high CVs (remaining sectors are weighted at 1.0).
- 50 Council consulted on a proposed change of updating the targeted roading rate differential to ensure that the land use sectors associated with heavy vehicle freight continue to pay an appropriate share of the roading rated given the significant increase in the roading costs forecast in LTP34.

- 51 To achieve this council proposed to phase in an increase of \$ per tonne by \$0.25 per year and to increase the uniform targeted rate by \$11.50 a year for the next three years. Meaning the \$ per tonne would reach \$1.85 and the uniform rate \$126.50 by year 3.
- 52 Submitters provided feedback to council both written and oral. Some of the feedback suggested Council needed to reconsider the information used as part of the roading rate model along with the Forestry sector and Federated Farmers Southland offering to work alongside council to advocate to central government for a fairer share of funding given Southlands input in into the nations GDP.
- 53 162 submitters provided both written and oral feedback on the proposed changes which staff analysed and suggested 3 options for Council at deliberations.
- 54 Council chose option 1 along with partnering with stakeholders to continue to look for ways to lobby central government. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

Targeted Rates

- 55 There were four targeted rates consulted on.
- Te Anau Rural water 7.7 unit – reallocating the units to replace the rate.
 - SIESA rate – replacing the half charge with a full charge,
 - reallocating those in the Fortrose hall rating boundary to the Waimahaka and Tokanui rating areas and
 - reallocating those in the Otahuti hall rating boundary to Waianiwa and Wrights bush rating areas.
- 56 While these discussions were specific to certain areas, Council still received a total of 48 submissions on the four topics, the changing hall boundaries were also presented on as part of the oral submission process (hearings).
- 57 Council considered the four targeted rates changes See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024. Council would also like a wider discussion on halls and hall boundaries. As stated by one submitter halls are considered a thing of the past by some.

Staff and General feedback

- 58 The general feedback background paper provided to Council did not include the specific requests for additional funding made by submitters. Council has not added these requests into the LTP 34. Given the combined total of these requests, it is recommended that each request will be worked through with the appropriate Community Board and the applicant through the Annual Plan process, allowing for community feedback into the requested funding amounts. Submitters will be responded to individually following the adoption of the LTP.
- 59 Staff proposed changes that had occurred after the consultation document went out. Council went through those changes, discussing the local projects list, heritage grants and the adjustment to the library hub feasibility study project.
- 60 Council has approved the proposed staff changes See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024

Financial information and statements (part of section 3. attachment A)

- 61 The changes approved by Council at the meeting on the 24 July have been implemented. The result in 2024/25 is a decrease in rates from 13.66% to 13.18%. The updated rates over the 10 year period are shown in the table below

Year	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Total rates (\$M)	\$72.1	\$77.8	\$86.4	\$90.9	\$96.7	\$101.6	\$105.9	\$109.2	\$111.8	\$113.0
Rates increase (\$M)	\$8.4	\$5.7	\$8.6	\$4.5	\$5.8	\$4.9	\$4.3	\$3.3	\$2.6	\$1.2
Rates increase (%)	13.18%	7.90%	11.02%	5.25%	6.36%	5.07%	4.24%	3.14%	2.38%	1.12%
Deliberation Rate Change (\$M)	(\$0.30)	(\$0.16)	(\$0.15)	(\$0.16)	(\$0.22)	(\$0.21)	(\$0.21)	(\$0.21)	(\$0.20)	(\$0.20)

- 62 The changes approved by Council at the 24 July meeting are below and contribute to a \$305thousand decrease in year one of the rates required:
- \$11.1thousand in relation to SIESA changing from a half charge to a full charge for vacant land
 - \$4.7thousand retaining the Fortrose hall rating area
 - \$1.5thousand for maintenance costs for the Thornbury Parks and Reserves – Oraka Aparima Community rates
 - \$13.4 thousand for Wallacetown gardening – Oreti Community Board rates
 - \$1.5 thousand maintenance of the Focal Point lift
 - \$13.7 thousand for the operational lease of the Wyndham office
 - \$11.8 thousand rent for the Tuatapere library
 - \$93.4 thousand forecasting loan repayment changes for Feb 24
 - \$231thousand in reduced interest and loan repayments for the three waters loans due to lower 2023/24 projects
 - \$207thousand due to a deferral in the start of loan repayments

Factors to Consider

Legal and Statutory Requirements

- 63 The Long Term Plan is a statutory requirement under the Local Government Act 2002 (section 93).
- 64 The purpose of the LTP is to:
- describe the activities of the local authority
 - describe the community outcomes of the local authority
 - provide integrated decision-making and coordination of the resources of the local authority and provide a long term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority
 - provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community.
- The LTP must cover a period of not less than 10 consecutive financial years, and include the information required by Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. It must also include in the plan such detail as the local authority considers on reasonable grounds to be appropriate.
- 65 The LTP must also include a report from the Auditor-General. Auditors Deloitte are undertaking the audit of the final document between 05 August – 21 August 2024. There may be further changes to the LTP following the audit process, these will be included in the copy for Council adoption 26 August 2024.
- 66 Deloitte will also prepare a management report regarding the LTP audit process. It is expected Deloitte will have the report ready by 21 August 2024, to be included at the Council meeting 26 August 2024.

Balanced budget requirement

- 67 Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to ensure that for every year of the Long Term Plan, its projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet its projected operating expenditure. Council may set projected operating revenues at a different level from that required, if Council resolves that it is financially prudent to do so.
- 68 In assessing a financially prudent position, the legislation requires Council to consider:
- the estimated expenses of achieving and maintaining the predicted levels of service set out in the 10 Year Plan, including the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of the assets throughout their useful life
 - the projected revenue available to fund the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life
 - the equitable allocation of responsibility for funding the provision and maintenance of assets and facilities throughout their useful life
 - the funding and financial policies adopted under Section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (being the revenue and financing policy, the liability management policy, investment policy, development or financial contributions, remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land and either a rates remission policy, a rates postponement policy or both).

- 69 Council's projected operating results in relation to this requirement are discussed further under "costs and funding" below.

Community Views

- 70 As part of preparing the LTP consultation document and compiling the supporting information, consideration of the communities' views was included. This was facilitated through the direction setting process with all community boards. In addition, discussions occurred with Te Ao Marama Incorporated on behalf of local iwi.
- 71 The consultation document and the supporting information were made publicly available on Council's website during the LTP public consultation period as well as the Council's Facebook site.

Costs and Funding

- 72 The LTP proposals have been budgeted for and are set out in the activity management plans and LTP prospective financial statements.
- 73 The audit fee for the LTP is \$112,700 (excluding GST) plus associated disbursements.

Balanced budget

- 74 As stated above, section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that local authorities must ensure that each year's projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses or resolve that it is financially prudent to set projected operating revenues at a different level.
- 75 Council is projecting the following operating results for the next 10 years:

Year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Surplus/(deficit) (\$000s)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806

- 76 Therefore, it is not operating a balanced budget in seven of the ten years.
- 77 There are three areas contributing to Council not having a balanced budget. These are:
- The continued phasing in of the funding of depreciation for water and wastewater assets.
 - Council's decision not to fund depreciation on local assets and some buildings (mainly halls given we are not sure if they will be replaced or what they will be replaced by.)
 - Council's partial use of depreciation reserves to fund interest repayments on loans borrowed to fund capital renewals, principally for water and wastewater projects for the first two years of the LTP34.
- 78 Additional detailed information on how each of these areas contributes to Council not having a balanced budget is in the finance section (section 3) of the draft LTP 34.

Policy Implications

- 79 The LTP is Council's major mechanism to strategically manage and develop the District. A number of policies inform the preparation of the LTP 34 and have therefore been reviewed by Council and adopted prior to the development of the draft LTP 34 document.

Analysis

Options Considered

- 80 There are two options for how the Committee could proceed. These are:
- Option 1 – review the draft LTP 34 and release for audit subject to any amendments.
Option 2 – do not release the draft LTP 34 for audit.

Analysis of Options

Option 1 – review the draft LTP and release for audit, subject to any amendments.

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Committee has an opportunity to the draft LTP prior to it being reviewed by Deloitte• Confirm that the draft LTP contains the appropriate information subject to any suggested amendments• The draft LTP can be reviewed by Deloitte in accordance with agreed timelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• there are none identified.

Option 2 – do not release the draft LTP for audit

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• allows for amendments to the draft LTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• could impact on the audit process being completed within the agreed timelines• may result in delays to the overall LTP process meaning that it may not be adopted prior to 1 October 2024

Assessment of Significance

- 81 Releasing the draft LTP to audit is not a significant activity in terms of Council's significance and engagement policy. Consultation was undertaken on the consultation document; this report reflects the receipt and consideration of that information.

Recommended Option

- 82 The recommended option is **Option 1** – review the draft LTP and release for audit subject to any amendments.

Next Steps

- 83 Following this meeting, staff will make any changes or amendments as necessary before releasing the document for audit.
- 84 Work on the preparation of the design version will also begin at this time.
- 85 Once Deloitte has completed the review, a final version of the draft LTP document and supporting information will be recommended for adoption to Council on 26 August 2024.

Attachments

- A Long Term Plan Deliberations decisions 24 July 2024
- B Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 - Section 1 Summary - 7 August 2024
- C Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 Section 2 - Council activities - 7 August 2024
- D Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 Section 3 Financial information - 7 August 2024
- E Draft Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 - Section 4 Strategies, policies and guidelines - 7 August 2024
- F Draft Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 Section 5 other information - 7 August 2024

7.2 Long Term Plan 2024-2034 - Deliberations Report**Record No: R/24/6/39860****That Council:**

- a) **Receives the report titled “Long Term Plan 2024-2034 - Deliberations Report”.**
- b) **Determines that this matter or decision be recognised as not significant in terms of Section 76 of the Local Government Act 2002.**
- c) **Determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with Section 79 of the act determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.**
- d) **Considers the submissions and informal feedback received on the Long Term Plan 2034 consultation document.**
- e) **Agrees in relation to issue 1 of the LTP34 consultation document - Water Services Management, that Council: -**
 - i. **carry out the renewals of wastewater treatment plants and treated water supplies on a smoothed basis, where Council tries to extend the consents out for a longer time (dependent on obtaining extensions to the plants’ consents)**
 - ii. **continue to advocate with central government on behalf of the District**
 - iii. **confirms the staff actions for the water services activity, summarised in attachment A (of the officer’s report).**
- f) **Agrees in relation to issue 2 of the LTP34 consultation document - Level of Service – Roading, that Council reduce the levels of service for roading but maintain the bridges budget (as per consultation) with adjustment if the share of funding from New Zealand Transport Agency or the Regional Infrastructure Fund is not available.**
- g) **Agrees in relation to issue 3, of the LTP34 consultation document - Glass Recycling, that Council: -**
 - i. **continues with its present rubbish and recycling service**
 - ii. **revisits the introduction of a separate glass collection bin as part of a future Annual Plan or Long Term Plan 2027-37 process based on the outcome of central government legislation and combined partnership with neighbouring councils seeking a regionally consistent approach**
 - iii. **continues to work with its shared service partners through WasteNet to identify other options to continue improvement of recycling efficiencies and cost effectiveness**
 - iv. **confirms the staff actions (these have been identified and pulled up from the submitter summary table in attachment C (of the officer’s report) for glass recycling.**

- h) **Agrees in relation to issue 4, of the LTP34 consultation document - Te Anau Airport – Manapōuri, that Council adopt Option 2 - 30% general rate funding for Te Anau Airport Manapōuri and agrees to update the Revenue and Financing policy to reflect the low general rate band for airport funding with quarterly reporting to Council.**
- i) **Agrees in relation to the targeted roading rate differential, that Council: -**
 - i. **increase the heavy vehicle charge per tonne to \$1.35 from \$1.10 and the UTR to \$90 from \$80 (excluding GST) as consulted on and recalculate the other use multipliers in line with staff recommendations in relation to the feedback received (dairy 1.18; forestry 1.00; non-dairy 1.34) for 2024/25.**
 - ii. **in partnership with submitters/stakeholders continue to look for ways to lobby central government for a greater share of road user charges and petrol excise tax collected from Southland.**
 - iii. **Continue to work with the relevant parties to refine data/assumptions in the model.**
- j) **Agrees in relation to changes to targeted rates, that Council: -**
 - i. **remove the Te Anau Rural water 7.7 rate and allocate the units to which this applied to the Te Anau Rural water full and half charges.**
 - ii. **In relation to the SIESA electricity rate agrees to remove the half charge on all vacant land within the electricity network area replacing it with a full charge on vacant land.**
 - (iii) (a) **Retain the Fortrose hall rating area with an interim hall rate per SUIP to be set at an amount in line with the Waimahaka Hall rate (currently \$68 per SUIP incl GST as shown in the draft LTP rates) with the distribution of funds between the Waimahaka and Tokanui halls to be determined by the Waihopai Toetoe Community Board.**
 - (b) **Notes that as a result of the reinstatement of the Fortrose hall rate/boundary and the removal of the additional rating units from the Waimahaka and Tokanui halls that the rate per unit for the following halls in 24/25 will:**
 - 1) **Increase the Waimahaka hall rate from \$67 as shown in the draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan to \$68 to collect a total revenue of \$6,936**
 - 2) **Increase the Tokanui hall rate from \$108 as shown in the draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan to \$160 to collect a total revenue of \$21,760.**
 - iv. **in relation to the reallocation of the Otahuti hall rating area to the Waianiwa and Wrights Bush rating areas agrees to hold any decision pending further discussions at Council and with the community, resulting in no hall rate this year for those in the Otahuti hall boundary area.**

k) Agrees in relation to the General feedback, that Council: -

- i. Note all the feedback from submitters, and how themes will impact on wider decision making
- ii. Requests staff assess the comments from submitters referencing specific infrastructure requests as part of their activity management of Council.
- iii. Request staff to review and implement where appropriate consultation process improvement comments from submitters for the next Long Term Plan Consultation.

l) Agrees to the following financial changes proposed in the staff amendments paper in attachment H (of the officer's report):

Description	\$	Funding Source
Repairs and maintenance to Around the Mountains cycle trail	\$53,500	Grant -Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
Feb24 forecasting loan repayment changes	\$93,396	Rates
Removal of Stewart Island rising main	(\$800,000)	Loan
Consultants (local water done well)	\$130,000	Grant
Replacement GoGet processing system for Building Control	\$165,000	Loan over three years funded from fees & charges
Repairs to Around the Mountains cycle trail after flooding	\$370,693	Grant – Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
Remove Riverton Play Space (P11436) from 24/25	(\$25,000)	Riverton Property sales reserve
Add to Riverton Palmerston St playground (FPARK015) in 26/27	\$25,000	Riverton Property sales reserve
Remove Orepuki water tower – investigation of repair options 24/25 (FPARK023)	(\$20,000)	Loan
Add to Orepuki water tower repairs 25/26 (FPARK024)	\$20,000	Loan
Move Otautau playground – equipment renewal (FPARK016) from 2025/26 to 2024/25	\$10,600	Otautau general reserve
Remove Orepuki playground equipment renewal (P-10785)	(\$50,000)	Hirstfield Reserve Committee & Tuatapere Te Waewae ward reserve
Move Nightcaps hall – repairs to exterior wall and exterior repaint (FHALL054) from 2026/27 to 2024/25	\$93,820	\$18,120 Nightcaps community centre reserve \$75,700 loan
Move Otautau Plunket rooms – exterior repaint (FROP001) from 2024/25 to 2025/26	\$25,000	Loan
Move Dipton Hall – Replace roof (P-10559) from 2025/26 to 2024/25	\$120,000	Better off funding grant and loan
Thornbury Parks & Reserves maintenance costs	\$1,500	Oraka Aparima Community Board rates
Wallacetown gardening	\$13,377	Oreti Community Board rates
Wyndham Hall – Fire door	\$10,850	Wyndham Hall reserves

Add inflation to the District Heritage Grants across the nine years of the LTP budgets starting 2025/26	At BERL inflation rates	Rates
Focal Point lift maintenance	\$1,500	General Rate
Wyndham office operational lease	\$13,750	General Rate
Tuatapere library rent	\$11,799	General Rate
Remove the library hub feasibility study project and add to the district library refurbishment	\$63,600	Loan
Changes to depreciation in 10 years of the plan	Total \$139,520	Non-Cash addback
Reduce interest and loan repayments for three water loans due to lower 23/24 projects	\$231,388	Three water rates
Additional interest on the Luxmore reserve to reflect land sale revenue		Reserves

m) Agrees to the following project name changes:

- Wallacetown – Equipment renewal and installation of skate/Bike/Pump track to Wallacetown Recreational project (P-10829)
- Wallacetown Community Centre – Tree removal to Wallacetown Western Boundary Tree Removal (P-11436)

n) Agrees to adjust the fees and charges for the Edendale-Wyndham Hall and the Tokanui Hall for 2024/25 as follows:

<u>Edendale-Wyndham Hall</u>		2024/25 (GST incl)
Committee Room	Hourly	\$30.00
Supper Room		\$30.00
Kitchen and super room		\$40.00
Kitchen and committee room		\$40.00
<u>Tokanui Hall</u>		
Half day hire		\$30.00
Sports club		\$15.00
Sports club		\$20.00
Supper room		\$20.00
Supper room and Kitchen		\$30.00

New o) Requests information on the process and timeline involved in achieving separation (decoupling) of maintenance / project works cost - and material cost, in future roading programme contract procurement considering LTP discussions and feedback.



DRAFT Long Term Plan 2024-2034

Section one: Summary

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Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

We are proud to present our 2024-34 long term plan. This plan maps out the pathway for us to deliver the key services for our district and has been a collaborative effort between our 69 elected members, our great staff and importantly our ratepayers.

This plan comes in a time of uncertainty, of change and where we recognise that the increased cost of living is having a notable impact on a lot of people. This plan reflects the key messaging from our people of doing the basics and doing them well.

We enjoyed getting out and about across our communities and hearing our people's concerns and priorities, and we were impressed with the quality of the submissions from our ratepayers.

This plan is done at a point in time with the information that we have on hand today. It highlights that we have a lot of work to do, and we accept that there is a lot of discomfort around the proposed debt numbers by year 10.

We know how important our roading is to our people, and also to New Zealand, as it is our roads that bring the produce to market and enable Southland to punch well above its weight in our contributions to national exports and GDP.

Balancing the affordability challenges with ensuring that we continue to provide a level of service that maintains our roading network well has been acknowledged by us all. We are conscious of not letting our maintenance and renewals slip to the point that it creates a burden on our future generations.

We will be strongly advocating to government for a fairer share of the Funding Assistance Rate to ensure that more of the taxes earned in Southland are spent in Southland. We have noted the significant cost to our farming and forestry sectors of maintaining the network.

We are also aware of the ballooning costs of the waters services to our residential ratepayers and the impact that this has on our debt position. Following the consultation, we will be slowing down some of this work and asking for extensions to our consents. We are still focused on doing this work well, however taking the time to ensure that the work we are doing is financially sustainable will be a high priority.

Localism is one of our key focuses and our community board model is going from strength to strength. Our ratepayers have a dedicated team of 69 elected members governing an equally dedicated team of staff that are all committed to ensuring that Southland District Council leads us well into the future and delivers on the services that are required to ensure that our wonderful district of many communities continues to thrive.

Together with our people, for our future, it's our Southland!

TE ROHE PŌTAE O MURIHIKU – PARTNERSHIP WITH MANA WHENUA AND MĀORI
He haurahi mō ngā uri whakatupu (a pathway for the generations coming through)

Strengthening iwi and Māori partnership in Council decision-making

Council recognises that we need to build capacity and capability in order to have effective and meaningful partnerships with iwi and Māori.

Valuing and nurturing these relationships enriches the whole community and builds the cultural wellbeing of Murihiku.

The recognition and provision for the relationship of Māori culture and traditions with ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga, having particular regard to kaitiakitanga and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the foundation of this relationship and partnership.

We are committed to:

- continuing to strengthen genuine partnerships/relationships with all four Rūnanga Papatipu o Murihiku; Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Oraka/Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Hokonui and, Te Rūnaka o Waihōpai at governance, management and operational levels
- creating opportunities to increase iwi/Māori representation across Council's governance structure solidifying Te Tiriti o Waitangi treaty partnership principles
- support the implementation, integration, review and understanding of Te Tangi a Tauira – The Cry of the People Ngāi Tahu ki Murihiku Natural Resource and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008 and into Council plans and policies
- actively embodying the outcomes of the Resource Management Act reform and local government review implementing a local government system that embraces the Treaty partnership
- continued internal cultural competency of Tikanga Māori practices and principles by supporting the continuation of the Te Rohe Pōtāe o Murihiku Tikanga Māori Group.
- reviewing the Charter of Understanding between Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Oraka/Aparima, Te Rūnanga o Hokonui and, Te Rūnaka o Waihōpai, Clutha District Council, Environment Southland, Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council, Queenstown Lakes District Council and Te Rohe Pōtāe o Murihiku (Southland District Council) and continuing to strengthen the associated relationships

Charter of understanding

While the Local Government Act sets out provisions relating to all Māori, it is recognised that within the Southland region Ngāi Tahu are the tangata whenua.

Ngāi Tahu have a special status in terms of Southland District Council's resource management activities, and are not just another interest group. The evolution of the relationship between Southland District Council and tangata whenua has reached the point where that relationship is now recognised as a productive partnership.

Southland District Council is an active participant and signatory to a Charter of Understanding – He Huaraki mō Ngā Uri Whakatupu – in place between the four Southland councils and four Southland/Murihiku papatipu rūnanga. The charter sets out the basis and conduct of the councils and rūnanga in the context of the Local Government Act 2002 and Resource Management Act 1991.

The charter provides the basis for an ongoing relationship between relevant local authorities and tangata whenua of Southland/Murihiku to assist in developing the capacity of Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes. It further provides principles and opportunities, is a foundation for consultation on a wide range of local government issues including long-term and annual plans and assists councils through Te Ao Mārama Inc (the iwi liaison entity representing Southland rūnanga for resource management and local government issues), to consult with all Māori, those who hold mana whenua and matawaka (other tribal groups) living in Southland.

In addition to the Local Government Act obligations set out above under Maori relationships, the Resource Management Act 1991 gives territorial authorities specific obligations regarding kaitiakitanga, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the relationship between Māori and their culture and their traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.

To give effect to the obligations under the Local Government Act and the related obligations under the Resource Management Act, Southland District Council will continue to develop its relationships with all rūnanga in Southland through Te Ao Marama and with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the iwi authority. This is essential for achieving the sustainable management of the natural resources within the Southland region and living up to our brand “leading the way”.

The recent changes to the Resource Management Act introduced a management document Mana Whakahono a Rohe which enables further decision-making powers on iwi.

The state and nature of the Murihiku Charter relationship between local government and the four runanga means that the charter will satisfy the majority of the requirements of the new Mana Whakahono document. However, there is an opportunity to develop a more strategic overview through a wider local government/tangata whenua discussion hui which will also support the Mana Whakahono a Rohe document.

About Southland

As a region, Southland contributes 2% of New Zealand's total gross domestic product (GDP), with an annual GDP of \$8,271 billion (March 2023 - (Stats NZ)).

Agriculture remains the largest business sector in the Southland region in terms of GDP with \$1,199 billion, followed by manufacturing at \$879 million (March 2022 - Stats NZ). The dairy cattle farming industry remains Southland's largest employer, comprising 7% of all employees. The top three industries are sheep, beef and grain farming.

In the Southland district, Southland District Council is responsible for more than \$2.1 billion worth of assets and infrastructure, which we manage on behalf of our ratepayers and residents. These include:

Sealed roads	1,996 km	Rural water supplies	8
Unsealed roads	2,959 km	Stock water supplies	19
Total kilometres of roading	4956 km	Wastewater treatment plants	19
Bridges	881	Wastewater connections	8,849
Unsealed cycle tracks	91km	Libraries and offices	7
Te Anau Airport Manapouri		Community centres and halls	32
Stewart Island Electricity Supply Authority	431 connections	Public toilets	71
Generators	5	Council housing units	69
Power Lines, high and low voltage, overhead and underground.	75.85 KMs	Cemeteries	22
Wharves/jetties	10	Parks	156
Boat ramps	10	Playgrounds	40
Stormwater pipes and culverts	116.8km	Sports fields	24
Water treatment plants	12	Swimming pools	1
Reservoirs	32	Ornamental trees	10,000
Water mains	791.5km	Red lid wheelie bins	11,017
Urban connections	7,738	Yellow lid recycling wheelie bins	11,175
Wastewater mains	271.7km	Recycling containers	12
		Waste transfer facilities	7

About Council

Council works towards its vision in its plans, strategies and policies and also through the activities outlined in its long term plan.

Our Council consists of a mayor and 12 councillors elected by Southland district residents and ratepayers every three years.

We believe democratic election ensures we are able to operate in the best interests of the district.

Council is responsible for:

- representing the interests of the district
- developing and approving Council policy
- determining the expenditure and funding requirements of Council through the planning process
- monitoring the performance of Council against its stated objectives and policies
- employing, overseeing and monitoring the chief executive's performance. Under the Local Government Act the local authority employs the chief executive, who in turn employs all other staff on its behalf

The purpose of Council is:

- to enable democratic local decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

To accomplish this, Council has overall responsibility and accountability in a variety of roles, including:

- planning the district's strategic direction alongside local communities as part of developing the long term plan
- facilitating solutions to local issues and needs • advocacy on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and agencies
- providing prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of resources within the district in a sustainable way
- risk management
- management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (eg roads, wastewater disposal, water, stormwater) and community infrastructure (eg libraries, reserves and recreational facilities)
- administering various legal and regulatory requirements
- ensuring the integrity of management control systems
- informing and reporting to communities, ratepayers and residents.

What we do

Southland District Council is a territorial authority. Our role is to manage the day-to-day needs of our community, making sure that we:

- provide roads, bridges and footpaths for people to travel on

- partner with our communities to create opportunities and make the best use of our community resources
- provide clean water to our people and take away their wastewater, stormwater and rubbish
- provide regulatory services such as building control, resource management and environmental health.

All of this is done keeping the social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeings of our communities in mind.

To that end we have as our Council vision: Together, with our people, for our future. It's our Southland.

This means that we need to work together with our communities for the future of Southland. That's our goal.

Our mission is *Working together for a better Southland*. We want to continue to work together with all our stakeholders for the sake of Southland.

Our community outcomes are:

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

These outcomes will help focus our work and the direction we are going in – led by the community, working together and focusing on partnerships.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	Connected and resilient communities
	Ease of doing business
	Providing equity
	Thinking strategically and innovatively
	Robust infrastructure

Governance systems

Council

Mayor and 12 councillors

Community boards

Council has nine community boards that prepare local budgets, recommend local rates and make decisions on issues specifically delegated by Council.

Council has a policy of decentralising responsibilities, where practical, to ensure local input into decision-making and the setting of priorities for issues of local concern.

Ardlussa Fiordland Northern Oraka Aparima Oreti Stewart Island/Rakiura Tuatapere Te Waewae Waihopai Toetoe Wallace Takitimu

Water supply subcommittees

Council has constituted two water supply subcommittees, which are each responsible for the overall governance of the respective water supply scheme and set priorities for the operations of the schemes in accordance with the policies of Council.

Five Rivers Te Anau Basin Fiordland

Council committees

Finance and Assurance Committee

Chair: Bruce Robertson (external appointee/chair)

Executive Committee

Mayor Rob Scott (chair), Cr Christine Menzies, Bruce Robertson (independent Finance and Assurance Committee chair)

Obai Railway Fund

Chair: Kevin Dixon

Joint committees

Combined Local Alcohol Policy Joint Committee

Combined Local Approved Products Joint Committee

Great South Joint Committee

Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

Southland Regional Heritage Committee

Southland Regional Transport Committee

WasteNet (WasteNet Management Advisory Group)

Council-controlled organisations

Great South

Milford Community Trust

Southland Museum and Art Gallery Trust

Council subcommittees

Riverton Harbour Stewart Island/Rakiura Visitor Levy Subcommittee

Executive leadership team

Cameron McIntosh chief executive

The executive leadership team (comprising the chief executive, and six group managers) reviews all general organisation issues, providing a link between Council and staff. The management of Council is structured under six groups. Each group is led by a group manager:

Finance and assurance: Anne Robson

Strategy and partnerships: Vibhuti Chopra

Infrastructure and capital delivery: Fran Mikulicic

Regulatory services: Adrian Humphries

Customer and community wellbeing: Sam Marshall

People and culture: Joanne Davidson

What's a long term plan?

All councils prepare a long term plan (LTP) every three years to show what they plan to do and how it will be paid for over the next 10 years.

A long term plan makes us accountable to our communities. It identifies the outcomes we want for our community; how we will move from where we are now to where we want to be; and how we will deal with the challenges along the way.

As part of the process of putting together Southland District Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034, we are asked for your feedback on four key issues and we updated you on other important matters in the consultation document.

The situation now

In 2021, our long term plan was titled It's time Southland Murihiku – time to be up front about what we had learnt about the state of our roads, bridges, the work done for our communities, where we were then, what was coming up, and what needed to happen. We believed we got the mandate from our ratepayers to go ahead with the work that was needed and we started to do that in the belief that the major changes were mostly behind us, apart from government reform.

But we couldn't know what was going to occur - in the past three years, there have been exponential increases in costs across the board - from interest, insurances, audit and asset valuations, to day to day costs of fixing bridges, maintaining roads, building wastewater and water schemes, simple projects within our communities and more.

We had also planned for the move of the three waters activities to a separate entity, under the previous government's three waters legislation.

We couldn't plan for the cost increase, and it was difficult to predict what was going to happen around the three waters, but we now do have to plan for the outcomes while seriously looking at affordability because costs have increased markedly at household level as well - there is a cost of living crisis and people are struggling.

Given the increases in costs and inflation, Council is struggling to balance the work that needs to be undertaken with the funding available. In the last LTP we budgeted to do the minimum needed to maintain our roads at the levels our community needs. Going forward, that same budget would mean we would be undertaking a third less of planned maintenance each year.

We heard clearly at the last LTP submission hearings you wanted good roads and rebuilt bridges and although you didn't like higher rates, you would pay more to have those roads and bridges. We now need to balance that with the cost to you as ratepayers and come up with an agreed way forward. Maybe our roads and bridges need to be fit for purpose, which means the low-use gravel roads are not maintained as often and some bridges are not rebuilt. Maybe we can extend out consents for our wastewater plants and treated water supplies to ensure all the costs are not coming at the same time.

These are questions we have been asking ourselves and now we need to ask you them. Where is the balance for you between what you pay and what our services look like?

Many of you will say stick to your knitting and look after the roads. As a whole, we do stick to our knitting but our knitting includes looking after our communities and roads are not the only service we need to provide. We must continue working together with our community boards and our people to support our communities, and continue to develop the small council, big community focus we have been working on.

We are trying to work our way through all of that in the middle of a changing political environment. The new government has repealed many of the acts that were about to bring about major change to councils, we don't know what else may happen and we don't have all the details we need to move forward.

We shared with you at the last LTP and before that there is not enough money being spent on our infrastructure and we have pushed our roads, our bridges, our community buildings and playgrounds to the limit. We have made cuts to our corporate budgets to reduce costs, but the reality is that the level of investment needed to maintain and replace our aging infrastructure will be impossible to find without increasing rates substantially or reducing the services that are offered. Neither funding from reserves nor borrowing are a sustainable option because it compounds the problem without providing a long-term solution.

Those messages continue and we needed to hear from you about what you think we should do - remember there are a lot of things we have to do that are bound by legislative requirements. We have no choice so changes to levels of service are a key focus to reduce our spend. This will be something we will be engaging on with you more in the next three years.

External issues we need to consider

A new government with an agenda of reform

National, ACT and NZ First formed a coalition government on 24 November 2023 and Prime Minister Chris Luxon announced the government's plan for the first 100 days. Those 100 days are now past and there has been a lot of change for local government.

The change includes a new government policy statement on roading, reflecting the new Roads of National Significance and new public transport priorities, beginning work on a national infrastructure agency, repealing the Water Services Entities Act 2022, introducing a fast-track consenting regime, ceasing implementation of new significant natural areas, beginning work to enable more houses to be built by implementing the Going for Housing Growth policy and making the medium density residential standards optional for councils, and repealing the Spatial Planning and Natural and Built Environment Acts, which were to replace the Resource Management Act.

Councils are still working through the impact of these decisions and a clear sense of the implications the new directions will have on Council is sought.

Climate change and unexpected events

to these changes and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions is a significant challenge we are striving to meet. We continue to consider the impact of future climate events on our infrastructure and will make the necessary changes as we renew it. Moving forward, Council will continue to develop its knowledge and understanding of these climate events and the impact, incorporating it into future long term planning.

Last year Great South completed a baseline organisational greenhouse gas emissions inventory for Council, which is exploring options and developing an emissions reduction plan to contribute to regional, national, and global efforts to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Council is using the most current data available for its planning but recognises the limits of this information. Updated climate projections are expected to be published by the Ministry for the Environment in mid-2024, which will enable assessments of regional hazards risks and support investment in flood protection by the regional council and climate adaptation activities by territorial authorities. Council is working across all parts of its business to improve the climate resilience of its operations.

We are working with Environment Southland, Te Ao Mārama Inc, Gore District Council and Invercargill City Council to develop a regional climate change strategy, in order to align our work and support a regional approach to ensure effective and efficient use of Council resources. Council will start to develop the next steps in 2024 to create its own plan, based on this strategy. This will include ongoing engagement throughout communities on adaptation and this will impact across the district.

Council has also released a report it commissioned Great South to do on sea level increase and the impact of higher sea levels, storm surges and land conditions. This report shows the possible impact on coastal areas and will be discussed further with the community as part of the above engagement.

Further work on river flooding is being worked on by Environment Southland and Great South.

NZTA funding

The long term plan includes the assumption that New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) will fund our maintenance and capital programme at the level budgeted.

The below table outlines the LTP budgets that reflect the three-year programme submitted for funding with NZTA of \$147,517,932. In early June 2024 NZTA provided indicative funding for three of the categories requested as noted below. The final programme will be confirmed in late August, including the three categories where indicative funding has not been received.

	LTP Budget 2024 - 2027	Indicative NZTA funding	Variance	Levels of Service Impact
Local Road operations	\$28,076,988	\$24,057,000	\$4,019,988	
Local pothole prevention	\$94,578,432	\$85,254,000	\$9,324,432	52 less kilometers resurfaced; 3 less kilometers renewed
Local road improvements – bridge & structures	\$16,849,030	\$15,000,000	\$1,849,030	1 additional year to complete the bridge
Sub-total	\$139,198,103	\$123,344,000	\$15,193,449	
Walking and cycling	\$3,604,285	Still to be advised		
Road safety promotion	\$711,810	Still to be advised		
	\$3,695,965	Still to be advised		
Total	\$146,498,353			

Given that Council has received indicative guidance of funding from NZTA, Council needs to consider what if any changes it proposes to make to its final long term plan. As Council consulted on the level of roading services, it received a high level of feedback, with the majority of submitters not wanting any reductions. During deliberations, Council confirmed its intention to retain its roading programme budget of \$147million despite having received lower NZTA funding estimates. Although, Council has previously indicated that it will only undertake roading works where NZTA funding is available given the huge cost to ratepayers if the 55% was not available, the decision to leave the roading programme as was consulted on reflects:

- 1) Council and staff continuing to advocate strongly for increased funding levels and the roading programme indicated at all levels of NZTA and Central Government

- 2) In the 2021 Long Term Plan, NZTA's final allocation was \$6.9 million more than their initial indicative funding level reductions due in part to other Councils not having the funding available to meet their share. It is anticipated that this may occur again in this funding round.
- 3) Additional NZTA funding has previously become available in year two or three of the programme for Councils that can fund their share.
- 4) The Government as part of its 100 day plan created a Regional Infrastructure Fund. This fund is currently requesting applications and Council is in the process of drafting its application.

There is a very high risk that NZTA will not fully fund the programme as described, as such Council's LTP assumptions have been revised to note the increased risk level of NZTA funding. There is also a risk that although future funding, such as that noted in the points above, may become available that the programmed works may differ from that budgeted. In any case, any extra rate funding not used on the programme indicated will be transferred to a roading rate reserve, to be used to offset future roading rate requirements or used for the local share of any other future programme available.

For Councils information the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) has provided guidance to Councils Auditors on how they expect indicative funding to be treated in the LTP of Councils. In the guidance, the OAG notes that Waka Kotahi has stated that the levels indicated are based on current revenue forecast and to assume no additional funding or financing. Because of this they state that this is better information than what councils have previously used and therefore the 2024 LTP forecasts should be updated to reflect this. They have also noted that in the later years it is reasonable to not make any changes from that budgeted due to NZTA making no public announcements, noting that changes to assumptions would be appropriate as there is likely to be higher level of uncertainty to fund at the programme indicated. The OAG have noted that Council has not received detailed information from NZTA, but their expectations are that Council will request this or develop an assumption on how the reduced funding will apply, of which Deloitte will consider the reasonableness of. They also note that council needs to consider if the change in funding puts at risk the levels of service and if these are significantly different that further consultation is necessary. Overall it notes that if Council does not update its forecasts that this it considers is not using the best information available and the auditor should treat it as a misstatement in the LTP forecasts. To do this Deloitte will use the guidance provided by the OAG and determine if the misstatement is material and how it extends to the levels of service. If the misstatement is material, Deloitte is still expected to complete the steps in assessing the misstatement however the OAG has given auditors the authority to qualify their audit opinion without further consultation with them.

Council staff are engaging in discussions of the implications of the indicative funding letter with our auditor, Deloitte with the expectation that discussions with the OAG will also occur. At this stage, given the level of NZTA funding reduction, it is anticipated that it will be considered material for Council, with the possibility of a qualified report. Council therefore needs to consider whether

- 1) it wants to continue to include the roading programme at the level it requested NZTA funding for, noting the potential impact on the audit opinion and in doing so what changes, if any, it wants to make to the document.

As noted above Council staff have further to deliberations, maintained the roading programme and funding at the levels indicated in the consultation document noting Councils reasons for this. Changes have been made to the assumptions to note and reflect the indicative

funding

letter. An additional page has also been included in Section one dedicated to this issue, the approach taken by Council, the additional funding sources that may be available to Council in the future, the increased risk, the impact on levels of service and what would happen to rates collected that were not used. It has also been discussed by the mayor in his statement at the front of the document.

If Council do wish to continue with this approach, staff are recommending that it acknowledges the reduced funding from NZTA as the best information it has and therefore reduces the income indicated to come from NZTA. In doing so, it will need to replace the funding with another source. At this stage based on the points above, Staff are suggesting a replacement funding source of Grant – Central Government to reflect that funding is still required to complete the programme. A relevant assumption will need to be included in the report around this with an appropriate risk rating and a statement being clear that should funding not be sourced the work will not be completed and levels of service will be impacted.

- 2) If it wants to change the roading programme to reflect the NZTA funding levels. In doing so, because NZTA have not provided detailed information on how the funding would be split between capital and maintenance, Council staff would look to pro-rata the funding on how it split the programme in the LTP forecasts. The relevant assumptions would be updated to reflect the reduced level of funding risk. At this stage, further consultation over the potential of lower levels of service is not expected to be required. This is due to levels of service for roading being one of the key issues of consultation, which included an option noting the impact of these reducing further than the preferred option of Council. As part of this Council should also consider if it wishes to still collect rates to build up a local share in anticipation of future programme opportunities, as described above or if it wishes to indicate loan funding may be used initially with future annual plans/LTP's recovering this loan from rates or if it wants to indicate that it will not look to take any programme opportunity as it will not have the local share.
- 3) Considers another approach, such as adjusting the roading programme to potentially reflect other funding sources potentially available. For example, Council is looking to put a RIF funding request in for bridges, an option may be to pull forward bridging programme in anticipation. This will still require the relevant assumptions to be made/updated and will require additional discussion around implications within Council and with our auditors.

At the same time staff are continuing to converse with NZTA over the level of investment being made in Southland roads along with pursuing other government funding (eg Regional Infrastructure Fund).

What we are planning to do – our key issues and options

Please note: all numbers are exclusive of GST unless stated otherwise. These are the topics we consulted on.

KEY ISSUE No 1 – Water services management

- 1 Council's key issue is balancing the increasing costs of maintaining its water assets against the affordability of its small ratepayer base. Council needs to get the balance of what is right environmentally, culturally and socially; with the affordability of rates increases for ratepayers. The key issues identified in relation to water service management, are:
 - the impacts of continued changes to legislation and compliance requirements on Council's ability to plan and deliver projects and work programme
 - changes to Southland's climate which may create challenges to maintain levels of service such as increased investment and requirement for rehabilitation
 - internal resourcing to achieve legal requirements within ten year timeframe which may be unachievable when competing against other councils and private sector seeking the same skill set
 - the potential that Council's borrowing capacity might be exceeded
 - affordability constraints on ratepayers in the current economic climate.
- 2 Council received 180 submissions on the management of its water services over the next 10 years. 107 submitters supported doing the work but slowing it down. Council Submitters acknowledged the current economic climate along with keeping the programme of work affordable for rates.
- 3 At the deliberations on 24 July, Council chose to go with option 1. All the recommendations from the deliberations meeting are in **Attachment A**

KEY ISSUE No 2 - Levels of service for roading

- 4 Councils transport network supports our community's ability to connect, live, work, visit and travel safely throughout Southland. Our Network includes roads, streets, footpaths and bridges across the District – except State Highways, which are owned and managed by New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi, and National Parks roads, which are owned and managed by the Department of Conservation.
- 5 We have 1996 km of aging sealed roads, 841 bridges (road bridges) with six closed, 49 posted bridges (that are getting older), and 13,000 ageing culverts, so we need to look at levels of service.
- 6 Council is faced with meeting the need of looking after our roads, along with managing the increased cost to rate payers to maintain what we have. Southland is in an interesting place, being a main player in the GDP of New Zealand, business and industry need the roads to move goods and services – however Southland does not get the support required from central government to look after the road network with the cost falling back on Southland district rate payers. Council consulted with the public on our roading level of service with 3 options.

- 7 While 189 submitters provided feedback, 99 submitters told Council they preferred option 2, maintaining the current level of service. Should Council have chosen to maintain the current level of service there would have been a likely increase of 19.36% on rates therefore Council chose to go with option 1 – reducing the level of service while stepping up the conversation with central government on additional support. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.
- 8 The long term plan includes the assumption that New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) will fund our maintenance and capital programme at the level budgeted.

KEY ISSUE No 3 – Glass recycling

- 9 As part of the consultation process, submitters had an opportunity to submit on the new legislation from central government that requires council to separate glass from other recyclable rubbish by 2027. As SDC is part of the shared service WasteNet along with Invercargill City Council (ICC) and Gore District Council (GDC), discussions have taken place leading up to the development of this LTP in which each council consulted on.
- 10 Council's current practice is a commingled recycling collection process for Invercargill City Council (ICC) and the Southland District where households dispose of all recycling into their mixed recyclables bin which is collected by a single collection truck. This means residents do not need to sort these recyclables beforehand; they are sorted when they arrive at a material recovery facility (MRF).
- 11 As part of its consultation document, Council consulted on three options. The options were either to collect a new glass recycling bin monthly or fortnightly or to stay with the status quo. If either option of separating out glass were to be approved, in 2024/25 bins will be bought and distributed and the new collection process will begin in 2025/26.
- 12 Submitters were clear the wish is to wait on the new legislation, therefore Council chose option 2, status quo. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

KEY ISSUE No 4 – Te Anau Airport Manapōuri - district funding

- 13 The Te Anau Airport Manapōuri provide facilities for flights services in and out of the Te Anau basin. The airport has a sealed and unsealed runway, terminal building and other facilities for visitors and users including hangar spaces.
- 14 The airport is largely servicing local fixed wing and helicopter scenic flights, charter flights and high end commercial flights, utilising large passenger aircraft related to the nearby Fiordland National Park and surrounding tourist communities, as well as an events venue with events hosted at the terminal building
- 15 The key issues identified in relation to the Te Anau Airport Manapōuri, are:
- over the past five years of actuals to 30 June 2022, rental and fee income has not been enough to fund annual operating expenses with the shortfall ranging between \$217,000 to just under \$320,000 funded from rates
 - based on the current budgeted level of fee income, over the next ten years the shortfall needed to be funded from rates is forecast to range between \$260,000 to \$395,000. The increase is largely related to loan repayments for projects to resurface the runway
 - previous consultation on the airport has largely returned a 50:50 split consensus on whether the airport should be funded by the Fiordland based ratepayers or receive some level of funding from all ratepayers across Southland District.

- 16 Council considered funding all or a portion of the airport operating cost shortfall from the district-wide general rate. The consultation document provided four options for consideration on how Council could fund the airport operating cost shortfall through a proportion of general rate funding. Council did not express a preferred option. There was also a fifth option that allowed for community members to propose an alternative solution.
- 17 After a lengthy discussion Council chose to go with option 2, - 30% district rate funding – however with a tight review and project management in place. Quarterly reporting was suggested including milestones. See **Attachment A** for the recommendations from the deliberations meeting 24 July 2024.

Strategic framework

Infrastructure strategy – meeting future needs

Council has, for its size of population, a large infrastructure asset base, dominated by the local road network. These infrastructure assets enable Council to deliver services to communities to the agreed levels of service and performance standards. The overview of the asset base shows that the increased investment signalled in Council's previous infrastructure strategy for the maintenance and renewal of sealed roads and bridges remains the key priority now.

Other assets also require mitigation or investment to improve the condition and performance; however, in some cases improved operational activities can reduce the risks or the investment needed is comparatively small compared to the transport activity.

Council has continued to improve its asset management, financial and monitoring systems to enable these assessments to be undertaken and the strategy sets out to address the identified needs based on the assessments undertaken.

Infrastructure replacement and improvements is the largest single expenditure Council faces, and it is important that this is affordable to Council, to the community and the wider economy of the Southland region. New infrastructure assets are also required to meet resource consent requirements, improve levels of service and to support growth within the district, however these are expected to be a small component compared to the renewals / replacement programmes.

Key projects and programmes include the sealed roads maintenance and rehabilitation programme, the bridge renewals programme, the Stewart Island Rakiura electricity generation replacement, the office building replacement, the closed landfill protection/removal programme, wastewater treatment upgrades and the Golden Bay development on Stewart Island Rakiura.

For more detail, please refer to the full draft Infrastructure Strategy accessible online at the LTP consultation page link on www.southlanddc.govt.nz [update this page reference in final document].

Financial strategy

Our financial strategy shows how we intend to manage our finances prudently and whether we will have the financial capacity (income) to meet our financial needs (expenses) now and in the future. It shows where we want to get to with our finances and the direction we plan to take, with limits to help us to stay on track.

This strategy continues with a consistent goal - to be on a sustainable financial footing where we are able to maintain the majority of current service levels whilst also meeting higher environmental and healthy living standards in a way that the community can reasonably afford without placing a financial burden on future generations.

Within this plan, capital projects and debt increase significantly during the 10 years because of the increased pressures of high inflation costs and continued high investment needed, particularly in the wastewater activities to meet increasing environmental standards. Over the next 10 years we need to spend \$681 million with greater investment overall planned in roading and wastewater. However, we have also had to reduce our programme by 18%

(\$148 million) from the level suggested in our asset planning to help reduce debt, keep rates lower and ensure it is deliverable. This will affect current levels of service in roading, as described in issue two above, becoming more obvious on your road experience as time goes by. Depending on the option chosen, this document will only be the start of the conversation.

To keep the costs down in the short term, we are planning to not collect enough money from rates to cover our operating costs, resulting in an unbalanced budget. This is primarily because we will not be fully rate funding the annual cost of looking after our assets (known as funding depreciation). This is a way of ensuring that current ratepayers are meeting the full cost by funding the annual use of assets from rates.

A summary of the key financial targets and limits set out in the draft strategy are:

- lifting our rate increase limits to 14% in year one, 11% in years two and three and retaining 8% for the remainder of the period.
- maintaining our net borrowings limit at 175% of operating income
- placing a limit on our capital expenditure of \$80 million a year.
- continuing to recognise the rates pressures on our communities by continuing to not fully fund the annual cost of using our critical assets from rates. This results in water and wastewater funding increasing by 5% annually until fully funded towards the end of the 10 years.
- looking to achieve a balanced budget by 2031/32 by ensuring our operating income is enough to cover our operating expenses
- finding ways to increase revenue from other sources and work collaboratively with other councils and central government to advocate for a sustainable funding model for local government and support new ways to deliver core services affordably.
- stop using funds collected for wastewater asset replacements to pay interest costs for our wastewater level of service borrowings.

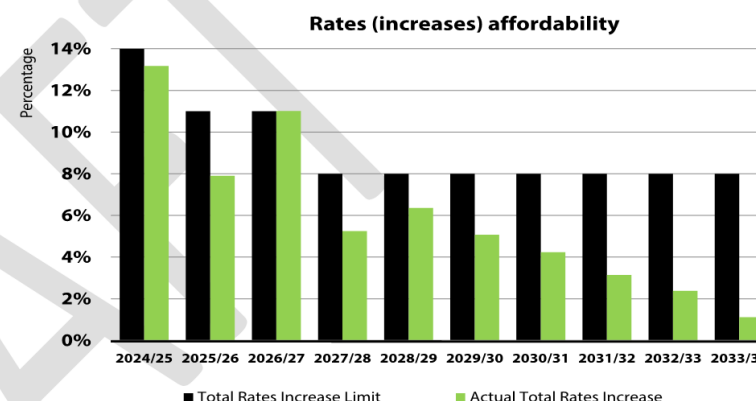
For more detail, please refer to the full **draft** Financial Strategy accessible online at the LTP consultation page link on www.southlanddc.govt.nz **[update this page reference in final document]**.

Financial prudence benchmarks

The purpose of this statement is to disclose Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings. 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). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement. As a result of the budgeting undertaken by Council for the long term plan, how Council is doing in relation to these benchmarks in each of the 10 years is outlined in the following graphs.

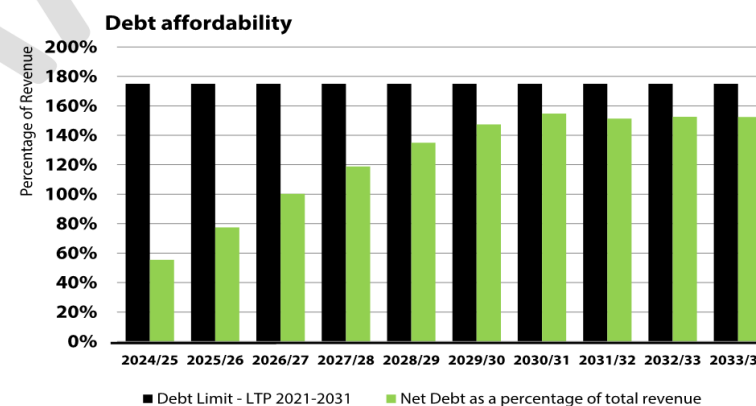
Rates (increases) affordability benchmark

The Council meets the rates (increases) affordability benchmark if the planned rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases. This graph compares Council's planned rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in the financial strategy included in the long term plan which sets the limit at 14% in year one, 11% in years two to three and 8% for the remainder of the period. Council is within the cap it has set for the plan.



Debt affordability benchmark (net debt)

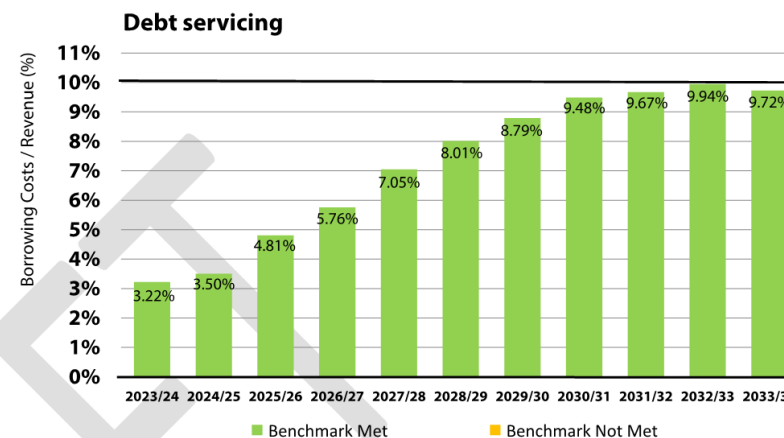
Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowings are within each quantified limit on borrowing. This graph compares Council's planned net debt with a quantified limit on its borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the long term plan. The limit being 'net borrowings limit at 175% of our operating income'. The planned net debt over the 10 years varies from 55% to 152%. Planned debt incurred is principally due to funding various infrastructural renewals predominantly in water, wastewater, stormwater and community assets.



Debt servicing benchmark

This graph displays 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).

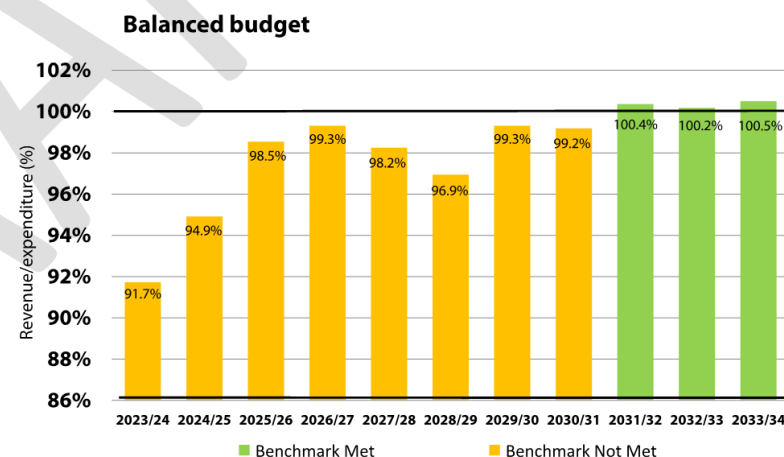
Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



Balanced budget benchmark

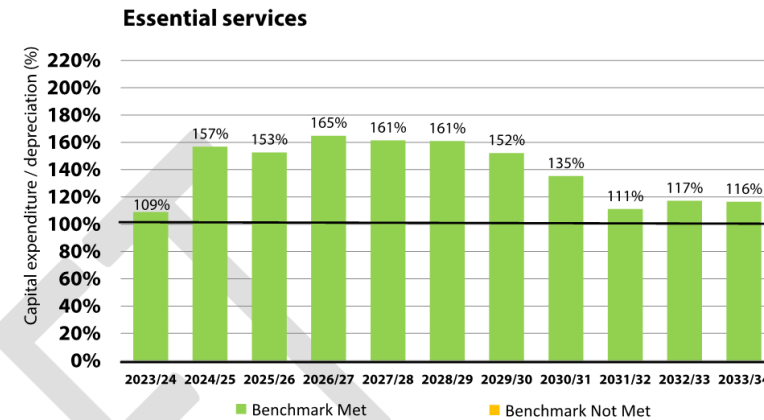
This graph displays Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment) as a proportion of planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial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

Council meets this benchmark if its planned revenue equals or is greater than its planned operating expenses. Council meets the balanced budget in three of the ten years. Council does not meet the benchmark in the remaining seven years as a result of the phasing in of depreciation funding. By 2031/2032, Council will be fully funding depreciation of the majority of key district assets and this is reflected in the graph above increasing beyond 100%. Further commentary on the balanced budget can be found in section three of the LTP.



Essential services benchmark

This graph displays Council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on the network services. Council meets this benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services. Council achieves the essential services benchmark in all years.



Auditor's report

To be included in the final LTP document when adopted.

DRAFT



DRAFT Long Term Plan 2024-2034

Section two: Our activities

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Community leadership

What’s included in community leadership?

- Community leadership (community development, engagement and planning)
- Regional development
- Community assistance
- Representation and advocacy

What do we do and how do we contribute to community outcomes?

Community leadership is a core function of Council and contributes to building a strong local government system to support communities and help embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy.

Community leadership is important in advancing thinking and actions towards a District approach to Council’s focus on wellbeing, while supporting the importance of people, culture, places, heritage, and spaces. The activity is also to build the capacity and capability for communities to have greater resilience to change.

Community leadership takes a strengths-based approach to the District and its communities. This means focusing on current social and community networks, but also focussing on individuals, whanau and communities. There is an emphasis on building strong networks and relationships with new and existing partners and stakeholders. The activity is also about understanding the aspirations of mana whenua. Through relationships Council can help respond to a wide range of issues, challenges and opportunities through planning, investment, decision making, and agreed actions. This activity also facilitates regional development.

- 65 community board members
- approximately 54 board meetings per year

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

Components of this activity group

Community leadership (community development, engagement and planning)

Council supports collaborative partnerships with local community organisations and local community development opportunities, as well as key national and regional agencies/stakeholders that support the district’s communities and add value to residents’ quality of life and visitor experiences.

Regional development

Council invests in regional development initiatives through Great South whose role it is to focus on the economic development of the district, attracting business, and providing and promoting quality visitor experiences. In addition, we provide support, community connection, voices and insights, and feedback into the development of the Regional Long-Term Plan.

Community assistance (grants and donations)

Council assists a number of community groups by providing funding for a range of projects and activities that promote community wellbeing, such as:

- Community Partnership Fund which supports an array of local initiatives and projects. The Southland District's nine community boards are responsible for approving grants from their respective funds, and each has developed individual criteria for applications. Epitomising the concept of community-led development, the funds have a positive impact in the community, for the community.
- District Initiatives Fund is available to support the development and implementation of initiatives within the Southland District area that are at a scale that provides benefits to the District as a whole, or are of benefit to at least two community board areas.
- LTP grants are contributions to community groups and organisations that are paid in a three-year cycle to align with the LTP. Council's policy is that any grant funding over \$10,000 requires the organisation to provide an outcome report annually.
- District Heritage Fund, which is used to support Southland district's museums with operational funding through an annual operating payment.
- Stewart Island Rakiura visitor levy - although Stewart Island/Rakiura has a small resident population, it is a destination for a large number of short-term visitors. This creates a unique funding challenge for Council. Council sets and collects levies and obtains revenue from visitors to Stewart Island/Rakiura. Funds must be used to better provide services, facilities, amenities for island visitors, or mitigate environmental effects.

Representation and advocacy

Council encourages decision-making at a range of levels – centrally by Council and at local levels, through community boards and other subcommittees.

Council also seeks input from young people in the district and supports other representative groups such as the Milford Community Trust, the Whakamana Te Waituna Charitable Trust and Predator Free Rakiura (<https://www.predatorfreerakiura.org.nz/>).

Council plays a strong advocacy role in representing local interests by way of submissions, deputations and lobbying to regional and central government and other relevant agencies.

Council is proactive in ensuring there is appropriate representation on national working parties and organisations so that a southern and/or rural voice is heard.

Key aspects of the activity include providing meeting support, delivering three-yearly local government elections and six-yearly representation reviews to determine the representation structure.

Performance measures/targets

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 1.0: Council makes decisions in an open and transparent manner						
Level of Service 1.1: Council supports partnerships with key stake holders in the district and region						
KPI 1.0.1: All agendas are out on time ¹		New measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
KPI 1.0.2 A recommendation is included in each report being withheld from the public about what (if anything) will be released to the public and when.		New measure	75%	80%	90%	100%
KPI 1.0.3: Proportion of agenda items held in an open meeting	93%	94%	90%	90%	90%	90%
KPI 1.1.1: Percentage of the community partnership fund and district initiatives fund granted are utilised for the approved purpose. ²		New measure	100%	100%	100%	100%
KPI 1.1.2: Percentage of the community partnership fund and district initiatives funds granted to organisations achieve the outcomes proposed in the funding application ³		New Measure	95%	95%	95%	95%
KPI 1.1.3: Percentage of Community Board meetings where residents and rate payers are in attendance ⁴	81%	53.3% Note change in wording of KPI	50%	50%	50%	50%
1. This refers to agendas for Council, Council committees, Council subcommittees, community boards and joint committees administered by Council						
2. Recipients of funds will provide a report to council on the use of the funding in comparison to the purposes approved in the original application						
3. Approved applications will return a report to council on the use of the funding, including benefit to the community (where appropriate).						
4. This KPI was measured as part of the 21-31 LTP and used to measure attendance at community boards meetings and workshops – however as workshops are not always advertised due to some being closed to public and others being organised quickly when needed, it has been decided to track public attendance at community board meetings only, thus providing clearer data for the KPI.						

Future planning

The community board plans will be reviewed and updated. The team is looking at ways to make the funding application process more efficient including checking out an online- systems. Our Governance team will continue to provide the legislative safety net by running the representation reviews and our election process, along with continuing to look at innovative ways of connecting with our communities – providing opportunities for local voice.

Financial information (activity funding impact statement)

Community Leadership	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,335	8,596	8,853	9,071	9,260	9,443	9,529	9,689	9,818	9,921
Targeted rates	1,269	1,290	1,312	1,330	1,349	1,367	1,385	1,403	1,420	1,438
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	302	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	479	476	482	489	496	504	511	519	526	534
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	401	540	562	563	614	566	568	621	571	572
Total operating funding	10,786	11,017	11,324	11,569	11,835	11,996	12,108	12,347	12,451	12,582
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,037	4,159	3,974	4,086	4,396	4,240	4,333	4,658	4,443	4,572
Finance costs	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,542	3,426	3,651	3,770	3,858	3,946	3,976	4,033	4,110	4,129
Other operating funding applications	3,673	3,702	3,789	3,807	3,833	3,859	3,884	3,910	3,935	3,961
Total applications of operating funding	11,253	11,288	11,415	11,663	12,088	12,045	12,193	12,601	12,489	12,662
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	(468)	(271)	(91)	(94)	(253)	(50)	(85)	(254)	(38)	(81)
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(12)	(13)	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	25	87	-	21	63	22	68	29	24	39
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	13	74	(13)	21	63	22	68	29	24	39
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
- to replace existing assets	50	214	-	53	174	56	170	69	59	120
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(266)	(172)	134	72	(166)	115	11	(96)	125	37
Increase (decrease) in investments	(240)	(240)	(240)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Total applications of capital funding	(455)	(197)	(105)	(73)	(190)	(27)	(17)	(225)	(15)	(42)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	468	271	91	94	253	50	85	254	38	81
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Community resources

What's included in community resources?

- Community services
- Community facilities
- Open spaces
- SIESA
- Waste services

What do we do and how do we contribute to community outcomes

Community Services

Community Services is a community facing activity combining cemeteries, community housing and library services across the district. Providing these services promotes Council's responsibility to social connection, community wellbeing and a sense of belonging for all.

Community Services are supported across five teams within Council, each team has a specific responsibility within this activity, and each team works in collaboration with other teams to get the job done. The community facilities team are responsible for the provision and maintenance of the assets (Community houses, offices and Libraries). The property services team are responsible for the tenancing of the community housing units and the overview of cemetery activities. The knowledge management team keep the records for cemeteries, and the communication team look at the memorial boards in cemeteries the customer support team are responsible for the library services.

Key Stats

- 22 cemeteries
- 32 community centres and Halls
- 69 community houses
- 7 libraries
- 19 Amenity Buildings
- 71 Toilets
- 62000 books and 15500 lending resources (audio, dvd, games)
- 71 public toilets
- 8 District reserves
- 148 Local reserves
- 40 Playgrounds
- 24 sports fields
- 1 swimming pool
- 7 transfer stations
- 7 dump stations

Cemeteries

Cemeteries protect our public health by providing appropriate facilities for interments. They also offer a record of a community's history and heritage, as well as information for people interested in their ancestry.

Council manages the cemetery infrastructure in a cost-effective way that meets legislative requirements. This includes mowing and keeping the cemeteries looking aesthetically pleasing for the benefit of the families and communities.

Community Housing

Community housing offers residents the opportunity to remain living in their local community, where possible, when changes in personal circumstances may have otherwise meant they could no longer do so. Council has a total of 69 Community houses based in Riverton, Otautau, Ohai, Edendale, Lumsden, Winton, Tuatapere, Wyndham and Riversdale. Council ensures rental units meet Healthy Homes Standards, and are safe and fit for residents to live in.

Library services and customer contact.

Libraries are about access, to information, support, skills and technology, they are about community, reaching out and delivering experiences to our communities. They are about including everyone. We need to ensure our community spaces can meet our needs now and in the future. These spaces need to be resilient, multipurpose, sustainable and affordable – they need to be great community investments. Our community services should support our communities, with access to technology, community activities, learning and appropriate infrastructure for community groups.

New innovations and technologies can assist us in delivering greater value and a more connected service to our communities. Our planning will include mobile services, the use of infrastructure in greenspaces and ensuring we are both offering and delivering services to the people of Southland. We have moved our call centre telephony solution to the cloud, which will enable other contact technologies to be added easily and at a potential lower cost to our communities in the future. It also enables us to create Business Continuity Plans that allow our team to work remotely from anywhere, without access to our network.

Open Spaces

Open Spaces deliver well-designed spaces that are family friendly, accessible and encourage children, young people, adults and older adults to gather and socialise in different ways the current reserve management plans will need to be reviewed and aligned with the change in the way open spaces are used. Demographic data indicates that we have an aging population however, our current spaces generally cater for the other end of the age spectrum. Councils open spaces need to be developed to cater for all ages, be accessible and be available for events.

A major project in the first three years of this plan is undertaking a review of the reserve management plans, and introducing a play strategy that outlines our future plans for playgrounds and recreation areas. This will set the foundation for the future of open space management.

A vast array of data has been gathered about our assets, including their location, age, and condition, ready to be put into the IPS system. This crucial information will enable council to make strategic decisions about the future of these assets.

Community Facilities

Community Facilities supports the social and economic infrastructure of our district by overseeing assets and services. The team's portfolio combines the management, maintenance and service provision of the district toilets, halls, offices and library buildings.



These facilities play a vital role in connecting Council to its communities. At times halls, offices and or libraries may be the sole remaining community facility therefore providing communities with the opportunity to access services, activities, interact socially and making doing business with council easier.

These facilities were originally designed as single use facilities (many of which were built in the 1950's) however to move Council owned facilities into the future these assets are needed to provide a multitude of varying services. Council will investigate the options to future proofing the district facilities by assessing the purpose, need and use of the district assets with a view to modernising while creating multipurpose buildings, looking to the future while still supporting the service and social aspect of our community's needs.

With the increased local and international travel and tourism there has been a growing demand on facilities such as public toilets therefore over the past three years a significant programme of works and investment has been undertaken to improve the public toilets throughout Southland and identify clear and appropriate maintenance and renewal plans.

SIESA

The Electricity Supply activity involves the generation and supply of electricity to consumers on Stewart Island by the Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority (SIESA). There are 431 permanent electricity consumers (as at start of June 2023) connected to a network powered by diesel generators. Council will continue to work to improve resilience and efficiency of the electricity supply network. Major projects include the ongoing renewals of motors and generators, poles, conductors and transformers, vegetation management, network improvements including upgrading meters and the undergrounding of critical network.

Planning for Renewable Energy Generation

New Zealand has established a target to reduce carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050. Key targets set by the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 and roadmap recommended by the Climate Change Commission will drive a transition to (as close to as practical) 100% renewable energy. The Climate Change Commission advises that transition to a low emissions society can be economically affordable and socially acceptable. However, the ongoing use of diesel to generate electricity in Stewart Island is in contradiction with those outcomes.

A project steering group to determine the future of generation in SIESA has been established. The group will address the high cost of electricity which presents a material constraint on business growth and personal wellbeing on Stewart Island. An end-to-end delivery of a new generation system will likely take the form of a three-stage process of a project establishment phase, a design and procurement phase, and a construction phase. This programme will occur within the term of this LTP.

Drivers for change addressed by this group will be that electricity is very expensive, the existing system is fragile and exposed to volatile fuel prices, that funding for depreciation renewals or growth is not affordable for the community; and that electricity supply is a major emitter of carbon from Stewart Island, and therefore leading to an inability to contribute to national carbon emissions reduction targets.

The steering group will need to commission a robust technical feasibility study which in turn will need to conclude the preferred options for a new generation scheme. The scheme will need to be the minimum necessary to provide a robust and resilient generation supply that can be further expanded

in the future to respond to demand growth. The scheme will need to also be the lowest cost solution available that can provide a material switch to renewable energy.

The impact of addressing this matter will ensure that the scheme is more affordable, insulated against fuel price rises and carbon emission pricing as well as addressing relief to intergenerational energy poverty. Overall, the impact will support community wellbeing by improving the affordability of energy bills in low-income homes and will have a measurable effect on improving physical and mental well-being and preventing illness.

Reducing and suppressing exposure to diesel price volatility will have a major and sustainable impact on the Island's economy. Any savings could lead to more consumers connecting to the scheme, stimulating business growth that in turn will increase network throughput and utilisation of new generation and further spread costs over a larger sales volume, enabling costs to reduce and lead to greater economic activity and improved community wellbeing.

Renewable Generation Opportunities

High level modelling using SIESA load data shows there is opportunity for renewable energy generation mix in Stewart Island. This is mainly driven by the long-term higher cost of diesel for the Island. Because of the lower cost of electricity of energy for solar and wind generation, it makes economic sense in the long term, to consider a renewable generation system that could include wind or solar diesel hybrid generation system possibly supplemented by a centralised battery system.

Key Projects

Projects can be considered according to risk. Some projects are required to maintain a minimum LOS in the provision of electricity to consumers. Other projects, will improve the LOS over the longer term and will provide benefits such as improved resiliency, reduced cost or increase in capacity.

Allowance has been made in the LTP for maintenance and renewal programmes of work to ensure continuation of LOS. This is a bare minimum level of expenditure required to continue the activity status quo.

PowerNet is engaged to support development of asset management planning and strategy which will be discussed further in the relevant section. Should projects be identified through this process that are in addition to strict asset renewals/replacements, these will be incorporated into the capitals works programme on a case-by-case basis.

Waste Services

Southland District Council (Council) has a legal requirement to provide Solid Waste Management Services (Health Act 1956, Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002 and the recently updated Waste Minimisation Act 2008).

In order to fulfil these legal obligations Council provides the following services:

- kerbside collection of recyclables and residual waste to all townships and those along collection routes in rural areas (optional)

- operation and maintenance of seven waste transfer stations
- operation and maintenance of 12 recycling only drop-off centres
- operation and maintenance of two greenwaste only sites
- promotion of waste minimisation activities and other education initiatives.

Waste Net

Council is part of WasteNet Southland, a shared services arrangement between Southland District Council, Gore District Council (GDC) and Invercargill City Council (ICC), which manages the collection and recyclables contracts, and actively promotes and advocates waste minimisation initiatives. In addition, WasteNet Southland has overall responsibility for setting the strategic direction of the three Councils in matters relating to Waste Management.

Council maintains a 'hands-on' approach to this Activity, as it believes that solid waste can be most effectively and efficiently managed by local authorities, where the long term social, cultural, economic and environmental factors can be balanced for the benefits to the wider community. Given these legislative requirements, under the shared services banner of WasteNet Southland the Council, Gore District Council and Invercargill City Council have developed a strategic Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) to ensure:

- a holistic approach to waste management and minimisation – a common vision and direction
- consistent policy across the Councils
- simplified consultation with stakeholders and the Community
- strengthened collaboration between Councils.
- the Southland Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2020-2026 has the target - “as a result of our actions by 1 July 2026, Southland will maintain a materials discarded per capita figure of 650 kilograms comprising 40 percent diverted materials.” The next review for this Plan is scheduled for 2025.

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

Performance measures/targets

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 3: Facilities are fit for purpose, to enable healthy grieving and memorialisation for the community						
Cemeteries						
KPI 3.1: To meet family expectations that the burial plots are prepared by the time required.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 4: Facilities are fit for purpose.						
Community housing						
KPI 4.1: Community housing occupancy rate ¹	94%	94.2%	85%	87%	90%	93%
KPI 4.2: Percentage of people who meet priority criteria ²	93%	92.3%	80%	85%	87%	90%
1. Community housing occupancy rates are kept at a lower target to allow for maintenance and refurbishment following the end of a tenancy						
2. Policy states that priority criteria include that persons are over 60 years old or persons that are considered to be in need of community housing						
Level of Service 5: Council provides a library service for the district including a mobile service						
Library services and customer contact						
KPI 5.1: the library network will increase the digital proportion of lending year on year ³		New measure	Baseline	Baseline + 5%	previous yrs measure +5%	previous yrs measure +5%
KPI 5.2 the library and service network will increase programme participation numbers year on year ⁴		New Measure	Baseline	Increase Yes/No	Increase Yes/No	Increase Yes/No
3. Council is looking to increase access digitally to library lending – potentially reducing the spend on physical lending materials, based on customer feedback.						
4. Council is wanting to increase community connectedness by seeing the libraries as a place to socialise and participate in ongoing learning						
Level of service 6: Council provides safe, well maintained open spaces.						
Open spaces						
KPI 6.1 All SDC playgrounds will meet NZ standards over the next 3 years ¹		New Measure	80%	85%	90%	95%
KPI 6.2: Open spaces requests for services are completed within specified timeframes ²	93%	89%	90%	95%	98%	98%
KPI 6.3 Council collaborated in partnership with a minimum of three community groups in the biodiversity /ecological or environmental space ³		New Measure Set MOU with community groups 3 per year	3	3	3	3
1. https://www.standards.govt.nz/shop/NZS-58282015						
2. Open spaces requests include requests for related activities e.g. playgrounds, reserves etc. Timeframes for response to request for service depends on the type of request 2, 5 or 10 days.						
3. Council sharing the development, maintenance and care of our open spaces builds on the model of community based care of spaces along with the use of local contractors for maintenance and development.						
Level of service 2: Council owned facilities are fit for purpose						
Community Services						
KPI 2.1: Council owned halls are fit for purpose definition <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ease of booking- cleanliness of kitchen and toilets- would you book again	New measure	Baseline data Scale 1-5 Fit for purpose =3+ on the scale.	baseline+10%	baseline+20%	baseline+30%	
Council will look to understand the usage of our community Halls, who is using the halls and for what purpose. Council will also understand if the current halls are fit for purpose. This information will help Council make future decisions in relation to our community halls. Additional data will be collected from the halls booking system such as usage numbers, groups using halls All halls will be on the booking system by the end of the financial year 23/24						
Level of Service 7: Council provides a reliable, sustained electricity supply to Stewart Island that meets current and future needs						
SIESA						

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
KPI 7.1: Number of unplanned point of consumer supply interruptions to Stewart Island electricity supply	12	5	≤6	≤6	≤6	≤6
Level of Service 8: Council provides rubbish and recycling services that minimise the amount of waste going to landfill						
Waste Services						
KPI 8.1: The amount of waste diverted from landfill (tonnes) as a percentage of total waste ¹	35%	35%	40%	40%	40%	40%
KPI 8.2: The maximum amount of waste per property disposed of to landfill (kilograms)	554.63kg per property	588 kg per property	650kg per property	650kg per property	650kg per property	650kg per property
1. Total waste diverted by weight includes material from drop-off centres, (yellow) recycling wheelie bins, greenwaste sites and scrap metal. Weight calculations are estimated based on the number of collection containers processed multiplied by an average weight for different material types						

Financial information (activity funding impact statement)

Community Resources	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,582	8,849	9,218	9,823	10,121	10,303	10,669	10,958	11,515	11,477
Targeted rates	6,827	7,174	7,665	8,036	8,462	8,620	9,017	9,261	9,520	9,696
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	718	509	381	381	381	381	381	381	381	381
Fees and charges	2,329	2,377	2,429	2,482	2,963	2,579	2,630	2,681	2,731	2,783
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,279	3,263	3,859	3,849	3,914	3,924	3,934	3,937	3,943	3,937
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,044	1,082	1,122	1,162	1,235	1,309	1,383	1,439	1,478	1,535
Total operating funding	22,779	23,254	24,675	25,732	27,077	27,117	28,015	28,658	29,569	29,810
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,908	15,775	16,314	16,477	16,821	18,026	18,524	19,804	17,103	16,832
Finance costs	626	1,117	1,539	2,056	2,239	2,285	2,448	2,531	2,658	2,567
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,058	5,970	6,087	6,238	6,398	6,536	6,622	6,736	6,860	6,927
Other operating funding applications	151	153	156	159	162	165	167	170	173	176
Total applications of operating funding	23,743	23,016	24,096	24,929	25,620	27,011	27,761	29,241	26,793	26,502
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	(964)	238	578	803	1,458	105	254	(583)	2,775	3,308
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	909	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,416	7,436	9,109	3,234	818	2,862	1,471	2,234	(1,603)	(1,144)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	908	931	759	208	267	231	221	237	230	295
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	5,267	8,635	9,868	3,442	1,085	3,093	1,693	2,471	(1,372)	(849)
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	2,551	1,369	933	1,684	678	1,253	10	24	10	334
- to replace existing assets	3,194	8,207	9,648	3,200	2,222	1,809	1,739	1,755	813	1,738
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,422)	(485)	83	(462)	(180)	313	375	286	756	563
Increase (decrease) in investments	(247)	(217)	(217)	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)	(177)
Total applications of capital funding	4,303	8,874	10,446	4,245	2,543	3,198	1,947	1,888	1,403	2,458
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	964	(238)	(578)	(803)	(1,458)	(105)	(254)	583	(2,775)	(3,308)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Environmental services

What's included in environmental services?

- Resource management
- Environmental health
- Animal control
- Building solutions
- Emergency management

Key stats

- Approx. 900 building consent applications processed
- 760 Building warrant of fitness consents
- 11497 registered dogs
- Amend the district plan to implement legislation changes and community needs.
- Supporting emergency management

What do we do and how do we contribute to community outcomes

The 2024 Environmental Services Activity is a combined Building Solutions, Resource Management and Environmental Health and Animal Control. These functions primarily provide a regulatory function stemming from legislation, bylaws and council policy and accordingly the nature and some of the pressures associated from these activities are consistent.

The Environmental Services group provide various services to the communities of Southland by way of ensuring communities are undertaking activities (such as constructing new buildings, developing land, undertaking business activities and managing animals) in a way that maintains the safety of the public and sustainably manages the environment.

During the development of the activity for this LTP and while reflecting on observations during the current LTP cycle it is clear that the functions performed by the Environmental Services group will see the following trends moving forward.

In December 2023, the Central Government began a process to implement significant legislative changes for Resource Management. Central Government repealed the Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA) and the Spatial Planning Act (SPA) and several changes to national directions as part of the Government's 100-day plan.

To date, the Resource Management Act, 1991 (RMA) is the main operative piece of legislation that sets out how we should manage our environment. National directions have not changed; however, the current government is seeking amendments to several legislative documents. New workstreams and priorities are required to understand and meet legislative requirements. Significant work will be required to connect nationally driven changes to our communities and businesses, so they can understand and adapt to the changing regulatory environment.

Lifting of auditing and quality assurance is another observed trend that is anticipated to continue moving forward. IANZ accreditation, food verifications and practices within the Environmental Services group will see a continual lifting of the bar and broadening of focus with future audits. A coordinated and consistent approach to improving the quality of our work and effectiveness of our functions is important.

Being able to build capability, capacity, knowledge and partnership across the sectors and community will enable the group to be agile and adaptable to meet the anticipated challenges ahead.

What we do

Environmental, Regulatory Services is responsible for delivery of all of the Council's key regulatory statutory functions under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Building Act 2004, the Health Act 1956, the Dog Control Act 1996, the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, the Freedom Camping Act 2011, the Food Act 2014 and other ancillary legislation.

The group also currently has a close relationship with Te Ao Marama, the Ngai Tahu ki Murihiku -authorised agency which provides iwi input into Council processes under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The Environmental Services teams cover resource consents, environmental strategy (environmental policy, climate change and ecology), environmental health/animal services, building solutions and legal and compliance.

With a focus on legislation compliance within this group, a key aspect of this plan is ensuring we have regular and customer centric involvement with our community. We can't change the legislation and associated regulations and bylaws. We can manage the way that we engage with affected parties in order to implement legislation. Doing this well will enable customers and affected parties to achieve their goals while ensuring legislative compliance.

Why we do it

The Environmental Services group activities focus on promoting and protecting public health, maintaining a safe environment and the overall amenity of the district. The Environmental Services group has an important kaitiakitanga (guardianship) role in ensuring that the Council delivers its statutory regulatory obligations with respect to both the built and natural environment. The group is tasked with maintaining and enhancing the District's environment for future generations. The group undertakes this role both to achieve the requirements under specific legislation but also to meet the expectations of the community as expressed through community outcomes.

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

Performance measures/targets

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 9: Enhance the health, safety and well-being of the community and environment, through the effective implementation of a range of legislation						
Environmental and regulatory services						
KPI 9.1: Percentage of non-notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
KPI 9.2: Percentage of building consent applications processed within statutory timeframes	65.3%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
KPI 9.3: Percentage of code compliance certificate applications processed within statutory timeframes	96.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24) YTD	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
KPI 9.4: Number of serious injuries to the public from dog attacks ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
KPI 9.5: Percentage of non-working dogs subject to the responsible owner category ²	89%	Annual Average (AA) 90%	(AA) 90%	(AA) 90%	(AA) 90%	(AA) 90%
KPI – 9.6 new food and alcohol applications processed and issued within 30 working days		New measure	50%	70%	80%	100%
KPI 9.7: On site Building Warrant of Fitness audits completed in the community	21.3%	2.6%	20% of buildings audited	20% of buildings audited	20% of buildings audited	Continue 5 year cycle of audits. 20% of buildings annually
KPI 9.8: Number of incidents ³ of foodborne illness believed ⁴ to be caused by food sold at a Council-verified business	0	1	0	0	0	0
1. This is not intended to capture injuries from dog bites within a home environment. 2. This KPI is reported on quarterly and has an annual average, for the 24/25 year council is moving to a one tag for life system. 3. "Incident" means illness arising from a common food source that has made one or more people ill, and includes an outbreak (more than 2 people ill). 4. "Believed" means that there is strong evidence suggesting the cause is the business concerned. The term 'suspected' would be used when there is weak evidence linking a food business to the incident.						
Level of Service 10: Build community resilience to emergency events						
Emergency Management						
KPI 10.1: there are 26 community plans, eight of those plans will be enhanced and reviewed on an annual basis		New Measure All communities are covered with a plan.	8 per year	8 per year	8 per year	Maintain up-to-date community plans
KPI 10.2: increase the percentage of surveyed households that have an emergency plan (written or verbal) form 55% - 60%	48%	Yet to be measured	maintain above 60%	maintain above 60%	maintain above 60%	maintain above 60%

Financial information (activity funding impact statement)

Environmental Services	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,117	6,427	6,754	8,247	8,491	8,681	8,836	8,781	8,630	8,398
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	610	214	219	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Fees and charges	4,864	5,064	5,276	5,499	5,730	5,772	5,813	5,855	5,895	5,936
Internal charges and overheads applied	610	621	634	648	661	670	678	687	696	704
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	302	315	330	346	362	369	376	383	390	397
Total operating funding	12,503	12,641	13,212	14,750	15,255	15,503	15,715	15,718	15,622	15,448
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,090	7,304	7,494	8,658	8,979	9,128	9,330	9,252	9,095	8,874
Finance costs	14	20	13	5	0	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,422	4,657	4,977	5,177	5,295	5,402	5,458	5,541	5,649	5,698
Other operating funding applications	473	496	521	547	574	602	632	663	696	730
Total applications of operating funding	12,999	12,477	13,004	14,387	14,848	15,132	15,420	15,456	15,439	15,302
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	(496)	164	208	363	407	371	295	262	183	146
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	99	(122)	(129)	(84)	(9)	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	25	128	73	133	101	28	142	81	147	111
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	124	5	(56)	49	92	28	142	81	147	111
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	53	258	159	269	220	58	286	176	297	243
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(185)	152	231	341	479	541	351	366	233	214
Increase (decrease) in investments	(240)	(240)	(240)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)	(200)
Total applications of capital funding	(372)	169	152	413	499	399	437	343	330	257
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	496	(164)	(208)	(363)	(407)	(371)	(295)	(262)	(183)	(146)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transport

What's included in transport?

- Roads and Bridges
- Footpaths
- Stock underpasses
- Culverts
- Streetlights
- Road safety
- AMCT
- Te Anau Airport
- Water Facilities

Length of Roads:	
Sealed (km)	1,996
Unsealed (km)	2,959
Total (km)	4,959
Footpaths (km)	214
Bridges (no) Including cycle way bridges	881
Stock Underpasses (no.)	240
Street lights (no.)	2,457
Estimated distance travelled on the network each year (million km)	307
Book Value 2022/2023 (\$M) including land value	2,376

What do we do and how do we contribute to community outcomes

The Council is the Road Controlling Authority (RCA) under the Local Government Act 1974, with responsibility for all local roads in the Southland District Council area. The Activity Management Plan identifies strategic issues, risk and the need for the necessary investment.

This plan has been developed to align with the Council's Roding Policy, the Regional Land Transport Plan, and Government Policy Statement on Land Transport. It is based on the best available knowledge and information at the time of writing the plan.

Council's transport network includes roads, streets, footpaths, and bridges across the District, except State Highways, which are owned and managed by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) and National Parks roads, which are owned and managed by the Department of Conservation.

In addition to road transport, Council as part of its transport activity also manages Around the Mountains Cycle trail and the Te Anau Manapōuri Airport as part of its transport activity.

The Southland roading network is the second largest of any territorial authority in the country.

It is estimated the distance travelled on the road network each year is 307 million kilometres. There are also eight state highways in the district (1, 6, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 and 99). These are managed by NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi and are not part of Council's network. Road safety promotion is another function of the transport activity providing information and education around road safety. Funding for the management and maintenance of the network is provided from rates, loans and user charges, together with financial assistance from central government through NZ Transport Agency. Roding network maintenance is operated in an "alliance style" model, a collaborative partnership contract between Council and contractors. We also use professional engineering services to help develop and deliver renewal and capital works programmes. The footpath network is operated by Council with input from local community boards. Contractors are engaged for specific maintenance and renewal works and projects.

What we do

Services range from maintenance activities such as keeping roads free from debris or grading of gravel roads through to major capital works such as bridge replacements and road renewals. In addition to roads, streets, streetlights, bridges and culverts, Transport also manages the Around the Mountains Cycle Trail and Te Anau Airport Manapōuri, along with water facilities including wharves, boat ramps and navigation aids.

Why we do it

The council transport infrastructure and services are there to facilitate transportation movement for all modes of transport across the district and within communities. This activity supports people's ability to live, work and travel safely throughout Southland. Water infrastructure such as boat ramps, jetties, wharves and navigation aids enable recreational and commercial access to waterways as well as the ability for residents and visitors to access services where the only available access is by water. The activity also supports the environment by having stopbanks and marine walls which protect the environment from flooding as well as safety by having aids that improve navigation.

Potential significant negative effects

While the roading and footpaths activity plays an integral part in Southland district, there are inherently some significant negative effects on the community's wellbeing associated with it. Council has processes in place to reduce the likeliness of their occurrence. An example of a significant negative effect is serious injuries or fatalities from crashes. The possibility of these occurring is reduced through maintenance, renewals in a timely manner and road safety strategies. Other negative effects that could arise from the roads are economic effects such as travel delays from unexpected road closure such as flooding or through planned events including road construction or upgrade works. Negative environmental effects could also occur, such as excessive noise, dust, contamination of waterways by stormwater discharge conveying contaminants from road surfaces or environmental degradation from road construction or upgrade work

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

Performance measures/targets

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24)	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 12: Our transport network provides for safe, comfortable and efficient travel						
Roads, bridges, footpaths, cycle trail, airport						
KPI 12.1: Condition of the sealed road network – The average quality of ride on sealed local road network measured by smooth travel exposure ¹ .	99%	Yet to be measured	Smooth Travel Exposure ¹ of ≥ 98%	Smooth Travel Exposure ¹ of ≥ 98%	Smooth Travel Exposure ¹ of ≥ 97%	Smooth Travel Exposure ¹ of ≥ 97%

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24)	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
KPI 12.2: Percentage of gravel road tests where road roughness ² meets acceptable standards	88%	91.3%	≥85%	≥85%	≥85%	≥85%
KPI 12.3: Maintenance of a sealed local road network - The percentage of sealed local road network that is resurfaced	5.2%	2.90%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	8.5%
KPI 12.4: Response to service requests – The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the Council responds within the required timeframes ³	95%	96.4%	≥93%	≥94%	≥95%	≥95%
KPI 12.5: Road Safety – The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number.	22	8	Reduction of 1 from prior year	Reduction of 1 from prior year	Reduction of 1 from prior year	Reduction of 1 from prior year
KPI 12.6: Footpath condition ⁴ – The percentage of footpaths within a territorial authority district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the territorial authority's relevant document (such as its annual plan, activity management plan, asset management plan, annual works program or long term plan).	96%	Yet to be measured	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%
KPI 12.7: Around the Mountains cycle trail has Great ride status	Retain accreditation	Retain accreditation	Retain accreditation	Retain accreditation	Retain accreditation	Retain accreditation
KPI 12.8: CAA compliance requirements for Part 139 certification is maintained	Retain certification	Retain certification	Retain certification	Retain certification	Retain certification	Retain certification
1. Smooth travel exposure is an index that determines the proportion of travel on sealed roads which are smoother than a defined threshold. 2. Road roughness is measured by RoadRoid testing. 3. Timeframes for responding to requests related to roads and footpaths vary from 24 hours to up 60 days depending on the urgency and risk associated with the request. Overall around 80% of the Council's requests for service have a target timeframe of 10 days or less. The Transport AMP includes more detail about the individual request types and timeframes. 4. Footpaths are assessed and given a condition rating that uses a visual rating scale of 1-5 where 1 is the highest (3 is reasonable). The percentage is calculated according to the length of the network that meets or exceeds the average of all condition ratings.						
Level of Service 13: Council provides safe and well-maintained water facilities to enable public enjoyment and access to the district's rivers, lakes and sea						
Water facilities						
KPI 13.1 – Water facilities requests for services are completed within specified timeframes	100%	100%	≥80%	≥80%	≥90%)	≥95%

Future planning

Roads

Our primary focus in this 10-year plan is the maintenance of our network and renewing existing assets. No new major capital works are scheduled. We are budgeting on receiving a 55% subsidy from hi NZ Transport Agency Waka Kota for our total roading programme for 2024-2027 funding cycle. This has increased from the 52% subsidy provided through the 2021-2024 three-year funding cycle. However, as the NZ Transport Agencies national funding pool is likely to be oversubscribed for the 2024-2027 cycle we may receive less than the amount we sought, and our projected works programme will need to be adjusted accordingly if this did occur. However, we are still planning on a continued investment at the appropriate levels in road rehabilitations with middle range funding – road rehabilitation investment is not at the appropriate levels.

In the first three years of this long term plan we plan carry out around 10km a year of sealed road rehabilitations. This involves rebuilding and resurfacing the road when its condition becomes poor or defective, to restore it to the required level of service. By 2027 this will rise to 13km and in the following years of the 10 year plan we will look to increase this further, subject to funding availability. As well, we will increase our investment in replacement of ageing bridges to \$5.5 million a year over the first three years, up from around \$3 million a year previously budgeted. We will prioritise those bridges based on a range of factors, including traffic information, alternative access and detour length. It should be noted that even with an elevated level of investment some bridges may still have to close temporarily, depending on the priority of replacements within budgets available. Affordability of dust suppression on gravel roads is a growing issue for residents. Changes to the Southland Water and Land Plan mean used waste oil is no longer a preferred option for application, and alternatives currently available are expensive for rural property owners. This issue is seen as a long term problem that will require continued investigation around alternative cost effective interventions. Drainage will be a big strategic focus for Council in this long term plan, as we prepare for the effects of climate change and the likelihood of more extreme flooding events. Condition and risk assessments of larger diameter culverts (600mm or greater) have been complete with over 40 of these being identified as needing replacing in over the next 3 years. Upgrading of these to larger diameter culverts to cope with potential increased water flow will also need to be considered.

We anticipate that electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles will continue to become more prevalent as a result of carbon-neutral commitments. Currently there are limited number of charging stations throughout the district that may be inhibiting as opposed to supporting a large uptake of electric vehicles and, while it is not Council's role to own and operate charging stations, we will respond to any legislative changes and strive to provide appropriate support for this emerging commercial activity. Supporting initiatives for active transport – that is, walking, scooters, e-bikes and cycling as these opportunities arise. We will continue to partner with Sport Southland and key stakeholders to support further development in this area.

Around the Mountains Cycle Trail

The Around the Mountains Cycle Trail is one of 22 cycle trails throughout the country rated as Great Rides by Ngā Haerenga/New Zealand Cycle Trails. The Great Rides showcase some of New Zealand's most amazing landscapes, and are an exciting and environmentally sustainable way to reach must-see sights and activities. We are fostering the establishment of a community-led trust to operate the cycle trail commercially while Council retains ownership of the asset. Maintenance of the trail is ongoing.

Te Anau Airport Manapōuri

The Te Anau Airport Manapōuri is a Council-owned strategic asset between Te Anau and Manapōuri. We ensure the airport is run to legislative and Civil Aviation Authority rules. The airport is designed and managed to attract people and businesses to the area. It also provides air-based emergency access. We own, administer and manage the asset – the main airport facility, including the terminal building and runway. A major project is renewal of the runway, which has been deferred from the previous long term plan to year one this long term plan. Discussions over future management of the airport are ongoing.

Bridges

Council has 1084 bridges (including stock underpasses) on the network, or on average one bridge or large culvert for every five kilometres of road. The majority of these structures were built between 1950 and 1970 and therefore a large number are reaching the end of their useful lives over the 2034 Long Term Plan period.

A number of different materials have been used to construct the bridges within the Southland District. Both the oldest and the youngest structure in the network are constructed from concrete. Timber structures have construction dates typically starting in the 1950s.

At the time of preparing the long term plan there were 49 posted bridges owned by SDC plus an additional 6 bridges that are closed. The posting limits are required due to deterioration in the condition of the main structural members. The majority of the posted bridges are timber structures though some bridges incorporating steel components also have weight restrictions imposed. All of the structures will continue to deteriorate and the number of posted bridges can be expected to increase in future years if the structures are not upgraded or replaced.

Water facilities

Southland District Council (Council) manages a variety of assets that come under the water facilities activity. These assets provide access to rivers, lakes and the sea for both commercial and recreational opportunities throughout the district. They range from jetties/wharves, boat ramps, navigation aids, swimming pontoon and retaining/sea walls.

Two projects identified in our long-term plan 2021-2031 will be carried through into the 2024-2034 LTP. These are the replacement of Ulva Island and Golden Bay wharves on Stewart Island/Rakiura. The Ulva Island wharf replacement may not proceed depending on negotiations that are currently in progress to transfer the ownership of the wharf.

Other priorities are the maintenance of the wharves and viewing platform at Riverton harbour. This includes the replacement of the T Wharf.

Financial information (activity funding impact statement)

Transport	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,355	1,391	1,484	1,534	1,569	1,654	1,652	1,672	1,702	1,694
Targeted rates	21,623	24,505	25,718	24,668	25,444	26,321	27,075	27,860	28,840	29,526
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9,645	9,403	9,835	9,839	10,052	10,274	10,463	10,669	10,895	11,084
Fees and charges	59	67	68	75	76	77	79	80	81	83
Internal charges and overheads applied	421	410	425	423	420	452	454	452	449	451
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,403	1,437	1,482	1,496	1,510	1,523	1,537	1,547	1,558	1,569
Total operating funding	34,506	37,214	39,013	38,035	39,072	40,301	41,259	42,281	43,525	44,407
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,006	18,513	19,481	19,391	19,975	20,256	20,732	21,105	21,508	21,904
Finance costs	614	801	851	956	1,119	1,348	1,520	1,701	1,956	2,098
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,795	2,895	3,080	3,137	3,208	3,325	3,343	3,390	3,454	3,465
Other operating funding applications	141	144	170	150	153	181	159	162	192	168
Total applications of operating funding	22,556	22,354	23,582	23,635	24,453	25,110	25,755	26,359	27,110	27,636
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	11,950	14,860	15,431	14,400	14,618	15,192	15,504	15,922	16,415	16,771
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	17,838	18,563	17,563	17,887	18,479	18,928	19,232	19,512	20,140	20,011
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,303	891	1,853	2,859	4,049	3,029	3,189	4,502	2,509	4,317
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	25	-	-	96	84	28	-	-	106	93
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	21,166	19,454	19,416	20,842	22,612	21,985	22,421	24,014	22,755	24,422
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	842	2,534	2,529	1,380	1,410	1,607	1,491	1,498	1,729	1,581
- to replace existing assets	33,369	32,035	32,716	34,059	36,200	35,855	36,556	38,605	37,850	39,855
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,018)	(179)	(325)	(165)	(348)	(258)	(94)	(140)	(386)	(221)
Increase (decrease) in investments	(78)	(77)	(73)	(32)	(32)	(28)	(27)	(27)	(23)	(22)
Total applications of capital funding	33,116	34,313	34,846	35,242	37,231	37,176	37,926	39,936	39,170	41,193
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(11,950)	(14,860)	(15,431)	(14,400)	(14,618)	(15,192)	(15,504)	(15,922)	(16,415)	(16,771)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Waters Services – Drinking water, wastewater and stormwater

The return of the water assets to Council over the life of the long term plan has meant slowing down what we are doing and making sure we get the balance of doing what needs to be done – what is right, with the affordability of rates increases for ratepayers.

The capital programme has been set for water services, taking into consideration the affordability to ratepayers, debt level and the ability to balance the needs of our customers, the environment, mana whenua and to satisfy legislative requirements

What's included in water services?

- Drinking water
- Rural water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater

Drinking water

What we do and how do we contribute to community outcomes

Drinking water

Water is a valuable resource in Southland District and Southland District Council (SDC) strives to provide a reliable and adequate supply. By doing this, communities have a consistent water supply that is clean and safe to drink which supports the public health and well-being of residents.

Council's supply of water is essential for both personal and operational use across the district. It meets firefighting requirements, which in turn, leads to the increased safety of residents across the district.

The district's water supply consists of 12 drinking-water supplies, as well as seven untreated water supplies for rural (stock) consumption.

Urban and rural areas serviced by public water supplies

Ten townships within the district are reticulated, providing potable water via SDC owned and maintained infrastructure; two treated rural water supplies and nine untreated rural water schemes.

Rural water supplies have a different level of service and require customers to have a storage tank (two days capacity) on their property into which they receive a trickle-feed supply. Untreated rural supplies are provided for stock water only and the use of water for domestic purposes is prohibited.

The types of infrastructure assets used to deliver this service include:

- water sources (bores and river intake)
- water treatment facilities

- water storage reservoirs
- booster pumping stations
- trunk mains and distribution pipes
- service connections
- valves and fire hydrants
- water meters.

Rural areas and isolated towns

A number of isolated rural communities have individual private supplies, and other small establishments have private community water supplies (schools, townships, halls, marae, accommodation, campgrounds etc). Current rural schemes will stay as rural schemes however some work will be undertaken to determine how much, if any, of the water is used for domestic purposes. The water supply plan does not cover private water supply systems or those not owned by Council eg Milford Sound.

What's our why?

By supplying safe and clean water to residents, communities can lead healthy lives. Safe and clean water is also important for many businesses and industry which set up within the district. It also contributes to community safety through the firefighting capability of the water supply system.

As such, the provision of a water supply aligns to the outcome of building, connected communities that have robust infrastructure which prepares our district for the future. Water supplies are part of creating a place where people have everything they need to live, work, play and visit; where they are connected to each other, the environment, and the world outside Southland; and where they can enjoy a safe and fulfilling life in our unique natural environment.

Objectives of the water supply activity

The water supply activity in the Southland District is focused on providing reliable water supplies that are safe to drink and have adequate supply for use.

Urban supplies have an additional focus on providing adequate pressure and flow for firefighting and rural water supplies have focus on continuous supply and sufficient capacity for stock.

Wastewater

Urban areas serviced by public wastewater systems

Nineteen towns within the district are reticulated with SDC owned and maintained wastewater infrastructure. Council is the legal entity for the ownership of the asset being responsible for ensuring all conditions of appropriate resource consents are met.

These public wastewater systems are intended to carry out two main functions:

- the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater from residential properties, business properties and from public sanitary facilities in Southland District.
- the collection, treatment and disposal of industrial and commercial liquid wastes (often known as trade wastes) from industry in Southland District.

The local wastewater reticulation to which each serviced property is connected consists of an extensive network of relatively small diameter pipes (mostly 150 mm) which discharge into a system of trunk sewers of larger sizes (ranging up to 525 mm in diameter). The trunk sewers convey wastewater to treatment plants, which use a range of processes including screening, sedimentation (settlement of suspended material), biological stabilisation of the organic material in the wastewater and disinfection using ultraviolet light to deactivate micro-organisms (typically bacteria and viruses) in the effluent.

Treated effluent is typically discharged into the environment as directed by individual resource consents administered by Environment Southland (ES).

Several isolated rural townships have individual private schemes which are not included within the Wastewater Activity Management Plan.

Council owned and provided facilities are Balfour, Browns, Curio Bay, Edendale/Wyndham, Gorge Road, Lumsden, Manapōuri, Monowai, Nightcaps, Ohai, Riversdale, Riverton, Stewart Island, Te Anau, Tokanui, Tuatapere, Otautau, Wallacetown and Winton.

Council's schemes are operated and maintained by a main specialised contractor with all capital work planned and programmed by Council's Water and Waste Services department. Council staff also provide technical and planning advice to ratepayers, consultants and contractors on any issues related to the wastewater activity.

Rural areas and isolated towns

The Southland District is predominantly a rural area. Properties in rural areas and small isolated towns usually have private individual wastewater disposal systems which generally comprise conventional septic tanks with soak holes or on-site effluent disposal fields.

It is not usually practical to provide a reticulated wastewater service in rural areas because of the lengths of the networks required and the inability to spread the cost of the infrastructure required (pipes, pumps, treatment facilities, operation and maintenance, management) across a sufficient number of consumers. Reticulated wastewater systems are provided when the land use in these areas change, or they are developed for normal residential housing with sections too small to provide adequate on-site treatment, or where there is public health or environmental risks associated with current private wastewater disposal facilities.

What's our why

The activity helps to maintain public health by preventing the spread of disease and helps protect the environment by treating wastewater prior to discharge to the environment. It also supports the needs of businesses and industry that operate in the district. Wastewater contributes to Southland's communities being desirable places to live, work and play in. The wastewater infrastructure Council provides in the district aligns with the community outcome of "supporting our communities". It also contributes to and encourages economic growth within communities served by Council infrastructure.

Objectives of the wastewater activity

The wastewater activity in Southland District (SDC) is focused on providing reliable wastewater collection and treatment services that protect public health and the environment.

Stormwater

Urban areas serviced by public stormwater systems

There are 25 towns in the district that are reticulated with SDC owned and maintained infrastructure as highlighted in the following map. In a number of smaller communities, the infrastructure provided is limited with a focus on minimising the risk of road flowing. Infrastructure is limited to sumps, soak holes, and/or open ditches. More extensive reticulation exists in larger townships. These public stormwater systems are intended to carry out three main functions:

Protection of property, public safety and access by the interception of surface and groundwater flows generated by rainfall run-off, conveying a point of discharge and the containment of flood flows within natural and man-made watercourses, using:

- surface channels and swales
- sumps and inlets
- pipes, culverts and open drains
- secondary flow paths
- stop banks (more a function of the regional council).

Protection of public health by controlling the level of pollutants and sediment in stormwater discharged into receiving waters used for recreational and food gathering activities, using:

- grass swales
- soakage systems
- constructed wetlands.
- creation of productive land by managing the level of the natural water table, using:
- open drains
- sub-soil drains.

A number of other smaller towns have partial services, and Council manages open watercourses in several rural catchments.

In managing the stormwater activity, Council also undertakes:

- planning and building controls such as restrictions on building in high flood risk areas and minimum floor heights for residential buildings
- public education programmes intended to minimise the entry of pollutants to the stormwater system, and a variety of traps in the stormwater system designed to reduce the quantities of debris that can be conveyed in the stormwater drains.

It is impractical to provide a primary stormwater system with the capacity to fully accommodate the run-off from all possible storms. The historic design standard for most of the primary Council stormwater system was to transport run-off resulting from a storm with a 10-year return period or with a 10% chance of being exceeded in any year. It is inevitable that the parts of the piped system will be overloaded to varying degrees whenever rainfall with a return period more than 10 years occurs.

Rural areas and isolated towns

In small towns and rural areas, it is not as practical to provide piped stormwater systems because of the inability to spread the cost of the infrastructure required across enough customers. On-site stormwater disposal is usually acceptable in these areas due to the low density of development. Reticulated stormwater systems are provided when the land use in these areas changes, and they are developed for urban housing.

Council versus landowner role

The point of service for stormwater drainage is the junction connection on the Council stormwater main. Where a property is serviced by a pipeline draining to the road kerb, the point of service is the road kerb. Council owns and maintains all stormwater pipelines and public drains up to and including the point of service.

All stormwater drains, pipework and plumbing upstream of the point of service and private watercourses within private property are owned by and are the responsibility of the property owner. This AMP does not cover private stormwater systems.

What's our why

Stormwater networks are provided to reduce the impact of flooding due to rainfall. The activity protects people's property, improves road safety and mitigates against accessibility/safety issues which may otherwise be caused during flooding events.

The collection, treatment and disposal of stormwater also helps to protect public health and controls the level of pollutants in stormwater discharged to waterways.

Objectives of the stormwater activity

The stormwater activity in Southland District (SDC) is focused on the achievement of the following objective:

To provide a reliable stormwater system with adequate capacity, to protect people and property from flooding and to ensure that the roading network is managed in as safe and efficient manner as possible, and that the impact of discharges on the receiving environment is minimised.

The standard to which this objective will be delivered is outlined in the section: Our Levels of Service.

Social	Cultural	Environmental	Economic
Communities which are connected and have an affordable and attractive lifestyle	Communities with a sense of belonging for all	Communities committed to the protection of our land and water	Communities with the infrastructure to grow

Performance measures/targets

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24)	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 15: Our water supply network provides safe, reliable and adequate supply of water						
Water supply						
KPI 15.1: Fault response times – Where Council attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times are measured: (a) <u>attendance</u> for urgent call-outs ¹ : from the time Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; (b) <u>resolution</u> of urgent call-outs ¹ : from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption; (c) <u>attendance</u> for non-urgent call-outs ¹ : from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; and (d) <u>resolution</u> of non-urgent call-outs ¹ : from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.	a) 19 minutes b) 4hours 48 minutes c) 57 minutes d) 23 hours 10 minutes	a) 25minutes b) 5.57hrs c) 57 minutes d) 22 hours, 2 minutes	a) ≤ 1 hour b) ≤ 6 hours c) ≤ 4 hours d) ≤ 24 hours	a) ≤ 1 hour b) ≤ 6 hours c) ≤ 4 hours d) ≤ 24 hours	a) ≤ 1 hour b) ≤ 6 hours c) ≤ 4 hours d) ≤ 24 hours	a) ≤ 1 hour b) ≤ 6 hours c) ≤ 4 hours d) ≤ 24 hours
KPI 15.2: Customer satisfaction – The total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following: (a) drinking water clarity; (b) drinking water taste; (c) drinking water odour; (d) drinking water pressure or flow; (e) continuity of supply, and (f) the way Council responds to any of these issues expressed per 1000 connections to Council's networked reticulation system	12 per 1000 connections	4.47 per 1,000 connections	≤10 per 1,000 connections	≤10 per 1,000 connections	≤10 per 1,000 connections	≤10 per 1,000 connections
KPI 15.3: Drinking water safety – The extent to which the Council drinking water supplies complies with: (a) drinking water standards (bacteria compliance criteria) and b) drinking water standards (protozoal compliance criteria).	a) 92% b) 18 %	Yet to be measured a) 0% b) 0%	a) 100% b) 100%	a) 100% b) 100%	a) 100% b) 100%	a) 100% b) 100%
KPI 15.4: Maintenance of the reticulated network – The percentage of water lost from the Council's networked reticulation system ²	14.9%	29.8%	≤25%	≤25%	≤25%	≤25%
KPI 15.5: Demand management – The average consumption of drinking water per day, per resident within the territorial authority district.	583L	870 litres	≤ 850 litres per person per day	≤ 850 litres per person per day	≤ 850 litres per person per day	≤ 850 litres per person per day
1. Attendance means from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. Resolution means from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. "Urgent" is considered complete loss of drinking-water to an urban drinking water supply. "Non-urgent "includes all other fault/interruptions to an urban drinking water supply 2. The water loss calculation is the weighted averaged percentage loss reduction per urban drinking water supply						

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24)	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of service 14: Provide reliable wastewater (sewerage) collection and treatment services that protects public health and the environment						
Wastewater						
KPI 14.1: System and adequacy – The number of dry weather ¹ wastewater (sewerage) overflows from the territorial authority’s wastewater (sewerage) system, expressed per 1000 wastewater (sewerage) connections to that wastewater (sewerage) system.	0	0	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1
KPI 14.2: Response to wastewater (sewerage) system faults - Where the Council attends to wastewater (sewerage) overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council’s wastewater (sewerage) system, the following median response times ² measured: (a) Attendance time: from the time of notification to the time when service personnel reach the site; and (b) Resolution time: from the time of notification to this time that service personal confirm resolution ¹ of the blockage or other fault	(a) 16 minutes (b) 1hr 51 minutes	a) 1.54hrs b) 7 hours 4 minutes	a) ≤1 hour b) ≤6 hours	a) ≤1 hour b) ≤6 hours	a) ≤1 hour b) ≤6 hours	a) ≤1 hour b) ≤6 hours
KPI 14.3: Customer satisfaction – The total number of wastewater (sewerage) system complaints about any of the following: (a) wastewater (sewerage) odour (b) wastewater (sewerage) system faults (c) wastewater (sewerage) system blockages; and (d) the Council’s response to issues with its wastewater (sewerage) system, expressed per 1,000 connections to the Council wastewater (sewerage) system.	5 per 1000 connections	3.83 per 1,000 connections	≤8 per 1,000 connections	≤8 per 1,000 connections	≤8 per 1,000 connections	≤8 per 1,000 connections
KPI 14.4: Discharge compliance - Compliance with resource consents for wastewater (sewerage) discharges, measured by the total number of: (a) abatement notices (b) infringement notices (c) enforcement orders (d) convictions received in relation to the resource consents	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0 (d) 0
KPI 14.5: Percentage of monitoring results that show compliance with resource consent conditions.	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1. Dry Weather ¹ is defined as a period of 24 hours prior to an event of no catchment rainfall. 2. In accordance with operations and maintenance contract timeframes.						

How we measure performance	Previous performance (22/23)	Current Performance (23/24)	Future Performance Targets for LTP 34			
			Yr 1 (24/25)	Yr 2 (25/26)	Yr 3 (26/27)	Yr 4-10 (27/28-33/34)
Level of Service 11: Provide a reliable stormwater system that protects public health and the environment						
Stormwater						
KPI 11.1: System adequacy - Overflows resulting from the stormwater system that result in the flooding of a habitable floor ¹						
(a) The number of “flooding events” that occur within the district.	a) 0	a) 0	a) ≤ 5	a) ≤ 5	a) ≤ 5	a) ≤ 5
(b) For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to the council stormwater system).	b) 0	b) 0	b) ≤ 1	b) ≤ 1	b) ≤ 1	b) ≤ 1
KPI 11.2: Discharge compliance - Compliance with the resource consents for discharge from the stormwater system, measured by the number of:						
(a) abatement notices	(a) 0	(a) 0	(a) 0	(a) 0	(a) 0	(a) 0
(b) infringement notices	(b) 0	(b) 0	(b) 0	(b) 0	(b) 0	(b) 0
(c) enforcement orders	(c) 0	(c) 0	(c) 0	(c) 0	(c) 0	(c) 0
(d) successful prosecutions, received in relation to those resource consents.	(d) 0	(d) 0	(d) 0	(d) 0	(d) 0	(d) 0
KPI 11.3: Response to stormwater issues - The median response time between the time of notification and the time when service personnel reach the site when “habitable floors” are affected by flooding resulting from faults in the stormwater system.	There were no flooding events to habitable floors in the year	There were no flooding events to habitable floors in the year to date	≤ 2 hours	≤ 2 hours	≤ 2 hours	≤ 2 hours
KPI 11.4: Customer satisfaction – The number of complaints received about the performance of the Council’s stormwater system, expressed per 1000 properties connected to the stormwater system.	4.39	a) 15 per 1000 properties	a) ≤ 15 per 1000 properties	a) ≤ 15 per 1000 properties	a) ≤ 15 per 1000 properties	a) ≤ 15 per 1000 properties
KPI 11.5: Percentage of monitoring results that show compliance with resource consent conditions.	100%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1. Habitable floor refers to a floor of a building (including a basement) but does not include ancillary structures such as stand-alone garden sheds or garages. A flooding event means an overflow of stormwater from a territorial authority’s stormwater system that enters a habitable floor.						

Financial information (activity funding impact statement)

Water Supply	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	812	844	893	933	959	989	995	1,011	1,035	1,035
Targeted rates	7,063	7,320	9,314	10,037	10,786	11,114	11,646	11,879	12,239	12,442
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	127	128	130	131	133	134	136	137	139	140
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	27	26	27	28	28	29	29	30	31	31
Total operating funding	8,029	8,318	10,364	11,129	11,906	12,266	12,805	13,057	13,443	13,648
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,387	3,300	3,900	3,890	4,403	4,502	4,718	4,695	4,797	5,575
Finance costs	1,078	1,185	1,435	1,820	1,794	1,749	1,782	1,732	1,848	1,846
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,683	1,800	1,868	1,905	1,947	1,992	2,014	2,047	2,087	2,104
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	6,148	6,285	7,203	7,614	8,144	8,243	8,514	8,473	8,732	9,525
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	1,881	2,033	3,161	3,515	3,762	4,022	4,291	4,584	4,711	4,123
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,887	4,419	6,790	(466)	(786)	585	(895)	2,047	(21)	42
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	1,887	4,419	6,790	(466)	(786)	585	(895)	2,047	(21)	42
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	150	1,538	-	-	-	1,699	-	947	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,853	2,711	6,811	405	138	651	550	3,363	2,418	123
- to replace existing assets	1,966	2,300	3,182	2,603	2,602	2,367	2,375	2,605	2,176	3,937
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(105)	(0)	54	122	316	(29)	551	(204)	176	184
Increase (decrease) in investments	(96)	(96)	(96)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
Total applications of capital funding	3,768	6,453	9,951	3,050	2,976	4,608	3,396	6,631	4,690	4,165
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(1,881)	(2,033)	(3,161)	(3,515)	(3,762)	(4,022)	(4,291)	(4,584)	(4,711)	(4,123)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wastewater	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	935	966	1,015	1,054	1,078	1,108	1,113	1,129	1,152	1,088
Targeted rates	7,672	8,669	12,068	13,758	16,484	19,029	20,751	22,019	22,052	22,173
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	269	273	278	283	287	292	297	301	306	311
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	127	128
Total operating funding	8,995	10,026	13,481	15,216	17,971	20,552	22,285	23,575	23,636	23,699
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,760	3,134	3,311	3,394	6,572	4,358	4,367	4,520	4,587	4,680
Finance costs	1,402	2,332	3,132	3,939	5,111	6,388	7,274	7,806	7,646	7,477
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,638	1,739	1,805	1,842	1,884	1,929	1,950	1,982	2,021	2,037
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	6,800	7,204	8,248	9,175	13,567	12,674	13,591	14,308	14,253	14,195
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	2,194	2,822	5,232	6,041	4,404	7,878	8,694	9,267	9,383	9,504
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	16,392	14,110	14,236	20,676	22,522	15,627	9,380	(2,829)	(2,971)	(1,784)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	16,392	14,110	14,236	20,676	22,522	15,627	9,380	(2,829)	(2,971)	(1,784)
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	1,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	17,306	15,798	15,474	24,733	22,418	20,838	15,235	(947)	5,501	6,418
- to replace existing assets	1,376	1,230	3,037	2,064	4,589	2,746	2,920	2,990	4,195	2,654
Increase (decrease) in reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,476	(3,203)	(1,272)
Increase (decrease) in investments	(96)	(96)	(96)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
Total applications of capital funding	18,586	16,932	19,468	26,717	26,926	23,504	18,075	6,438	6,412	7,720
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(2,194)	(2,822)	(5,232)	(6,041)	(4,404)	(7,878)	(8,694)	(9,267)	(9,383)	(9,504)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stormwater	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	431	449	477	504	518	534	538	548	561	562
Targeted rates	1,068	1,308	1,584	1,895	2,145	2,408	2,667	2,990	3,313	3,591
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	41	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	43	43
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	1,539	1,797	2,102	2,440	2,705	2,984	3,247	3,581	3,916	4,196
Applications of operating funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	533	510	620	731	739	748	756	764	772	780
Finance costs	158	338	461	611	791	979	1,168	1,398	1,622	1,806
Internal charges and overheads applied	847	902	938	962	984	1,007	1,018	1,034	1,055	1,063
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	1,538	1,750	2,019	2,304	2,514	2,733	2,941	3,196	3,449	3,650
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	2	47	83	136	191	251	306	384	467	546
Sources of capital funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,164	2,183	2,642	3,172	3,312	3,333	4,057	3,957	3,240	3,549
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	3,164	2,183	2,642	3,172	3,312	3,333	4,057	3,957	3,240	3,549
Applications of capital funding										
Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,463	228	1,353	2,592	2,602	2,039	3,302	2,368	1,692	1,666
- to replace existing assets	1,751	2,051	947	756	941	1,586	1,101	2,013	2,055	2,469
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	(48)	(48)	(48)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Total applications of capital funding	3,166	2,231	2,726	3,308	3,503	3,584	4,363	4,341	3,708	4,095
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(2)	(47)	(83)	(136)	(191)	(251)	(306)	(384)	(467)	(546)
Funding balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



DRAFT Long Term Plan 2024-2034

Section three: Our finances

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Financial statements

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Revenue											
Rates	63,693	72,089	77,786	86,355	90,890	96,668	101,570	105,873	109,200	111,795	113,042
Other revenue	12,381	12,910	14,724	13,933	14,347	15,290	14,820	14,226	16,567	14,967	16,760
Interest and Dividends	1,911	1,803	1,669	1,618	1,586	1,561	1,546	1,537	1,635	1,659	1,557
NZTA	19,182	26,454	28,119	27,696	28,031	28,843	29,521	30,020	30,513	31,373	31,440
Grants and Subsidies	4,792	4,103	1,215	685	477	477	477	477	477	477	477
Other Gains/(Losses)	818	2,433	2,439	2,136	1,071	541	329	78	(5)	8	364
Vested Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and Financial Contributions	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOH Subsidy for Sewerage/Water Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	102,812	119,826	125,951	132,423	136,402	143,380	148,263	152,211	158,387	160,279	163,642
Expenditure											
Employee Benefit Expenses	20,102	21,041	21,358	21,398	21,847	22,290	22,720	23,151	23,596	24,024	24,460
Depreciation and Amortisation	37,856	41,654	43,281	45,191	47,249	49,099	50,762	52,004	53,269	54,372	55,193
Finance Costs	3,309	4,195	6,057	7,622	9,617	11,489	13,030	14,434	15,322	15,935	15,911
Other Council Expenditure	50,779	59,315	57,121	59,136	60,132	65,029	62,775	63,874	65,629	65,671	67,271
	112,047	126,205	127,817	133,347	138,844	147,908	149,287	153,463	157,817	160,002	162,835
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(9,235)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806
Income Tax Benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	(9,235)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806
Gain/(Loss) on Property, Plant and Equipment Revaluations	104,523	64,543	46,304	53,988	55,310	54,719	53,390	52,978	53,688	54,095	53,156
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	95,288	58,164	44,438	53,065	52,868	50,192	52,367	51,726	54,258	54,372	53,963
Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity											
Balance at 1 July	2,031,487	2,247,879	2,306,043	2,350,481	2,403,546	2,456,414	2,506,606	2,558,972	2,610,699	2,664,956	2,719,328
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for the year	95,288	58,164	44,438	53,065	52,868	50,192	52,367	51,726	54,258	54,372	53,963
Balance at 30 June	2,126,776	2,306,043	2,350,481	2,403,546	2,456,414	2,506,606	2,558,972	2,610,699	2,664,956	2,719,328	2,773,291

Prospective Statement of Financial Position	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Equity											
Retained Earnings	701,471	702,540	701,775	701,330	699,098	694,783	693,569	692,182	687,665	691,118	692,541
Asset Revaluation Reserves	1,378,894	1,560,269	1,606,573	1,660,561	1,715,872	1,770,591	1,823,981	1,876,960	1,930,647	1,984,742	2,037,899
Fair Value Reserves	8,266	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526	4,526
Other Reserves	38,145	38,708	37,607	37,129	36,919	36,706	36,896	37,032	42,118	38,942	38,325
	2,126,776	2,306,043	2,350,481	2,403,546	2,456,414	2,506,606	2,558,972	2,610,699	2,664,956	2,719,328	2,773,291
Current Assets											
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,576	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Trade and Other Receivables	10,984	12,180	13,050	13,444	14,012	14,898	15,446	15,832	16,467	16,736	17,130
Inventories	106	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	443	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	474
	13,110	13,771	14,641	15,035	15,602	16,489	17,037	17,423	18,058	18,327	18,721
Non-Current Assets											
Property, Plant and Equipment	2,164,556	2,361,092	2,434,893	2,522,270	2,604,945	2,685,195	2,760,888	2,827,946	2,884,554	2,943,546	3,003,132
Intangible Assets	9,017	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669	4,669
Forestry Assets	14,210	15,590	16,850	18,120	18,650	18,570	18,490	18,100	17,710	17,120	16,830
Investments in Associates	1,737	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083	2,083
Other Financial Assets	40,608	42,221	42,721	44,117	45,611	47,135	48,871	50,170	56,085	53,292	53,273
	2,230,128	2,425,656	2,501,216	2,591,259	2,675,958	2,757,653	2,835,002	2,902,969	2,965,102	3,020,710	3,079,987
TOTAL ASSETS	2,243,238	2,439,427	2,515,857	2,606,293	2,691,561	2,774,141	2,852,039	2,920,391	2,983,160	3,039,036	3,098,708
Current Liabilities											
Trade and Other Payables	11,859	12,203	12,246	12,667	14,006	13,078	13,476	13,534	14,758	14,170	14,988
Contract Retentions and Deposits	572	2,004	2,190	3,347	3,106	2,513	2,275	2,112	1,877	1,792	1,917
Employee Benefit Liabilities	2,561	2,988	3,033	3,059	3,122	3,185	3,246	3,308	3,371	3,432	3,494
Development & Financial Contributions	1,550	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990	990
Provision for Decommissioning	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	5,000	4,994	5,535	4,238	3,583	5,893	6,174	6,544	6,038	6,816	6,104
	21,545	23,180	23,995	24,301	24,808	25,659	26,162	26,487	27,035	27,200	27,494
Non-Current Liabilities											
Employee Benefit Liabilities	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Provision for Decommissioning	-	7,985	8,362	8,761	8,955	9,280	7,725	5,980	3,146	3,208	3,274
Borrowings	94,898	102,208	133,009	169,675	201,374	232,587	259,169	277,215	288,012	289,289	294,639
	94,917	110,203	141,382	178,447	210,339	241,877	266,904	283,205	291,168	292,508	297,923
TOTAL LIABILITIES	116,462	133,383	165,376	202,747	235,146	267,535	293,066	309,693	318,203	319,708	325,417
NET ASSETS	2,126,776	2,306,043	2,350,481	2,403,546	2,456,414	2,506,606	2,558,972	2,610,699	2,664,956	2,719,328	2,773,291

Prospective Statement of Cashflows	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Cashflows from Operating Activities											
Receipts from Rates Revenue	63,693	72,089	77,786	86,355	90,890	96,668	101,570	105,873	109,200	111,795	113,042
Receipts from NZTA Funding	19,182	26,454	28,119	27,696	28,031	28,843	29,521	30,020	30,513	31,373	31,440
Interest and Dividends	1,911	1,803	1,669	1,618	1,586	1,561	1,546	1,537	1,635	1,659	1,557
Receipts from Other Revenue	16,649	15,069	15,254	15,382	14,016	14,287	14,511	14,154	16,174	15,090	16,968
Payment to Suppliers & Employees	(70,486)	(81,453)	(78,013)	(79,689)	(80,383)	(87,859)	(86,591)	(88,650)	(90,772)	(90,160)	(90,785)
Interest Paid	(3,309)	(4,195)	(6,057)	(7,622)	(9,617)	(11,489)	(13,030)	(14,434)	(15,322)	(15,935)	(15,911)
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Operating Activities	27,640	29,766	38,758	43,739	44,523	42,012	47,527	48,500	51,428	53,822	56,312
Cashflows from investing activities											
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	348	1,073	1,179	866	541	621	409	468	385	598	654
Receipts from sale of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(54,078)	(66,667)	(70,777)	(78,579)	(74,614)	(74,630)	(73,065)	(66,084)	(56,190)	(59,268)	(61,623)
Acquisition of Investments	85	2,656	(500)	(1,395)	(1,494)	(1,524)	(1,736)	(1,299)	(5,915)	2,793	19
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Investing Activities	(53,644)	(62,938)	(70,099)	(79,109)	(75,567)	(75,534)	(74,392)	(66,915)	(61,720)	(55,877)	(60,949)
Cashflows from Financing Activities											
Proceeds from borrowings	27,344	33,263	34,867	39,406	35,936	39,051	33,205	25,584	18,259	10,497	13,503
Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,765)	(3,526)	(4,036)	(4,892)	(5,528)	(6,340)	(7,169)	(7,967)	(8,442)	(8,865)
Payments of finance leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Inflow (Outflow) from Financing Activities	27,344	30,498	31,341	35,369	31,044	33,522	26,864	18,415	10,292	2,055	4,637
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,340	(2,674)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	236	3,674	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,576	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Reconciliation between the Operating Surplus (from the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense) and Net Cashflow from Operating Activities (Statement of Cashflows)	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Operating Surplus	(9,235)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806
Add/(Less) Non-Cash Items											
Depreciation and Amortisation	37,856	41,654	43,281	45,191	47,249	49,099	50,762	52,004	53,269	54,372	55,193
Forestry Revaluation	-	(1,360)	(1,260)	(1,270)	(530)	80	80	390	390	590	290
Vested Assets	(470)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Landfill	-	(248)	378	398	194	325	(1,555)	(1,745)	(2,834)	62	66
Add/(Less) Items Classified as Investing or Financing Activities											
(Gains)/Losses on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	(348)	(1,073)	(1,179)	(866)	(541)	(621)	(409)	(468)	(385)	(598)	(654)
Add/(Less) Movements in Working Capital Items											
Trade and Other Receivables	(459)	(3,547)	(870)	(394)	(568)	(886)	(548)	(386)	(635)	(269)	(394)
Inventories and Work in Progress	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	283	719	273	1,603	1,161	(1,458)	221	(44)	1,053	(612)	1,005
Net Cash Inflow/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	27,640	29,766	38,758	43,739	44,523	42,012	47,527	48,500	51,428	53,822	56,312

Reconciliation of Surplus (Deficit) of Operating Funding to Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Before Tax	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding from Funding Impact Statement	12,825	13,662	20,524	24,967	26,042	25,877	28,927	29,698	31,498	34,563	35,689
Depreciation and amortisation	(37,856)	(41,654)	(43,281)	(45,191)	(47,249)	(49,099)	(50,762)	(52,004)	(53,269)	(54,372)	(55,193)
Subsidies and Grants for Capital Purposes	14,941	18,896	18,830	17,563	17,887	18,479	18,928	19,232	19,512	20,140	20,011
Development and Financial Contributions	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale	348	1,073	1,179	866	541	621	409	468	385	598	654
Vested Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry Revaluation	470	1,360	1,260	1,270	530	(80)	(80)	(390)	(390)	(590)	(290)
Emission Trading Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accruals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill Contingency	3	248	(378)	(398)	(194)	(325)	1,555	1,745	2,834	(62)	(66)
Net Surplus (deficit) before tax in Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	(9,235)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806

Depreciation by Activity	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Community Leadership	48	75	74	82	82	83	83	82	81	81	81
Community Resources	2,363	2,497	2,823	3,403	3,842	4,075	4,234	4,263	4,280	4,230	3,846
Corporate Services	299	414	442	349	434	494	494	355	456	535	513
Environmental Services	104	153	154	155	155	155	155	154	152	152	152
Sewerage	5,106	5,594	6,022	6,471	7,028	7,668	8,256	8,740	8,964	9,077	9,272
Stormwater	1,223	1,259	1,314	1,379	1,456	1,541	1,627	1,722	1,826	1,919	2,009
Transport	25,066	27,897	28,554	29,247	29,980	30,744	31,491	32,181	32,897	33,641	34,495
Water Supply	3,648	3,765	3,897	4,105	4,271	4,340	4,422	4,507	4,614	4,738	4,825
	37,856	41,654	43,281	45,191	47,249	49,099	50,762	52,004	53,269	54,372	55,193

Funding Impact Statement for 2024 - 2034 for all Activities	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Sources of operating funding											
General Rates, Uniform Annual General Charges, Rates Penalties	25,444	26,568	27,522	28,694	31,165	31,997	32,711	33,332	33,788	34,412	34,177
Targeted Rates	38,249	45,521	50,264	57,661	59,724	64,671	68,859	72,541	75,412	77,384	78,865
Subsidies and Grants for Operating Purposes	8,617	11,404	10,242	10,550	10,346	10,560	10,782	10,971	11,178	11,403	11,593
Fees and Charges	6,797	7,424	7,683	7,952	8,240	8,958	8,622	8,719	8,816	8,913	9,011
Interest and Dividends from Investments	1,911	1,803	1,669	1,618	1,586	1,561	1,546	1,537	1,635	1,659	1,557
Local Authorities Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees, and Other Receipts ¹	6,162	5,891	7,454	6,404	6,540	6,774	6,651	5,969	8,222	6,536	8,241
Total Operating Funding	87,181	98,610	104,834	112,879	117,602	124,522	129,171	133,069	139,052	140,306	143,444
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to Staff and Suppliers	65,126	75,736	73,166	75,138	76,727	81,895	81,905	83,574	86,707	84,251	86,194
Finance Costs	3,309	4,195	6,057	7,622	9,617	11,489	13,030	14,434	15,322	15,935	15,911
Other Operating Funding Applications	5,921	5,016	5,086	5,152	5,216	5,261	5,310	5,364	5,524	5,556	5,650
Total Applications of Operating Funding	74,356	84,948	84,309	87,913	91,560	98,645	100,245	103,372	107,554	105,743	107,755
Surplus (Deficit) of Operating Funding	12,825	13,662	20,524	24,967	26,042	25,877	28,927	29,698	31,498	34,563	35,689
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and Grants for Capital Purposes	14,941	18,896	18,830	17,563	17,887	18,479	18,928	19,232	19,512	20,140	20,011
Development and Financial Contributions	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Debt	27,344	30,498	31,341	35,369	31,044	33,522	26,864	18,415	10,292	2,055	4,637
Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	348	1,073	1,179	866	541	621	409	468	385	598	654
Lump Sum Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding	42,667	50,502	51,350	53,798	49,472	52,622	46,201	38,115	30,188	22,793	25,303
Applications of Capital Funding											
Capital Expenditure											
To Meet Additional Demand	226	376	1,538	1,526	-	-	1,699	-	947	-	-
To Improve the Level of Service	14,536	24,093	22,643	27,103	30,798	27,248	26,390	20,590	6,307	11,351	10,125
To Replace Existing Assets	39,315	42,199	46,597	49,950	43,816	47,383	44,976	45,494	48,936	47,917	51,498
Increase (Decrease) in Reserves	(463)	(4,074)	(1,101)	(478)	(210)	(213)	190	135	5,086	(3,175)	(618)
Increase (Decrease) in Investments	1,878	1,572	2,198	664	1,111	4,082	1,872	1,593	411	1,263	(12)
Total Applications of Capital Funding	55,492	64,165	71,874	78,765	75,515	78,499	75,127	67,812	61,687	57,356	60,992
Surplus (Deficit) of Capital Funding	(12,825)	(13,662)	(20,524)	(24,967)	(26,042)	(25,877)	(28,927)	(29,698)	(31,498)	(34,563)	(35,689)
Funding Balance	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)	0	(0)	(0)

¹ Includes all other operating funding from sources not identified above

Funding Impact Statement (rates section)

The following information sets out the rates mechanisms that Council will use, including information about how the different rates will be set and assessed for 2024/2025. All figures in the funding impact statement (rates section) include GST.

Council's revenue from the uniform annual general charge and certain targeted rates set on a uniform basis is 21.08%. The maximum allowed under Section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 is 30%.

At times Council changes the land liable for various targeted rates by altering specific rating boundary maps. These changes are detailed from page 38. Council is also proposing some changes to the roading rate, SIESA rate and Te Anau Rural water rate in the LTP. More information about these changes is in a separate rating changes consultation document.

The following information specifies proposed rate revenues and the level of rates/charges per unit. These are indicative rating figures to give an estimate of what the level of rates is likely to be and are based on the rating requirements of the LTP and the current rating database. These figures are not the actual rates that will be assessed in the coming year. The actual figures will be determined on adoption of the LTP (expected in August 2024) and are included in the rates resolution.

To produce ten year rate forecasts Council has assumed no change in the rating database. Council has also assumed no changes in year 2-10 to its funding sources and how rates are applied across these years of the plan. Should Council decide to make a change to this in the future, consideration will be given to the significance of the change and need for consultation depending on the proposal impacts.

Key rating definitions

Separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) – includes any portion inhabited or used by the owner/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. For the purposes of this definition, vacant land which is not used or inhabited is not a SUIP. The following are additional examples of rating units with more than one separately used or inhabited part:

- single dwelling with flat attached
- two or more houses, flats or apartments on one Certificate of Title (rating unit)
- business premise with flat above
- commercial building leased to multiple tenants
- farm property with more than one dwelling
- Council property with more than one lessee

Unit of service - the unit of service for the particular activity as set out in the description of the relevant rate. This is determined by the Council given the type of service, nature and location of the rating unit etc, (including trough, connection, meter, loan, half, bin). This can include part charges for eligible assessments within a water or wastewater scheme area with the ability to connect to the scheme to accommodate the potential future burden of the rating unit on the scheme.

Uniform targeted rate (UTR) - a rate that is set as a fixed-dollar amount irrespective of rating unit value.

Uniform annual general charge (UAGC) - a fixed charge rate applied to each rateable rating unit.

Utility asset - includes such uses as hydroelectric power stations, network such as electricity, phone, postal, water and sewerage.

Indicative 10 year rates

Each section of this statement includes a table showing the proposed rate for the 2024/2025 year and an indicative rate forecast for remaining years based on the current LTP budgets and rating units. The purpose of this information is to assist Council and the community to understand the period over which the Council expects to set the relevant rates. The actual rates for later years will be set annually following the relevant Annual Plan/Long Term Plan.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Example rate	\$100	\$105	\$107	\$108	\$109	\$110	\$115	\$120	\$125	\$130

General rates

Background

Local authorities can set general rates either as a uniform or differential rate on property value (land, capital or annual value) and/or a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) as a fixed amount per rating unit or SUIP. Council uses a mix of general rates set on capital value and UAGC. General rates are used to fund those services where there is a high public benefit to the district as a whole or, where Council considers the community as a whole should meet the costs or, where it is not efficient/possible for Council to collect the funds via a targeted rate or other user pays type funding source.

Activities funded

General rates fund the costs associated with providing a range of activities that are not funded by fees and charges, targeted rates, borrowings or any other source of income. General rates contribute towards most Council activities in some way. This includes all costs associated with representation, development and promotions and regional initiatives (which form part of Council's community leadership activity), library services and cemeteries (which form part of Council's community services activity), public toilets and Council buildings (which form part of Council's community facilities activity). The activity also contributes towards a portion of the costs of open spaces as part of Council's community resources activity (for services, environmental health and building solutions) and corporate overhead functions which support all activities (including communications, customer support strategy and policy, people and capabilities). The Revenue and Financing Policy has more details on the activities funded by general rates including the UAGC.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the Southland District is liable for the general rates.

How the rate is assessed

The uniform annual general charge is assessed on all rating units in the District on the following basis:

- a fixed amount per rating unit of \$804.66 (UAGC). The charge will generate \$13,648,140 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

A general rate is assessed on all rating units in the District on the following basis:

- a rate in the dollar on capital value of \$0.00069644. The general rate is not set on a differential basis. The rate will generate \$16,681,002 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
General UAGC	\$804.66	\$833.65	\$869.25	\$944.51	\$969.75	\$991.41	\$1,010.23	\$1,024.01	\$1,042.89	\$1,035.60
General Rate CV	\$0.0006964	\$0.0007215	\$0.0007523	\$0.0008175	\$0.0008393	\$0.0008581	\$0.0008744	\$0.0008863	\$0.0009026	\$0.0008963

Targeted rates

Targeted rates may be used to fund specific Council activities. Targeted rates are appropriate for services or activities where a specific group of ratepayers benefit from that service or where the revenue collected is targeted towards funding a specific type of expenditure. Lump sums will not be invited in relation to any of the targeted rates.

Targeted district rates

Roading targeted rates

Background

Council administers and maintains the District's roading and bridging network (some 5,000km of network), excluding state highways and national park roads which are maintained by the NZTA and DOC, respectively. Council also provides footpaths, streetlights, carparks and noxious plant control.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the costs associated with operating and maintenance of Council's roading network (which forms part of the Council's transport activity). This includes the resal programme, road pavement rehabilitation programme, minor improvements and bridge maintenance, strengthening and replacement.

Land liable for the rates

All rateable land within the Southland District is liable for the rate.

How the rates are assessed

- a fixed amount of \$103.50 per rating unit. The 2024/2024 rate will generate \$1,749,551 in rates revenue; and
- a differential rate in the dollar of capital value across all properties as per the table of rates. The 2024/2025 rate will generate \$22,682,569 in rate revenue.

Rate differential definitions

The rate in the dollar of capital value is set on a differential basis for different land uses. The differential category is based on the land use of each rating unit. The definition for each rates differential category is listed in the table below:

Differential category	Definition
Commercial	All land that is principally used for commercial purposes. It includes accommodation services, entertainment, rest homes, retail and office-type use, parking buildings, service stations and tourist-type attractions.
Dairy	All land used or suitable for all types of dairy farm supply and stud.
Forestry	All land that is used for forestry, including land either in production or currently available for planting and protected forest areas. It does not include forest nurseries or non-commercial protected/indigenous native forests.

Differential category	Definition
Farming non-dairy	All land that is used exclusively, or almost exclusively, for horticultural, forestry nurseries, pastoral and or specialist farming purposes other than dairy farming. It includes land used for cropping, orchards, market gardening or glasshouses, grazing or fattening of livestock, land used for aquaculture, deer farming, horse studs, poultry and pigs.
Industrial	All land that is used exclusively, or almost exclusively, for industrial uses including associated retailing, food processing or storage, light and large-scale manufacturing, tank farms and other noxious or dangerous industrial uses, excluding utility assets.
Lifestyle	Land located in a rural area where the predominant use is for an existing/future residence or in an urban or semi-urban area where the section size is larger than an ordinary residential allotment. The principal use of the land may be non-economic in the traditional farming sense, and the value exceeds the value of comparable farmland.
Mining	All land used for mining and other mineral extraction sites.
Other	Other uses not covered by any other category, and including utility assets, and non-commercial protected/indigenous native forests (being those not logged or intended to be logged).
Residential	All land that is used exclusively, or almost exclusively, for residential purposes including investment flats and not already included elsewhere. It does not include lifestyle properties.

A table of the rates

Roading rates	Uniform targeted rate per rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Rate in the dollar on capital value 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from roading rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)
UTR	\$103.50		\$1,754,157
Commercial		\$0.00158381	\$631,806
Dairy		\$0.00132047	\$8,137,532
Farming non-dairy		\$0.00077864	\$7,448,934
Forestry		\$0.00590625	\$1,341,552
Industrial		\$0.00151104	\$656,120
Lifestyle		\$0.00068870	\$1,371,273
Mining		\$0.02548531	\$255,299
Other		\$0.00020661	\$200,945
Residential		\$0.00068870	\$2,626,903

Further information on how the differentials for each category are established is detailed in the appendix to the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

10 year rate estimate	Budget			Indicative Forecast						
	24/25	25/26*	26/27*	27/28*	28/29*	29/30*	30/31*	31/32*	32/33*	33/34*
Roading Commercial CV	\$0.00158381	\$0.00172608	\$0.00178238	\$0.00171804	\$0.00174493	\$0.00177123	\$0.00179605	\$0.00182168	\$0.00185052	\$0.00187309
Roading Dairy CV	\$0.00132047	\$0.00146274	\$0.00151904	\$0.00145470	\$0.00148159	\$0.00150789	\$0.00153271	\$0.00155834	\$0.00158718	\$0.00160975
Roading Farming CV	\$0.00077864	\$0.00092090	\$0.00097720	\$0.00091287	\$0.00093976	\$0.00096605	\$0.00099087	\$0.00101650	\$0.00104535	\$0.00106792
Roading Forestry CV	\$0.00590625	\$0.00604851	\$0.00610481	\$0.00604048	\$0.00606737	\$0.00609367	\$0.00611848	\$0.00614411	\$0.00617296	\$0.00619553
Roading Industrial CV	\$0.00151104	\$0.00165330	\$0.00170960	\$0.00164527	\$0.00167216	\$0.00169846	\$0.00172327	\$0.00174890	\$0.00177775	\$0.00180032
Roading Lifestyle CV	\$0.00068870	\$0.00083096	\$0.00088726	\$0.00082293	\$0.00084982	\$0.00087612	\$0.00090093	\$0.00092656	\$0.00095541	\$0.00097798
Roading Mining CV	\$0.02548531	\$0.02562757	\$0.02568387	\$0.02561953	\$0.02564642	\$0.02567272	\$0.02569754	\$0.02572317	\$0.02575201	\$0.02577458
Roading Other CV	\$0.00020661	\$0.00024929	\$0.00026618	\$0.00024688	\$0.00025495	\$0.00026283	\$0.00027028	\$0.00027797	\$0.00028662	\$0.00029339
Roading Residential CV	\$0.00068870	\$0.00083096	\$0.00088726	\$0.00082293	\$0.00084982	\$0.00087612	\$0.00090093	\$0.00092656	\$0.00095541	\$0.00097798
Roading UTR	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50	\$103.50

*Please note that the indicative forecasts for 25/26 to 33/34 have been calculated using 24/25 UTR and differential factors (\$ per tonne / tonnage data). Any change to this will be considered as part of future Annual Plans.

Regional heritage targeted rate**Background**

The regional heritage targeted rate is used to fund heritage sites within the Southland region.

Activities funded

The targeted rate funds the costs associated with operating a Regional Heritage Fund, which is administered by the Southland Regional Heritage Committee and is part of Council's community leadership activity, to promote the development of heritage of value to the region as a whole.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the Southland District is liable for the rate.

How the rate is assessed

The targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit of \$49.42. The rate will generate \$823,238 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Regional Heritage	\$49.42	\$50.09	\$51.10	\$52.14	\$53.15	\$54.14	\$55.09	\$56.07	\$57.02	\$57.99

Stormwater targeted rate

Background

Stormwater networks are provided to reduce the impact of flooding due to rainfall. The activity protects people's property, improves road safety and mitigates against accessibility/safety issues which may otherwise be caused during flooding events.

Activities funded

The targeted rate funds the costs involved in operating stormwater networks throughout the District which forms part of the stormwater activity. This includes reticulation repairs and upgrades as well as undertaking monitoring and compliance with resource consents.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the designated stormwater full charge and quarter charge boundaries. This is a district wide rate.

Maps of these areas can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/

How the rate is assessed

The rate is set on a differential basis based on the location of the rating unit, set as a fixed amount per rating unit.

Rating units in areas that have been defined will pay a fixed full charge.

Rating units outside of these areas will pay a fixed quarter charge (25% of the full charge).

Rates differential definitions

The rate is set on a differential basis depending on the location of the rating unit. The differential categories reflect Council's assessment of the relative benefit received by those groups from the stormwater activity and therefore the share of costs each group should bear based on the principles outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy. The definition for each rates differential category is listed in table below.

Differential category	Definition
Full charge	All rating units in the defined stormwater rating area as shown in the rating boundary maps. These areas have generally been defined in line with the urban and semi-urban township areas used for community board targeted rate where stormwater infrastructure and/or services are provided, operated and maintained by Council.
Quarter charge	All other rating units located outside of the stormwater areas as detailed above.

A table of the rates

Stormwater rates	Targeted rate per rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from stormwater rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Stormwater - Full charge	\$112.49	\$1,012,213	Map 10, 186 -216
Stormwater – Quarter charge	\$28.12	\$223,558	Map 217

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Stormwater - Full charge	\$112.49	\$137.59	\$166.59	\$199.08	\$225.35	\$252.89	\$279.95	\$313.85	\$347.60	\$376.71
Stormwater - Quarter Charge	\$28.12	\$34.40	\$41.64	\$49.77	\$56.33	\$63.22	\$69.98	\$78.46	\$86.89	\$94.17

Targeted local community board rates

Council has a number of targeted local rates which are used to fund services or activities from defined areas of benefits/catchments within the community board areas. Each community board consider the rates revenue proposed for the local rate activities in their area. This includes targeted rates for the community boards, community facilities, swimming pools, Te Anau Airport Manapouri and SIESA.

Community board targeted rates

Background

Council has delegated responsibility for the management of a number of local activities, such as the maintenance of parks and reserves and footpaths to community boards. The cost of providing these activities is funded via local targeted community board rates.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the costs associated with operating a range of local activities in each community board area. This includes the operation and maintenance of footpaths, streetscapes, streetlights and water facilities (which form part of the transport activity); open spaces like parks, reserves and playgrounds (which form part of the community resources activity) and community grants (which form part of the community leadership activity).

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within each specific community board.

Maps of these areas can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/

How the rates are assessed

The targeted community board rates - are set after considering the recommendation of the relevant community board. For each community board (except the Stewart Island/Rakiura Community Board) the rate will be set on a differentiated basis, based on location of the rating unit.

- Rating units in the urban area will pay a fixed full charge
- Rating units in the semi-urban area will pay a half charge (50% of the full charge payable by those rating units in the urban area)
- Rating units in the rural area will pay a quarter charge (25% of the full charge payable by those rating units in the urban area)

Rates differential definitions/land liable definitions

Some of the rates are set on a differential basis based on the location of the rating unit. The differential categories reflect Councils' assessment of the ability of groups of ratepayers to access the activities funded by each local community board rate and the relative benefit received by those groups and therefore the share of costs each group should bear based on the principles outlined in the revenue and financing policy. The urban definition also applies for the Stewart Island/Rakiura Community Board rate.

The definition for each rate differential category based on the use of land is listed in table below.

Differential category	Definition
Urban	All rating units in the defined community board urban rating area as shown in the rating boundary maps. Urban areas have generally been defined as township areas within the community board area where all or a majority of the local services are provided at scale and with large populations. Some consideration has also been given the District Plan Urban Zone in defining these areas.
Semi-Urban	All rating units in the defined community board semi-urban rating area as shown in the rating boundary maps. Semi-urban areas have generally been defined as township areas within the community board area where most of the local services are provided at a smaller scale and with smaller populations. Some consideration has also been given to the District Plan Rural Settlement Areas in defining these areas.
Rural	All other rating units in the defined community board rating area located outside of the 'urban' and 'semi-urban' areas as detailed above.

A table of the rates

Local rates	Differential factor for targeted rate per rating unit	Targeted rate per rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from local rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Ardlussa Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$69.50	\$38,086	Map 177
Ardlussa Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$278.00	\$138,513	Map 203, 186, 211
Fiordland Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$62.84	\$31,640	Map 178
Fiordland Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$125.67	\$15,709	Map 220
Fiordland Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$251.35	\$635,664	Map 196, 206
Northern Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$94.33	\$48,462	Map 179
Northern Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$188.66	\$16,791	Map 185, 192
Northern Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$377.32	\$162,248	Map 195, 198
Oraka Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$59.58	\$29,462	Map 180
Oraka Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$119.15	\$22,936	Map 188, 207
Oraka Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$238.30	\$315,271	Map 204
Oreti Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$56.65	\$120,459	Map 181
Oreti Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$113.29	\$13,312	Map 187, 189, 194
Oreti Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$226.58	\$356,694	Map 213, 214
Stewart Island/Rakiura Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$255.17	\$131,923	Map 10
Tuatapere Te Waewae Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$101.87	\$61,631	Map 182
Tuatapere Te Waewae Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$203.75	\$19,764	Map 197, 201
Tuatapere Te Waewae Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$407.49	\$119,802	Map 209
Waihopai Toetoe Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$56.93	\$120,492	Map 183
Waihopai Toetoe Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$113.86	\$11,073	Map 193, 215
Waihopai Toetoe Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$227.72	\$140,959	Map 191, 208, 216
Wallace Takitimu Community Board Rural Rate	0.25	\$77.83	\$53,061	Map 184
Wallace Takitimu Community Board Semi-Urban Rate	0.50	\$155.66	2,491	Map 212
Wallace Takitimu Community Board Urban Rate	1.00	\$311.31	257,220	Map 199, 200, 202

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Ardlussa CB Rural	\$69.50	\$76.83	\$78.06	\$88.00	\$94.85	\$102.31	\$105.16	\$107.46	\$110.46	\$118.31
Ardlussa CB Urban	\$278.00	\$307.30	\$312.25	\$352.00	\$379.38	\$409.23	\$420.65	\$429.86	\$441.84	\$473.24
Fiordland CB Rural	\$62.84	\$70.14	\$82.22	\$86.80	\$93.81	\$91.96	\$95.53	\$98.26	\$103.98	\$103.54
Fiordland CB Semi Urban	\$125.67	\$140.27	\$164.42	\$173.58	\$187.60	\$183.90	\$191.05	\$196.51	\$207.94	\$207.06
Fiordland CB Urban	\$251.35	\$280.56	\$328.85	\$347.18	\$375.22	\$367.82	\$382.11	\$393.04	\$415.89	\$414.14
Northern CB Rural	\$94.33	\$103.38	\$116.76	\$128.64	\$148.97	\$128.66	\$134.17	\$150.48	\$162.63	\$167.92
Northern CB Semi Urban	\$188.66	\$206.77	\$233.52	\$257.29	\$297.94	\$257.31	\$268.34	\$300.95	\$325.27	\$335.84
Northern CB Urban	\$377.32	\$413.54	\$467.05	\$514.57	\$595.88	\$514.63	\$536.68	\$601.91	\$650.54	\$671.69
Oraka Aparima CB Rural	\$59.58	\$66.76	\$74.39	\$71.58	\$83.92	\$87.67	\$95.66	\$94.94	\$103.00	\$103.48
Oraka Aparima CB Semi Urban	\$119.15	\$133.52	\$148.77	\$143.14	\$167.82	\$175.33	\$191.30	\$189.87	\$205.98	\$206.94
Oraka Aparima CB Urban	\$238.30	\$267.03	\$297.54	\$286.29	\$335.64	\$350.66	\$382.60	\$379.74	\$411.97	\$413.87
Oreti CB Rural	\$56.65	\$61.74	\$68.51	\$72.98	\$82.65	\$85.86	\$91.03	\$100.35	\$107.93	\$109.90
Oreti CB Semi Urban	\$113.29	\$123.47	\$137.01	\$145.94	\$165.29	\$171.71	\$182.05	\$200.69	\$215.84	\$219.78
Oreti CB Urban	\$226.58	\$246.94	\$274.02	\$291.88	\$330.57	\$343.41	\$364.11	\$401.37	\$431.67	\$439.57
Stewart Island/Rakiura Community Board Rate	\$255.17	\$320.24	\$322.38	\$784.46	\$1,275.88	\$1,702.74	\$2,159.05	\$2,608.18	\$3,332.92	\$3,729.78
Tuatapere Te Waewae CB Rural	\$101.87	\$106.95	\$114.11	\$127.87	\$146.79	\$142.80	\$153.50	\$155.19	\$156.37	\$167.61
Tuatapere Te Waewae CB Semi Urban	\$203.75	\$213.91	\$228.24	\$255.75	\$293.60	\$285.60	\$307.01	\$310.40	\$312.75	\$335.23
Tuatapere Te Waewae CB Urban	\$407.49	\$427.81	\$456.46	\$511.49	\$587.18	\$571.19	\$614.01	\$620.78	\$625.49	\$670.45
Waihopai Toetoe CB Rural	\$56.93	\$69.13	\$92.20	\$98.35	\$109.25	\$112.75	\$115.13	\$117.23	\$121.26	\$122.19
Waihopai Toetoe CB Semi Urban	\$113.86	\$138.26	\$184.39	\$196.69	\$218.51	\$225.50	\$230.26	\$234.45	\$242.52	\$244.38
Waihopai Toetoe CB Urban	\$227.72	\$276.52	\$368.78	\$393.39	\$437.02	\$451.00	\$460.51	\$468.91	\$485.04	\$488.76
Wallace Takitimu CB Rural	\$77.83	\$81.22	\$99.18	\$118.12	\$148.03	\$157.22	\$169.35	\$175.17	\$176.59	\$179.78
Wallace Takitimu CB Semi Urban	\$155.66	\$162.44	\$198.35	\$236.23	\$296.06	\$314.44	\$338.70	\$350.33	\$353.19	\$359.56
Wallace Takitimu CB Urban	\$311.31	\$324.87	\$396.69	\$472.45	\$592.10	\$628.86	\$677.38	\$700.65	\$706.35	\$719.09

Community facilities targeted rates

Background

Southland District has a wide range of small community facilities across the District. These facilities (community centres and halls) are maintained by Council through the community facilities activity. Maintenance and upkeep of these facilities is provided by the collection of rates for this activity.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund community facilities in different areas throughout the District. The targeted rates (which form part of the community resources activity) funds general operating costs (such as electricity, insurance) and maintenance costs (such as painting, replacement roof, carpeting) of community centres and halls across Southland.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the area of service for each specific hall, community centre or recreational facility is liable for the community facilities targeted rate. Maps of these areas can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/

How the rates are assessed

The rates are assessed as a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit.

A table of the rates

Community facilities rates	Uniform targeted rate per SUIP of a rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from community facilities rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Aparima hall	\$40.20	\$3,055	Map 43
Athol memorial hall	\$108.01	\$18,686	Map 174
Balfour hall	\$59.21	\$17,941	Map 45
Blackmount hall	\$49.43	\$2,867	Map 46
Browns hall	\$36.00	\$7,272	Map 171
Brydone hall	\$70.15	\$4,700	Map 48
Clifden hall	\$109.16	\$9,934	Map 49
Colac Bay hall	\$97.97	\$17,341	Map 50
Dacre hall	\$43.94	\$3,999	Map 51
Dipton hall	\$118.44	\$25,109	Map 52
Eastern Bush hall	\$81.61	\$2,367	Map 54
Edendale-Wyndham hall	\$36.74	\$27,041	Map 170
Fiordland community event centre	\$42.60	\$100,004	Map 94
Five Rivers hall	\$207.25	\$17,409	Map 56
Fortrose Domain	\$68.00	\$4,556	Map 57
Glenham hall	\$47.78	\$3,918	Map 59

Community facilities rates	Uniform targeted rate per SUIP of a rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from community facilities rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Gorge Road hall	\$47.87	\$12,973	Map 60
Heddon Bush hall	\$66.84	\$4,278	Map 61
Hedgehope-Glencoe hall	\$75.77	\$7,425	Map 62
Limehills hall	\$82.24	\$16,448	Map 65
Lochiel hall	\$35.12	\$5,373	Map 66
Lumsden hall	\$72.76	\$29,413	Map 68
Mabel Bush hall	\$50.15	\$3,862	Map 69
Manapouri hall	\$86.45	\$29,134	Map 71
Mandeville hall	\$44.01	\$1,980	Map 72
Mimihau hall	\$60.95	\$3,352	Map 75
Mokoreta-Redan hall	\$87.75	\$6,318	Map 76
Mossburn hall	\$68.29	\$19,941	Map 78
Myross Bush hall	\$27.36	\$2,271	Map 79
Nightcaps hall	\$126.69	\$29,012	Map 80
Ohai hall	\$120.16	\$25,594	Map 81
Orawia hall	\$119.86	\$13,544	Map 82
Orepuki hall	\$117.02	\$17,904	Map 83
Oreti Plains hall	\$110.54	\$13,486	Map 84
Otapiri-Lora Gorge hall	\$119.15	\$9,770	Map 86
Riversdale hall	\$70.69	\$28,948	Map 89
Ryal Bush hall	\$110.39	\$15,123	Map 90
Seaward Downs hall	\$44.62	\$5,310	Map 91
Stewart Island/Rakiura hall	\$72.84	\$30,046	Map 93
Thornbury hall	\$172.85	\$18,495	Map 95
Tokanui-Quarry Hills hall	\$157.96	\$21,759	Map 173
Tuatapere hall	\$58.12	\$22,957	Map 97
Tussock Creek hall	\$101.59	\$8,737	Map 98
Tuturau hall	\$50.00	\$2,800	Map 99
Waianiwa hall	\$100.81	\$15,525	Map 175
Waikaia Recreation hall	\$64.79	\$17,409	Map 101
Waikawa community centre	\$77.03	\$11,323	Map 102
Waimahaka hall	\$68.00	\$6,091	Map 103
Waimatuku hall	\$37.80	\$2,079	Map 104
Wairio community centre	\$56.57	\$4,808	Map 105
Wallacetown hall	\$64.45	\$23,138	Map 106
Winton hall	\$31.04	\$48,950	Map 107
Wrights Bush hall	\$32.28	\$1,840	Map 110

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Aparima Hall	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20	\$40.20
Athol Memorial Hall Rate	\$108.01	\$132.62	\$161.54	\$164.10	\$199.77	\$202.25	\$219.87	\$222.43	\$224.99	\$201.18
Balfour Hall	\$59.21	\$59.43	\$82.67	\$104.09	\$136.55	\$169.93	\$170.17	\$176.16	\$176.40	\$176.65
Blackmount Hall	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43	\$49.43
Browns Hall	\$36.00	\$36.72	\$61.23	\$77.93	\$117.35	\$141.33	\$177.54	\$178.39	\$231.93	\$209.09
Brydone Hall	\$70.15	\$47.20	\$48.23	\$49.31	\$50.34	\$51.39	\$52.42	\$53.47	\$54.46	\$55.53
Clifden Hall	\$109.16	\$111.35	\$113.81	\$116.31	\$118.75	\$121.16	\$130.75	\$133.30	\$135.82	\$138.39
Colac Bay Hall	\$97.97	\$144.56	\$152.50	\$154.53	\$193.56	\$197.59	\$205.44	\$207.35	\$219.61	\$242.16
Dacre Hall	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94	\$43.94
Dipton Hall	\$118.44	\$134.96	\$136.46	\$138.01	\$216.81	\$218.31	\$209.85	\$259.38	\$260.94	\$262.53
Eastern Bush Hall	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61	\$81.61
Edendale-Wyndham Hall	\$36.74	\$43.59	\$40.48	\$54.39	\$55.21	\$69.57	\$73.15	\$88.28	\$89.14	\$90.02
Fiordland Community Event Centre	\$42.60	\$42.72	\$42.85	\$42.99	\$43.13	\$43.26	\$43.40	\$43.53	\$43.67	\$43.80
Five Rivers Hall	\$207.25	\$209.66	\$212.35	\$274.78	\$277.46	\$280.16	\$292.15	\$398.71	\$422.64	\$501.04
Fortrose Domain	\$68.00	\$69.36	\$70.89	\$72.45	\$73.98	\$75.52	\$77.03	\$78.58	\$80.07	\$81.60
Glenham Hall	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78	\$47.78
Gorge Road Hall	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87	\$47.87
Heddon Bush Hall	\$66.84	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92	\$67.92
Hedgehope/Glencoe Hall	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77	\$75.77
Limehills Hall	\$82.24	\$76.94	\$78.63	\$96.39	\$157.12	\$158.78	\$156.77	\$158.42	\$160.06	\$161.76
Lochiel Hall	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12	\$35.12
Lumsden Hall	\$72.76	\$87.37	\$109.46	\$111.05	\$140.97	\$153.29	\$157.08	\$158.67	\$199.79	\$180.84
Mabel Bush Hall	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15	\$50.15
Manapouri Hall	\$86.45	\$143.90	\$150.89	\$190.38	\$191.78	\$227.95	\$254.64	\$256.08	\$201.31	\$273.75
Mandeville Hall	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01	\$44.01
Mimihau Hall	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95	\$60.95
Mokoreta/Redan Hall	\$87.75	\$89.49	\$91.47	\$93.50	\$95.45	\$97.46	\$99.42	\$101.39	\$103.31	\$105.29
Mossburn Hall	\$68.29	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46	\$66.46
Myross Bush Hall	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36	\$27.36
Nightcaps Hall	\$126.69	\$161.48	\$164.32	\$167.23	\$178.65	\$225.31	\$253.04	\$301.62	\$304.51	\$327.19
Ohai Hall	\$120.16	\$122.47	\$169.79	\$201.06	\$203.65	\$206.24	\$215.06	\$217.75	\$224.26	\$252.47
Orawia Hall Rate	\$119.86	\$122.27	\$124.95	\$194.91	\$197.60	\$200.26	\$233.55	\$282.59	\$332.46	\$399.27
Orepuki Hall Rate	\$117.02	\$126.29	\$128.66	\$131.07	\$133.42	\$201.38	\$269.33	\$323.05	\$371.74	\$386.29
Oreti Plains Hall	\$110.54	\$112.56	\$123.00	\$135.82	\$191.43	\$241.68	\$263.12	\$282.64	\$285.01	\$331.97
Otapiri/Lora Gorge Hall	\$119.15	\$121.54	\$124.21	\$126.93	\$129.60	\$132.33	\$134.96	\$137.68	\$140.29	\$142.95
Riversdale Hall	\$70.69	\$70.77	\$70.86	\$70.95	\$71.05	\$71.14	\$71.23	\$71.32	\$71.41	\$71.50
Ryal Bush Hall	\$110.39	\$112.60	\$115.08	\$136.18	\$150.60	\$153.05	\$171.34	\$173.91	\$176.48	\$179.09
Seaward Downs Hall	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62	\$44.62
Stewart Island Hall	\$72.84	\$74.29	\$75.93	\$77.60	\$79.23	\$80.89	\$82.51	\$84.16	\$85.76	\$87.39
Thornbury Hall	\$172.85	\$176.41	\$180.42	\$311.89	\$340.38	\$356.85	\$457.30	\$542.82	\$546.89	\$674.05
Tokanui/Quarry Hills Hall	\$157.96	\$166.43	\$203.54	\$241.45	\$280.10	\$307.32	\$299.21	\$302.12	\$320.47	\$362.77
Tuatapere Hall	\$58.12	\$59.28	\$60.59	\$76.76	\$78.07	\$89.96	\$123.83	\$125.16	\$146.73	\$166.38

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Tussock Creek Hall	\$101.59	\$103.62	\$105.89	\$149.43	\$151.72	\$192.89	\$195.14	\$197.39	\$251.29	\$274.57
Tuturau Hall	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
Waianiwa Hall	\$100.81	\$102.83	\$105.09	\$107.41	\$109.66	\$111.96	\$114.20	\$116.49	\$118.70	\$120.95
Waikaia Recreation	\$64.79	\$64.82	\$64.85	\$64.89	\$64.92	\$64.95	\$64.99	\$65.02	\$65.06	\$65.09
Waikawa Community Centre	\$77.03	\$78.04	\$79.17	\$80.30	\$134.85	\$135.96	\$137.08	\$138.19	\$139.29	\$140.39
Waimahaka Hall	\$68.00	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34	\$67.34
Waimatuku Hall	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80	\$37.80
Wairio Community Centre	\$56.57	\$56.73	\$56.90	\$57.09	\$57.27	\$57.46	\$57.64	\$57.81	\$57.99	\$58.16
Wallacetown Hall	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45	\$64.45
Winton Hall	\$31.04	\$35.57	\$36.45	\$39.56	\$42.96	\$50.59	\$57.08	\$57.80	\$58.52	\$61.13
Wrights Bush Hall	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28	\$32.28

SIESA targeted rates

Background

The SIESA activity involves generation and transmission of electrical power to Stewart Island consumers. Electricity is produced by diesel generators which are located at a central power house. Electricity is supplied on a 24 hour basis with a level of fault response commensurate with mainland service.

Activities funded

This targeted rate funds the costs involved in managing and operating the electricity supply network on Stewart Island (which forms part of the Council's community resources activity). This includes maintaining, renewing and upgrading the electricity transmission network and generating plant.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the SIESA targeted rate area of service. A map of this area can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/ - (Map 219)

How the rates are assessed

The targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount per rating unit of \$200.00 within the SIESA network rating boundary. The rate will generate \$99,000 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

The below tables a budgeted estimate of the rate over the length of the plan

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
SIESA	\$200.00	\$204.00	\$208.49	\$213.08	\$217.55	\$222.12	\$226.56	\$231.09	\$235.48	\$239.96

Swimming pool targeted rates

Background

These rates are used to fund community swimming pools which are managed by a local swimming pool committee. These pools are all owned by local community groups, with two on Council land.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund grants to community groups to assist with the operation and maintenance of community swimming pools (which forms part of the Council's community leadership activity). Each community board liaises with groups in their area about the level of financial support to be provided.

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within each swimming pool targeted rate area of service is liable for the relevant rate. Maps of these areas can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/

How the rates are assessed

The swimming pool targeted rate for each area of service is set as a fixed amount per SUIP of a rating unit.

A table of the rates

Pool rates	Uniform targeted rate per SUIP of a rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from pool rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Fiordland	\$14.47	\$37,362	Map 38
Northern Community	\$23.54	\$18,391	Map 224
Otautau	\$37.04	\$24,039	Map 35
Riverton/Aparima	\$20.61	\$36,799	Map 36
Takitimu	\$27.98	\$17,760	Map 37
Tuatapere Ward	\$7.37	\$5,752	Map 39
Waihopai Toetoe Ward	\$11.32	\$32,197	Map 218
Winton	\$17.07	\$26,697	Map 40

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Fiordland	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47	\$14.47
Northern Community	\$23.54	\$24.02	\$24.54	\$25.08	\$25.61	\$26.15	\$26.67	\$27.21	\$27.72	\$28.25
Otautau	\$37.04	\$37.35	\$37.69	\$38.05	\$38.39	\$38.74	\$39.08	\$39.43	\$39.77	\$40.11
Riverton/Aparima	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61	\$20.61
Takitimu	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98	\$27.98
Tuatapere Ward	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37	\$7.37
Waihopai Toetoe Ward	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32	\$11.32
Winton	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07	\$17.07

Te Anau Airport Manapouri targeted rate

Background

The Te Anau Airport Manapouri facility is designed and managed to attract and facilitate access by air to the Te Anau community, its businesses and the natural environment. The activity also contributes to safe places as the airport provides for air-based emergency access which can act as an alternative to road transport in an emergency.

Activities funded

This targeted rate funds the operating costs and initial capital development costs of the Te Anau Airport Manapouri facility (which forms part of the Council's transport activity).

Land liable for the rate

All rateable land within the Te Anau Airport Manapouri targeted rate area of service. A map of this area can be viewed at [www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/\(Map 11\)](http://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/(Map%2011)).

How the rate is assessed

The targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount per rating unit of \$76.23.

The rate will generate \$241,154 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

The below tables a budgeted estimate of the rate over the length of the plan

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Airport Rate	\$76.23	\$67.32	\$78.11	\$74.17	\$71.07	\$101.34	\$97.15	\$94.09	\$90.52	\$90.45

Targeted service rates

Council has a number of targeted service rates which are used to fund specific services from those who receive or able to receive the service which are defined by areas of benefit/catchments. These rates consist of targeted rates for rubbish, recycling, Stewart Island waste management, water supply, wastewater and septic tank cleaning.

Rubbish bin collection targeted rate and recycling bin collection targeted rates

Background

Council operates a solid waste and recycling bin collection service for serviced properties across the District. Through this activity it collects recycling and solid waste for disposal.

The service is compulsory to all rating units containing a residential dwelling within the designated urban bin boundaries (copies of the boundary maps can be obtained from Council), all other rating units can optionally have this service. Any rating unit that is able to transport their bins to the designated rural bin route for collection can also have this service. To find out more about our services or when your bin would be collected visit www.wastenet.org.nz.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the costs involved in operating a regular rubbish and recycling wheelie bin collection for households on the defined collections route (which form part of waste services for the community resources activity). The service collects and disposes of waste, glass, plastics, paper, cardboard and other recyclables. Please note – separate Stewart Island waste management targeted rate is used to fund the cost of managing solid waste on Stewart Island and the cost of other waste services (such as transfer stations, recycle drop-off centres and green waste disposal sites) are funded through the general rate.

Land liable for the rate

All land within the District which is in the defined service areas for rubbish bin or recycling bin collection that has a residential dwelling is liable for the targeted rates. A map of this area can be viewed at [www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/\(Map 176\)](http://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/(Map%20176)). Other rating units can also opt into the service following agreement with Council.

How the rates are assessed

The rates are assessed per unit of service. Each rubbish bin and each recycling bin is a unit of service. All rating units within the service area that have a residential dwelling are required to have a minimum of one rubbish bin and one recycling bin.

All rating units receiving the service have the option to receive further bins of each type over and above the minimum service. The rate assessed on each rating unit will reflect the number of units of service (for example, a rating unit with two bins of each type will be assessed twice as much as a rating unit with one bin of each type).

- the targeted rubbish bin collection rate is assessed as a fixed amount per unit of service of \$219.28. The rate will generate \$2,393,441 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.
- the targeted recycling bin collection rate is assessed as a fixed amount per unit of service of \$219.28. The rate will generate \$2,354,409 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Recycle Bin Collection	\$219.28	\$224.07	\$229.77	\$234.82	\$230.35	\$236.14	\$245.96	\$251.09	\$256.21	\$260.94
Rubbish Bin Collection	\$219.28	\$224.07	\$229.77	\$234.82	\$230.35	\$236.14	\$245.96	\$251.09	\$256.21	\$260.94

Stewart Island waste management targeted rate

Background

Stewart Island/Rakiura is serviced by a weekly kerbside refuse bag, recycling and food scrap collection. The service is provided to all rating units on Stewart Island/Rakiura other than vacant land rating units.

Activities funded

This targeted rate funds the collection and disposal of refuse and recycling on Stewart Island/Rakiura (which forms part of waste services for the community resources activity).

Land liable for the rate

All land within the Stewart Island waste management targeted rate area of service is liable for the rate. A map of this area can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/ - (Map 93).

How the rate is assessed

The targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount per unit of service of \$303.31. A unit of service is a weekly kerbside refuse bag, recycling and food scrap collection.

The rate will generate \$121,324 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Stewart Island waste management rate	\$303.31	\$309.38	\$316.18	\$323.14	\$329.93	\$336.86	\$343.59	\$350.46	\$357.12	\$363.91

Water supply targeted rates

Background

Council operates 12 drinking water supply networks (10 urban and two rural residential) throughout the District. The urban supplies are required to meet drinking water standards while the rural supplies provide non-potable water for rural use.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the costs involved in maintaining each of the water supply networks including the costs associated with treating and reticulating water for each community (which forms part of the Council's water supply activity).

Land liable for the rates

These targeted rates apply to all properties that are connected or those capable of connecting within the designated boundary to a Council-owned water supply network. Maps of the scheme areas covered by each water supply can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/.

How the rates are assessed

The water supply targeted rates are assessed as outlined below.

Te Anau rural water scheme targeted rates

- all rating units pay an annual fixed charge per restricted connection
- rating units are required to pay a fixed amount for each unit made available to the rating unit. One unit is calculated as 1,814.4 litres per day
- minimum allocation is one full unit. Half units are only applicable on rating units receiving above one full unit. These rates apply to all properties within the Te Anau rural water rating boundary (refer to Map 160).

Metered property water supply targeted rates (excludes properties within the Te Anau rural water rating boundaries)

The Council may require metering of a property when:

- a property is estimated to consistently exceed the expected annual usage (365 cubic metres) indicating high water use
- where observation metering indicates high water use in relation to the expected annual usage
- where non-drinking use of water is evident, e.g., truck wash-down, water for animal consumption is expected to exceed the expected annual usage quantity; or
- the property is classified commercial/industrial

Properties that are rated for metered water will be charged a fixed annual charge per water meter and a rate for actual water consumption per cubic metre, invoiced quarterly.

In instances where the property is no longer exceeding the expected annual usage, the rates will revert back to a District water full rate.

Non-metered property water supply targeted rates (excludes properties within the Te Anau rural water rating boundaries)

- these rates apply to all properties not within the Te Anau rural water rating boundaries and that are not provided with a metered water supply
- one unit of service is one standard domestic connection. All rating units without meters that are connected to a water supply scheme or are within the scheme rating boundary but are not connected are charged a fixed amount for each unit of service
- rating units with water troughs with direct feed from Council's water mains pay a fixed annual amount per trough (note that backflow prevention and annual testing of backflow preventer is required in these cases)
- vacant rating units within the scheme rating boundary are charged a "half charge" on a per rating unit basis for the provision of the service due to the ability to connect (ie they are capable of connection) to the scheme.

A table of the rates

Water and metered water rates	\$ per m ³ 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Targeted rate per unit of service/rating unit 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from water supply rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
District water rate - full charge		\$815.75	\$6,662,638	
District water rate - half charge		\$407.88	\$330,383	
District water rate - trough charge		\$163.15	\$3,100	
			\$6,662,638	Maps 138 - 162
District water - meter charge		\$225.00	\$37,575	
Metered charge for water consumed	\$1.60			
Te Anau rural water - annual charge		\$1,146.29	\$236,136	Map 160
Te Anau rural water - full charge		\$764.19	\$615,173	Map 160
Te Anau rural water - half charge		\$382.10	\$18,723	Map 160
			\$870,032	

Properties capable of connection are defined as being within 30 metres of a public water supply network to which they are capable of being effectively connected.

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
District Water Rate-Full Charge	\$815.75	\$841.17	\$1,098.61	\$1,190.48	\$1,285.78	\$1,325.06	\$1,391.53	\$1,418.21	\$1,464.35	\$1,489.42
District Water Rate-Half Charge	\$407.88	\$420.59	\$549.31	\$595.25	\$642.90	\$662.54	\$695.77	\$709.11	\$732.18	\$744.72
District Water Rate-Trough Charge	\$163.15	\$168.23	\$219.72	\$238.10	\$257.16	\$265.01	\$278.31	\$283.64	\$292.87	\$297.88
District Water - Meter Charge	\$225.00	\$232.01	\$303.02	\$328.36	\$354.64	\$365.48	\$383.81	\$391.17	\$403.90	\$410.81
Te Anau Rural Water - Annual Charge	\$1,146.29	\$1,243.08	\$1,332.56	\$1,377.90	\$1,423.42	\$1,466.99	\$1,510.92	\$1,554.35	\$1,569.99	\$1,585.82
Te Anau Rural Water - Full Unit	\$764.19	\$828.71	\$888.37	\$918.59	\$948.94	\$977.99	\$1,007.28	\$1,036.23	\$1,046.65	\$1,057.21
Te Anau Rural Water - Half Unit	\$382.10	\$414.36	\$444.19	\$459.30	\$474.48	\$489.00	\$503.64	\$518.12	\$523.33	\$528.61

Wastewater targeted rate

Background

The wastewater activity involves collecting, treating and disposing of sewage from residential properties, business properties and public sanitary facilities. The wastewater system also deals with non-domestic liquid wastes (often known as trade wastes). Eighteen towns within the District are reticulated with Council-owned and maintained infrastructure.

Activities funded

This targeted rate funds the costs involved in maintaining wastewater treatment plants, pump stations, reticulation repairs and minor upgrades including renewals of the respective systems (which forms part of the Council's sewage activity).

Land liable for the rate

The targeted rate applies to all properties that are connected to a Council-owned wastewater scheme or within the defined boundary of one of Council-owned wastewater schemes. Maps of the areas of service for each Council scheme can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/.

How the rate is assessed

The rate is set on a differential basis. Council has defined its differential categories based on the use of the rating unit. The liability factors used are fixed amounts per rating unit, per SUIP of a rating unit or fixed amount for each pan/urinal within the rating unit.

How the rate is calculated

Differential category	Definition	Basis of liability
District wastewater rate - full charge	Excluding the category below, all rating units connected to a District wastewater scheme or able to be connected ¹ within the defined wastewater scheme rating boundary that are: a) primarily residential/domestic/household in nature (e.g Residential, lifestyle, farming) b) other rating units (e.g Commercial/industrial/other properties)	The rate for these rating units are set as a fixed amount per: a) SUIP b) Pan/urinal
District wastewater rate - half charge	All rating units within the defined wastewater scheme rating boundaries that are vacant.	The rate for these rating units is set as a fixed amount per rating unit.

1 - Able to be connected means that you are within the scheme boundary or within a distance of 30m from a property boundary to the pipe in the street or a distance of 60m from the house/dwelling to the pipe in the street.

A table of the rates

Wastewater rates	Targeted rate per rating unit/SUIP/Pan 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
District wastewater rate - full charge	\$840.71	\$8,422,023	
District wastewater rate - half charge	\$420.36	\$385,050	
		\$8,807,072	Maps 112-135

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
District wastewater rate - full charge	\$840.71	\$951.46	\$1,325.11	\$1,511.14	\$1,810.79	\$2,090.68	\$2,280.25	\$2,419.89	\$2,426.08	\$2,443.44
District wastewater rate - half charge	\$420.36	\$475.74	\$662.56	\$755.58	\$905.40	\$1,045.35	\$1,140.14	\$1,209.96	\$1,213.06	\$1,221.73

Woodlands septic tank cleaning charge targeted rate

Background

Property owners within the Woodlands area are able to have their septic tank cleaned by Council on a three yearly cycle. This service was put in place due to the problems that were experienced in the past with the operation of septic tanks within this community.

Activities funded

The targeted rate is used to fund the costs of cleaning septic tanks within the area of service (which forms part of the Council's sewage activity).

Land liable for the rate

All land within the Woodlands septic tank cleaning charge area of service is liable for the rate. A map of this area can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/ - (Map 163)

How the rate is assessed

The targeted rate is assessed as an amount of \$131.17 per SUIP of a rating unit.

The rate will generate \$8,395 in rates revenue in 2024/2025.

The below tables a budgeted estimate of the rate over the length of the plan

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Woodlands septic tank cleaning charge	\$131.17	\$134.46	\$138.09	\$141.67	\$145.21	\$148.55	\$151.96	\$155.32	\$158.57	\$161.90

Water supply loan targeted rates

Background

A water supply loan targeted rate is used to fund the capital contributions towards development of the water supply schemes for the Edendale and Wyndham communities. Council has previously offered ratepayers the option of paying the contribution as a lump sum or over a number of years.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the initial capital costs of developing the relevant water supply scheme (which forms part of the Council's water supply activity).

Land liable for the rate

The properties liable for each targeted rate are within the area of service for each scheme and have previously indicated the period over which they wish to pay the initial capital cost. Units were determined at the establishment of each individual scheme. Maps of the areas of service for each Council scheme can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/

How the rates are assessed

The rates are assessed each rating unit per unit of service based on the option that the ratepayer has previously chosen to either pay a one-off capital contribution for a new scheme or pay it over a selected period.

A table of the rates

Water loan rates	Targeted rate per unit of service 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from water loan rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of Land liable for rate
Edendale water loan - 25 years	\$153.44	\$13,963	Map 161
Wyndham water loan - 15 years	\$194.91	\$1,949	Map 162
Wyndham water loan - 25 years	\$148.01	\$16,873	Map 162

The below tables a budgeted estimate of the rate over the length of the plan

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Edendale water loan - 25 years	\$153.44	\$156.58	\$156.58	\$156.58	\$156.56	\$156.58	\$156.58	\$156.56	\$156.58	\$156.58
Wyndham water loan - 15 years	\$194.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wyndham water loan - 25 years	\$148.01	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86	\$155.86

Sewerage loan targeted rates

Background

Sewerage loan targeted rates are used to fund the capital contributions towards development of the wastewater schemes for the Edendale, Wyndham, Tuatapere, and Wallacetown sewerage schemes. Council has previously offered ratepayers the option of paying the contribution as a lump sum or over a number of years.

Activities funded

These targeted rates fund the initial capital costs of developing the relevant wastewater scheme (which forms part of the Council's sewerage activity).

Land liable for the rate

The properties liable for each targeted rate are within the area of service for each scheme and have previously indicated the period over which they wish to pay the initial capital cost. Units were determined at the establishment of each individual scheme. Maps of the areas of service for each Council scheme can be viewed at www.southlanddc.govt.nz/my-southland/maps/.

How the rates are assessed

The rates are assessed against each rating unit per unit of service based on the option that the ratepayer has previously chosen to pay a one-off capital contribution for a new scheme or to pay it over a selected period.

A table of the rates

Sewerage loan rates	Targeted rate per unit of service 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Revenue from sewerage loan rates 2024/2025 (incl GST)	Map of land liable for rate
Edendale sewerage rate - 25 years (incl. connection cost)	\$646.68	\$45,268	Map 115
Edendale sewerage rate - 25 years (excl. connection cost)	\$535.21	\$47,634	Map 115
Tuatapere sewerage loan charge - 25 Years	\$369.39	\$35,461	Map 132
Wallacetown sewerage loan charge - 25 Years	\$337.40	\$20,581	Map 133
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 15 Years (incl. connection cost)	\$779.52	\$8,575	Map 135
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 25 Years (incl. connection cost)	\$591.96	\$59,788	Map 135
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 15 Years (excl. connection cost)	\$633.40	\$1,267	Map 135
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 25 Years (excl. connection cost)	\$481.00	\$10,101	Map 135

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Edendale sewerage rate - 25 years (incl. connection cost)	\$646.68	\$656.72	\$656.72	\$656.70	\$656.72	\$656.72	\$656.70	\$656.72	\$656.72	\$656.72
Edendale sewerage rate - 25 years (excl. connection cost)	\$535.21	\$544.58	\$544.58	\$544.58	\$544.60	\$544.58	\$544.60	\$544.60	\$544.60	\$544.58
Tuatapere Sewerage Loan Charge - 25 years	\$369.39	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.05	\$399.04	\$0.00

10 year rate estimate	Budget	Indicative Forecast								
	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34
Wallacetown Sewerage-Loan Charge 25 Years	\$337.40	\$357.33	\$357.33	\$357.33	\$357.33	\$357.33	\$357.35	\$357.33	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 15 Years (incl. connection cost)	\$779.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 25 Years (incl. connection cost)	\$591.96	\$621.03	\$621.03	\$621.03	\$621.02	\$621.03	\$621.03	\$621.03	\$621.03	\$621.03
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 15 Years (excl. connection cost)	\$633.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wyndham sewerage loan charge - 25 Years (excl. connection cost)	\$481.00	\$512.74	\$512.74	\$512.74	\$512.74	\$512.74	\$512.79	\$512.79	\$512.74	\$512.74

Rating base information

Schedule 10 clause 15A of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to disclose its projected number of rating units within the district over the period of the Long Term Plan. Council is projecting the following rating units at the preceding of the financial years:

	2023/2024 Annual Plan (\$000)	2024/25 Forecast (\$000)	2025/26 Forecast (\$000)	2026/27 Forecast (\$000)	2027/28 Forecast (\$000)	2028/29 Forecast (\$000)	2029/30 Forecast (\$000)	2030/31 Forecast (\$000)	2031/32 Forecast (\$000)	2032/33 Forecast (\$000)	2033/34 Forecast (\$000)
Rating Units	20,993	21,092	21,192	21,292	21,393	21,494	21,595	21,697	21,800	21,903	22,007

Sample properties

The following table calculates the impact of Council's rating policy on properties in 2024/2025:

- in different locations within the District
- with different land uses (residential, dairy, commercial, etc.) and
- with different property values.

The property values presented in the table are representative of the property values in that location and for that land use.

For the reasons above the information should be treated as indicative.

Indicative rates are inclusive of GST.

District rates are those rates charged to all properties in the District irrespective of their location or the services supplied. This includes roading, regional heritage, stormwater and the general rates.

Local rates are those rates charged to properties that are dependent on the rating unit's location in respect of rating boundaries. This includes community facilities rates, pool rates, community board rates.

Service rates are those rates charged to properties based on the services that they do or can receive. This includes water supply, sewerage, rubbish and recycling bin rates.

Sector	Land Value	Capital Value	TOTAL RATES				DISTRICT RATES				LOCAL RATES				SERVICE RATES			
			2023/2024	2024/2025	Change		2023/2024	2024/2025	Change		2023/2024	2024/2025	Change		2023/2024	2024/2025	Change	
					\$	%			\$	%			\$	%			\$	%
Residential (Winton)	134,000	470,000	\$3,675	\$4,091	\$416	11%	\$1,598	\$1,721	\$124	8%	\$258	\$275	\$17	6%	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Residential (Manapouri)	560,000	1,000,000	\$4,520	\$4,964	\$444	10%	\$2,246	\$2,455	\$209	9%	\$454	\$414	(\$40)	(9%)	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Residential (Balfour)	97,000	330,000	\$2,189	\$2,303	\$114	5%	\$1,426	\$1,527	\$101	7%	\$306	\$337	\$31	10%	\$456	\$439	(\$18)	(4%)
Residential (Ohai)	50,000	225,000	\$3,553	\$3,936	\$383	11%	\$1,298	\$1,382	\$84	6%	\$436	\$459	\$23	5%	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Residential (Te Anau)	200,000	620,000	\$4,032	\$4,409	\$376	9%	\$1,781	\$1,929	\$148	8%	\$432	\$385	(\$47)	(11%)	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Residential (Otautau)	56,000	375,000	\$3,655	\$4,033	\$377	10%	\$1,481	\$1,590	\$108	7%	\$355	\$348	(\$6)	(2%)	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Residential (Tuatapere)	72,000	235,000	\$3,520	\$3,964	\$443	13%	\$1,310	\$1,396	\$86	7%	\$391	\$473	\$82	21%	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Lifestyle (Athol)	500,000	765,000	\$2,077	\$2,248	\$171	8%	\$1,882	\$2,045	\$163	9%	\$195	\$202	\$7	4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Lifestyle (Manapouri)	295,000	700,000	\$3,188	\$3,435	\$248	8%	\$1,803	\$1,955	\$153	8%	\$266	\$226	(\$40)	(15%)	\$1,119	\$1,254	\$135	12%
Lifestyle (Wyndham)	210,000	750,000	\$2,415	\$2,568	\$153	6%	\$1,864	\$2,025	\$161	9%	\$95	\$105	\$10	10%	\$456	\$439	(\$18)	(4%)
Lifestyle (Riverton/Aparima)	900,000	1,670,000	\$2,569	\$2,822	\$253	10%	\$2,092	\$2,363	\$271	13%	\$21	\$21	(\$0)	(2%)	\$456	\$439	(\$18)	(4%)
Farming (Non-Dairy)	4,720,000	5,470,000	\$8,208	\$9,241	\$1,032	13%	\$8,026	\$9,054	\$1,028	13%	\$182	\$186	\$4	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Farming (Non-Dairy)	6,650,000	7,850,000	\$11,282	\$12,742	\$1,459	13%	\$11,202	\$12,664	\$1,462	13%	\$81	\$78	(\$3)	(3%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Farming (Non-Dairy)	5,350,000	5,910,000	\$8,778	\$9,890	\$1,112	13%	\$8,596	\$9,703	\$1,108	13%	\$182	\$186	\$4	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Farming (Non-Dairy)	2,020,000	2,180,000	\$3,775	\$4,212	\$436	12%	\$3,720	\$4,152	\$432	12%	\$55	\$60	\$4	8%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Mining	2,590,000	3,930,000	\$84,888	\$103,985	\$19,096	22%	\$84,791	\$103,880	\$19,089	23%	\$98	\$105	\$7	7%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Industrial	245,000	470,000	\$3,534	\$4,039	\$504	14%	\$1,913	\$2,108	\$194	10%	\$258	\$275	\$17	6%	\$1,363	\$1,656	\$293	22%
Industrial	315,000	830,000	\$6,001	\$6,905	\$903	15%	\$2,596	\$2,902	\$307	12%	\$260	\$276	\$16	6%	\$3,145	\$3,727	\$581	18%
Commercial	215,000	890,000	\$4,840	\$5,470	\$631	13%	\$2,760	\$3,099	\$340	12%	\$260	\$276	\$16	6%	\$1,820	\$2,095	\$275	15%
Commercial	1,000,000	5,900,000	\$12,708	\$14,635	\$1,927	15%	\$12,465	\$14,439	\$1,974	16%	\$243	\$196	(\$47)	(19%)	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Dairy	10,400,000	12,700,000	\$22,854	\$27,210	\$4,356	19%	\$22,399	\$26,749	\$4,350	19%	\$455	\$462	\$7	1%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Dairy	8,650,000	10,300,000	\$18,619	\$22,160	\$3,541	19%	\$18,324	\$21,859	\$3,535	19%	\$295	\$301	\$6	2%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Dairy	13,000,000	16,700,000	\$29,532	\$35,308	\$5,775	20%	\$29,206	\$34,915	\$5,709	20%	\$327	\$393	\$66	20%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Dairy	18,900,000	23,000,000	\$44,289	\$51,969	\$7,681	17%	\$39,872	\$47,721	\$7,848	20%	\$308	\$302	(\$7)	(2%)	\$4,108	\$3,947	(\$161)	(4%)
Forestry	1,120,000	1,160,000	\$6,897	\$8,652	\$1,756	25%	\$6,842	\$8,595	\$1,754	26%	\$55	\$57	\$2	4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%
Other	73,000	83,000	\$1,059	\$1,106	\$47	4%	\$968	\$1,011	\$43	4%	\$91	\$94	\$3	4%	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%

Rating boundaries

Council are not proposing any new boundary changes this year. This page can be deleted

Balancing the budget statement

Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to ensure that for every year of the Long Term Plan, its projected operating revenues are set at a level that is sufficient to meet its projected operating expenditure. Council may set projected operating revenues at a different level from that required, if Council resolves that it is financially prudent to do so.

Council is projecting the following operating results (GST exclusive) for the next 10 years:

Year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Surplus/(deficit) (\$000s)	(6,379)	(1,866)	(924)	(2,442)	(4,528)	(1,024)	(1,252)	570	277	806

Council is not operating a balanced budget in seven of the 10 years.

There are three areas contributing to Council not having a balanced budget. These are:

- Delay of phasing in the funding of depreciation.
- Council's decision not to fund depreciation on local assets and some buildings (mainly halls given we are not sure if they will be replaced or what they will be replaced by.)
- Council's partial use of depreciation reserves to fund interest and principle repayments on loans borrowed to fund capital renewals, principally for water and wastewater projects.

Phasing in the funding of depreciation on key District assets

In 2015 Council agreed to start to fund depreciation to ensure that those using our assets such as roads, water and wastewater systems are contributing towards their renewal. It is important to Council that each generation contributes fairly to the cost of the assets it uses. Before 2015, Council's asset management policies meant that it was investing more in replacement and new assets than what residents were consuming in a year. In 2015, Council changed the way it prioritises its roading expenditure (80/20 policy) and recognised that no additional water or wastewater schemes will be implemented with central government funding. As such Council agreed to start to fund depreciation.

In deciding to fund depreciation, Council recognised that rates would increase significantly if it were to fully fund depreciation in year one. As such it decided to phase it in over 10 years starting in 2015/2016, increasing each year by 10% until it was fully funding the annual cost in 2024/2025 for roading, water and wastewater Council buildings, information technology, wheelie bins and solid waste (all district funded activities).

Council continues to recognise the rates pressures on our communities by continuing to not fully fund the annual cost of using our critical assets from rates. We plan to fund 100% of depreciation on our critical assets and 88% of our overall depreciation by year 8. This is later than we intended mainly because of a material increase in asset values that has made the funding gap considerably larger. Over time, the increased rate funding will also help to reduce our debt and balance our budget because these funds can be used to pay for asset renewals. If Council did not delay our original strategy of fully fund depreciation we would be adding an additional 3% rate increase per year to fund the depreciation.

Council's decision not to fund depreciation on some buildings and all local assets

Given Council's approach not to automatically replace local halls or community housing when they reach the end of their useful lives, Council also decided it was not appropriate to collect depreciation funds for their replacement. Instead, Council has signalled that any funding decisions on replacements for these types of assets would be made at the time. If they were to be funded it would add a further \$1.6M (3%) in rates which we know the community cannot afford right now.

Council's partial use of depreciation reserves to fund interest repayments

Council believes that all generations should contribute a fair and equitable share of the costs of using Council's assets.

To ensure that Council does not collect for asset replacement twice, Council uses the funding collected for depreciation in any year to contribute to any capital renewal projects planned and to fund the principal and interest repayments on loans taken out to fund the balance of renewal projects in the year.

Interest is only being funded from depreciation reserves for water and wastewater activities, all other asset types are only funding principle repayments. Because the interest expense is included in the operational expenditure, but the revenue source is from reserves, this contributes to the unbalanced budget position.

Overall

As such, in considering intergenerational equity, Council's policies and ongoing consideration of affordability for its communities, it is considered financially prudent that Council operates financial deficits in the seven years indicated.

Fees and charges

Fees and charges pass the costs of services onto those who benefit from Council services and facilities. This means those who benefit from these services pay for them. Council is increasing fees in some areas to meet the increased costs of some services and reflect required cost recovery. Most changes are minor. These changes take effect from 1 July 2024. All fees and charges in this section are GST inclusive unless stated otherwise.

The table below shows the fees and charges for 2024/2025 compared to 2023/2024. Additional information can be found in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges. All fees are GST inclusive unless stated otherwise.

Schedule of Fees and Charges – 2024/25

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Airport - Te Anau-Manapouri			
Landing Fees			
Weight Category (1) – MCTOW in kg			
< or = 2,000		\$17.00	\$17.00
2,001 – 4,000		\$34.00	\$34.00
4,001 – 5,700		\$57.00	\$57.00
5,701 – 10,000		\$115.00	\$115.00
10,001 – 20,001		\$230.00	\$230.00
>20,000		\$322.00	\$322.00
Helicopters		\$17.00	\$17.00
Honesty Box Landing Fees – MCTOW in kg			
< or = 2,000	No GST	\$17.00	\$17.00
2,001 – 4,000	No GST	\$34.00	\$34.00
4,001 – 5,700	No GST	\$57.00	\$57.00
Helicopters	No GST	\$17.00	\$17.00
Overnight Fee – MCTOW in kg			
< or = 2,000		No Charge	No Charge
2,001 – 4,000		No Charge	No Charge
4,001 – 5,700		No Charge	No Charge
5,701 – 10,000		\$57.00	\$57.00
10,001 – 20,000		\$115.00	\$115.00
>20,000		\$172.00	\$172.00
Helicopters		No charge	No charge
Ground Handling Fees			
The ground handling fees include runway inspection, marshalling, toilet servicing as required and security cones			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
With baggage		\$322.00	\$322.00
Without baggage		\$241.00	\$241.00
With baggage	Two persons assist	\$339.00	\$339.00
Additional person		\$80.00	\$80.00
Ground power unit assistance	Minimum one hour	\$172.00	\$172.00
After hours call out fee	Per hour	\$80.00	\$80.00
Security charge	Per hour	\$80.00	\$80.00
Refueling Fees			
Standard refueling		\$57.00	\$57.00
Additional person		\$80.00	\$80.00
Function Centre Fees			
Residential/ local ratepayer	Full day	\$300.00	\$300.00
Residential / local ratepayer	Half day	\$200.00	\$200.00
Non-ratepayer		\$500.00	\$500.00
Corporate hire	Full day	\$600.00	\$600.00
Corporate hire	Half day	\$400.00	\$400.00
Cancellation Fee		\$50.00	\$50.00
Wet weather ceremony hire		\$100.00	\$100.00
Bond	Refundable / No GST	\$500.00	\$500.00
Optional contract clean		\$250.00	\$250.00
Alcohol - Sale and Supply of Alcohol and Gambling			
Gambling Venues			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Application for Class 4 Gambling Venue Certificate		\$816.50	\$816.50
Alcohol control bylaw			
Application to grant a dispensation under the Alcohol Control Bylaw		\$207.00	\$211.00
The mechanism for alcohol licensing fees is set by the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (fees) Regulations 2013. These fees are subject to any operative Southland District Council Alcohol Licensing Fee-Setting Bylaw, that may vary the fees below.			
Application for Premises			
Cost/risk rating category – Very Low		\$368.00	\$368.00
Cost/risk rating category – Low		\$609.50	\$609.50
Cost/risk rating category – Medium		\$816.50	\$816.50
Cost/risk rating category – High		\$1,023.50	\$1,023.50
Cost/risk rating category – Very High		\$1,207.50	\$1,207.50
Annual Fee for Premises			
Cost/risk rating category – Very Low		\$161.00	\$161.00
Cost/risk rating category – Low		\$391.00	\$391.00
Cost/risk rating category – Medium		\$632.00	\$632.00
Cost/risk rating category – High		\$1,035.00	\$1,035.00
Cost/risk rating category – Very High		\$1,437.00	\$1,437.00
Special License			
Class 1		\$575.00	\$575.00
Class 2		\$207.00	\$207.00
Class 3		\$63.25	\$63.25
Late application fee		\$0.00	\$80.00
Other fees payable			
Managers certificates (application and renewals)		\$316.25	\$316.25

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Temporary authorities		\$296.70	\$296.70
Temporary license		\$296.70	\$296.70
Permanent club charters		\$632.50	\$632.50
Extract from register		\$57.50	\$57.50
Public notice fee		\$89.90	\$89.90
Charge out rate for vehicles	Per kilometer	\$1.00	\$1.00
District Licensing Committee costs including hearings		Actual costs	Actual costs
Building and/or planning certificate processing		\$259.00	\$259.00
Alfresco Dining			
Administration/application fee (new/variation)	One-off charge	\$322.00	\$328.00
Change of Ownership Fee		\$80.00	\$0.00
Occupation fee calculated in the area used per square metre	Per year	\$20.00	\$0.00
Renewal fee		\$130.00	\$132.00
Penalty for late payment		\$55.00	\$0.00
Applicable to all registration renewals after the date of expiry of the license.			
Charge out rate for vehicles	Per kilometer	\$1.00	\$1.00
Animal Control			
A new dog must be registered on or before 3 months of age. The fee for new dog registrations where the dog is less than 3 months old on or after 2 August or the dog is imported into New Zealand for the first time on or after 2 August is calculated by dividing the registration fee payable for a full year by 12 and multiplying that amount by the number of complete months remaining in the registration year. This is called 'pro-rata'.			
Working dogs			
Working dogs have three categories. It is important to advise Council which category your working dog fits into. Working dogs and service dogs require current paperwork certifying their abilities. Breeds not typically seen as stock dogs may require a site inspection that demonstrates how your dog performs its job: Stock dogs – kept principally for the purposes of herding or droving stock Working dogs – government dogs (e.g. Police, Customs, MPI, DOC), dogs owned by a licensed property (e.g. completes guard work under legislation), and pest dogs (operating under Biosecurity Act 1993) Service dogs – disability assist dogs (e.g. hearing, K9 medical detection, mobility assistance)			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
New dog registration – working dogs and stock dogs	Flat fee	Pro-rata	Pro-rata
New dog registration – service dogs with current papers	Free	Free	Free
Renew dog registration – working dogs and stock dogs	Flat fee	\$40.00	\$40.00
Renew dog registration – service dogs with current papers	Free	Free	Free
Late payment fee - registration paid after 1 August	Percentage of applicable fee including discounts	50%	50%
Pet dogs			
Registration discounts			
Dog registration fees are discounted as follows when evidence of each activity has been submitted to Council and verified. All evidence must be provided prior to 1 May for discounted fees to be applied. When you register your new dog, you will be asked which of these discounts you will supply evidence for at the applicable time.			
Desexed - the dog is spayed or neutered		-\$10.00	-\$10.00
Containment - the dog is in a fenced or controlled property		-\$20.00	-\$20.00
Responsible owner The dog is microchipped as required by the Dog Control Act 1996 There has been no written warning, barking abatement notice, seizure or infringement under the Dog Control Act 1996 within the last two years relating to any dog owned by the person applying for the registration.		-\$30.00	-\$30.00
Registration new			
New dog registration (up to 3 months old before 1 July)	Flat Fee	Pro rata	Pro rata
Registration renew			
Renew dog registration (older than 3 months on 1 July) – fee paid 'on time' by 1 August (all evidence must be provided prior to 1 May for discounted fees to be applied)			
No discounts applied	Flat fee	\$110.00	\$110.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Dog is spayed or neutered (a)	Discounted fee	\$100.00	\$100.00
Dog is in a fenced or controlled property (b)	Discounted fee	\$90.00	\$90.00
Responsible owner (according to Council's criteria) (c)	Discounted fee	\$80.00	\$80.00
Dog is spayed or neutered (a) AND is in a fenced or controlled property (b)	Discounted fee	\$80.00	\$80.00
Dog is spayed or neutered (a) AND the owner is considered a responsible owner (according to Council's criteria) (c)	Discounted fee	\$70.00	\$70.00
Dog is in a fenced or controlled property (b) AND the owner is considered a responsible owner (according to Council's criteria) (c)	Discounted fee	\$60.00	\$60.00
Dog is spayed or neutered (a) AND the dog is in a fenced or controlled property (b) AND the owner is considered a responsible owner (according to Council's criteria) (c)	Discounted fee	\$50.00	\$50.00
Late payment fee - registration paid after 1 August	Percentage of applicable fee including discounts	50%	50%
Dog Control			
Property inspections to verify discount/dog class etc.		\$50.00	\$50.00
Dog hearing lodgement fee		\$100.00	\$100.00
Replacement tag – first one		\$6.50	Free
Replacement tag – any subsequent		\$13.00	\$6.50

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
After hours collection fee		\$100.00	\$100.00
Charge out rate for vehicles	Per kilometer	\$1.00	\$1.00
Multiple dog license application fee		\$50.00	\$50.00
Sale of Collars		\$10.00	\$10.00
Leads		\$12.00	\$12.00
Withdrawal of infringement fee	Per infringement	\$30.00	\$0.00
Microchipping			
Microchipping of a dog registered with SDC		No charge	No charge
Commercial breeders that require more than four pups to be microchipped per registration year	Per dog for the fifth and subsequent dog	\$30.00	\$30.00
Impounding			
Impounding of dog		\$150.00	\$150.00
Impounding of dogs – second and subsequent impoundment (and infringement fees)		\$200.00	\$200.00
Long term stays (greater than one month) monthly fee Where a dog is impounded and is awaiting the outcome of a Court hearing or similar, a monthly fee will be applied, and monthly invoices will be issued to the owner		\$300.00	\$300.00
After hours release (minimum of one-hour staff time) only by prior arrangement and all outstanding fees and infringements must be paid		\$180.00	\$180.00
Surrendering of dog		\$120.00	\$120.00
Sustenance of impound dog	Per day or part thereof	\$25.00	\$25.00
Euthanasia		Actual cost	Actual cost
Rehoming dogs			
A dog impounded by SDC released to SDC authorised rehoming provider for either fostering or rehoming (initial registration only)		Free	Free

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
A dog received by an SDC authorised rehoming provider for the purpose of rehoming, that is either from the Southland District or to be rehomed in Southland District (initial registration only)		Free	Free
Stock wandering			
Fees for impounding of stock on district roads and highways			
Horses, donkeys, asses, mules, cattle or deer	Per head	\$60.00	\$60.00
Sheep, goats, pigs and other stock	Per head	\$30.00	\$30.00
All stock less than three months of age	Per head	\$10.00	\$10.00
Council animal control officer callout	Per hour	\$90.00	\$90.00
Contractor callout fee		Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Sustenance		Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Hire of transportation or trailers		Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Moving stock on district roads			
Council animal control officer callout (excludes state highways)	Per hour	\$90.00	\$0.00
Contractor callout fee		Actual cost	
Council animal control officer callout – Small stock including but not limited to sheep, goats and pigs	Base fee + \$15 per head thereafter to a maximum of \$245	\$0.00	\$50.00
Council animal control officer callout – Large stock including but not limited to horse, cattle and deer	Base fee + \$20 per head thereafter to a maximum of \$590	\$0.00	\$110.00
Infringements			
Infringements issued are as specified in the Dog Control Act Schedule 1 https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1996/0013/latest/whole.html#DLM374410			
Building Control			
Note			
All fees stipulated in the below table are a 'minimum cost' which has been set as an indicative average cost. Additional work, typically related to more complex applications			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
which may include processing, inspections or external professional advice required for any application will be charged in addition to these minimum fees 'at cost'.			
Any work performed by council which is not stipulated in the below table will be charged 'at cost'. This will be applied as hourly rate, quantity of inspections or external work 'as invoiced' to Council.			
Indicative building consent fees do not include MBIE/BRANZ Accreditation levies for building work			
Where there is a history of poor payment, the fees are to be paid at the time of lodging			
Infringements issued are as specified in the Building (Infringement Offences, Fees and Forms) Regulations 2007 – https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2007/0403/latest/whole.html#DLM6340507			
Costs associated with review of a PS1 will be invoiced as an additional charge. Complex projects may require calculations and/or a PS2 in support of a PS1. A PS2 design review statement will be required for projects exceeding \$2.5 million.			
Fees and charges outstanding at submission of Form 6 "Application of Code Compliance Certificate" will prevent issuing of the Code of Compliance Certificate.			
Processing time charge-out rates			
Pre-application meeting (discuss questions, process etc.)	30 Minutes Capped		Free
Administration	Per hour	\$150.00	\$153.00
Building control/compliance officer	Per hour	\$230.00	\$235.00
Inspection charge-out rate			
allow a site arrival fee plus time on-site for inspection/compiling field notes and any necessary follow up	Per hour	\$365.00	\$365.00
. Indicative building consent fees are 15% GST inclusive.			
Minimum Building Consent Fees			
Building work			
Freestanding fireplace (Residential only - includes new and second-hand as well as warranty replacement installations and wetback heaters). Includes code compliance certificate application fee.		\$483.00	\$615.00
Inbuilt fireplace (Residential only - includes new and second-hand as well as		\$693.00	\$829.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
warranty replacement installations and wetback heaters). Includes code compliance certificate application fee.			
\$0 - \$2,500		\$693.00	\$0.00
\$2,501 - \$5,000		\$1,113.00	\$0.00
\$0 - \$5,000		\$0.00	\$1,135.00
\$5,001 - \$10,000		\$1,433.00	\$1,462.00
\$10,001 - \$20,000		\$2,079.00	\$2,165.00
\$20,001 - \$50,000		\$2,840.00	\$2,895.00
\$50,001 - \$100,000		\$3,554.00	\$3,720.00
\$100,001 - \$250,000		\$4,326.00	\$4,910.00
\$250,001 - \$500,000		\$5,607.00	\$6,370.00
\$500,001 - \$900,000		\$7,691.00	\$7,845.00
\$900,001 +		\$10,017.00	\$10,217.00
*Unlined shed/accessory building - \$20,001-\$500,000		\$2,342.00	\$2,389.00
*Unlined shed/accessory building - \$500,001-\$900,000		\$3,964.00	\$4,043.00
*Unlined shed/accessory building - \$900,000+		\$4,762.00	\$4,857.00
Residential re-roof/re-clad only (includes addition of insulation)		\$1,523.00	\$1,554.00
All value of building work above is including GST			
The estimated value of your building work must be calculated as the value of the completed build (excluding land value). This includes labour and materials and cannot be less than \$2,500 per m2 for a new residential build. The estimate of your project's value must include: materials, including salvaged materials; design work; building; plumbing and other contractor charges such as labour at normal contractor charge out rates. This method of calculation is also required where an "owner builder" is completing the work			
All commercial building applications are lodged using the above minimum fee which will have actual and reasonable costs charged in addition to the lodgement amount.			
*The above specified shed fees relate ONLY to stand-alone/detached unlined sheds and/or accessory building that: have been engineer designed, with a Producer Statement 1 (PS1) provided to Council, contain no plumbing/drainage (other than stormwater), contain no specified systems/safety systems and have no lined occupied spaces.			
Other fees and charges applied to a Building Consent (where relevant)			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
MBIE levy (formerly DBH levy)	\$1.75 per \$1,000.00 or part of (for project values more than \$64,999.00)	\$1.75 / \$1000.00	\$1.75 / \$1,000.00
BRANZ levy	\$1.00 per \$1,000.00 (for project values equal to or more than \$20,000.00)	\$1.00 / \$1000.00	\$1.00 / \$1,000.00
Accreditation Levy	\$1.00 per \$1000.00 (for project values equal to or more than \$20,000.00)	\$1.00 / \$1000.00	\$1.00 / \$1,000.00
Site service assessment		\$247.00	\$384.00
Compliance schedule / statement	Per hour	\$368.00	\$0.00
Compliance schedule / statement	Per compliance schedule issued	\$0.00	\$235.00
Application for minor variation	Cost is per hour. Minor variations relate ONLY to changes able to be captured and approved on site, and documented as 'minor variation' during an inspection	\$168.00	\$168.00 + hourly rate for processing time spent and inspections required.
Amendment to building consent	Cost is per hour. Amendments relate ONLY to amending works within the scope the original application. Additional works that expand the scope are required to be applied for as a	\$230.00 + hourly rate for processing time spent and inspections required.	\$235.00 + hourly rate for processing time spent and inspections required

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
	new building consent.		
Rejection of building consent		\$165.00	hourly rate charged for processing time spent and system fees incurred
Extension of time for building consent		\$0.00	\$96.00
Building Act certificate - Section 37 (Resource Consent Required)		\$150.00	\$153.00
Building Act certificate - Section 71-74 (Natural Hazard)		\$0.00	\$235.00
Building Act certificate - Section 75-83 (Building over allotments)		\$0.00	\$235.00
Building Act certificate – Section 73		\$500.00	\$0.00
Inspections cancellation fee		\$150.00	\$0.00
Code of compliance certificate application		\$131.00	\$134.00
Connect drain to kerb and channel		See road reserve and service fees	See road reserve and service fees
Connect piped utilities including water, stormwater and wastewater		See road reserve and service fees	See road reserve and service fees
Alteration to existing rural water service connection		See road reserve and service fees	See road reserve and service fees
Other applications received by Council			
Service Required	Fee/charges compromises		
PIM	Project Information Memorandum (PIM only application)	\$284.00	\$384.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
PIM – Commercial/Industrial	Project Information Memorandum (PIM only application)	\$536.00	\$547.00
LIM	Land Information Memorandum (includes single title search)	\$399.00	\$410.00
LIM - Commercial, Industrial, Rural (over 1 hectare)		\$0.00	\$475.00
LIM Refunds if cancelled			
Within 1 working day and processing has not commenced		\$0.00	Full Fee 100%
Between 1 and 3 working days		\$0.00	Half Fee 50%
after 3 working days			No Refund
Tent / Marquee (>100m2)		\$525.00	\$535.00
Amusement device permit		\$11.55	\$11.50
Certificate for public use	First application	\$389.00	\$397.00
Certificate for public use	First renewal	\$775.00	\$790.00
Certificate for public use	Second and subsequent renewals	\$2,205.00	\$2,250.00
Certificate of acceptance – urgent works	Applies to emergency works only	\$1,229.00	\$1,253.00
Certificate of acceptance – all other work	Applies to work completed without a consent outside of emergency situations	Building consent x2	Building consent x2
Exemption to building consent application	Schedule 1 – Acceptance of Paperwork	\$168.00	\$171.00
Exemption to building consent application	Schedule 1 (2)	\$462.00	\$471.00
Other fees for activities / services performed by Council			

Service Required	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Building Warrant of fitness (BWOFF) on-site inspection	1-3 systems	\$360.00	\$367.00
Building Warrant of fitness (BWOFF) on-site inspection	4-5 systems	\$540.00	\$551.00
Building Warrant of fitness (BWOFF) on-site inspection	6+ systems	\$630.00	\$643.00
Annual BWOFF Certificate	Per hour – Minimum 1 hour	\$147.00	\$153.00
Relocatable building report		\$499.00	\$509.00
Earthquake prone building	Engineer report review and decision	\$483.00	\$352.00
Replacement Earthquake Prone Building Notice (after 2 issued)		\$0.00	\$150.00
Exemption from undertaking seismic strengthening	Application fee	\$440.00	\$449.00
Compliance schedule - amendments	Per hour – minimum 1 hour	\$252.00	\$257.00
Change of use (S115)		\$240.00	\$384.00
Swimming pool inspection		\$221.00	\$225.00
Swimming pool re-inspection		\$168.00	\$171.00
Swimming pool report	Receipt of independent qualified pool inspector review	\$53.00	\$54.00
Alternative solution or waiver	Assessment of other than minor alternatives (paid on lodging)	\$1,271.00	\$1,297.00
Sale of alcohol reviews		\$79.00	\$150.00
Notice to fix – not supplying a building warrant of fitness		\$252.00	\$257.00
Notice to fix – Issued for all reasons excluding not supplying building warrant of fitness. Includes issuing Dangerous / Insanitary		\$0.00	\$500.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Notice for circumstances that are not incidental e.g. fire and not displaying earthquake prone building notice.			
Monthly data report	Per monthly report	\$32.00	\$33.00
Administration service provider charges			
Electronic submission fee		\$145.00	\$168.00
Document filing or search	\$0.33 / hr processing	\$45.00	\$45.00
Search fee of certificate of title and appellation details	Each	\$35.00	\$35.00
Copying charge – A4	Per sheet	\$0.20	\$0.20
Copying charge – A3	Per sheet	\$0.50	\$0.50
Copying charge – A2 / A1	Per sheet	\$5.00	\$5.00
Consent hardcopy scanning	Per consent	\$70.00	\$70.00
Electronic property file request (per file for non-owner)	Per residential valuation number	\$10.00	\$15.00
Electronic property file request	Per commercial, industrial, rural	\$0.00	\$30.00
Service Providers Charges			
Contractors/consultants		At cost + disbursements	At cost + disbursements
Engineer review		At cost + disbursements	At cost + disbursements
Consultants		At cost + disbursements	At cost + disbursements
Legal / Other advice		At cost + disbursements	At cost + disbursements
Couriers Fee		At cost + 15%	At cost + 15%
Public service vehicle charge	Per km	\$1.00	\$1.00
Community Housing Rents			
Edendale (Pioneer Place) 10 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Edendale (Seaward Road) 1 2 Bedroom Unit	Single per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Lumsden (Tauna Place) 4 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Nightcaps (Annan Street) 6 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Ohai (Birchwood Road) 5 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Otautau (Rochdale Street) 1 Unit	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Otautau (King Street) 4 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Riversdale (York Street) 2 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Riverton (125 Havelock Street – Trotters Court) 8 Single Flats Only	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Riverton (111 Havelock Street – Jacobs Court) 4 Double Flats	Single per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Tuatapere (Orawia Road) 8 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Winton (Queen Street) 6 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Wyndham (Menzies Court) 10 Units	Single per week	\$120.00	\$130.00
	Double per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
Non-priority tenant rents – Any location	Single per week	\$144.00	\$154.00
	Double per week	\$164.00	\$174.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Note: Applies to new and reviewed tenancies. Existing double tenancies will be reviewed at the single rate due to the basis of their fees and charges and contracts of the time of the commencement of the tenancy.			
Early Payment of Specified Rates – Liability Schedule			
This schedule below outlines the liability outstanding for each of the following separate rates. Please refer to the Early Payment of Rates Policy for further detail.			
Edendale Sewerage Loan	25 years (incl connection cost)	\$4,910.00	\$4,534.00
Edendale Sewerage Loan	25 years (excl connection cost)	\$4,064.00	\$3,752.00
Edendale Water Loan	25 years	\$1,165.00	\$1,067.00
Tuatapere Sewerage Loan	25 years	\$2,590.00	\$2,363.00
Wallacetown Sewerage Loan	25 years	\$2,158.00	\$1,938.00
Wyndham Sewerage Loan	15 years (incl connection cost)	\$753.00	\$0.00
Wyndham Sewerage Loan	25 years (incl connection cost)	\$4,820.00	\$4,495.00
Wyndham Sewerage Loan	15 years (excl connection cost)	\$612.00	\$0.00
Wyndham Sewerage Loan	25 years (excl connection cost)	\$3,917.00	\$3,652.00
Wyndham Water Loan	15 years	\$188.00	\$0.00
Wyndham Water Loan	25 years	\$1,205.00	\$1,124.00
Environmental Health			
Food businesses operating under the Food Act 2014			
With food control plans or national programs			
Application Fees			
Establishment and registration of a new single or multi-site template food control plan or national program		\$402.00	\$410.00
For each additional site	For a multi-site business	\$136.00	\$138.00
Renewal of registration of a single or multi-site template food control plan or national program per site		\$130.00	\$132.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Voluntary suspension	per notification plus hourly rate after first hour	\$85.00	\$86.00
Significant amendment to registration	plus hourly rate after first hour	\$150.00	\$153.00
Minor amendment to registration	plus hourly rate after first hour	\$75.00	\$76.00
Verification fees			
Base fee	For verifier time preparing for the verification	\$240.00	\$244.00
Hourly rate for the verification	Verifier time on-site for the verification and verification report preparation time	\$160.00	\$163.00
Hourly rate for corrective actions	Relating to all activities including correspondence, preparation, travel, on-site and reports	\$160.00	\$163.00
Cancellation of verification	Not including within 24 hours of making the appointment	\$160.00	\$163.00
Unscheduled verification (per hour)		\$160.00	\$163.00
Copies of Food Control Plan folder and documents		Actual cost	Actual cost
Technical expert for verification or unscheduled verification		Actual cost	Actual cost
Interpreter services		Actual cost	Actual cost
Compliance under the Food Act 2014			
Investigation and enforcement activity related to registration or complaint (hourly rate)		\$160.00	\$163.00
Technical expert review (advice or verification)		Actual cost	Actual cost

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
associated with an investigation			
Hourly rate for food safety officer (relating to all activities including correspondence, preparation, travel, on-site and reports)		\$160.00	\$163.00
Other registered premises – annual fees			
Camping Grounds		\$372.00	\$379.00
Offensive trades		\$372.00	\$379.00
Hairdressers		\$291.00	\$296.00
Sale yards		\$210.00	\$214.00
Funeral directors		\$210.00	\$214.00
Penalty for late payments	applicable to all registration renewals after 1 January	\$55.00	\$0.00
Hourly rate for re-inspections	Inspector time for travel, on-site inspection, and report	\$160.00	\$163.00
Transfer of ownership		\$130.00	\$0.00
Other fees			
Certificate of exemption from Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985		\$260.00	265.00
Any other certificate or amendment	Per hour	\$160.00	\$163.00
License under the Trading in Public Places Bylaw:			
Annual fee for trading at sites or any mobile trader		\$130.00	\$132.00
Application to consider a location that is not pre-approved, per Community Board or Community Development Area approval sought.		\$322.00	\$0.00
Other services			
E-coli water sampling fee			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Each sampling visit of a camping ground that has a private water supply		\$52.00	\$53.00
Nuisances			
Hourly rate to investigate, visit, research, or attend to correspondence/administration; a situation where it has been established that a property is causing a nuisance and the owner has failed to abate the nuisance		\$160.00	\$163.00
The Keeping of Animals, Poultry and Bees Bylaw			
Application for dispensation / permit		\$322.00	\$328.00
Hourly rate to investigate, visit, research or attend to correspondence/administration where it has been established that a permit was required plus actual travel costs and disbursements	Per hour	\$160.00	\$163.00
General hourly rate			
All other activities undertaken by environmental health staff, shall be charged at the actual cost calculated at	Per hour	\$160.00	\$163.00
All hourly rates in relation to environmental health are calculated in 15 minute blocks or part thereof			
Charge out rate for vehicles	Per kilometer	\$1.00	\$1.00
Litter			
Litter fine		\$400.00	\$400.00
Halls, community centres and Council property			
Athol Hall			
Hall Hire	24 Hours	\$200.00	\$0.00
Hall Hire	Half day	\$40.00	\$0.00
Hall Hire	Full day – during the day	\$80.00	\$0.00
Hall hire	Per hour	\$0.00	\$10.00
Funerals		\$0.00	100% discount

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
School and special interest groups		50% discount	50% discount
Cleaning (if required)	per hour	\$50.00	\$50.00
Browns Hall			
Athletic Society		\$100.00	\$0.00
Private Function		\$100.00	\$0.00
Community Function		\$50.00	\$0.00
Hall hire (minimum booking 4 hours for casual users, no minimum for verified users)	per hour	\$0.00	\$12.50
Hall hire	per day	\$0.00	\$100.00
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	50% discount
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Clifden Hall			
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$11.50	\$11.50
Tables	Each	\$5.00	\$0.00
Cups	Per dozen	\$20.00	\$0.00
Bond	No GST	\$220.00	\$220.00
Bond – Ratepayer	No GST	\$100.00	\$100.00
Bond – After midnight	No GST	\$160.00	\$160.00
Colac Bay Hall			
Funerals		\$100.00	\$100.00
Cabaret, Social, Weddings		\$150.00	\$150.00
Bowls	Night	\$40.00	\$40.00
Bowls	Afternoon and night	\$50.00	\$50.00
Main hall	Per hour	\$15.00	\$15.00
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Dipton Hall			
Hall		\$35-\$80.00	\$35-\$80.00
Hall night rates		\$250-\$350.00	\$250-\$350.00
Play group/RSA		\$35-\$50.00	\$35-\$50.00
Edendale-Wyndham Hall			
Main hall - all day	per day	\$80.00	\$80.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Main hall - day and night hire	per night (after 5pm)	\$200.00	\$200.00
Committee room	Hourly	\$30.00	\$30.00
Supper room		\$30.00	\$30.00
Kitchen and supper room		\$40.00	\$40.00
Kitchen and committee room		\$40.00	\$40.00
Hall hire (minimum booking 4 hours for casual users, no minimum for verified users)	per hour	\$0.00	\$10.00
Diesel heating	Per litre used	At cost	At cost
Breakages/Damage	Repair/replacement	At cost	At cost
Cleaning	Per hour	\$35.00	\$35.00
Bond (May be imposed at discretion of the custodian)	No GST	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
*If excessive staining of the floor and commercial cleaning is required the cost of such will be charged to the hirer.			
Five Rivers Hall			
Hall		\$50.00	\$50.00
Chairs	Per day	\$20.00	\$20.00
Bond	No GST	\$200.00	\$200.00
Limehills Hall			
All day hire	8am -5pm	\$50.00	\$0.00
All day and night hire		\$80.00	\$0.00
Hall hire (minimum booking 4 hours for casual users, no minimum for verified users)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$5.56
Hall hire	per day	\$0.00	\$50.00
Hall hire - night charge	per night (after 5pm)	\$0.00	\$30.00
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	50% discount
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Lumsden Hall			
All day hire	8 hours	\$100.00	\$0.00
All day and night hire		\$150.00	\$0.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Sports team	Per hour	\$17.25	\$0.00
Lounge/supper room		\$50.00	\$0.00
Hall hire	Per hour	\$0.00	\$20.00
Not for profits and special interest groups		\$0.00	50% discount
Funerals		\$0.00	100% discount
Cleaning (if required)	Per hour	\$50.00	\$50.00
Lumsden Sports Ground Pavilion			
All day hire	8 hours	\$100.00	\$100.00
All day and night hire		\$150.00	\$150.00
School and Special interest Groups		50% discount	50% discount
Cleaning (if required)	Per hour	\$50.00	\$50.00
Manapouri Hall			
Hall	Per day	\$100.00	\$160.00
	Per hour	\$0.00	\$20.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)		\$0.00	50% discount
Local regular groups		\$0.00	40% discount
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Meeting room/library	Per half day	\$15.00	\$0.00
Community and sports groups		\$45.00	\$0.00
Meeting room hire	Per day	\$0.00	\$16.00
	Per hour	\$0.00	\$8.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)		\$0.00	50% discount
Local regular groups		\$0.00	40% discount
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Library hire	Per day	\$0.00	\$16.00
	Per hour	\$0.00	\$8.00
	Per year	\$200.00	\$200.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)		\$0.00	50% discount
Local regular groups		\$0.00	40% discount
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Toilets or kitchen only hire	Per day	\$0.00	\$16.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
	Per hour	\$0.00	\$8.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)		\$0.00	50% discount
Local regular groups		\$0.00	40% discount
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Folding tables hire	Each per day	\$0.00	\$15.00
	Each per week	\$0.00	\$100.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)	Each per day	\$0.00	\$10.00
	Each per week	\$0.00	\$10.00
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Chair hire	Each per day	\$0.00	\$5.00
	Each per week	\$0.00	\$30.00
	One off charge (per chair x20)	\$0.00	\$100.00
Ratepayers / registered charities (listed on the national register)	Each per day	\$0.00	\$5.00
	Each per week	\$0.00	\$5.00
Commercial hire		\$0.00	300% surcharge
Bond	No GST	\$200.00	\$200.00
Mokoreta Hall			
Hire	Hourly	\$12.00	\$0.00
Cleaning	Per hour	\$25.00	\$0.00
Heater	Per hour	\$8.00	\$0.00
Bond (refundable)	No GST	\$50.00	\$0.00
Nightcaps Hall			
Funerals		\$100.00	\$100.00 (100% discount)
Cabaret, socials, weddings		\$125.00	\$125.00 (100% discount)
Rifle club	Full season	\$200.00	\$200.00 (100% discount)
Netball and rugby club	Per hour	\$15.00	\$15.00 (100% discount)
Meeting room	Per hour	\$15.00	\$15.00 (100% discount)

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Hire of kitchen, supper room and meeting room for function	Flat fee	\$80.00	\$80.00 (100% discount)
Funerals for RSA members and spouses		No charges	\$100.00 (100% discount)
Bond	No GST	\$125.00	\$125.00
Ohai Hall			
Wedding dance/cabarets		\$115.00	\$115.00 (100% discount)
Wedding reception only/banquets		\$100.00	\$100.00 (100% discount)
Group hire	Per hour	\$15.00	\$15.00 (100% discount)
Non-profit organisation hire	Per hour	\$10.00	\$10.00 (100% discount)
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Orawia Hall			
Private function		\$100.00	\$0.00
Community function		\$40.00	\$0.00
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$12.50
	Per day (8 hours)	\$0.00	\$64.00
Not for profit/community group	Per hour	\$0.00	\$5.00
Oreti Plains Hall			
Hall hire	Per day (8 hours)	\$125.00	\$200.00
Hall hire	Hourly	\$16.00	\$30.00
Hall hire	Per weekend	\$250.00	\$250.00
Hall hire	Per week	\$875.00	\$875.00
Chairs	Each	\$0.50	\$0.50
Tables	Each	\$5.00	\$5.00
Bond	No GST	\$500.00	\$500.00
Orepuki Hall			
Half day or night	3 hours and under	\$65.00	\$0.00
All day hire	Over 3 hours	\$115.00	\$0.00
All day and night hire		\$290.00	\$0.00
Sports Clubs		\$6.00	\$0.00
Lounge	Resident	\$40.00	\$0.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Private function			
Lounge	Non-resident	\$70.00	\$0.00
Private function			
Chair hire	Each (additional fee for damage)	\$0.60	\$0.00
Tables	Each	\$4.00	\$0.00
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Main hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$15.00
	Per day (8 hours)	\$0.00	\$64.00
Not for profit/community group	Per hour	\$0.00	\$6.00
Lounge (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$10.00
	Per day (8 hours)	\$0.00	\$64.00
Not for profit/community group	Per hour	\$0.00	\$5.00
Otapiri-Lora Gorge Hall			
Hall	Non-residents	\$200.00	\$0.00
Hall	Residents	\$150.00	\$0.00
Meetings morning/afternoon/evening	Non-residents	\$35.00	\$0.00
Meetings morning/afternoon/evening	Residents	\$25.00	\$0.00
Weddings	Non-residents	\$250.00	\$0.00
Weddings	Residents	\$200.00	\$0.00
Rifle Club	Full season	\$10.00	\$0.00
Dance Committee		\$60.00	\$0.00
Chairs	Each	\$1.00	\$0.00
Tables	Each	Donation	\$0.00
Cutlery and Crockery		\$25.00	\$0.00
Ryal Bush Hall			
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per day (8 hours)	\$50.00	\$50.00
	Hourly	\$20.00	\$6.75
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	50% discount
Bond (refundable) (may be imposed at discretion of the	No GST	\$200.00	\$200.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
custodian and advised at time of booking).			
Stewart Island Trail Park Pavilion			
Hire		\$50.00	\$50.00
Thornbury Hall			
Funerals		\$100.00	\$100.00 (100% discount)
Cabaret, socials		\$150.00	\$150.00 (100% discount)
Weddings		\$165.00	\$165.00 (100% discount)
Hire of any room	Per hour	\$15.00	\$15.00 (100% discount)
Bond	No GST	\$250.00	\$250.00
Tokanui Hall			
All day and night hire		\$200.00	\$0.00
Half day hire		\$30.00	\$30.00
Sports club	Regular	\$15.00	\$15.00
Sports club	Occasional	\$20.00	\$20.00
Supper room		\$20.00	\$20.00
Supper room and Kitchen		\$30.00	\$30.00
Funerals	No charge		
Chairs	Each	\$1.00	\$0.00
Trestles	Each	\$10.00	\$0.00
Pie Warmer	Each	\$10.00	\$0.00
Cups	Per drawer (Approx. 45 cups)	\$10.00	\$0.00
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$9.00
	Per day (8 hours)	\$70.00	\$70.00
	Per night (after 5pm)	\$0.00	\$130.00
Heating	Per 20 minutes	\$2.00	\$2.00
Bond (refundable) (may be imposed at discretion of the custodian)	No GST	\$400.00	\$400.00
Tuatapere Hall			
Weddings		\$115.00	\$0.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Sports team		\$11.50	\$0.00
Half day hire		\$57.50	\$0.00
Full day hire		\$115.00	\$0.00
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$15.00
	Per day (8 hours)	0.00	\$64.00
	Additional night charge	\$0.00	\$175.00
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	\$11.50
Waikawa Hall			
Hall	Full day	\$200.00	\$200.00
Hall	Half day (No more than 4 hours)	\$50.00	\$50.00
Meetings		\$25.00	\$25.00
Funerals and elections		\$150.00	\$150.00
Social Functions	5pm to 1pm	\$120.00	\$120.00
Lounge/supper room	All day	\$80.00	\$80.00
Lounge/supper room	Part day	\$60.00	\$60.00
Damage/breakages	Repair/replacement	At cost	At cost
Bond	No GST	\$50.00	\$50.00
Cleaning	If required	\$100.00	\$100.00
Heaters	Per 20 minutes	\$1.00	\$1.00
Winton Memorial Hall			
Weddings/birthdays/other social Functions	Full day (bond required)	\$400.00	\$0.00
Other functions	Full day (bond required)	\$200.00	\$0.00
School / education related events	Full day (bond required)	\$50.00	\$0.00
Bowls and dancing (e.g. ballet, scottish dancing)	Half day (bond required)	\$25.00	\$0.00
Bowls and dancing (e.g. ballet, scottish dancing)	Full day (bond required)	\$50.00	\$0.00
Funeral / church services / meetings	Full day (bond required)	\$75.00	\$0.00
Commercial user (e.g. private sales)	Half day (bond required)	\$200.00	\$0.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Commercial user (e.g. private sales)	Full day (bond required)	\$400.00	\$0.00
Bond - Regular Users (12-month duration for bond, reviewed and renewed every 12 months)	No GST. These are discretionary and to be advised at time of booking	\$200.00	\$200.00
Bond – casual/one-off users	No GST. These are discretionary and to be advised at time of booking	\$400.00	\$400.00
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user, no minimum for verified users)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$50.00
	Per day	\$0.00	\$400.00
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	50% discount
Winton RSA Hall			
Anzac lounge	Half day (bond required)	\$30.00	\$0.00
Anzac lounge	Full day (bond required)	\$60.00	\$0.00
Weddings	Full day (bond required)	\$150.00	\$0.00
Other functions (ANZAC lounge not to be hired for birthday functions for 25-year old's or under)	Bond required	\$80.00	\$0.00
Regular users (e.g. dancing, yoga, church services)	Half day (bond required)	\$15.00	\$0.00
Regular users (e.g. dancing, yoga, church services)	Full day (bond required)	\$30.00	\$0.00
Commercial user (e.g. private sales)	Half day (bond required)	\$50.00	\$0.00
Commercial user (e.g. private sales)	Full day (bond required)	\$100.00	\$0.00
Hall (note minimum 4 hour booking for casual user, no minimum for verified users)	Per hour	\$0.00	\$12.50
	Per day	\$0.00	\$100.00
Not for profit/community group		\$0.00	50% discount

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Bond - Regular Users (12-month duration for bond, reviewed and renewed every 12 months)	No GST	\$100.00	\$100.00
Bond - Casual / One-Off Users	No GST	\$200.00	\$200.00
Council property – room hire			
Otautau – chambers	Per hour	\$17.25	\$17.25
Otautau – interview room	Per hour	\$12.50	\$12.50
Te Anau – meeting room	Half day	\$10.00	\$10.00
Information Management			
Production of maps (excluding requests for property maps from ratepayers for their individual properties)*. A standard property map (one that shows the property boundary information layer over the aerial photography image) requested by the owner or occupier of the property does not incur this fee.		\$75.00**Per hour – minimum 1 hour.	\$75.00** Per hour – minimum 1 hour.
* This fee applies to external customers where there is a commercial gain to be made by the requestor and/or there is a request for 'value added' work. Value added work is where the customer has requested additional information to be shown on a standard property map. Examples include the defining of fence lines and calculation of paddock sizes.			
** The fee is standard per property requested, regardless of the size of the printed map or the size of the property			
Interment Fees for Southland District Council Cemeteries			
Standard Interment five years old and over			
Calcium (Isla Bank)		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Centre Hill		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Dipton		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Edendale		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Halfmoon Bay		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Lumsden		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Lynwood		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Otautau		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Otautau RSA (less \$300)		\$1,950.00	\$2,085.00
Riverton		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Riverton RSA (less \$200)		\$2,050.00	\$2,185.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Nightcaps (Wairio)		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Wallacetown		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Winton		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Woodlands		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Wreys Bush		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Wyndham		\$2,250.00	\$2,385.00
Other cemetery fees			
Interment one year old and up to five years old		\$1,1250.00	\$1,192.50
Interment stillborn and up to one year old		\$562.50	\$596.25
Purchase of exclusive right to burial - standard or ashes plot		\$150.00	\$159.00
Cremated ashes into existing ashes or standard plot - Council to prepare:			
Grass surface		\$690.00	\$731.40
Hard surface, i.e. concrete (fee plus actual contractor costs)		\$150.00	\$159.00
Cremated ashes into existing ashes or standard plot - family or funeral director to prepare and finish site		\$150.00	\$159.00
Memorial Wall - placement of plaque		\$150.00	\$159.00
Probes		\$250.00	\$265.00
Out of standard hours burial		\$680.00	\$720.80
Library Charges			
Inter-loans (New Zealand-wide for reciprocal libraries)	Per item	\$10.00	\$10.00
Inter-loans (non reciprocal libraries)	Per item	At cost	At cost
Subject information over 30 minutes	Per search	\$25.00	\$25.00
Replacement of lost/damaged item	Per item	At cost	At cost
Printing /photocopying A4	Per side	\$0.20	\$0.20
Colour printing /photocopying A4	Per side	\$1.00	\$1.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Printing / photocopying A3	Per side	\$0.50	\$0.50
Colour printing / photocopying A3	Per side	\$3.00	\$3.00
3D printing charge (only available in Winton)	Per gram of filament	\$0.00	\$0.40
Laminating A4	Per item	\$4.00	\$4.00
Laminating A3	Per item	\$5.00	\$5.00
Binging – binding spine only	Per 20 pages	\$4.00	\$4.00
Binding covers	Each	\$0.50	\$0.50
Scan & email	Per 10 pages	\$2.00	\$2.00
Faxing	Per 10 pages	\$1.00	\$1.00
Local Government Official Information and Meeting Requests			
Official information request			
First four hours		Free	
First hour			Free
Additional time	Per half hour	\$38.00	\$38.00
Photocopying charges			
First 50 pages		Free	Free
Additional pages	Per page	\$0.20	\$0.20
Other charges that includes:			
Producing a document by computer or other like equipment		At cost	At cost
Reproducing a photograph, film, video, or audio recording		At cost	At cost
Arranging for the requestor to hear or view an audio or visual recording		At cost	At cost
Providing a copy of any maps, plans, etc.		At cost	At cost
Note: These rates are as outlined in the Ministry of Justice Guidelines and this policy will be amended to reflect any changes in the Ministry Guidelines. The requestor will be notified of the estimated cost of their request before Council starts to work on the request. The requestor then has the option of proceeding, withdrawing, or refining their request.			
Miscellaneous charges			
Postponement fee	Per property	\$200.00	\$200.00
One-off charge upon approval of postponement of rates and annual interest charged on balance of postponed rates	Per property	4.35%	5.67%

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Credit card fees		Actual cost	Actual cost
Research of Council's archives	Per hour processing (first 30 mins free)	\$0.00	\$45.00
Lions Park Public Toilets, Te Anau			
Toilet Fee	Adult & children over 10 years	\$1.00	\$0.00
Toilet Fee	Children under 10 years	No charge	\$0.00
Shower base fee:	Per 8 minutes	\$5.00	\$5.00
Shampoo/ conditioner/ soap pack		\$5.00	\$5.00
Towel and shower mat		\$6.00	\$6.00
Refuse and Transfer Station			
Car loads	Refuse	\$30.00	\$32.00
	Recycling and reuse	\$10.00	\$10.00
Ute type loads and small trailers	Refuse	\$46.00	\$48.00
	Recycling and reuse	\$26.00	\$26.00
Tandem trailers and high side trailers	Refuse	\$86.00	\$90.00
	Recycling and reuse	\$42.00	\$42.00
Trucks per 1,000 kg gross weight		\$90.00	\$94.00
Cars (Te Anau)	Refuse/green waste per tonne - part thereof	\$206.00	\$0.00
Single trailer/ute (Te Anau)	Refuse/green waste per tonne - part thereof	\$206.00	\$0.00
Tandem trailer (Te Anau)	Refuse/green waste per tonne - part thereof	\$206.00	\$0.00
Trucks per tonne confirmed by weight docket		\$206.00	\$300.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Cars (Te Anau), single trailer/ute (Te Anau), tandem trailer (Te Anau) /tonne	Refuse	\$206.00	\$300.00
Cars (Te Anau), single trailer/ute (Te Anau), tandem trailer (Te Anau)/tonne	Recycling and green waste	\$0.00	\$80.00
Unstripped car body surcharge		\$156.00	\$156.00
Stripped car body		\$54.00	\$54.00
Scrap cars (Stewart Island only)		\$54.00	\$54.00
Car tyres	Each	\$12.00	\$12.00
4WD tyres	Each	\$24.00	\$24.00
Gas bottles		\$10.00	\$15.00
Recycling and reuse only available at Stewart Island			
TV / computer monitor		\$18.00	\$18.00
Car batteries		\$12.00	\$12.00
Whiteware		\$18.00	\$20.00
Greenwaste/cleanfill – Braggs Bay			
Small trailer/ute		\$28.00	\$28.00
Tandem trailers or high side trailers		\$42.00	\$42.00
Truck		\$42.00	\$60.00
Car boot		\$10.00	\$10.00
Other items available to purchase only at Stewart Island			
Black bags	Commercial each	\$6.00	\$6.00
Paint / Oil	Per 20 litres	\$12.00	\$12.00
Rubbish bags	SDC pack of 52	\$210.00	\$210.00
Recycling bin		\$24.00	\$24.00
Food bucket		\$16.00	\$16.00
Burn bin - commercial	Per trailer/ute	\$32.00	\$32.00
Burn bin - household	Per trailer/ute	\$24.00	\$24.00
All loads over 8 tonnes gross weight for compacting transfer stations (Winton and Te Anau) or 3 tonnes gross weight at non-compacting transfer stations (All others) will NOT BE accepted unless prior written approval has been granted by the group manager services and assets or his agent.			
Stewart Island transfer station does not accept any truckloads of general waste. Building and commercial waste may NOT always be accepted. We encourage contractors to allow			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
to supply their own commercial skip bin directly to and from the mainland for individual construction activity. Hazardous waste from the same individual or organisation in excess of 10 kilograms or 10 litres will be subject to special charge by negotiation with the engineer or his delegated representative on a case by case basis. Recycling and reuse include: greenwaste - separated clean greenwaste (where accepted). Excludes soils, flaxes, branches over 150mm diameter and tree stumps scrap metal - separated clean scrap metal (where accepted) reuse/recyclables - domestic household recyclables, including cardboard, glass, plastics, aluminium and tin cans (all recyclables and reuse items have to be clean from contamination)			
Resource Management Act			
Any work performed by Council under the RMA which is not stipulated in the below tables will be charged 'at cost'. This will be applied as an hourly rate for the relevant role(s) required to undertake the work, or as work undertaken on Councils behalf as an external resource and will be charged 'as invoiced' to Council. Inspections will incur the additional vehicle fee per kilometer in addition to the staff members hourly rate. Any contravention of the Resource Management Act 1991, including non-compliance with Abatement Notices issued are subject to infringement fees according to the Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999. Infringements issued are as specified by this regulation. More information can be found at the following location: https://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/1999/0359/16.0/whole.html#DLM300060			
Staff charge out rates for any input into Resource Management Act and Local Government Act matters			
Planning manager/team leader	Per hour	\$220.00	\$230.00
Senior planner	Per hour	\$180.00	\$185.00
Graduate/planner	Per hour	\$160.00	\$165.00
Planning administration	Per hour	\$160.00	\$165.00
Monitoring and enforcement officer	Per hour	\$160.00	\$235.00
Development engineer	Per hour	\$190.00	\$195.00
Ecologist	Per hour	\$200.00	\$205.00
Roading asset manager or transport manager	Per hour	\$220.00	\$230.00
Building control staff	Per hour	\$185.00	\$235.00
All other internal staff		\$160.00	\$165.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Search fee of certificate of title and appellation details	Each	\$40.00	\$40.00
External charge out rates for any input into Resource Management Act and Local Government Act matters			
Legal consultant (where Council refers matters to its resource management legal consultant for legal advice, and/or attendance by the legal consultant at hearings)			Actual cost plus disbursements
External resource management consultants and specialists, and hearings commissioners			Actual cost plus disbursements
Resource Consents			
Determination that an application is incomplete under s88(3)		\$200.00	\$0.00
Lodging a planning application via any other means except the online lodgement portal.	Fee is in addition to standard costs as set out below	\$100.00	\$100.00
For applications that can be dealt with under delegated authority (i.e. non-notified)	Initial non-refundable lodgment and processing fee. Actual cost plus disbursements	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
Land Use non-notified	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$1,200.00
Subdivision non-notified	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$1,200.00
Combined Subdivision and Land Use non-notified	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$2,400.00
For applications requiring limited notification	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
	and disbursements		
For applications requiring public notification	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual cost and disbursements, which includes advertising costs and preliminary costs in notification process	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
Change or cancellation of consent conditions (S.127 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$800.00	\$1,100.00
Section 357 review (S.357 A(1)(f) or (g) Resource Management Act) where a person requests under Section 357AB that the objection be considered by a hearing's commissioner	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$800.00
Processing of an objection (S.357 and 357A Resource Management Act)	Actual cost plus disbursements, initial lodgement and processing fee	\$500.00	\$0.00
Hearings charge - decision-maker(s) and administrative staff time	There is a one-hour minimum charge then a pro-rata cost in 15-minute segments of \$155.00 plus disbursements	\$620.00	\$0.00
Notice to surrender consent (S.138 Resource Management Act)		\$240.00	\$240.00
Policy planning and district plan			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Private Plan change request	Actual cost plus disbursements which includes advertising costs and preliminary costs in notification process. Deposit lodgement fee	\$10,000.00	\$15,000.00
Requirements and heritage orders (per application)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$720.00	\$1,200.00
Alteration of designation (S.183 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$800.00	\$1,500.00
Removal of designation (S.182 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$1,100.00
Notice of requirement	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$10,000.00
Monitoring Charges			
Charge applied to issuing an abatement notice		\$300.00	\$300.00
Information from files/plans	Actual cost based on staff time plus disbursements (per hour)	\$160.00	\$0.00
Bond administration fee	Lodging a bond for incomplete work. Deposit Lodgement fee plus actual costs and disbursements	300.00	\$1,000.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Solicitors fee	For multi-party dealings	Actual cost plus disbursement	Actual cost plus disbursement
Resource Consent breaches - Where it has been established that a breach of a resource consent has occurred, the time taken for the Compliance Officer to investigate, visit, research, or attend to correspondence/administration, shall be charged at the actual cost.			
Other functions relating to subdivision activity including easements			
Certification of plans (S.226 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements (per plan)	\$500.00	\$1,100.00
Section 223 certification only	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$250.00	\$350.00
Section 224(c) certification only	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$250.00	\$350.00
Sections 223 and 224(c) certification	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$700.00
Right of way approval (S.348 Local Government Act 1974)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$800.00
Cancellation of building line restriction (S.327A Local Government Act 1974)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$800.00
Change or cancellation of consent notices for easements or interests on titles (S.221, 241, 348)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$1,100.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Removal of interests on titles	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$800.00
Other functions relating to certificates under the Building Act			
Building Act certificates (S.72 and 75)	Actual cost plus disbursements, initial lodgement and processing fee	\$500.00	\$0.00
Other Resource Management Act approvals (Non-subdivision)			
Request for s133A Minor Correction where the minor mistake or defect has not been caused by the Council	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements (each)	\$0.00	\$250.00
Certificates of compliance (S.139 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements (each)	\$600.00	\$1,100.00
Existing use right certificate (S.139A Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$600.00	\$1,100.00
Permitted boundary activities (S. 87BB Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$300.00	\$600.00
Waivers for a marginal or temporary breach	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$200.00	\$600.00
Outline plan approval (S.176A Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs	\$800.00	\$1,000.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
	and disbursements		
Waiver of an outline plan	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$360.00	\$500.00
Extension of lapse period (S.125 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$800.00	\$1,100.00
Transfer of consent (S.134 Resource Management Act)	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$600.00
National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry			
Afforestation	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$800.00
Harvesting	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$0.00	\$800.00
Other Matters			
Overseas investment certificates	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$800.00
Processing application for exemption under the Subdivision Land Use and Development Bylaw 2012	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs and disbursements	\$500.00	\$1,100.00
Where pre-application meetings are sought and agreed to by the council for large or complex projects	Deposit Lodgement Fee Plus actual costs	\$160.00	\$500.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
	and disbursements		
The charge out rate for vehicles	Per kilometer	\$1.00	\$1.00
Note			
Where a deposit lodgement fee is required this must be paid at the beginning by the applicant in order for the application to be considered complete and start the processing time clock under the Resource Management Act. However, if there is additional time required to process the application then the actual cost will be charged resulting in a further invoice.			
Contributions – reserves and roading			
Reserves and roading contributions may be required through the resource consent process. If contributions are required then they will be taken in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the “financial contributions” section of the Southland District Council Operative District Plan 2018.			
Riverton Harbour licensing fees			
Wharf fee	Per metre	\$38.01	\$39.04
Transfer fee		\$171.53	\$176.16
Road reserve and services fees			
All application includes 1 inspection			
Additional work, typically related to more complex applications which may include processing, inspections or external professional advice required for any application will be charged in addition to these minimum fees 'at cost'			
Additional inspection fee (all services)			
Roading asset manager or transport manager	Per hour	\$220.00	\$230.00
Roading contract manager or roading engineer	Per hour	\$160.00	\$165.00
Corridor management			
Corridor access request and corridor management activities			
Corridor access request (non-invasive)	Fee	\$100.00	\$100.00
Corridor access request; includes initial site & TMP assessment	Fee	\$150.00	\$0.00
Small invasive (up to 3 lineal metres in any direction)	Fee	\$0.00	\$155.00
Medium invasive (3 to 20 lineal metres in any direction)	Fee	\$0.00	\$235.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Large invasive (over 20 lineal metres in any direction)	Fee	\$0.00	\$315.00
Global invasive	Fee	\$0.00	\$350.00
Global non invasive	Fee	\$0.00	\$100.00
Temporary closure of roads for public events (treat as road opening)	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$160.00
Temporary closure of roads for roading purposes (treat as a road opening)	Bond (no GST)	No charge	\$0.00
	Fee	\$78.00	\$0.00
Temporary closure of roads level 1 road	Bond (no GST)	\$0.00	\$320.00
Temporary closure of roads low volume (less than 500 vehicle movements per day)	Fee	\$0.00	\$160.00
Corridor manager additional activities			
Standard revisions (including incomplete applications)	Fee	\$0.00	\$80.00
Detailed revisions (including incomplete applications). Includes up to 1 hour	Fee	\$0.00	\$160.00
Desktop audit/inspections. Includes up to 30 minutes	Fee	\$0.00	\$80.00
Walk-out/site audit, includes up to 1 hour	Fee	\$0.00	\$240.00
Follow up on overdue start/end worksite notification to Council	Fee	\$0.00	\$80.00
Light investigations. Includes up to 1 hour in relation to the work, discussion from the corridor manager required with the public and/or contractor	Fee	\$0.00	\$160.00
Declined investigation (health and safety breach, breach of code/work access permit/traffic management plan). Includes up to 2 hours.	Fee	\$0.00	\$320.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Other costs – including loss of warrant on new surface	Fee	\$0.00	At cost
Traffic management plans (TMP)			
Traffic management plan (TMP) applications			
Standard traffic management plan	Fee	\$0.00	\$160.00
Traffic Management Plan Priority Processing Fee – where approval is required in less than that the statutory timeframe (i.e. less than 5 days for a standard TMP)	Fee	\$300.00	\$300.00
Generic traffic management plan. Includes 2 hours of work, additional time required will be charged at rate of \$160.00	Fee	\$0.00	\$320.00
Processing of a traffic management plan that fails to meet the preliminary check - inadequate documentation or information to process traffic management plan from outset.	Fee	\$0.00	\$50.00
Traffic management plan amendment fee - resubmission	Fee	\$0.00	\$100.00
Traffic management plan amendment fee – date extension	Fee	\$50.00	\$50.00
Road controlling authority inspections			
Inspection of unapproved work (activities undertaken without an approved traffic management plan). minimum charge.	Fee	\$0.00	\$640.00
Inspection of non -approved traffic management methodology (methodology deployed substantially outside traffic management	Fee	\$0.00	\$640.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
plan approval) minimum charge.			
Inspection of non-conformance - worksite deployed not in accordance with traffic management plan - minimum charge. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$160.00 per hour.	Fee	\$0.00	\$320.00
Stock Management			
Stock crossing at grade - no annual charge + \$10.00 replacement tag fee + \$50.00 extra site visit	Bond (no GST)	\$1,500.00	\$1,575.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Stock races	Bond (no GST)	\$250.00	\$250.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Stock droving	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No Charge
	Fee	\$65.00	\$70.00
Drainage			
Lower a road culvert	Bond (no GST)	\$500.00	\$500.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Drainage on roadsides	Bond (no GST)	\$500.00	\$500.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Stormwater connection to kerb and channel	Bond (no GST)	\$250.00	\$250.00
	Fee	\$65.00	\$70.00
Crossings/Vehicular Accessways			
Urban – unsealed	Bond (no GST)	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
	Fee	\$130.00	\$135.00
Urban – sealed	Bond (no GST)	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Fee	\$130.00	\$135.00
Commercial urban/rural (includes dairy tanker access)	Bond (no GST)	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Rural – private	Bond (no GST)	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Carriageway			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Public/private utilities and services on roadsides (treat as a road opening)	Bond (no GST)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Stock underpasses (+ Deed of Grant at \$100.00)	Bond (no GST)	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
Dust suppression	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
Application of 150m of semi-permanent dust suppressant	Fee	Price on application	Price on application
Requests to physically form roads	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee (\$120.00/hr plus disbursements and/or \$267.50/hr for special Council meeting and \$534/hr thereafter for special Council meeting, plus disbursements)	\$460.00	\$460.00
Stopping of roads	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee (\$120.00/hr plus disbursements and/or \$267.50/hr for special Council meeting and \$534/hr thereafter for special Council meeting, plus disbursements)	\$460.00	\$460.00
Road Margin			
Application for permit on road margin, not specified below	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$82.00
Dust suppression	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
Application fee where dust suppressant carried out by applicant	Fee	No charge	No charge

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Signs on roads	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee (resource consent)	\$78.00	\$82.00
Road margin planting	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$82.00
Cultivation of road margin	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$82.00
Storage on the road margin (type 3 roads only)	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$82.00
Whitebait huts	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$78.00	\$82.00
Permanent fencing in the road margin	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$180.00	\$190.00
RAPID numbering	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$173.78	\$180.00
Roading Utility Applications			
Connect to piped utilities (Urban or rural water supply, stormwater and wastewater)	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$380.00	\$400.00
Alteration to existing rural water service connection (change in unit allocation only)	Bond (no GST)	No charge	No charge
	Fee	\$230.00	\$240.00
Note bonds are established to reflect the costs Council might be exposed to if needed to complete works when another party defaults. However, the bonds reflect the likely minimum cost to undertake simple tasks rather than location specific, and to keep such compliance costs to a minimum permits shall have a two-year period before expiring bonds shall be released on satisfactory completion of the permitted activity.			
SIESA - Electricity Charges			
General tariffs and charges for SIESA are to be reviewed each December following an analysis of electricity use on the Island			
Meter Reading			
Invoicing is undertaken on a monthly basis			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
All payments are to be made to: Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority, PO Box 903, Invercargill, or Council office in Ayr Street, Stewart Island			
Residential Connections			
Standard rate per unit		\$0.81	\$0.85
Fixed monthly charge		\$100.88	\$103.40
New Connections			
New consumer connection fee		\$293.83	\$293.83
Capital development charge		\$1,762.95	\$1,762.95
Distributed generation connection		\$592.25	\$592.25
Connection bond	(no GST)	\$150.00	\$150.00
All new connections (or load extensions that increase the base load by 2 kW or more) require an application for supply form to evaluate potential load and voltage problems			
A new consumer connection fee must be paid before the power can be turned on. This fee covers the installation of one meter in the consumer provided meter box, the connection at the boundary, and administrative costs.			
A capital development charge is payable for all new power connections. The charge will be payable by the owner/applicant at the time an application for a new power connection is made (a small number of properties have paid this fee at the time of subdivision and will not be required to pay the capital development charge at the time of connection).			
Note			
All costs of connection within the consumer boundary are the responsibility of the consumer			
The costs of extensions or upgrades to the network as a result of an application for supply will be the responsibility of the applicant. This work must be approved by SIESA before commencing and can only be done by a SIESA approved contractor.			
Existing Connections			
Disconnection fee (no monthly charge)		\$94.02	\$94.02
Reconnection fee (new consumer/applicant)		\$141.04	\$141.04
Connection bond (new consumer, if applicable)	No GST	\$150.00	\$150.00
Vacating consumers must advise the Southland District Council Office, Ayr Street, Stewart Island (telephone 03 219 1049) or (0800 732 732) to arrange a final meter reading and to advise of the consumer name change. Four working days' notice is required.			

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
All installations disconnected for six months or more requires a re-inspection by an Electrical Inspector before re-livening. The consumer is responsible for all costs associated with the re-inspection plus the reconnection fee. A refundable connection bond will be required for connections where the consumer/applicant is not the property owner, refer to the SIESA Terms and Conditions - bonds for details. The bond must be paid prior to connection. If the power is already connected it will be disconnected if the bond remains unpaid after one month of power consumption.			
Other Chargeable Fees			
Consumer overload fault		\$569.00	\$569.00
Not metered and special connections		\$564.14	\$564.14
Meter testing		\$99.90	\$99.90
Disconnection/re-connection due to non-payment of account		\$99.90	\$99.90
Electrical Engineer assessment		\$0.00	\$180.00
Connection bond	(no GST)	\$150.00	\$150.00
The fee for a not metered or special connection is an annual fee (1 July - 30 June) payable in advance. Payments are due on the 20th of each month. A late payment fee will be charged if payment is not received before the 20th of the month after the due date (i.e. one full month after the original due date).			
Note			
Tariffs for commercial connections will apply only to economic installations Metered connections cannot be shared across property boundaries Individual dwelling on the same property must each have its own meter			
Stewart Island/Rakiura Jetties			
The licensee shall pay Council an annual licence fee for each vessel used by the licensee in accordance with this licence			
Wharf and jetty user annual fee		\$2,392.00	\$3,000.00
Boat park fee		\$520.00	\$1,150.00
Stewart Island/Rakiura Visitor Levy		1 October 2023	1 October 2025
Inbound levy fee from passengers of approved operators		\$5.00	\$7.50
Outbound levy fee from passengers of approved operators		\$5.00	\$7.50
Levy fee for freedom travellers		\$10.00	\$15.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Replacement fee for lost, stolen, or damaged Stewart Island/Rakiura visitor levy photo identification cards		\$10.00	\$15.00
Trade Waste			
Discharge charges for trade waste premises (non-domestic) will be assessed as follows:			
1. For all properties that have occupiers who are not required to have a conditional trade waste consent the charge will be based on the accessed number of Units of Demand (UoD) for the property multiplied by the Uniform Annual Charge (UAC) for the local sewerage rate. The UoD will be assessed in accordance with Council's Development Contribution Policy contained within the 10 Year Plan.			
2. For all properties that have occupiers who are required to have a conditional trade waste consent the charge will be based on the accessed number of Equivalent Units of Demand (EUoD) for the property multiplied by the Uniform Annual Charge (UAC) for the local sewerage rate. The EUoD will be assessed based on a specific assessment of loadings from the consent holder. The EUoD assessment will be made by summation weighting of the specific loading characteristics as follows: Volume (V) 40%, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 30% Suspended Solids (SS) 30% when compared to a 1x UoD characteristic of V = 920 litres/day, BOD = 260 grams/day, SS = 320 grams/day			
For any consent holders who exceed the consent limits, a multiplier of two will be applied to the reassessed EUoD (following the non-compliance) for the remaining consent period.			
This is in addition to any other remedies for consequential cost recovery.			
Council may from time to time undertake review assessments of UoD for individual properties. Where the assessed UoD differs from the current local rate then the number of units applied to the property will be modified and the property owner will be notified of this in writing.			
Demand capital charges (for capacity)			
Demand capital costs required for the provision of demand capacity could be charged for in accordance with Council's Development Contribution Policy contained within the 10 Year Plan where the proposed loadings can be accommodated within the planned capacity of the sewerage system. However, where any application for conditional trade waste consent has the potential to impose a significant additional demand on the sewerage system, beyond its planned capacity, then specific demand capital charges will be a condition of the consent.			
Administrative charges			
Trade waste application fee - base fee with application		\$236.80	\$236.80
Extra time over two hours will be charged at:	Per hour plus disbursements	\$120.00	\$120.00
Inspection fee - actual cost	Per hour plus disbursements	\$120.00	\$120.00

	Explanations / Comments	2023/2024 (GST Inc)	2024/2025 (GST Inc)
Compliance monitoring - actual cost	Per hour plus analysis plus disbursements (including re-inspection)	\$120.00	\$120.00
Annual administration fee for waste consent holder - actual cost	Per hour plus disbursements	\$120.00	\$120.00
Tankered waste charge	Per tanker load	\$80.00	\$80.00
Except for the application base fee (required at time of application) all other administrative charges are due for payment by 20th of the month following invoice			
Water Tanker Charges			
Fees and charges applicable to the extraordinary supply of water from fire hydrants or tanker filling points on Council reticulated supplies:			
Standard charge for supply of water per cubic metre (1,000 L)		\$1.76	\$1.76
Wheelie Bin			
After the initial interim invoice for wheelie bins, the annual charge from 1 July to 30 June will be included with your rates			
New/additional wheelie bin administration fee		\$25.00	\$25.00
New/additional recycling bin collection fee	Per month charge from 1st of the month following request bin to 30 June of the following year	\$19.00	\$18.32
New/additional rubbish bin collection fee	Per month charge from 1st of the month following request bin to 30 June of the following year	\$19.00	\$18.32

Schedule of financial reserves

Please note that all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). As a result of rounding there may be slight discrepancies in subtotals.

Restricted reserves

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
District reserves								
	Holding	SDC - officers association	Corporate Services	Held on behalf of SDC Officers Association	1	-	-	1
	Assets and services	Waste minimisation	Waste Services	Waste minimisation reserve	136	3,827	(3,800)	162
	Environmental services	Dog and animal control	Environmental Services	Residual funds from dog and animal control activity	15	174	-	189
	John Beange	John Beange	Community Leadership	Funding available in Edendale and Wyndham area	16	2	(14)	4
	Southland joint mayoral fund	Southland joint mayoral fund	Community Leadership	Residual funds from Southland flood relief	140	75	-	215
	Allocation committee	Community development fund	Community Leadership	Development of community facilities, recreational opportunities and events	3	2	-	4
	Allocation committee	Contributions and levies	Community Leadership	Raised through the District plan to be used to remedy, mitigate or offset adverse effects arising from, and in consequence of, or in association with any development	400	215	-	616
	Allocation committee	Contributions and levies -Waihopai Toetoe	Community Leadership	Support community initiatives by way of grants	270	9	(270)	9
	Allocation committee	Creative NZ	Community Leadership	Support local communities to create diverse opportunities for accessing and participating in arts activities with their specific geographical area, as well as defined communities of interest	3	2	-	5
	Allocation committee	Sparc	Community Leadership	To subsidise travel costs for people 5-19 years of age participating in regular sporting competition	-	-	-	-
	Allocation committee	Meridian contribution	Community Leadership	Support northern Southland community initiatives by way of grants	330	153	(98)	385
	Allocation committee	Ohai Railway Board	Community Leadership	Support Ohai community initiatives by way of grants	1,871	303	-	2,174

	Allocation committee	District heritage grant	Community Leadership	Support the heritage in the District area	-	-	-	-
	Allocation committee	Stewart Island visitor levy	Community Leadership	Stewart Island visitor levy funds	139	75	-	214
	Specific	ECNZ - projects	Community Leadership	Funds available for future projects in accordance with ECNZ requirements	23	12	-	36
Total restricted district reserves					3,347	4,849	(4,181)	4,014

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2034 (\$000)
Local reserves								
	Wallacetown	Cemetery bequest	Community Services	Wallacetown Cemetery	31	3	(31)	3
Total restricted local reserves Wallacetown					31	3	(31)	3
Total restricted local reserves					31	3	(31)	3
Total restricted reserves					3,378	4,852	(4,213)	4,017

Council created – general

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2034 (\$000)
District reserves								
	Council	Global	District	General reserve	1,084	50	-	1,134
	Council	District operations	District	General reserve	4,784	2,815	(3,579)	4,019
	Council	Strategic assets reserve	District	Offset rates	4,738	-	-	4,738
Total Council created general district reserves					10,606	2,865	(3,579)	9,891
Total Council created - general reserves					10,606	2,865	(3,579)	9,891

Council created – special

Reserves	Community	Business Unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
District reserves								
	Assets and services	Community housing	Community Services	Operational reserve for community housing	2	170	-	172
	Assets and services	District reserves	Open Spaces	Operation reserve for District reserves	23	-	(23)	-
	Assets and services	Community work schemes	Community Facilities		-	33	-	33
	Assets and services	Forestry Council reserve	Corporate Services	Residual funds from forestry activities	9,713	6,760	(12,218)	4,254
	Assets and services	Forestry reserve	Corporate Services	Residual funds from forestry activities	-	-	-	-
	Assets and services	Gravel reserves	Roading	Ensure Council has sufficient funds available for reinstatement of Council's pits	513	-	(507)	6
	Assets and services	Depreciation motor vehicle	Various	Fund motor vehicle fleet replacements	357	7,716	(6,594)	1,479
	Assets and services	Depreciation buildings	Various	Fund building replacements	228	5,370	(4,333)	1,266
	Assets and services	Depreciation IT	Various	Fund IT replacements	77	-	(77)	-
	Assets and services	Depreciation Matuku	Water Supply	Fund Matuku water scheme replacements	10	-	-	10
	Assets and services	Depreciation public conveniences	Various	Fund public conveniences replacements	5	8,876	(8,110)	771
	Assets and services	Depreciation Te Anau rural water	Water Supply	Fund Te Anau rural water scheme replacements	105	3,370	(2,304)	1,170
	Assets and services	Depreciation waste management	Waste Services	Fund waste management replacements	12	875	(446)	441
	Assets and services	Depreciation water	Water Supply	Fund water replacements	-	34,366	(34,366)	-
	Assets and services	Depreciation wheelie bin	Waste Services	Fund wheelie bin replacements	130	-	(130)	-
	Assets and services	Depreciation sewerage	Sewerage	Fund sewerage replacements	-	67,891	(67,891)	-
	Assets and services	Depreciation roading	Roading	Fund roading replacements	-	130,976	(130,976)	-
	Assets and services	Depreciation Cycle Trail	Roading	Fund Cycle Trail replacements	-	1,701	(1,598)	103
	Assets and services	Public toilets capital pro reserve	Various	Fund public toilets capital	-	-	-	-

Reserves	Community	Business Unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Assets and services	Property development	Various	Balancing fund for sales and operational building expenditure	218	1,792	(171)	1,839
	Assets and services	Proposed water	Water Supply	Operational account for proposed water	553	-	-	553
	Assets and services	Roading	Roading	Rate smoothing reserve	477	-	-	477
	Assets and services	Road safety community	Roading	Funding accrued from programmes not completed by year end	-	-	-	-
	Assets and services	Waste management	Waste Services	General waste reserve	37	-	-	37
	Assets and services	District wastewater	Sewerage	Development for wastewater schemes	-	-	-	-
	Assets and services	District water	Water Supply	Development for water schemes	-	-	-	-
	Assets and services	Wastewater contribution	Sewerage	Development for building wastewater	-	-	-	-
Total Council created - Special reserves assets and services					12,460	269,895	(269,742)	12,612
	Chief exec	SDC/DOC joint project	Community Leadership	Residual funds from past joint projects for future projects	61	-	-	61
	Chief exec	Around the Mountains	Roading	Around the Mountains Cycle Trail	175	-	-	175
Total Council created - special reserves chief executive					236	-	-	236
	Policy and community	Waimumu Field Days	Community Services	Fund Council's Field Days every two years	1	-	-	1
	Policy and community	Community outcomes	Corporate Services	Contribute Southland Regional Development Strategy	108	-	-	108
	Policy and community	Elections	Community Leadership	Fund Council's election costs every three years	158	-	(48)	110
	Policy and community	War memorial grant	Community Services	Funding received for memorial archway	-	-	-	-
Total Council created - special reserves policy and community					267	-	(48)	219
	Development and financial	Parks contribution	Open Spaces	Contribution to capital activity - parks and reserves	144	-	(29)	115
	Development and financial	Roading contribution	Roading	Contribution to capital activity - roading and transport	317	-	(99)	218

Reserves	Community	Business Unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Development and financial	Wastewater contribution	Sewerage	Contribution to capital activity - wastewater	246	-	-	246
	Development and financial	Water contribution	Water supply	Contribution to capital activity - water	92	-	-	92
Total Council created - special reserves development and financial contributions					800	-	(129)	671
	Environment and community	Alcohol licensing	Environmental Services	Residual funds from alcohol licensing	6	51	-	57
	Environment and community	Health licensing	Environmental Services	Residual funds from health licensing	(10)	17	-	7
Total Council created - special reserves environmental services					(4)	68	-	64
	Holding	Milford flood protect	District	Residual funds from Milford Flood protection	46	-	-	46
	Holding	International relationship	Community Leadership	Residual funds from International activities	57	-	-	57
	Holding	Shared services	Community Leadership	Shared services balance	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves holding					103	-	-	103
	Specific	Biodiversity initiative	Environmental Services	Funds set aside for future biodiversity initiatives	21	-	-	21
	Specific	Disaster recovery	Community Leadership	Funds set aside in case of disaster in accordance with insurance requirements	1,443	-	-	1,443
	Specific	Predator Free Rakiura	Community Leadership	Contribution to the Predator Free Rakiura programme	4	-	-	4
	Specific	Rates civil defence/ rural fire	Emergency management	Fund emergency management	11	-	-	11
	Specific	Tuatapere (Clifden bridge)	Various	Residual funds from Tuatapere project in 2000, to be used for community projects at Council's discretion	13	-	-	13
	Specific	North Makarewa rec reserve	Open Spaces	North Makarewa rec reserve	5	9	-	14
Council created - special reserves specific reserves					1,497	9	-	1,506
Total Council created -special District reserves					15,360	269,971	(269,920)	15,411

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
Local reserves								
	Ardlussa CB	General	Various	Ardlussa Community Board	31	56	(75)	11
Council created - special reserves Ardlussa Community Board					31	56	(75)	11
	Athol	General	Various	Athol general purpose	4	-	(4)	-
	Athol	Community centres	Community Facilities	Athol hall	10	-	(10)	-
Council created - special reserves Athol					14	-	(14)	-
	Balfour	General	Various	Balfour general purpose	1	-	(1)	-
Council created - special reserves Balfour					1	-	(1)	-
	Browns	Community centres	Community Facilities	Browns hall	4	-	(4)	-
	Browns	General	Various	Browns general purpose	49	11	-	59
Council created - special reserves Browns					53	11	(4)	59
	Brydone	Community centres	Community Facilities	Brydone hall	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Brydone					-	-	-	-
	Clifden	Community centres	Community Facilities	Clifden hall	14	3	-	17
	Clifden	Rec reserve Committee	Open Spaces	Clifden reserves	43	41	-	84
Council created - special reserves Clifden					57	44	-	101
	Colac Bay	Community centres	Community Facilities	Colac Bay hall	5	-	(5)	-
	Colac Bay	General	Various	Colac Bay general purpose	3	-	(3)	-
Council created - special reserves Colac Bay					9	-	(9)	-
	Dipton	Cemetery	Community Services	Dipton cemetery	12	3	-	14
	Dipton	General	Various	Dipton general purpose	25	3	(10)	19
	Dipton	Community centres	Community Facilities	Dipton hall	13	-	(13)	-
Council created - special reserves Dipton					49	6	(23)	33
	Drummond	General	Various	Drummond general purpose	12	-	(12)	-
	Drummond	Rec reserve committee	Open Spaces	Drummond reserves	3	13	(3)	13
Council created - special reserves Drummond					16	14	(16)	14
	Edendale	Cemetery	Various	Edendale cemetery	-	-	-	-
	Edendale-Wyndham	Community centre	Community Facilities	Edendale Wyndham hall	66	2	(66)	2
	Edendale-Wyndham	Footpaths	Various	Footpaths	37	-	(37)	-
	Edendale-Wyndham	General	Various	General purpose	230	3	(230)	3
Council created - special reserves Edendale-Wyndham					334	5	(334)	5
	Fiordland CB				225	39	(59)	205
Council created - special reserves Fiordland					225	39	(59)	205
	Five Rivers	Community centre	Community Facilities	Five Rivers hall	7	-	(7)	-
Council created - special reserves Five Rivers					7	-	(7)	-

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Fortrose	Community centre	Community Facilities	Fortrose hall	11	2	-	13
Council created - special reserves Fortrose					11	2	-	13
	Garston	Special projects	Various	Garston general purpose	21	-	(21)	-
Council created - special reserves Garston					21	-	(21)	-
	Gorge Road	Gorge Road general	Various	Gorge Road general purpose	34	1	(34)	1
Council created - special reserves Gorge Road					34	1	(34)	1
	Hokonui	Community centre	Community Facilities	Hokonui Hall	95	-	-	95
Council created - special reserves Hokonui					95	-	-	95
	Limehills	Community centre	Community Facilities	Limehills hall	13	-	(13)	-
	Limehills	General	Various	Limehills general purpose	62	14	-	75
Council created - special reserves Limehills					75	14	(13)	75
	Lumsden	Cemetery	Community Services	Lumsden cemetery	1	-	-	1
	Lumsden	Footpaths	Roading	Lumsden footpaths	-	-	-	-
	Lumsden	General	Various	Lumsden general purpose	63	3	(63)	3
	Lumsden	Community Centre	Community Facilities	Lumsden community centre	15	-	(15)	-
Council created - special reserves Lumsden					79	3	(78)	4
	Manapouri	Fraser's Beach	Open Spaces	Fraser's Beach reserve	42	9	-	51
	Manapouri	General	Various	Manapouri general purpose	65	1	(65)	1
	Manapouri	Community centre	Community Facilities	Manapouri community centre	7	-	(7)	-
	Manapouri	Swimming pool area	Open Spaces	Manapouri pool	3	1	-	3
Council created - special reserves Manapouri					116	11	(72)	55
	Mararoa/Waimea Ward	Mararoa/Waimea Ward	Various	Mararoa/Waimea Ward	24	5	-	30
Council created - special reserves Mararoa/Waimea Ward					24	5	-	30
	Mataura Island	Community centre	Community Facilities	Mataura Island community centre	6	1	-	8
Council created - special reserves Mataura Island					6	1	-	8
	Matuku	Rural WS general	Water supply	Matuku water	1	-	-	1
Council created - special reserves Matuku					1	-	-	1
	Menzies Ferry	Community centre	Community Facilities	Menzies Ferry community centre	9	2	-	11
Council created - special reserves Menzies Ferry					9	2	-	11
	Mokoreta/Redan	Community centre	Community Facilities	Mokoreta/Redan community centre	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Mokoreta/Redan					-	-	-	-

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Mossburn	General	Various	Mossburn general purpose	91	3	(91)	3
Council created - special reserves Mossburn					91	3	(91)	3
	Nightcaps	McGregor Park	Open Spaces	Nightcaps McGregor Park	49	-	(49)	-
	Nightcaps	Community centre	Community Facilities	Nightcaps community centre	18	1	(18)	1
	Nightcaps	General	Various	Nightcaps general purpose	6	-	(6)	-
Council created - special reserves Nightcaps					73	1	(73)	1
	Northern CB	General	Various	Northern CB general purpose	24	2	(17)	9
Council created - special reserves Northern CB					24	2	(17)	9
	Ohai	Community centre	Community Facilities	Ohai community centre	7	-	(7)	-
	Ohai	General	Various	Ohai general purpose	224	23	(213)	34
Council created - special reserves Ohai					231	23	(220)	34
	Oraka-Aparima CB	General	Various	Oraka-Aparima CB general purpose	7	1	-	8
	Oraka-Aparima CB	Riverton library endowment	Community Service	Riverton library endowment	14	3	-	17
Council created - special reserves Oraka-Aparima					21	5	-	26
	Orawia	Community centre	Community Facilities	Orawia community centre	10	1	(10)	1
	Orawia	Community centre	Community Facilities	Orawia hall group	23	5	-	28
Council created - special reserves Orawia					33	6	(10)	29
	Orepuki	General	Various	Orepuki general purpose	-	-	-	-
	Orepuki	Community centre	Community Facilities	Orepuki community centre	13	-	(13)	-
Council created - special reserves Orepuki					13	-	(13)	-
	Oreti	Community centre	Community Facilities	Oreti community centre	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Oreti					-	-	-	-
	Oreti CB	Hedgehope recreation reserve	Open Spaces	Hedgehope reserve	2	4	-	5
	Oreti CB	General	Various	Oreti CB general purpose	59	13	-	72
	Oreti CB	Rec Reserve Oreti	Lochiel hall grazing income to be passed onto the Hall society	Lochiel rec res lease	-	9	-	9
	Oreti CB	Winton library endowment reserve	Community Service	Winton library endowment	20	4	-	24
Council created - special reserves Oreti CB					80	30	-	110

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Otapiri/Lora	Community centre	Community Facilities	Otapiri/Lora community centre	75	16	-	91
Council created - special reserves Otapiri/Lora					75	16	-	91
	Otautau	Baths	Community Facilities	Otautau pool	-	-	-	-
	Otautau	Brightwood Develop Co	Community Facilities	Otautau financial contribution	18	4	-	22
	Otautau	CB conference	Community Facilities	Community board conference	-	-	-	-
	Otautau	Forestry	Corporate Services	Holt Park forestry	177	8	(150)	34
	Otautau	General	Community Facilities	Otautau general purpose	328	20	(277)	71
	Otautau	Community centre	Community Facilities	Otautau community centre	31	7	-	38
Council created - special reserves Otautau					554	39	(428)	165
	Riversdale	General	Various	Riversdale general purpose	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Riversdale					-	-	-	-
	Riverton	Cemetery maintenance	Community Services	Riverton cemeteries	71	-	(71)	-
	Riverton	Doc profits lib sale	Various	Riverton projects	74	16	-	90
	Riverton	General	Various	Riverton general purpose	42	4	(28)	17
	Riverton	Riverton Harbour general	Community Facilities	Riverton Harbour	157	-	(144)	14
	Riverton	Parks and res develop	Open Spaces	Riverton parks and reserves	-	-	-	-
	Riverton	Property sales	Various	Riverton general purpose	160	24	(54)	130
	Riverton	War memorial	Open Spaces	Riverton war memorial	17	4	-	21
	Riverton	Taramea Bay/Rocks development	Community Facilities	Taramea Bay foreshore	28	-	(28)	-
	Riverton	Taramea Howells Point	Community Facilities	Taramea Howells Point	35	3	(35)	3
Council created - special reserves Riverton					585	51	(360)	276
	Ryal Bush	Community centre	Community Facilities	Ryal Bush community centre	4	1	-	5
Council created - special reserves Ryal Bush					4	1	-	5
	SIESA	Operations	SIESA	SIESA operations	1,220	1,055	(2,273)	2
Council created - special reserves SIESA					1,220	1,055	(2,273)	2
	Stewart Island	General	Various	Stewart Island general purpose	131	5	(131)	5
	Stewart Island	Waste management	Various	Stewart Island general purpose	45	10	-	55

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Stewart Island	Jetties	Various	Stewart Island jetties	47	137	-	183
	Stewart Island	Wharf Golden Bay	Various	Replacement of Golden Bay wharf	-	-	-	-
	Stewart Island	Wharf Ulva Island	Various	Replacement of Ulva Island Bay wharf	151	2	(151)	2
Council created - special reserves Stewart Island					374	153	(282)	245
	Te Anau	Te Anau carpark res	Various	Te Anau general purpose	28	6	-	34
	Te Anau	General	Various	Te Anau general purpose	1,005	44	(1,005)	43
	Te Anau	Luxmore	Various	Luxmore subdivision	1,533	315	(86)	1,763
	Te Anau	Manapouri airport	Roading	Te Anau Manapouri airports	157	138	-	295
	Te Anau	Rural WS general	Water supply	Te Anau water	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Te Anau					2,722	503	(1,091)	2,135
	Thornbury	Community centre	Community Facilities	Thornbury community centre	5	-	(5)	-
	Thornbury	General	Various	Thornbury general purpose	9	-	(9)	-
Council created - special reserves Thornbury					14	-	(14)	-
	Tokanui	General	Various	Tokanui general purpose	37	1	(37)	1
	Tokanui	Community centre	Community Facilities	Tokanui community centre	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Tokanui					37	1	(37)	1
	Tuatapere	Water Meridian Contract	Various	Tuatapere general purpose	8	2	-	10
	Tuatapere	Community Centre	Community Facilities	Tuatapere community centre	31	1	(31)	1
	Tuatapere	Elder Park Forestry	Various	Elder Park Forestry	26	6	-	32
	Tuatapere	General	Various	Tuatapere general purpose	167	14	(167)	14
	Tuatapere	Property	Various	Tuatapere general purpose	3	1	-	4
	Tuatapere	Waiau River collection	Various	Tuatapere Waiau River	1	-	-	1
Council created - special reserves Tuatapere					236	23	(198)	61
	Tuatapere Te Waewae	General	Various	Tuatapere Te Waewae general purpose	74	23	(23)	73
Council created - special reserves Tuatapere Te Waewae					74	23	(23)	73
	Tussock Creek	Community centre	Community Facilities	Tussock Creek hall	14	1	(14)	1
Council created - special reserves Tussock Creek					14	1	(14)	1

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Waianiwa	Community centre	Community Facilities	Waianiwa community centres	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Waianiwa					-	-	-	-
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Arboretum reserve	Various	Arboretum reserve	21	2	(21)	2
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Wairio cemetery	Community Services	Wairio cemetery	36	7	-	43
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Wairio Town general	Various	Wairio general purpose	5	1	-	6
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Wairio reserve	Various	Wairio reserve	1	-	-	1
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Takitimu pool reserve	Various	Takitimu pool	20	4	-	25
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Tuatapere ward pool	Various	Tuatapere ward pools	31	7	-	38
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Cosy Nook	Various	Cosy Nook general purpose	40	43	-	82
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Hirstfield reserve	Various	Hirstfield reserve general purpose	29	23	-	53
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Various	Waiau/Aparima Ward	226	49	-	275
	Waiau/Aparima Ward	Calcium cemetery	Community Services	Calcium cemetery	11	1	(11)	1
Council created - special reserves Waiau/Aparima Ward					420	138	(32)	526
	Waihopai/Toetoes Ward	Waihopai/Toetoes Ward	Various	Waihopai/Toetoes Ward	71	-	(71)	-
Council created - special reserves Waihopai Toetoes Ward					71	-	(71)	-
	Waihopai-Toetoes CB	General	Various	Waihopai-Toetoes general purpose	79	5	(54)	31
	Waihopai Toetoe Pool	Baths	Community Facilities	Waihopai Toetoe pool	4	1	-	5
Council created - special reserves Waihopai-Toetoes CB					84	6	(54)	36
	Waikaia	Dickson Park	Open Spaces	Waikaia general purpose	10	1	(10)	1
	Waikaia	Drain filing	Various	Waikaia drains	-	-	-	-
	Waikaia	General	Various	Waikaia general purpose	36	-	(36)	-
	Waikaia	Museum donations	Community Facilities	Waikaia Museum	5	21	(20)	7
	Waikaia	Refuse removal	Waste Services	Waikaia general purpose	-	-	-	-
Council created - special reserves Waikaia					51	22	(65)	8
	Waikawa/Niagara	Community centre	Community Facilities	Waikawa/Niagara community centres	2	-	(2)	-
Council created - special reserves Waikawa/Niagara					2	-	(2)	-
	Wallace Takatimu CB	General	Various	Wallace Takatimu CB general purpose	76	4	(62)	18
Council created - special reserves Wallace Takatimu					76	4	(62)	18
	Waitane Glencoe	Res Reserve Committee	Open Spaces	Waitane Glencoe reserves	2	1	-	3
Council created - special reserves Waitane Glencoe					2	1	-	3

Reserves	Community	Business unit	Activity to which it relates	Purpose	Expected opening balance 1/7/2024 (\$000)	Deposits in (\$000)	Withdrawals out (\$000)	Expected closing balance 30/6/2024 (\$000)
	Wallacetown	General	Various	Wallacetown general purpose	206	11	(200)	17
Council created - special reserves Wallacetown Ward					206	11	(200)	17
	Winton	Community centre	Community Facilities	Winton community centres	69	15	-	84
	Winton	General	Various	Winton general purpose	103	-	(35)	68
	Winton	Medical centre general	Community facilities	Winton Medical Centre	177	352	(392)	137
	Winton	Multi sports	Open Spaces	Winton sports complex	-	-	-	-
	Winton	Property sales	Various	Winton general purpose	152	19	(100)	71
	Winton	Res capital development	Various	Winton general purpose	112	-	(100)	12
Council created - special reserves Winton					613	386	(627)	372
	Winton/Wallacetown Ward	Winton/Wallacetown Ward	Various	Winton/Wallacetown Ward	308	34	(163)	179
Council created - Special reserves Winton/Wallacetown Ward					308	34	(163)	179
	Woodlands	General	Various	Woodlands general purpose	34	1	(34)	1
	Woodlands	Septic tank rates	Sewerage	Woodlands septic tank cleaning	1	-	-	1
Council Created - special reserves Woodlands					35	1	(34)	2
Total Council created - special local reserves					9,610	2,753	(7,236)	5,149
Total Council created - special reserves					24,961	272,721	(277,132)	20,549
Total Council created - general reserves					10,606	2,865	(3,579)	9,891
Total restricted reserves					3,378	4,852	(4,213)	4,017
Total reserve funds					38,945	280,499	(284,924)	34,458



LTP 34 DRAFTING SECTION 4 STRATEGIES, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR LTP 2024

Version 2 (22 May 2024)

DRAFT

Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae o Murihiku

PO Box 903
15 Forth Street
Invercargill 9840

0800 732 732
@ sdc@southlanddc.govt.nz
📍 southlanddc.govt.nz



DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

(LOOKING AFTER WHAT WE HAVE)

Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae o Murihiku

PO Box 903
15 Forth Street
Invercargill 9840

☎ 0800 732 732
✉ sdcc@southlanddc.govt.nz
🏠 southlanddc.govt.nz



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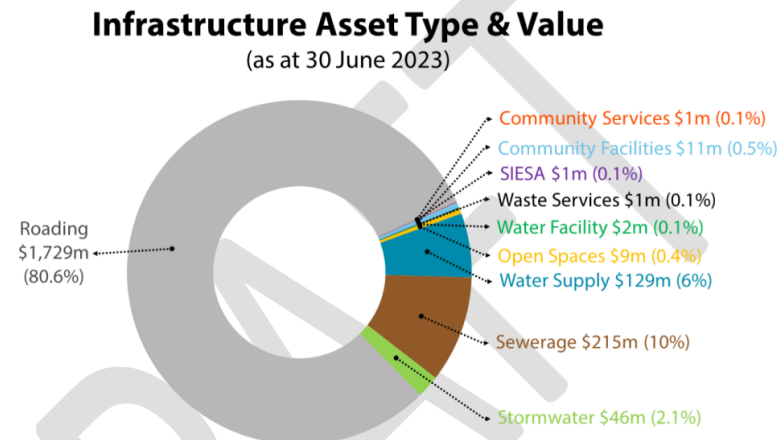
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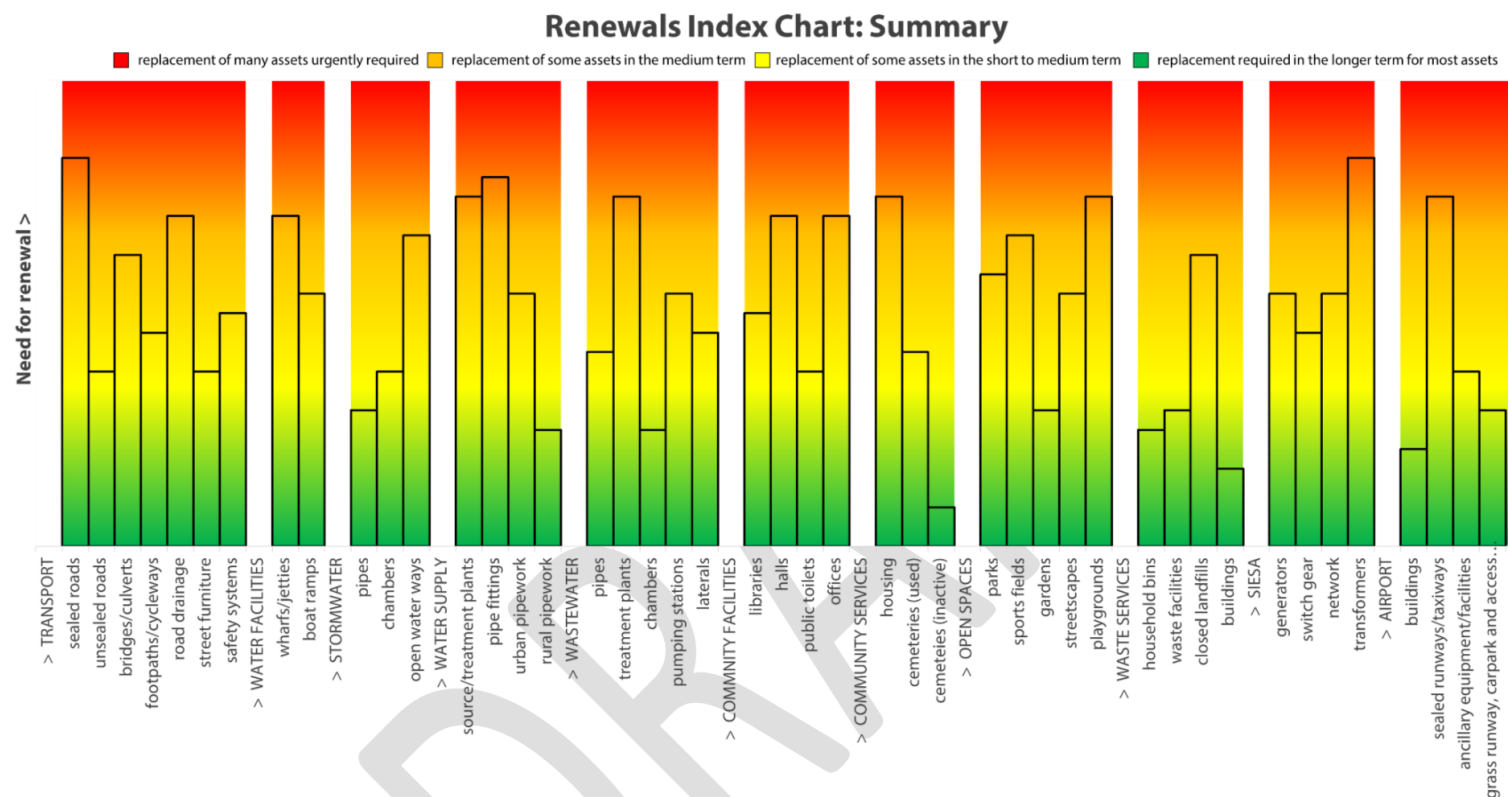
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (WHAT'S IMPORTANT)

Southland District Council has, for its size of population, a large infrastructure asset base, dominated by the local road network. These infrastructure assets enable Council to deliver the services to the local communities to the agreed levels of service and performance standards. Unusually Council also owns and operates the electricity supplies to Stewart Island (known as SIESA). A summary of the assets include in this strategy is provided below:



The first step in developing Council's update of its Infrastructure Strategy is understanding and assessing the current state of its infrastructure assets. The evaluation of the condition, the current capacity, how the assets are performing set against the Council's agreed levels of service and or national standards are important factors to help Council identify gaps and prioritise areas for improvement.

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The index chart provides an overview of the asset base and makes a high-level comparative assessment to identify the key areas to address in future Long Term Plans. From the above it is clear that the increased investment signalled in Council's previous infrastructure strategy in the transport activity for the maintenance and renewal of sealed roads and bridges remains the key priority for its 30-year strategy coincidentally this is by far the largest infrastructure asset group Council manages. The investment needed for the transport activity has a level of complexity as Council receives significant funding from the New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi), future Council expenditure has to be considered along-side this central government funding available.

Other assets also require mitigation or investment to improve the condition and performance, however in some cases improved operational activities can reduce the risks or the investment needed is comparatively small compared to the transport activity.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

Council has continued to improve its asset management, financial and monitoring systems to enable these assessments to be undertaken and this strategy provides guidance for Council's 2024 Long Term Plan. In developing the strategy for the 30-year planning period several factors need to be considered such as public health, safety, economic impact, climate change, and the community needs as well as assessing and improving the resilience of its assets.

This Infrastructure Strategy sets out to address the identified needs based on the assessments undertaken, is aligned with overall Council objectives and community outcomes and yet tries to be flexible enough to accommodate, improved ways of doing things, advances in technology and engineering practices and current and future economic and regulatory conditions.

Infrastructure replacement and improvements is the largest single expenditure Council faces, and it is important that the Long-Term Plan developed is affordable to Council, to the community and the wider economy of the Southland region. New infrastructure assets are also required to meet resource consent requirements, improve levels of service and to support growth within the district, however these are expected to be a small component compared to the renewals / replacement programmes. Council has considered all funding options as it developed its 30-year infrastructure strategy.

KEY PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

- sealed roads maintenance programme
- sealed roads rehabilitation programme
- bridge renewals programme
- water supply and wastewater asset renewals
- Stewart Island electricity generation replacement
- office building replacement
- closed landfill protection/ removal programme
- wastewater treatment upgrades
- Stewart Island, Golden Bay Development

Having identified the projects and funding streams required, Council is also mindful that it is important to manage the individual projects and programmes of work effectively to ensure they are completed to time, to budget and to the required quality and performance. Council has developed a Project Delivery Team (PDT) to help achieve this. The team is guided by the Capital Programme Delivery Governance Group (CPDGG).

Infrastructure requires on-going maintenance and monitoring to ensure that the assets continue to operate and perform effectively and safely. Council has maintenance and monitoring systems in place to address these issues to ensure routine maintenance is carried out, that repairs are initiated and upgrades or improvements are identified. These processes are outlined in Council's Asset Management Policy.

Infrastructure failures and new infrastructure projects to resolve problems can have a significant impact on the local and wider communities and council has systems in place to engage with those communities and stakeholders affected to ensure that they understand why the works are required and they are provided

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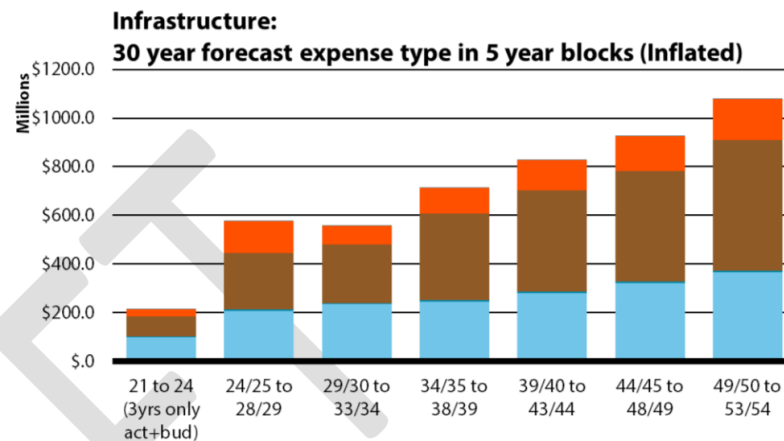
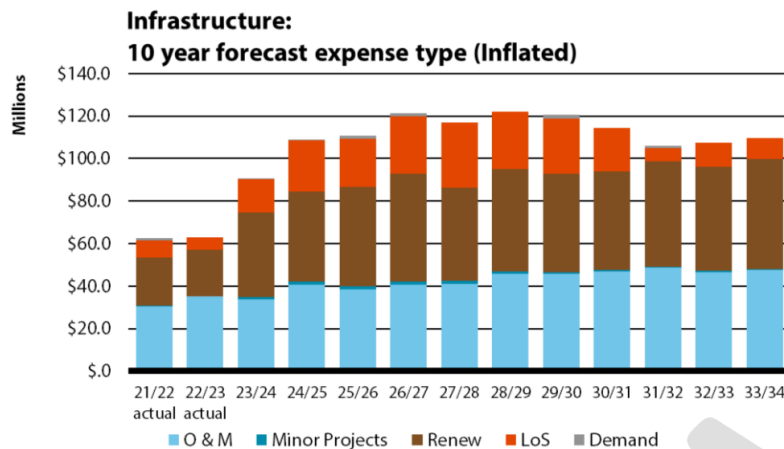
with regular updates on progress. As outlined in the last strategy review council has established a Project Delivery Team, so that these requirements are delivered effectively.

The future for water services in New Zealand is still to be confirmed and the Council has therefore continued to include water supply, waste water and stormwater services in its 30-year Infrastructure Strategy and the required investment in its 2024/34 Long Term Plan.

THE KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THIS STRATEGY ARE:

- maintenance and renewal of sealed roads
- maintenance and renewal of bridges
- maintenance and replacement of older and earthquake prone structures and buildings
- consideration on the Council's continued involvement in the provision of the untreated rural water supplies
- consideration of the need to secure a dedicated asset system / asset management resource for all infrastructure assets to ensure that asset data continues to be improved and that robust decision making on the renewal of assets can be made.
- the active management of closed landfills and ensure that they are included on council's Risk Register
- the need to plan for the renewal / replacement of the existing electricity generation system on Stewart Island
- for the majority of the issues identified above the key challenge facing council is that the asset condition and performance has deteriorated which is impacting on the delivery of the current levels of service. Options for the future should include:
 - increasing investment to maintain and replace the current assets to maintain the current levels of service
 - look to manage or reduce the level of service provided to help offset the investment necessary
 - consider the di-vestment or retirement of some assets to reduce the future burden of maintenance and renewals particularly for some roads, bridges and some community and water facilities

Draft Infrastructure strategy



O&M: general operating and maintenance costs which includes general running costs and repairs or maintenance of an existing asset.

Renew: renewal capital expenditure to replace or rehabilitate an existing asset without changing its capacity or level of service beyond its original design.

LoS: level of service capital expenditure where work is being undertaken to change the current service level usually because of changing customer expectations, regulations or standards.

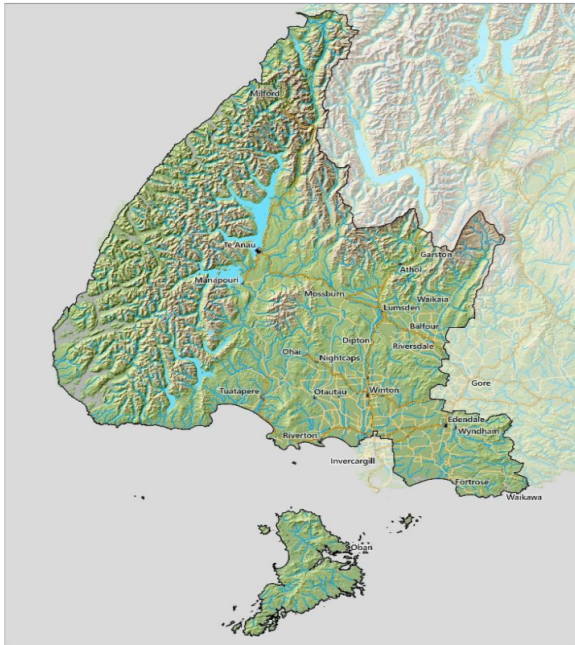
Demand: capital expenditure where work is being undertaken to provide more (or less) of an asset or service due to changes in demand usually because of population/economic changes or changes in consumption patterns.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

2. INTRODUCTION (WHO WE ARE)

This Infrastructure Strategy has been developed by council to inform and support its 2024/2034 Long Term Plan and should be read alongside other key Council strategies, policies and plans.

Overall, this infrastructure strategy review is focused on the safety, condition, performance, and the resilience of council's infrastructure ensuring that it continues to align with council's overall priorities and agreed community outcomes.



Southland District Council covers a large geographical area approximately 30,200 km², 11% of New Zealand's entire land mass, located at the bottom of New Zealand's South Island. In 2023 the number of people living in the district is estimated to be just over 32,600 equivalent to less than 0.7% of the country's population. With an annual predicted population growth of 0.5%, the increase in cost falls on our existing population to fund.

Serving such a sparsely populated area provides significant challenges for Council, the second largest of any territorial authority in New Zealand. There is ongoing maintenance and renewal of over 5000km of roads, 880 bridges, 21 water supplies, 19 wastewater schemes, 29 stormwater areas, 18 waste sites and over 400 community facilities and parks, across the district with increasing costs for the 32,600 residents/rate payers in Southland.

The economic prosperity of the region is reliant on farming, forestry and tourism and Council plays a key role in supporting and enabling these industries to continue and thrive by:

- maintaining the road network and its associated structures to enable the farming sectors to move livestock and products from farms to local, national and international markets
- maintaining the roading network, Te Anau-Manapouri Airport, and water facilities to enable local and international tourists to access some of the most stunning landscapes and scenery New Zealand has to offer.

Council consists of a mayor and 12 councillors, which are elected by the Southland residents/ratepayers every three years. Council committees have been established to assist in the decision-making processes.

Council has nine community boards that enable local input to be encouraged and fostered, supporting Council's policy of decentralising responsibilities where practical to do so.

This review and update is the third version of its Infrastructure Strategy prepared by council. This Infrastructure strategy sets out to maintain the assets we already have while keeping rates affordable. Without economy of scale Council is faced with the prioritisation of asset maintenance, renewals and replacement

Draft Infrastructure strategy

meaning some assets may not be updated when they should be and will push some costs further into the future, carrying the risk of a reduction in the level of service our communities are used to and/or a greater risk of the asset failing.

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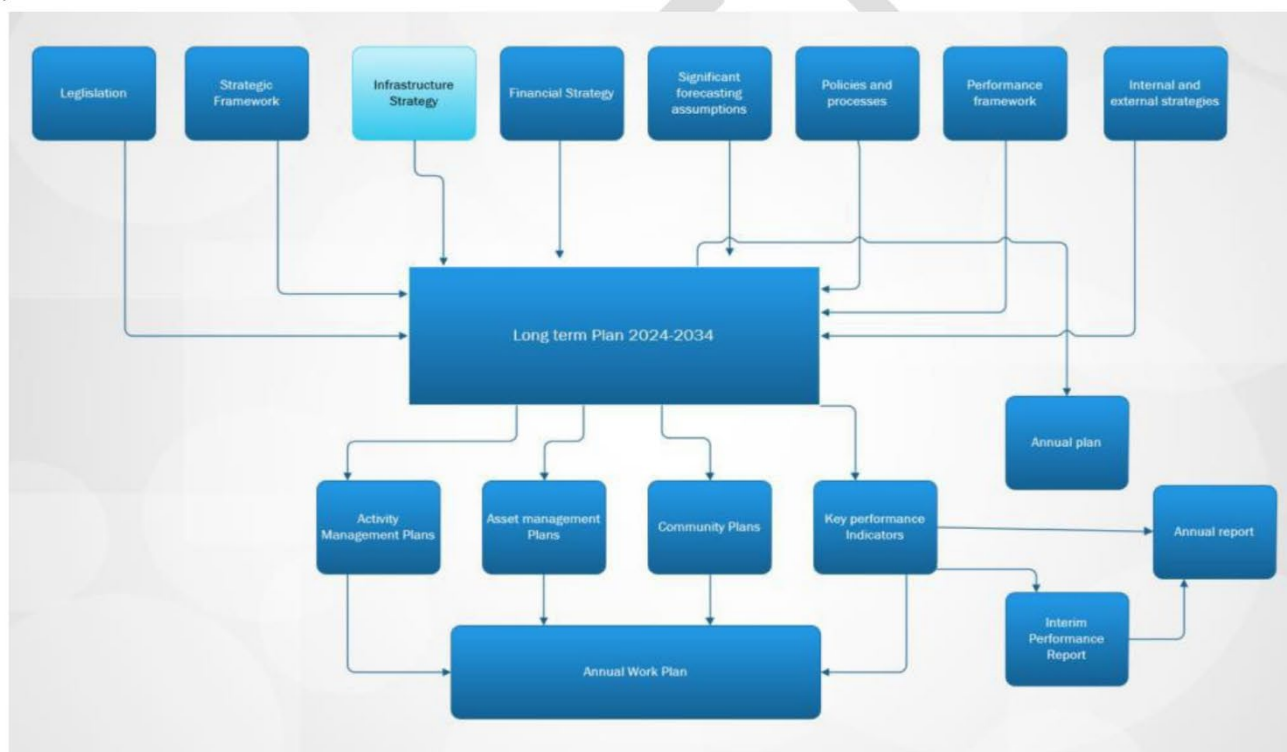
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3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT (WHY DO WE HAVE THESE ASSETS)

Council is required under the Local Government Act (2002) section 101B to prepare and adopt an infrastructure strategy as part of its Long-Term Plan, the strategy is required to cover a period of 30 years.

This infrastructure strategy has been developed to provide the strategic direction that Council needs to consider when operating, maintaining, and ultimately renewing or replacing its infrastructure assets in the short to medium term.

The strategy outlines a 30-year view of the key issues and challenges facing Council, the estimated expenditure required and the significant decisions that will need to be made.



This strategy forms part of the Council's Long Term Plan and supports, interprets, and informs other key council plans. Council's Asset Management Plans and asset management systems provide detailed asset data, which through detailed analysis enables conclusions to be reached on asset condition, the remaining life

Draft Infrastructure strategy

of assets and how assets are performing against Council's current levels of service agreed with its communities. This understanding then enables future forecast to be made, guiding operational and maintenance needs set against the renewal or possible abandonment of an asset.

Activity Management Plans provide the rationale for the activities provided by Council and how infrastructure enables those activities to be delivered. In 2021 Council revised its structure to form groups to better deliver its services to the local community, these groups are currently:

Group												
Environmental Services (combines Environmental Health, Animal Services, Resource Management), (includes district planning and Building Solutions)		Community Leadership	Transport Provision of Roothing and Footpaths (including cycle trails, airport, water facilites and bridges)		Wastewater (Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage)	Stormwater Drainage	Water Supply	Community Resources				
Activity												
Environmental Services	Emergency Management	Community Leadership (including Representation and Advocacy, Community and Futures and Community Assistance)	Roothing, footpaths, airport and cycle trails	Water facilities	Wastewater (Sewerage)	Stormwater	Water Supply	Community Facilities (including toilets, halls and libraries)	Community Services (including cemeteries, community housing, library services and heritage and culture)	Open Spaces (including parks, reserves and streetscapes)	Waste Services	Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority

Each of the groups is responsible for activities provided by Council, many of which require infrastructure assets to enable those activities to be delivered, as summarised in the table below:

Draft Infrastructure strategy

GROUP	ACTIVITY	ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS
Environmental services	Environmental services	Minimal
	Emergency management	Minimal
Community leadership	Community leadership	Minimal
Transport	Roading, footpaths, airport, and cycle trails	Essential
	Water facilities	Important
Stormwater	Stormwater	Important
Water supply	Water supply	Essential
Wastewater	Wastewater	Essential
Community resources	Community facilities	Important
	Community services	Important
	Open spaces	Important
	Waste services	Essential
	Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority	Essential

The infrastructure assets identified above are included within this strategy document.

ACTIVITY	SUB ACTIVITY	INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS		
Transport	Roading	- sealed roads	- bridges	- safety barriers
		- unsealed roads	- street signage	- roadside berms, swales, and sumps
	Footpaths	- sealed footpaths	-	- unsealed footpaths
	Cycle trails	- sealed trails	- unsealed trails	- signage

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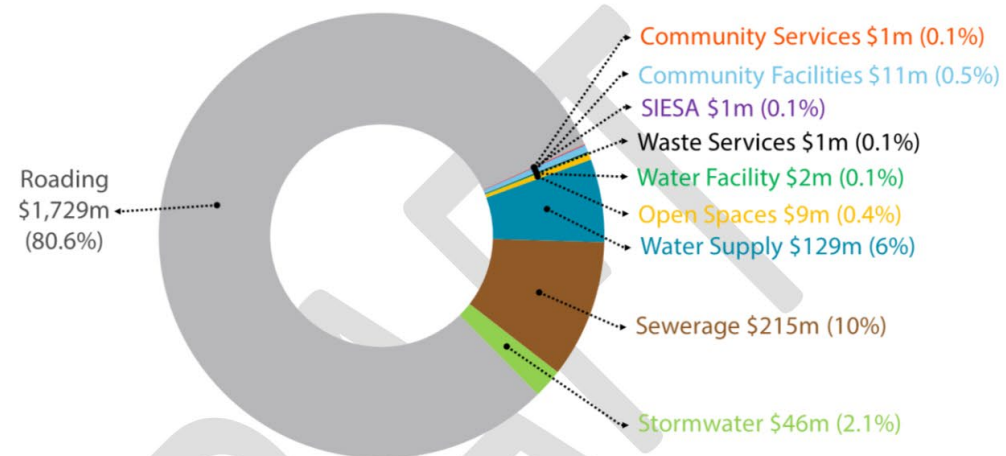
Draft Infrastructure strategy

ACTIVITY	SUB ACTIVITY	INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS		
	Airport	- buildings	- runway	- grounds
Water facilities		- jetties and wharfs	- navigation aids	- swimming pontoons
		- boat ramps	- viewing platforms	- sea / retaining walls
Stormwater		- pipes	- outfalls	
Water Supply		- water mains	- reservoirs	- mechanical and electrical equipment
		- service pipes	- pumping stations	- valves and fittings
		- treatment plants	- SCADA systems	
Wastewater		- pipes laterals	- pumping stations	- mechanical and electrical plant
		- treatment plants	- SCADA systems	- manholes and chambers
Community Resources	Community Facilities	- toilets	- libraries	- offices
		- halls		
	Community Services	- cemeteries	- community housing	
	Open Spaces	- parks	- reserves	- trees
		- playgrounds	- streetscapes	
	Waste services	- bins	- waste transfer facilities	- closed landfill sites
	Stewart Island Electrical Authority (SIESA)	- generation equipment	- buildings	- electrical supply network

Draft Infrastructure strategy

Infrastructure Asset Type & Value

(as at 30 June 2023)

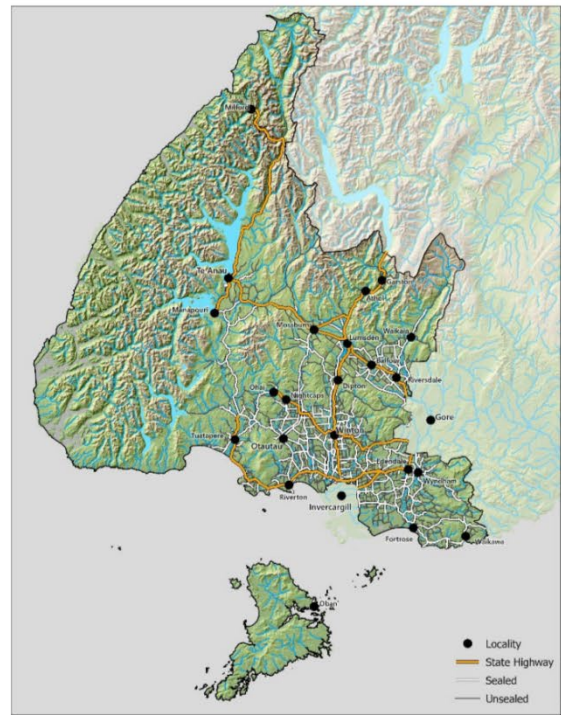


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4. DESCRIPTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE (WHAT HAVE WE GOT)

4.1 TRANSPORT

Council has responsibility for over 5000km of roading, (as shown on map below) the second largest local road network of any council in New Zealand. The local road network is an essential element of the Southland region infrastructure network linking the state highways to local towns and smaller dispersed communities. It also provides the only access for the movement of goods and services for the Southland region. It also enables tourists to visit the many attractions across the region



The following table provides a summary of the Roding assets.

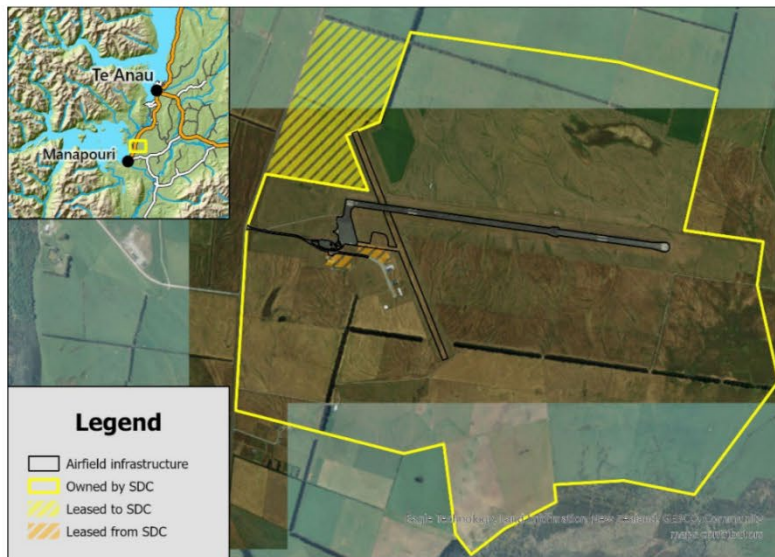
ASSET	QUANTITY	ASSET	QUANTITY
Sealed roads	1990 km	roadside berms, swales, and channels	9165 km
Unsealed roads	2961 km	roadside sumps	441
Bridges	881	street signs and other furniture	31926
culverts (estimated)	14,000	safety barriers and rails	16 km
Sealed footpaths	187 km		
Unsealed cycle tracks	91 km		

Draft Infrastructure strategy

4.2 TE ANAU-MANAPOURI AIRPORT

Council owns and maintains the Manapouri airport, the facility provides an essential service

- to the local community in terms of access to and from the area.
- for the local economy providing access for local and international tourists so that they can enjoy the special features the Southland region has to offer.



The airport infrastructure assets include:

ASSET	QUANTITY
Sealed runway and taxi areas	approx 69,000 m2
Sealed roads and car parking	approx 9000 m2
Buildings	1
Unsealed runways and taxiways	approx 98,000 m2

Draft Infrastructure strategy

4.3 WATER FACILITIES

Council provides and maintains important assets to support the tourism industry, local fishing, and local recreation. The assets are widely dispersed across Council’s area (as shown on the map below) and provides important access to the waters around the Southland region’s coastline and inland water lakes.

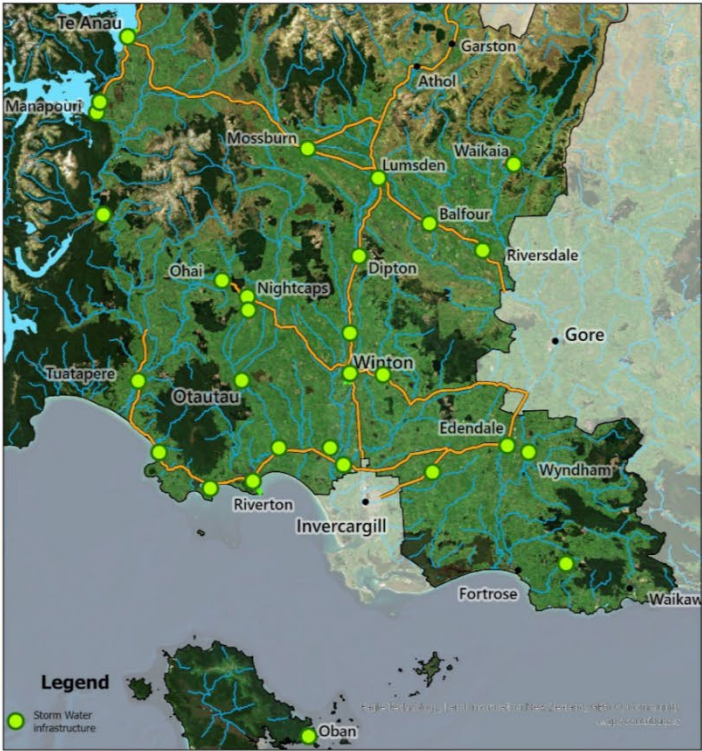


A summary of the water facilities assets is shown below:

ASSET	QUANTITY
Wharfs / jetties	10
Boat ramps	10
Navigation aids	5
Ancillary structures	4

Draft Infrastructure strategy
4.4 STORMWATER

Council is currently responsible for the management of stormwater runoff, primarily from its roads and footpath network, but also managing drainage within local towns and smaller local community settlements. The activity endeavours to minimise the impact of normal flooding events caused by heavy rainfall events. The stormwater assets are dispersed across council’s area as indicated on the map:



The table below provides a summary of the assets that part of the stormwater activity

ASSET	QUANTITY
Pipes and culverts	116.8 km
Open channels	24.6 km

4.5 WATER SUPPLY

Council is also currently responsible for the provision of essential water supplies for domestic, commercial, and rural properties. Council manages and operates several schemes the locations of which are indicated on the map below:

Draft Infrastructure strategy



Council provides both treated water supplies for domestic purposes and rural stock supplies. Water is normally abstracted from local water sources and in the case of the domestic supplies is treated using appropriate treatment processes and then distributed through a network of pipes to local residential and commercial properties. Council is required to meet formal New Zealand water quality standards for these supplies.

A summary of the water supply assets is provided in the table below:

ASSET	QUANTITY	ASSET	QUANTITY
Water intakes	26	water mains	791.5 km
Urban	(17)	urban	(549.7 km)
Rural		rural	(241.8 km)
		service pipes	71.8 km
Water treatment plants	12	valves, hydrants, and other fittings	10426
Reservoirs	32	urban connections	7738
Urban	(17)		
Rural	(15)		
Water pumping stations	17	SCADA systems	1
Urban	(9)		
Rural	(8)		
Boreholes and wells	17		
Urban	(10)		
Rural	(7)		

Draft Infrastructure strategy

4.6 WASTEWATER

Council currently has responsibility and disposal of wastewater for several area, the locations of which are shown on the map below:



for small

the collection, treatment, communities across its

The wastewater assets provide an essential service for towns and smaller community settlements ensuring that wastewater is collected, appropriately treated, and safely returned to the environment, meeting the required New Zealand standards.

A summary of the wastewater assets is provided in the table below:

ASSET	QUANTITY	ASSET	QUANTITY
Wastewater mains	271.7 km	waste water outfalls	14
Wastewater laterals	84.8 km	waste water connections	8849
Wastewater pumping stations and chambers	74	SCADA systems	1
Wastewater treatment plants	17	raised discharge systems	4



4.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

With such small and dispersed communities, council values the importance of local decision making, which is supported by the provision of assets for local communities to use in their day to day lives. The facilities play an important role in the wellbeing of these communities. A map showing the main locations of community facilities is provided below:



The assets within the community facilities are largely buildings and structures such as libraries, public public swimming pool, halls and community form an important the local communities summary of the facilities assets is shown below:

ASSET	QUANTIT Y
Libraries and offices	8
Community centres and halls	32
Amenity buildings	19
Public conveniences	70
Public swimming pools	1
Dump stations	7

conveniences, local community centres, they service to allow to function. A community in the table



Draft Infrastructure strategy

4.8 COMMUNITY SERVICES

Council plays an important role in providing affordable housing for residents, without which, a number would find it difficult to remain independent and stay within their local communities. Council also provides and operates several cemeteries. The main locations of these assets are shown on the map below:

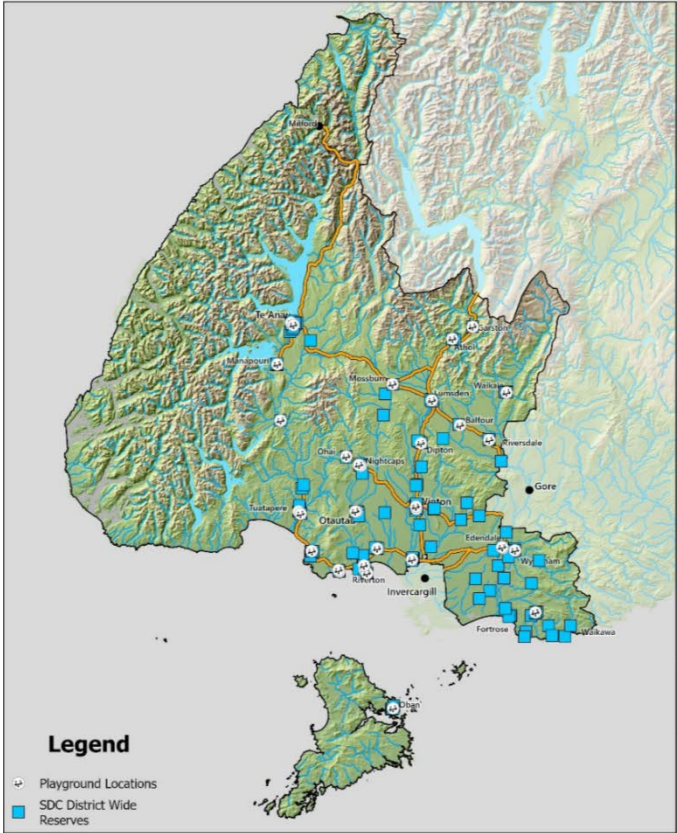


ASSETS	QUANTITY
Council housing units	69
Cemeteries in use	16
Cemeteries not used	6



4.9 OPEN SPACES

Council plays an important role in the provision of public open spaces in the form of parks, recreational reserves, and formal streetscapes for the enjoyment of residents and visiting tourists. A map showing the key locations of these open spaces and recreational reserves is shown on the map below:



The open space assets are varied and diverse and include sport and recreational areas, playgrounds, formal planting areas and gardens, informal natural planted areas with native and non-native vegetation

A summary of the assets included in the open spaces is provided in the table below:

ASSET	QUANTITY
Parks	156
District	(7)
Local	(149)
Sports fields	18
Playgrounds	38
Ornamental trees	10000
Streetscapes	km



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4.10 WASTE SERVICES

Council provides an important refuse collection and disposal service for both residential and commercial properties. Local towns and larger communities are covered by this service and includes some rural areas. The key assets associated with the waste services are listed in the table below:

ASSET	QUANTITY
Rubbish bins	31307
Recycle bins	20988
Waste transfer facilities	7
Recycling facilities	11
Closed landfills	56
Glass and organic bins	nr

4.11 STEWART ISLAND ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Council uniquely provides an essential service providing electricity supplies to Stewart Island. The island due to its remoteness and small population has no current connection to the New Zealand mainland electricity supply grid. Without the Council owned authority, it is unlikely that electricity would be available to the residents that live on Stewart Island and as a consequence unable to support the number of tourists that visit the island each year.

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A summary of the assets involved in providing the electricity supply is provided below:

ASSET	QUANTITY
Buildings	1
Diesel generators	5
Overhead supply network	30 km
Electrical connections	456
Transformer	43
Underground supply network	10 km



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5. MANAGEMENT AND CONDITION OF ASSETS (HOW DO WE LOOK AFTER THESE ASSETS)

In providing services to the local communities Council utilises infrastructure assets. The way Council manages these assets is outlined in its Asset Management Policy. The current policy sets out the Council direction to ensure that the agreed levels of service or performance against national standards are achieved through the management of the assets in an effective and appropriate and sustainable manner for current and future generations. The Asset Management Policy identifies the most appropriate level of asset management practice expected to ensure Council meets its regulatory obligations and aligns with the National Asset Management guidance.

Council has a Strategic Asset Management plan and individual Asset Management Plans and Activity Management Plans these provide the detailed analysis and planning information to inform investment for infrastructure assets. These plans provide detailed programmes of works and key individual projects to be considered and included in Council's Long-Term Plans. The Asset and Activity Management Plans provide the detailed investment needs for:

- asset renewals
- abandonment or retirement of existing assets
- provision of new assets to meet existing deficits in current levels of service
- provision of new assets to meet new obligations and standards for existing communities
- provision of new assets to meet predicted growth
- providing greater resilience for existing infrastructure, particularly for assets that are considered critical.

AT THE PRESENT TIME THE COUNCIL DOES NOT HAVE A DEDICATED RESOURCE TO UNDERTAKE DAY TO DAY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSET INFORMATION SYSTEMS OR TO CARRYOUT DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED. TO CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ITS EXPERTISE IN ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THIS RESOURCE IS SECURED AND IS ABLE TO WORK ACROSS ALL COUNCIL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS.

ROADING

Council has seven-year, three area-based maintenance/operational contracts in place. This arrangement provides sufficient quantities of work to make contracts meaningful and viable for contractors, whilst allowing Council to identify comparable performance to improve delivery at a controllable cost.

However, long term supply of materials such as bitumen and gravels, and contract arrangements need to be reviewed to secure and control ongoing increases in material costs, this needs a holistic approach to safe guard the supply needs over the long term to ensure that future costs are managed and controlled.

The potential exists to form future "Alliance Type" contracts / agreements with neighbouring councils to help achieve these outcomes.

AIRPORT

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Council has existing contract arrangements in place for the maintenance and operations of the airport which work satisfactorily. Given the bespoke nature of the facility the existing arrangements are adequate for the foreseeable future.

WATER FACILITIES

Condition assessments are carried out every five years in line with council's resource consent conditions. These assessments in turn inform works programmes that are included in future Long-Term Plans.

STORMWATER

New maintenance and operational contracts let in 2023 provide a sound basis on which to continue the development of future contracts, in addition new automation contracts were let in 2023.

WATER SUPPLY

New maintenance and operational contracts let in 2023 provide a sound basis on which to continue the development of future contracts, in addition new automation contracts were let in 2023..

WASTEWATER

New maintenance and operational contracts let in 2023 provide a sound basis on which to continue the development of future contracts, in addition a new automation contract were let in 2023.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Currently Council has a programmed maintenance contract, procured on a relatively short-term basis, some procurement is adversely impacted by processes linked with local decision making, this makes standardisation and economies of repetitive works difficult to achieve. Some of the current deficiencies are being addressed to improve contracts to manage costs and performance.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Currently contracts are procured on a relatively short-term basis, with some procurement adversely impacted by processes linked with local decision making, this makes standardisation and economies of repetitive works difficult to achieve. Some of the current deficiencies are being addressed to improve contracts to manage costs and performance.

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OPEN SPACES

Currently Council has a programmed maintenance contract, procured on a relatively short-term basis, some procurement is adversely impacted by processes linked with local decision making, this makes standardisation and economies of repetitive works difficult to achieve.

WASTE SERVICES

Existing contract in place for the collection, sorting and disposal of waste materials from residential and small commercial properties covering all larger communities and some of the rural areas.

STEWART ISLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AUTHORITY

Operational/maintenance contracts in place that provide basic needs however areas for improvement are being identified and introduced as required.

CONDITION AND PERFORMANCE OF ASSETS

In predicting the future investment requirements in infrastructure assets, it is necessary to establish the current condition and performance, and its ongoing ability to meet the agreed levels of service or meet statutory obligations and standards.

The following section provides a high-level overview of the current status of the assets which in turn influences future decisions on

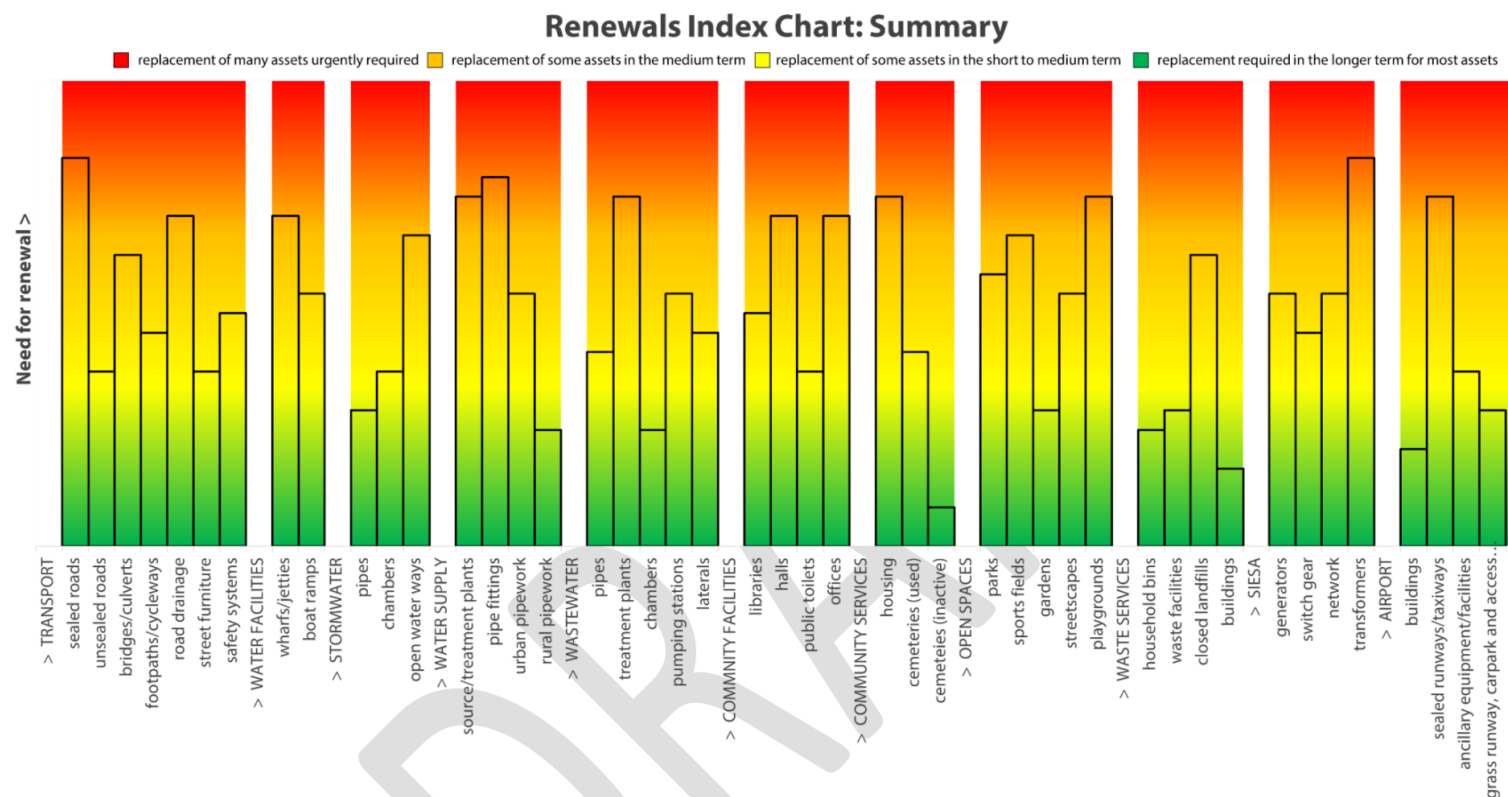
- current and future activities to be provided by council
- current and future levels of service
- long term investment needs
- decisions on what or the quantum of assets should continue to be provided

This assessment is based on information contained in the asset systems, asset management plans, the current performance in terms of meeting levels of service and the local knowledge of the contractors and staff operating and maintaining the assets.

Proving a dedicated resource to take responsibility for the day-to-day management of asset information and developing and enhancing the Council's asset management expertise across of all its assets will be critical for the future.

SOUTHLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL RENEWALS INDEX CHART – ACTIVITY

Draft Infrastructure strategy



SCOPING AND COST ESTIMATES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

It has been identified that the scoping, prioritisation, and costings of infrastructure projects should be improved to provide increased robustness for the investment plans in future Long-Term Plans. These improvements should be based on a best practice approach that then provides increased confidence in the plans cost and potential delivery. This process should apply to all projects including those put forward by elected members.

- what is included in each project or programme of works,
- what is the key driver or reason for the project or programme,

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- which activity it is supporting
- which level of service it is influencing or addressing
- the required or appropriate timing for the project or programmes
- robust and auditable cost estimates of the capital costs (with confidence limits identified)
- robust and auditable cost estimates of the associated operational costs (with confidence limits identified) and when they are expected to commence
- identification of funding sources
- that each project or programme considered for the Long-Term Plan is subject to sign off by the appropriate members of the executive leadership team
- that there is a process to ensure that each project or programme is regularly updated so that Annual Plans and future Long-Term Plans remain valid
- that upon completion of the project the final outturn costs are used to update the Council's asset valuation database.

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6. CRITICALITY AND RESILIENCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS (IMPORTANCE OF ASSETS)

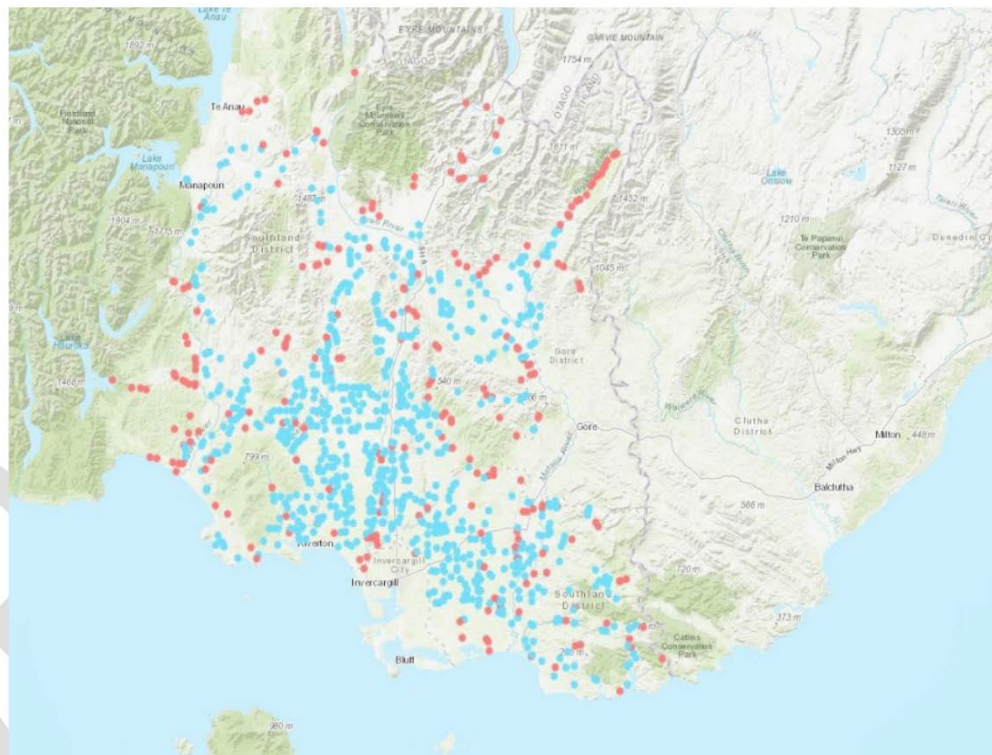
Council considers infrastructure assets to be critical to support the service delivery to the local communities for the following activities:

- roads and footpaths
- airport
- water supply
- wastewater
- waste services, particularly closed landfills.
- Stewart Island electricity supply

Whilst these activities are deemed critical there are some assets that warrant further criticality assessments. The following issues have been highlighted:

ROADS AND FOOTPATHS

- certain sections of the sealed local road network provide important access (or the only access) for communities and support the wider economic vitality of the region. If these sections of the local road network were to be unavailable considerable disruption would occur.
- single access routes with strategic bridges which if compromised could lead to severe access issues for local communities, this clearly illustrated on the map whereby the red dots indicate bridges that are on a single access route.



AIRPORT

- loss of runway facilities could disrupt both travel for locals and tourists but also potentially impact the reputation of the tourist industry.

STORMWATER

- important storm drains that if blocked or fail could lead to a potential flood risk to residential properties.

WATER SUPPLY

- single sources of supply if unavailable would lead to a loss of service

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- essential treatment plant processes that have no back up could again lead to interruptions in supplies or infringement of water quality standards
- key trunk mains that if damaged or unavailable could lead to a prolonged outage of supply.

WASTEWATER

- single treatment facility that if unavailable or suffers serious systems failure could give rise to a significant contamination incident that could impact the local environment and potentially risk Council not meeting its statutory obligations
- loss of key rising mains that could result in serious waste water discharges to the environment which may not be rectified quickly.

WASTE SERVICES

- old closed landfills that may be located in vulnerable locations that could be susceptible to damage which in turn could cause a major incident.

STEWART ISLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AUTHORITY

- existing diesel generation system is close to the end of its useful life, and is less sustainable to other “greener” alternatives. In the short-term plans need to be finalised to identify best replacement/renewal option and put in place planning and regulatory processes for this to be achieved.

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7. KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES (HOW DO WE FACE THE FUTURE)

Council has identified several external and internal issues and challenges, which could impact the ownership and operation of its infrastructure assets and these have been summarised below:

EXTERNAL

Future Epidemics: these could further impact the economy of the Southland region, particularly impacting the tourist industry as well as adversely affecting critical supply chains, work force availability and disturbance of the day-to-day activities of Council.

Water Services: the future for water services within New Zealand has yet to be confirmed, until clarity has been provided by Central Government the Council has continued to include its strategic direction and investment needs for water services in its 30-year Infrastructure Strategy as part of its 2024/34 Long-Term Plan

Local Government Review Outcomes: the review has been released setting out 17 recommendations, each of these has an impact on Council which will need to be considered and responses developed

Climate Change: causing unpredictable weather events: Council as part of its Long-Term Planning has investigated the impacts climate change events may have on its infrastructure, priority to reduce the impact and mitigate adverse effects to those areas with the larger population is seen as the first step, however the significant costs of reducing the impact always must be set against the benefits arising and will require dialogue with the communities potentially impacted. Recent events in the North Island have demonstrated how vulnerable infrastructure is to these types of events can be. Nevertheless, Council when considering options for the renewal/replacement of assets and when initiating new maintenance and operational contracts will consider if mitigation measures to increase resilience of the infrastructure is cost effective.

Earthquake Risks: Council as part of its Long-Term Planning has investigated the risks associated with major earthquake events may have on its infrastructure, priority to reduce the impact and mitigate adverse effects to those areas with the larger population is seen as the first step, however the significant costs of reducing the impact always must be set against the benefits arising and will require dialogue with the communities potentially impacted.

Future Central Government Funding: Council is reliant on Central Government subsidies particularly supporting its future roading investment programmes. Recent events in the North Island have shown how vulnerable some infrastructure assets are and how expensive repair and renewals are where widespread destruction occurs. Over the next few years, Central Government funding will be impacted by these events and may reduce funding to other parts of the country.

Resource Management Act Reforms: without further information the Council has assumed that its current role and functions will remain largely unchanged for the foreseeable future.

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Asset management: to continue to develop and enhance the Council's asset management capabilities it is important that a resource is dedicated to the day to day responsibilities for the asset information systems and developing asset management practices and knowledge across all infrastructure assets.

Asset Information: future decisions on the quantum of investment in infrastructure assets relies heavily on the availability of good and robust information with regard to these assets, knowing where they are located, how they are performing and what the current condition of those assets. This information is contained in the Council's asset system and it is vital that investment in these systems continues so that informed decisions can be debated and made.

Affordability of Future Infrastructure Investment Programmes: this Strategy has highlighted that additional investment is required to address the deterioration of the assets and to maintain the expected levels of service. The funding required will have a significant impact on the Council's future expenditure which in turn will have a major impact on rates.

Improving the Delivery of Maintenance and Operational Contracts: to offset the predicted increase in expenditure it will be important that future contracts are able to deliver cost effective outcomes.

Future Levels of Service Expectations: given the expected increase in costs which in turn impacts the level of future rate rises, discussions need to take place with the communities to fully understand and agree to future levels of service.

Whole of Council and Community Buy-in of long term investment needs.

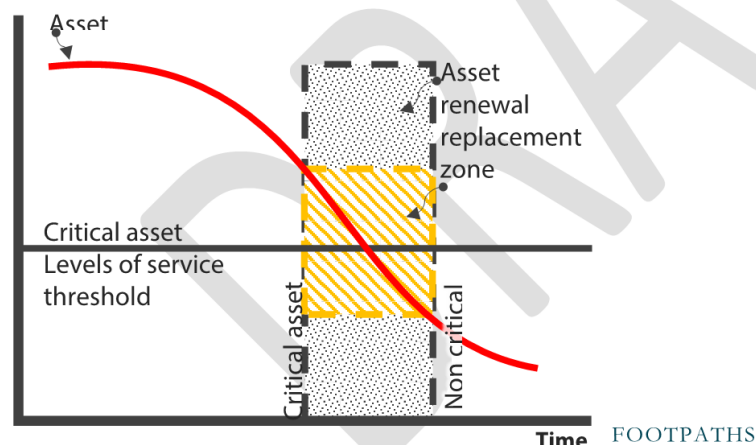
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8. FUTURE STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT 2024/2034 LONG TERM PLAN

The management of assets and in particular the replacement/renewal of existing assets is a complex issue that is influenced by many factors. An asset renewal can be simply triggered by its age, but this approach would not provide the most economic or best solution. Important factors influencing the replacement of an asset are:

- the condition of an asset (which can sometimes correlate to its age)
- the performance of the asset, can it deliver the required level of service, in some situations the asset condition may be satisfactory but it does not have required capacity or performance
- the type of activity or the criticality of an asset will also influence the potential timing of an asset replacement, for example a critical asset within a water treatment process cannot be left until it fails, as the consequence is a potential failure in the level of service provided to the community or perhaps breaching national water quality standards. Similarly, a failure of an asset at the airport leading to the airport not being able to operate. Therefore, these types of assets require systematic and planned replacement before the level of service is impacted
- conversely assets like local pipework within a supply system may suffer several failures over a few years before replacement is considered. This may result in some local inconvenience or short-term loss of service, but can normally be rectified within a reasonable period.
- having a dedicated resource to take responsibility for the day-to-day management of the asset information systems and developing and enhancing asset management practices across all infrastructure assets will be important for the future

Renewals/Replacement Decision Chart



ROADING AND

FOOTPATHS

These assets currently and in the future will be the largest activity reliant on Council infrastructure. It therefore provides significant risks and challenges for Council. This issue was highlighted in its last Infrastructure Strategy review where it was identified that ageing assets in poor condition was impacting levels of service to the community.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to construct or take over vested assets which are required to meet growth as identified in Council's 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - to construct new assets to maintain levels of service to existing communities - to construct new assets to meet new levels of service or regulatory standards
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned in Council's 2023 Annual Plan and future Long- Term Plans utilising the existing contracts as a framework for delivery - sealed roads and bridges will continue to require the levels of investment to maintain levels of service and mitigate the deterioration in asset condition over the 30- year period and beyond as outlined in Council's previous 2021 Infrastructure Strategy - this level of expenditure will need to be considered alongside the available central government subsidies and after consideration of consider if parts of the sealed road network could revert to unsealed to reduce ongoing future renewals and maintenance - consider if some bridges can be divested, if it is agreed that it is no longer required as part of the public road network, to reduce future maintenance and renewals or weight limits are more widely adopted to prolong the useful life of the structures - similarly consider if some roads can be divested, again, if it is agreed that they are no longer required as part of the public road network - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on roading infrastructure to increase resilience when planning asset renewals this should include road design and material specifications.
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expenditure at or above current levels will be required to undertake essential maintenance for sealed roads and bridges to maintain levels of service utilising the existing maintenance contracts. This additional funding will be required over the 30- year period - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on roading infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new maintenance contracts, this should include road maintenance design and material specifications.
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to operate assets utilising similar contract arrangements - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on roading infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new operational contracts.
Asset data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to update and improve asset data within the RAMM systems to improve knowledge and understanding as to how assets are performing and the condition of the assets. - continue to improve the asset information in line with the set goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/2023 - over the next three years effort needs to continue to be placed on identifying and prioritising the sealed roads maintenance/renewal and bridge renewals to strengthen the detailed programme once other options or considerations have been explored.

AIRPORT

Council owns the Te Anau-Manapouri Airport facility which provides an important hub for local/international tourists to access the unique Fordland scenery.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to construct new assets or facilities which are required to meet growth as identified in the Council's future Long-Term Plans - to construct new assets to maintain levels of service as identified in the councils future Long-Term Plans
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned and identified in future Long-Term Plans utilising the existing contract arrangements

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COMPONENT	STRATEGY
Asset maintenance	- to continue to undertake essential maintenance to maintain levels of service as included in future Long-Term Plans utilising the existing maintenance contracts
Asset operations	- to continue to operate assets to maintain levels of service as included in the Council's future Long-Term Plans utilising the existing operational regime
Asset data	- continue to update and improve asset data within the IPS, asset management systems, in line with the set goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/2023 to improve knowledge and understanding as to how assets are performing and the condition of the assets to enable a prioritised long term renewals programme to be established.

WATER FACILITIES

The Council owns and manages a variety of assets that enable residents and tourist access to coastal waters, lakes, and rivers. The key priority for Council is that these assets are maintained and operated to meet health and safety regulations, are fit for purpose, meet resource consent conditions, and achieves the expected levels of service.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	- minimal requirement expected to provide new assets over the 30-year period
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned in the council's 2023 Annual Plan and future Long-Term Plans at the levels indicated in the 2021 Infrastructure Strategy - condition assessments undertaken to meet resource consent conditions should continue to be utilised to prioritise future investment needs - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on water facilities infrastructure to increase resilience when planning asset renewals - consider the divestment or abandonment of assets that the Council agrees that are no longer required to meet communities needs
Asset maintenance	- to continue to maintain the existing water facilities assets utilising processes and types of contracts already in place to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on water facilities infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new maintenance contracts
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to operate assets utilising similar contract arrangements - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on water facilities infrastructure to protect or reduce the vulnerability when renewing and developing new operational contracts
Asset data	- continue to update and improve asset data within the IPS, asset management systems, in line with the set goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 to improve knowledge and understanding as to how assets are performing and the condition of the assets to enable a prioritised long term renewals programme to be established.

STORMWATER

The Council has small but dispersed stormwater systems, improving the asset information was highlighted as a priority in the last infrastructure strategy to

Draft Infrastructure strategy

enable improved planning of future maintenance and renewals programmes, this continues to be a key priority.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to construct or take over vested assets which are required to meet growth as identified in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - to construct new assets to maintain levels of service to existing customers. - To construct new assets to meet new levels of service, existing and new regulatory/ resource consent standards
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned in the Councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - ensure that pumped stormwater assets are included in future renewals programmes. - Ensure that future renewals programmes take account on future resource consent renewal timeframes - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on stormwater infrastructure to increase resilience when planning asset renewals this should include stormwater design and material specifications.
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to undertake essential maintenance to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - that the maintenance and repair of open channel water ways is included in future maintenance programmes to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and provides the required functionality.
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to operate assets to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans
Asset data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to improve and update asset information, adding information relating to open channels that form part of the stormwater system and all assets that form part of pumped systems. - continue to review and update critical storm water infrastructure and prepare options for implementation to manage identified risks

WATER SUPPLY

The Council is responsible for relatively small community potable water supplies, treated rural supplies and untreated rural supplies which are located across the Southland region. Achieving the required water quality to meet the National water standards is the key priority. In the last infrastructure update some improvement works were identified in order to continue to meet these standards. The Council also signalled that some underground assets were either in poor condition or appear to have a higher deterioration rate and that investment in renewals programmes was necessary, this update confirms this approach.

The current untreated rural water supply arrangements provide some ongoing risks to Council, given this situation, it is prudent that the Councils continued involvement in the provision of these services is discussed with effected communities to agree a way forward into the future.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to construct or (take over vested assets constructed by others) which are required to meet growth, as identified in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - to construct new assets to maintain levels of service and as identified in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - to construct new assets to meet current and future water quality standards or future resource consent conditions
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - initiate and develop an inspection and testing regime for valves and hydrants to confirm operability and to inform on-going renewals. - ensure that water supply structures are fully covered in future asset renewals programme - ensure that new membrane treatment systems are also included in future renewals schedules

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COMPONENT	STRATEGY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - initiate and develop a well/ borehole replacement programme so that water supply sources remain secure and able to deliver the required capacity - ensure that ancillary infrastructure assets such as power and control cables that support water services are included in future asset renewals programmes - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on water supply infrastructure to increase resilience when planning asset renewals this should include water supply design and material specifications.
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to undertake essential maintenance to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - ensure that all water services structures are included in future maintenance schedules - ensure that new membrane treatment systems are fully included in future maintenance programmes - ensure that all ancillary assets that support water services are included in future maintenance programmes - ensure that any standby operational sites are covered in future maintenance contracts
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to operate assets to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - include future operational costs of new membrane treatment systems - review status of current non-operational sites and prepare plans to either safely abandon or if they are to remain as a standby asset for emergency purposes - continue to develop and enhance operational automation and control systems - review the requirement for Council to continue to take responsibility for the provision of untreated rural water supply schemes
Asset data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to update and improve asset information, particularly adding all water supply structures, new membrane treatment systems, and ancillary assets that support water supply services - continue to review and update critical water supply infrastructure and prepare options for implementation to manage identified risks

Wastewater

The Council has 19 relatively small wastewater community schemes. The previous infrastructure strategy concluded that the asset conditional and performance was generally satisfactory and that remains unchanged within this strategy update. Meeting discharge consent conditions remains the key priority.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to construct or take over vested assets which are required to meet growth for as identified in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long-Term Plans - to construct new assets to maintain levels of service as identified in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - to construct new assets to meet current or future resource consent conditions
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to complete renewals planned in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans and the programmes are considered alongside future resource consent renewals - ensure that all waste water structures (including key manholes), new membrane filtration systems, ancillary assets supporting waste water services are included in future renewals programmes - ensure that future renewals programme also includes for existing land-based discharge systems - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on waste water infrastructure to increase resilience when planning asset renewals this should include waste water systems design and material specifications.
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to undertake essential maintenance to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - ensure that all waste water structures, new membrane treatment systems and ancillary infrastructure assets supporting waste water services are included in

Draft Infrastructure strategy

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
	maintenance contracts
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue to operate assets to maintain levels of service as included in the councils 2023 Annual Plan and future Long Term Plans - continue to improve and enhance operational automation and control systems
Asset data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to update and improve asset information, particularly adding all waste water structures (including key manholes), new membrane treatment systems, and ancillary assets that support waste water services - continue to review and update critical waste water infrastructure and prepare options for implementation to manage identified risks - review the status of larger waste water ponds to ensure that they are not subject to any additional legislative or regulatory conditions

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities are dispersed and varied across Council's area. As highlighted in Council's previous infrastructure strategy many of the buildings and structures required maintenance and/or refurbishment. This update of the strategy supports this approach and that increased investment included should continue.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimal requirement is expected over the 30-year planning period as the forecast increase in growth can largely be served by existing assets
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to improve asset information so that future maintenance and renewals programmes can be established for the 30-year planning period - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on community facility infrastructure to protect or reduce the vulnerability when planning asset renewals - when renewal investigations are undertaken identify where asset rationalisation may be available in line with delivering improved multiuse facilities - when considering renewals of assets ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to maintain assets to maintain agreed levels of service, but look to improve existing contract arrangements to realise best economic outcomes - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on community facilities infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new maintenance contracts - when planning and undertaking maintenance ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility.
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to operate assets to meet agreed levels of service, but look to review current contract arrangements to improve and or control costs where possible - to take account of climate-change predictions and its potential impact on community facilities infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new operational contracts - ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility when operating infrastructure assets.
Asset data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to improve asset information, particularly relating to condition and performance in line with the goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 to guide and influence future maintenance and renewal programmes

COMMUNITY SERVICES

It continues to be important for Council to adapt to technology changes to sustain and improve the changing interface with its communities as socio-demographics and economies change. It will be important to continue to understand the needs and expectations its communities to ensure that services remain relevant.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	- minimal requirement for new assets expected over the 30-year planning period
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current level of asset renewals expected over the 30-year planning period - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on community services infrastructure to protect or to increase resilience when planning asset renewals - when considering renewals of assets ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility - when renewal investigations are undertaken identify where asset rationalisation may be available in line with delivering improved multiuse facilities
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to maintain assets but look to improve contract arrangements to control future costs - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on community services infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new operational contracts - when planning and undertaking maintenance ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility.
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to maintain assets but look to improve contract arrangements to control future costs - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on community services infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new operational contracts - ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility when operating infrastructure assets
Asset data	- continue to improve asset information in line with the goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 so that future maintenance and operational regimes can be improved

OPEN SPACES

Council signalled in its previous infrastructure strategy, that a more strategic approach was required to manage, maintain, and update its open spaces. This approach is reaffirmed so that Council can achieve a more consistent delivery in its levels of service, setting priorities, and maximising the investments made.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	- continue to create, or take over vested assets established by others, where it is deemed necessary to maintain levels of service
Asset renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work with the local communities to identify and prioritise a long-term renewals programme so that a more structured and consistent approach is established that will secure improved delivery and provide a more sustainable network approach - when considering renewals of assets ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility.
Asset maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to undertake maintenance of assets to support the agreed levels of service, but look to improve better ways of achieving the desired outcomes with improved contract arrangements - when planning and undertaking maintenance ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility.
Asset operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to operate assets to support the agreed levels of service, but look to improve better ways of achieving the desired outcomes with improved contract arrangements - ensure consideration is made for those with disabilities or restricted mobility when operating infrastructure assets
Asset data	- continue to improve asset information in line with the goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 so that future maintenance and operational regimes can be improved

WASTE SERVICES

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Currently waste services are provided to residential and small commercial properties across the Southland region utilising a waste and recycle bin system. Plans are being considered to enhance the level of recycling by introducing a further bin system for the collection of glass. The Council also provides a network of small waste and recycling centres.

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	- provide new assets where required to meet forecast growth and planned waste collection improvements, in particular in response to potential new legislation for separate Glass and Food Waste Organic collection services
Asset renewals	- continue to maintain current level of renewals for existing assets and take opportunities to improve waste handling processes
Asset maintenance	- continue to maintain operational assets utilising similar contract arrangements - complete investigations into vulnerability of closed land fill sites, identify any remedial or protection works, prioritise, and include investment in the 2024/27 Long Term Plan onwards
Asset operations	- continue to maintain operational assets utilising similar contract arrangements
Asset data	- improve asset information (particularly relating to closed landfill sites) in line with the goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 to support improvements in maintenance and operational regimes

STEWART ISLAND ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

The Islands electricity supply was installed in the mid 1980's and now requires significant upgrades and renewals to ensure that it can continue to provide safe and secure electricity supplies to the Island's community. The current electricity generation utilises diesel generators and the upgrade / replacement plans should consider other generation options for the future.

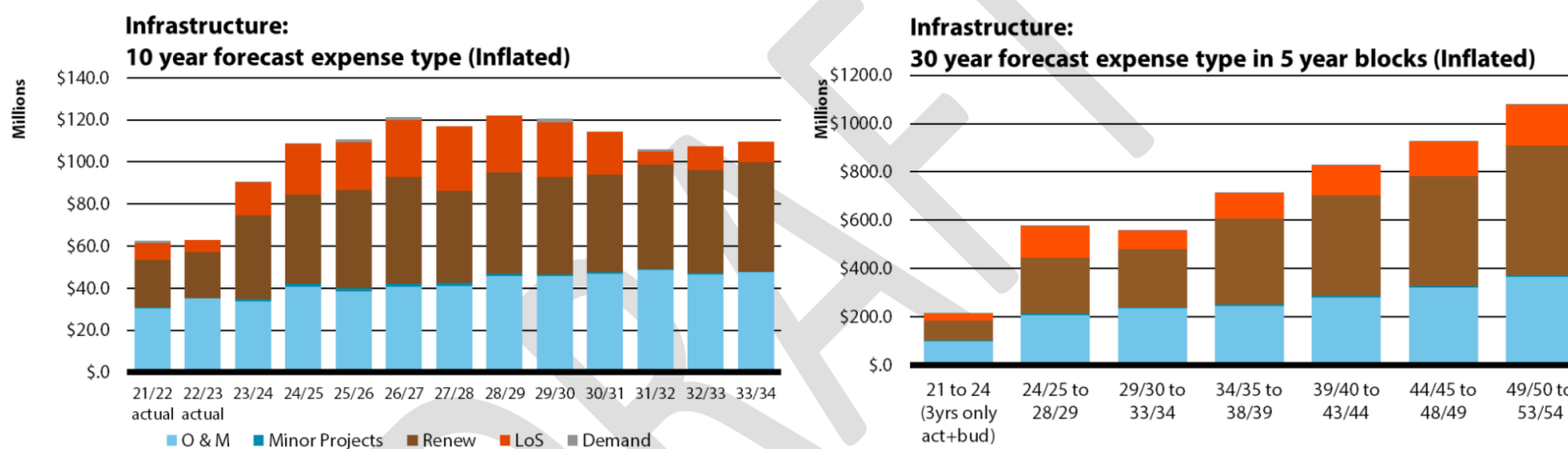
COMPONENT	STRATEGY
New assets	- accept new connections where agreed to do so to support economic sustainability of the Island
Asset renewals	- urgent need to plan for new electricity generation systems within the next 5 years to replace or renew existing diesel sets, to reduce emissions and to potentially provide a more sustainable electricity supply system. - continue to work with other agencies and parties to effect change as soon as practically possible - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on electricity infrastructure to increase resilience and reduce emissions when planning asset renewals / replacement
Asset maintenance	- in the short term continue to maintain existing systems utilising existing contract arrangements until new generation systems are available, but seek to improve contract performance to meet levels of service and minimise emissions. - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on electricity infrastructure to increase resilience when developing new maintenance contracts
Asset operations	- in the short term continue to operate existing systems utilising existing contract arrangements until new generation systems are available, but seek to improve contract performance to meet levels of service and minimise emissions. - to take account of climate change predictions and its potential impact on electricity infrastructure to increase resilience when renewing and developing new operational contracts
Asset data	- continue to update and improve asset information in line with the goals detailed in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan 2021/23 and to meet

Draft Infrastructure strategy

COMPONENT	STRATEGY
	statutory obligations.

9. INVESTMENT SUMMARY (HOW MUCH WILL IT COST)

The graphs below summarises the total expenditure by type and activity for each year of the Long Term Plan (left graphs) and in five year blocks through to 2054 (right graphs). Transport makes up the majority of expenditure with the costs split relatively evenly between operating and maintenance and renewals. The type of expenditure (O&M¹, Minor Projects, Renew², LoS³ and Demand⁴) is used to classify the nature of expenditure. Forecast income is shown on the following page.



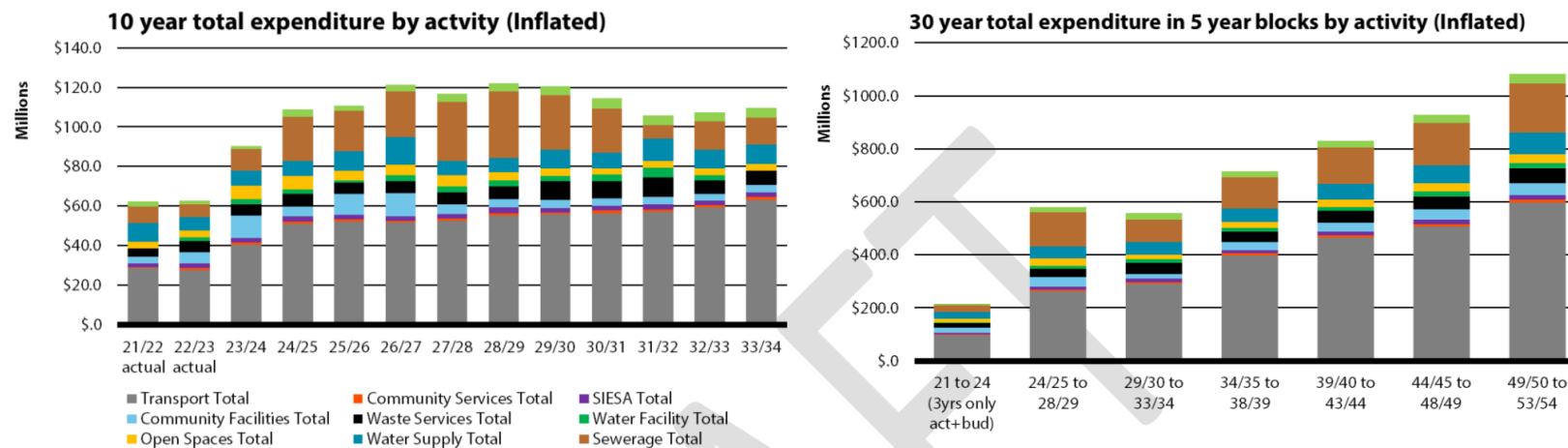
¹ O&M means general operating and maintenance costs which includes general running costs and repairs or maintenance of an existing asset.

² Renew means a renewal project which is the replacement or rehabilitation of an existing asset without changing its capacity or level of service beyond its original design.

³ LoS means a level of service project where work is being undertaken to change the current level of service usually because of changing customer expectations, regulations or standards.

⁴ Demand means a demand project where work is being undertaken to provide more (or less) of an asset or service due to changes in demand usually because of population/economic changes or changes in consumption patterns.

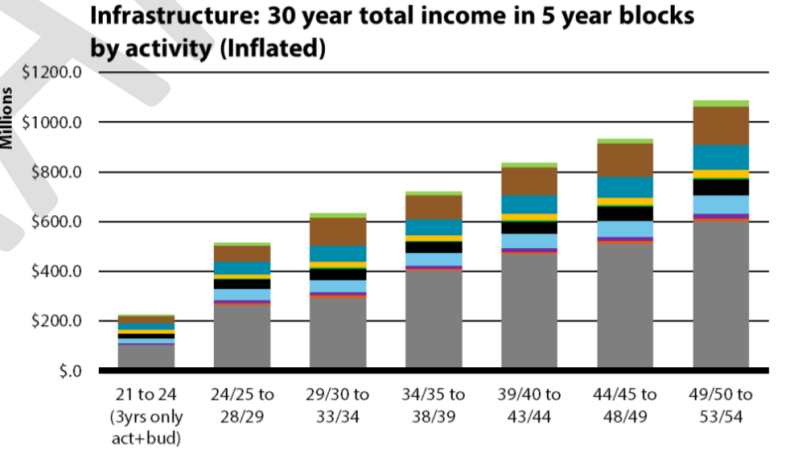
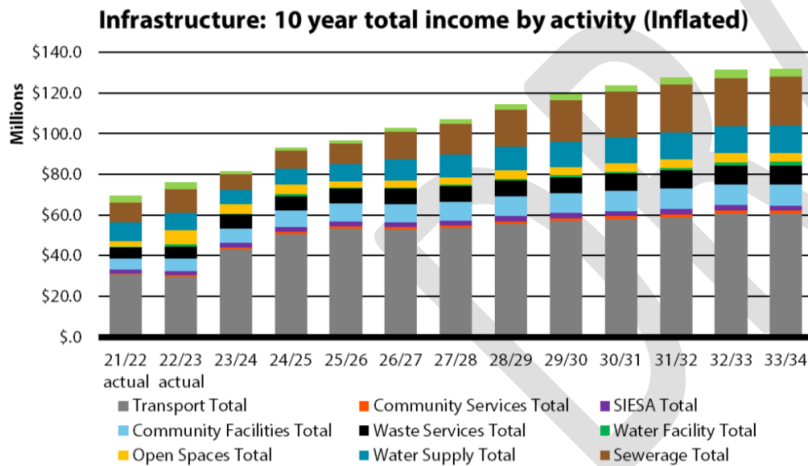
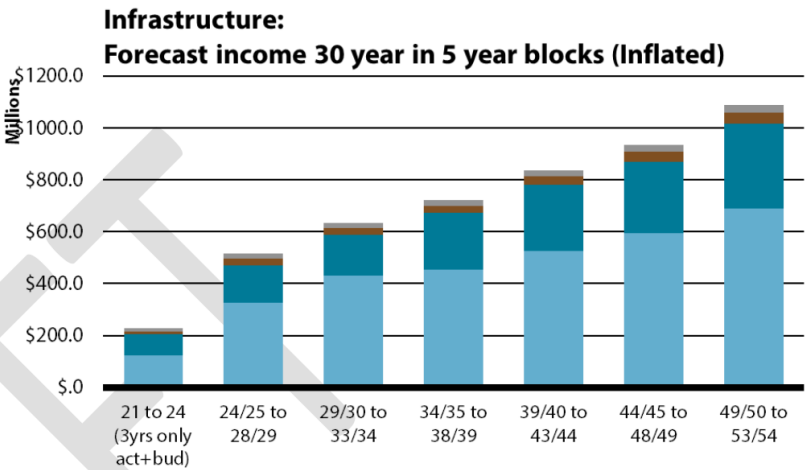
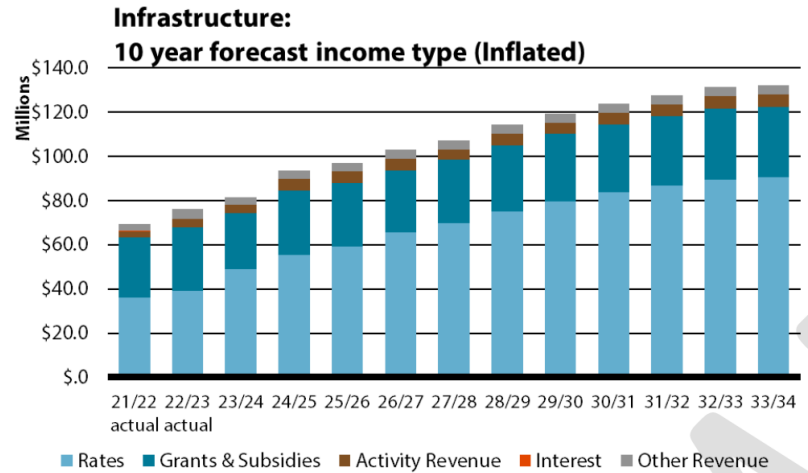
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PROJECTED INCOME

The graphs below show forecast total income related to the infrastructure activities by type and activity for each year of the Long-Term Plan (left graphs) and in five year blocks through to 2054 (right graphs). The majority of the income is related to the transport activity (which includes roads and bridges) with over half of the funding this coming via subsidies from New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi). The majority of the remaining funding comes from rates with the largest portion from the targeted roading rate. Graphs showing the detailed information by activity are in section 11.

Draft Infrastructure strategy



10. ASSUMPTION AND UNCERTAINTIES (WHAT DON'T WE FULLY KNOW)

In the development of this strategy several assumptions and uncertainties have been identified, that could influence the preferred investment scenario outlined. It is not always possible to build these assumptions and uncertainties into the plan proposed.

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Key assumptions are

Water services: the future for water services in New Zealand has yet to be determined, until such time that Central Government confirms its proposals the Council has continued to include water supply, waste water and stormwater services in its Long Term Plan.

Central Government Funding: that the funding assistance rate (FAR) the Council receives from New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) will be no less than the current 55%.

Growth: that the growth rates predicted for the Southland region will materialise in line with forecasts.

Natural Disasters: that no significant weather or natural disaster will occur over the 30-year planning period, but management and operational steps are taken to develop robust and secure recovery options and integrated into future Civil Defence plans.

Climate Change: that the impacts of climate change are unlikely to impact adversely on infrastructure over the 30-year planning period, however in the development of new operational and maintenance contracts and the renewals or replacement of assets opportunities are taken to improve their resilience and vulnerability.

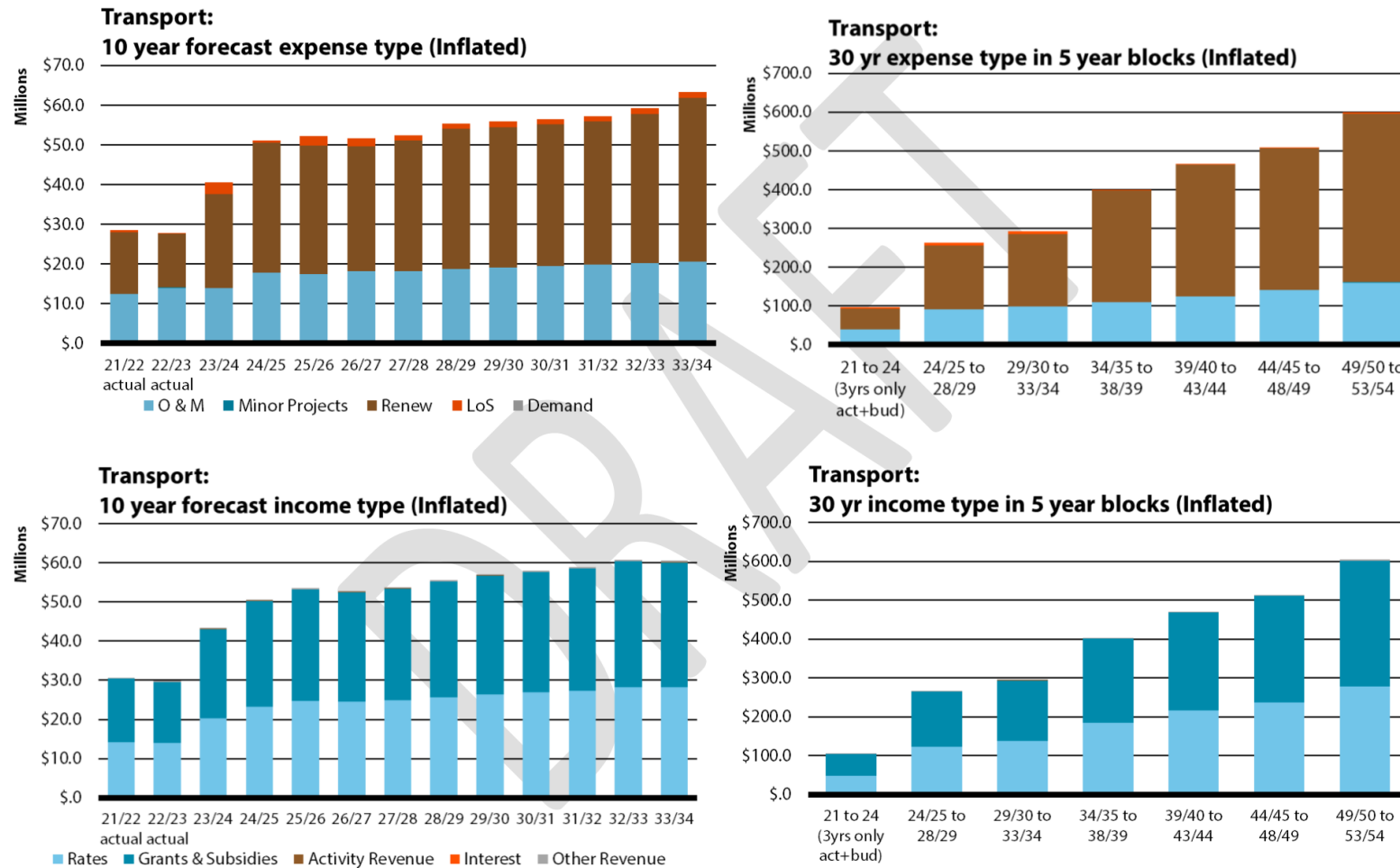
Key uncertainties are:

- potential impact of the Local Government review recommendations published in June 2023
- future arrangements for water services
- short to medium term economic forecasts
- the affordability of rates and charges to the local community if a prolonged cost of living period is experienced
- the likelihood of future epidemics that could initiate local or national restrictions.

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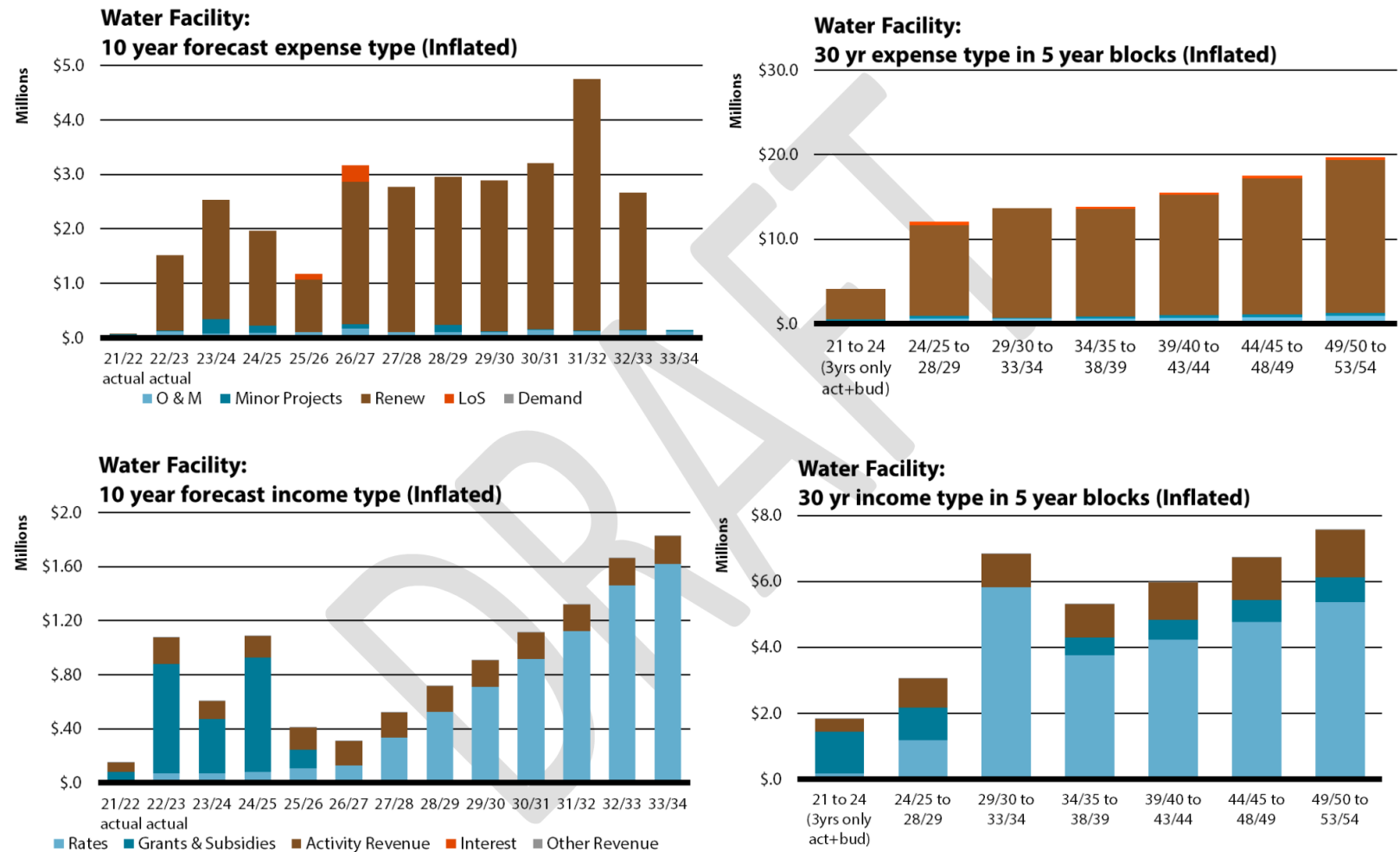
11. BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY SUBACTIVITY

TRANSPORT FINANCIAL OVERVIEW (INCLUDING ROADING, FOOTPATHS, AIRPORT, CYCLE TRAILS)



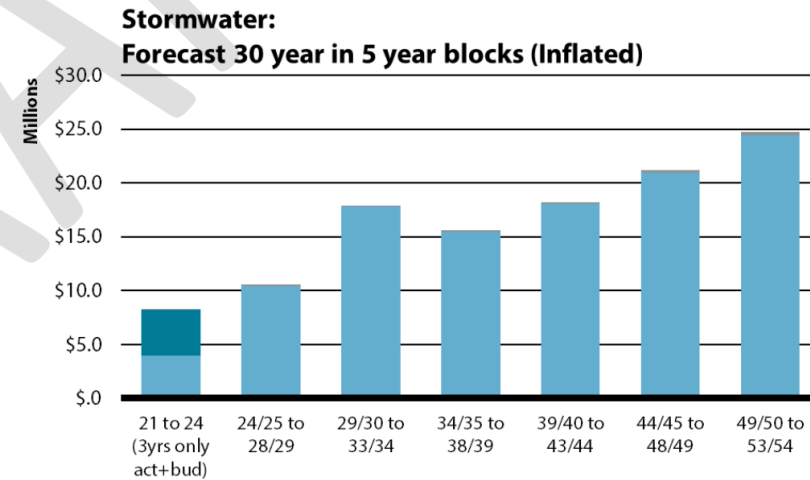
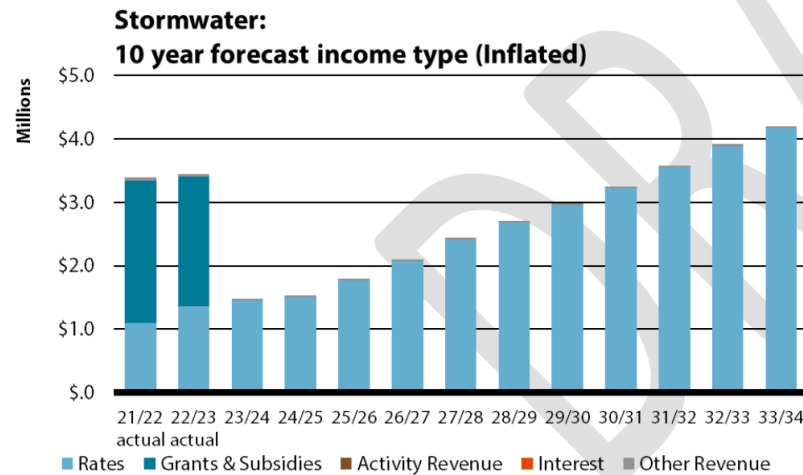
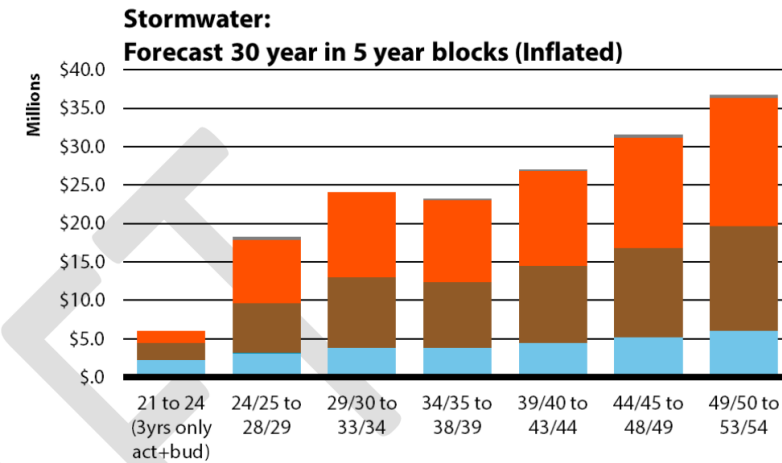
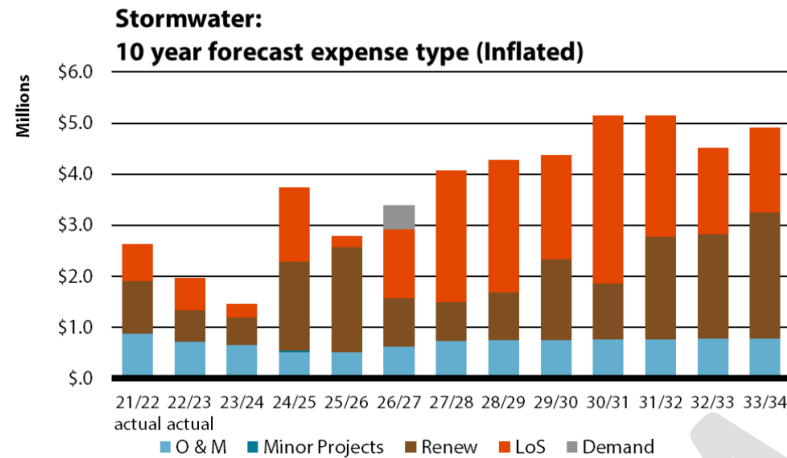
Draft Infrastructure strategy

WATER FACILITY FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



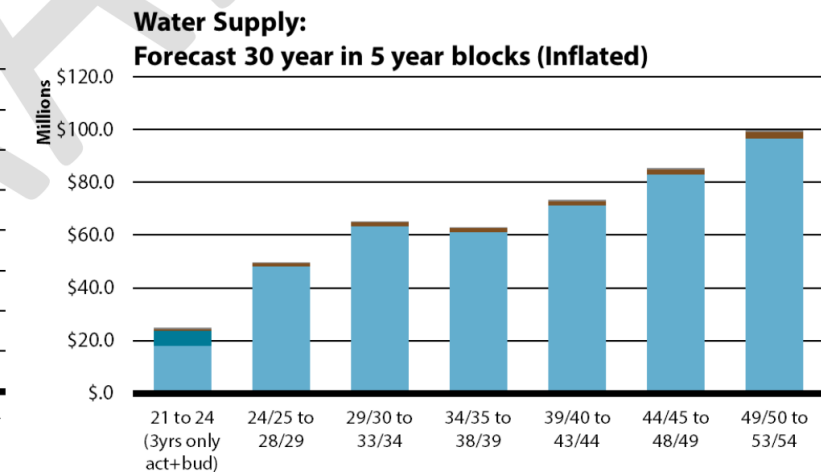
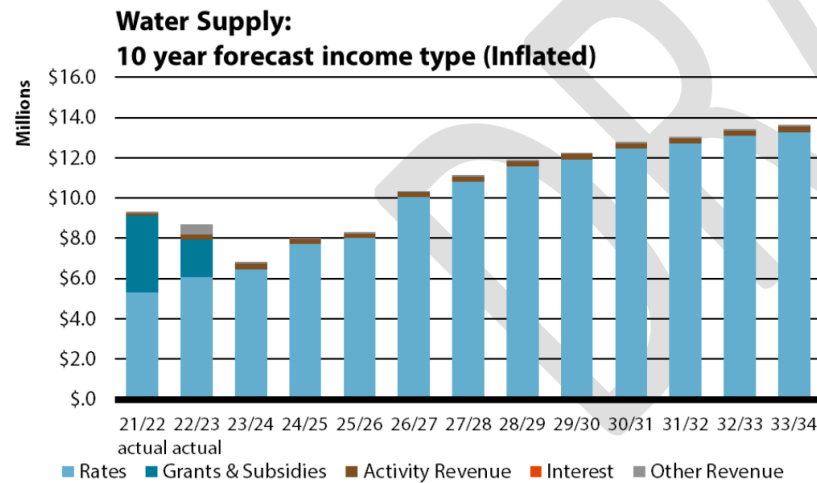
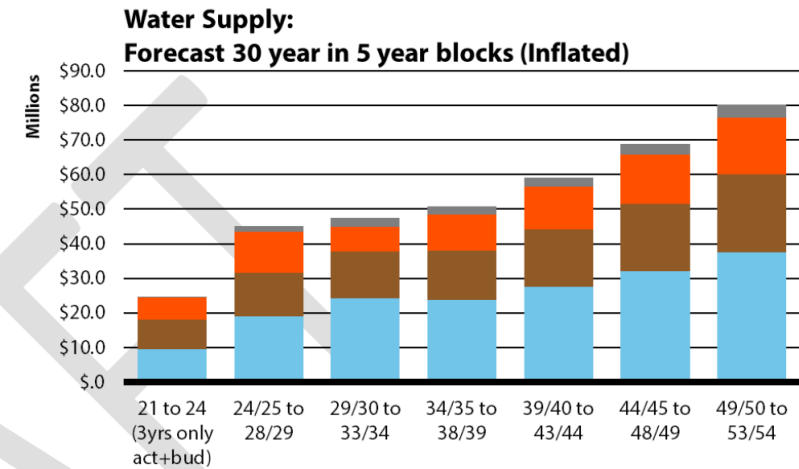
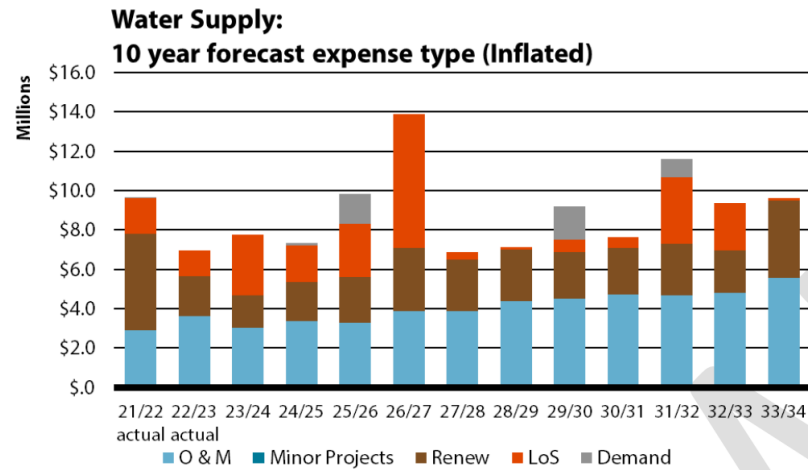
STORMWATER FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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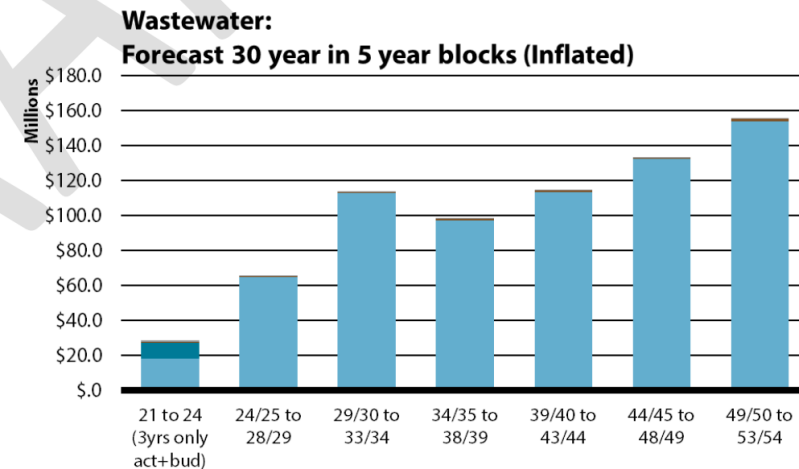
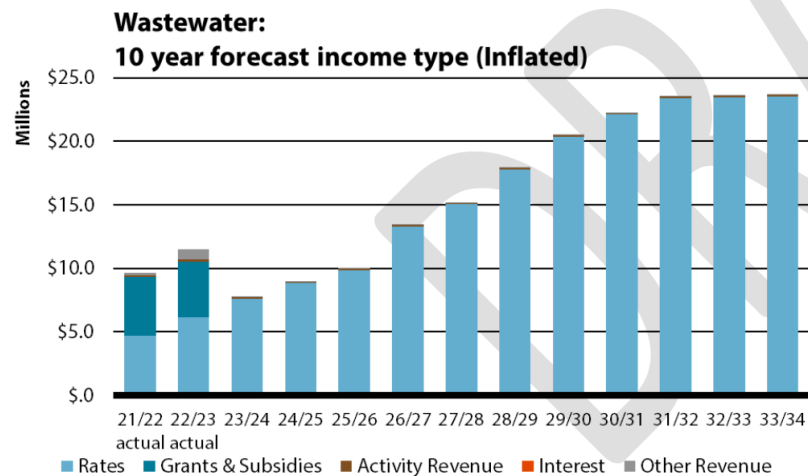
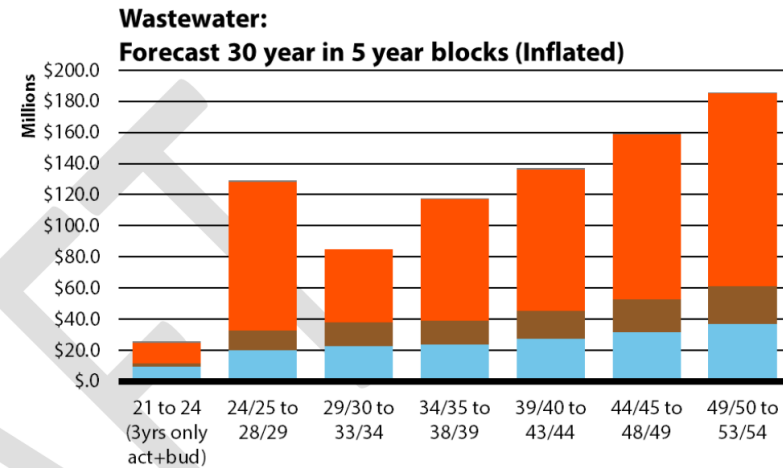
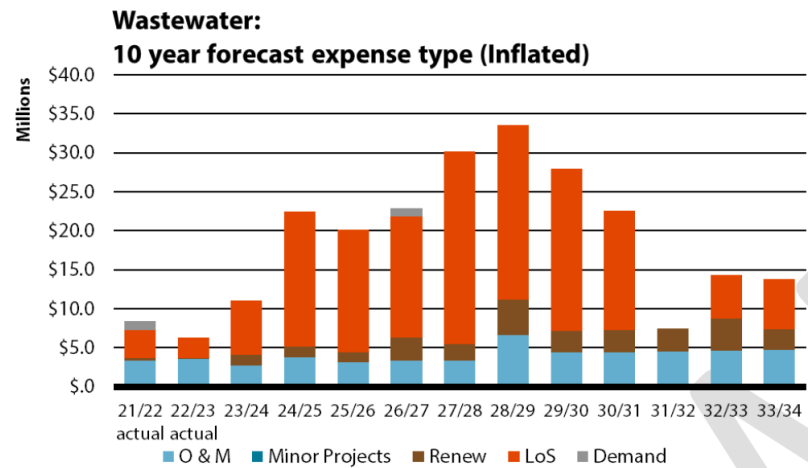
Draft Infrastructure strategy

WATER SUPPLY FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



Draft Infrastructure strategy

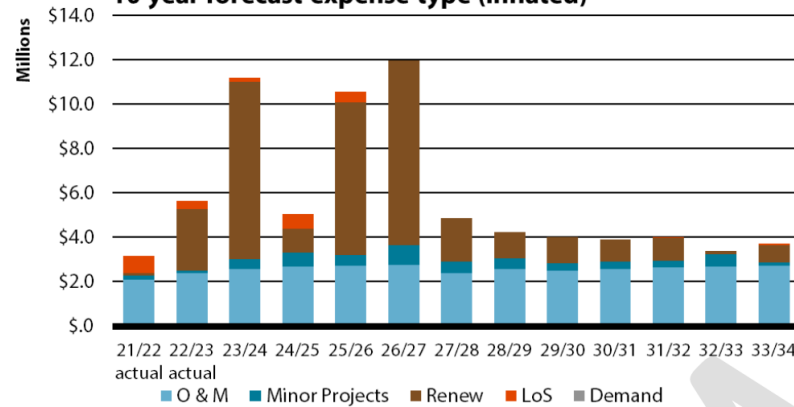
WASTEWATER FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



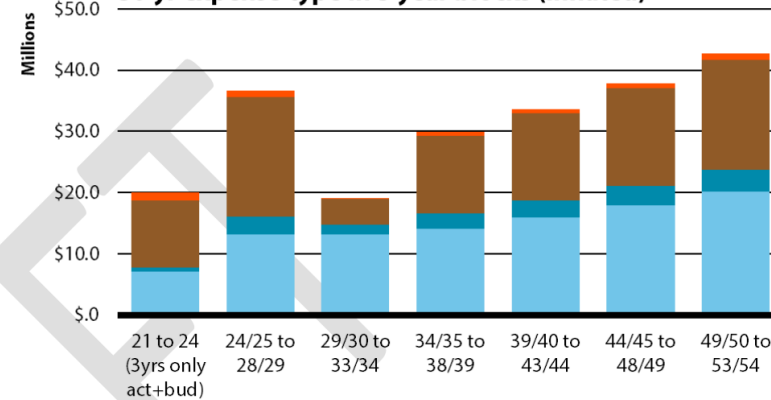
COMMUNITY FACILITIES FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Draft Infrastructure strategy

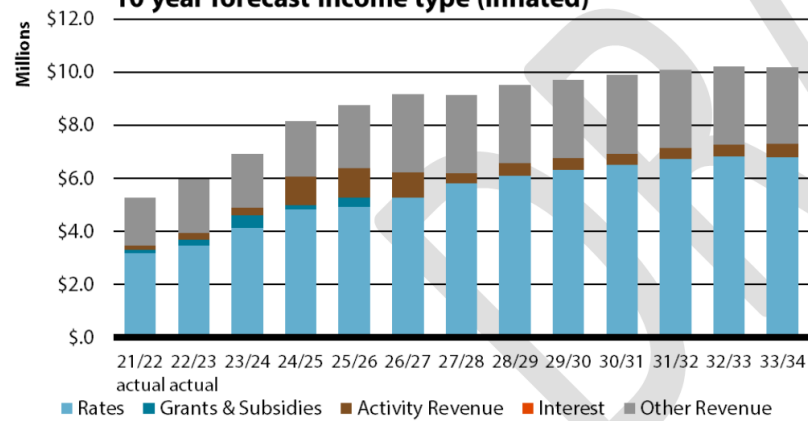
**Community Facilities:
10 year forecast expense type (Inflated)**



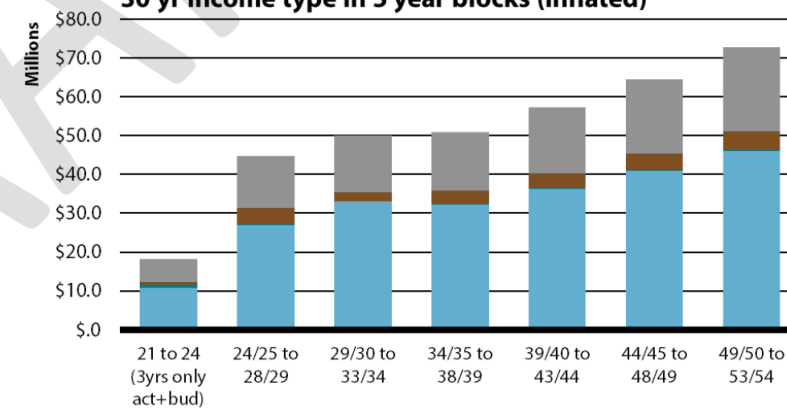
**Community Facilities:
30 yr expense type in 5 year blocks (Inflated)**



**Community Facilities:
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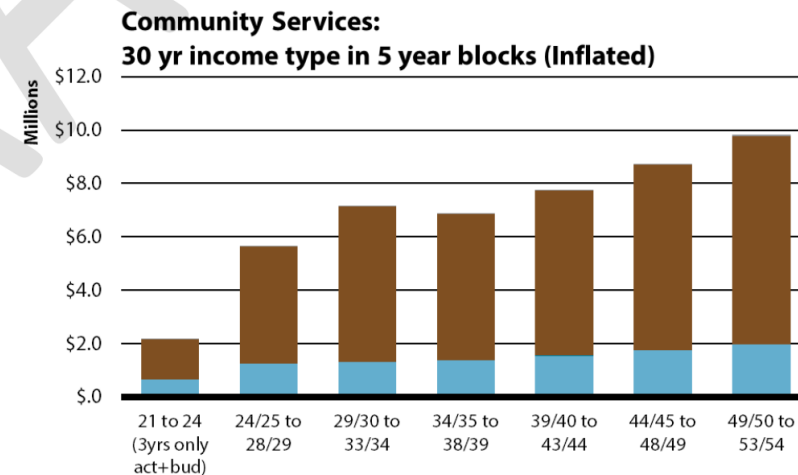
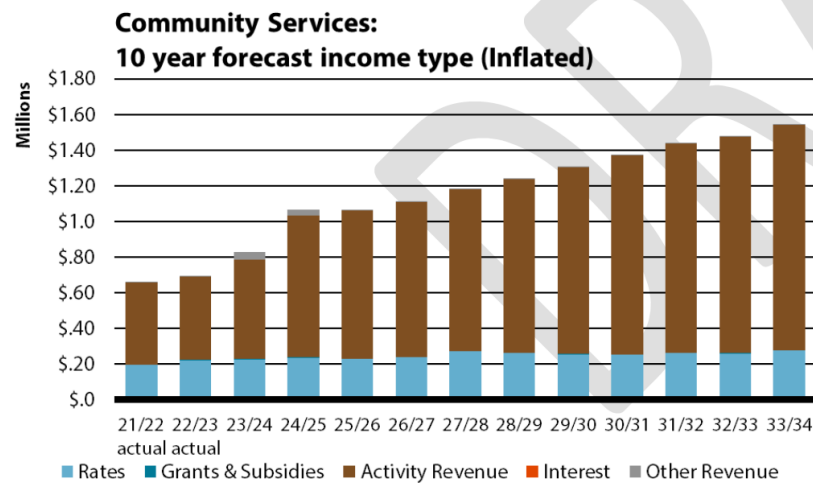
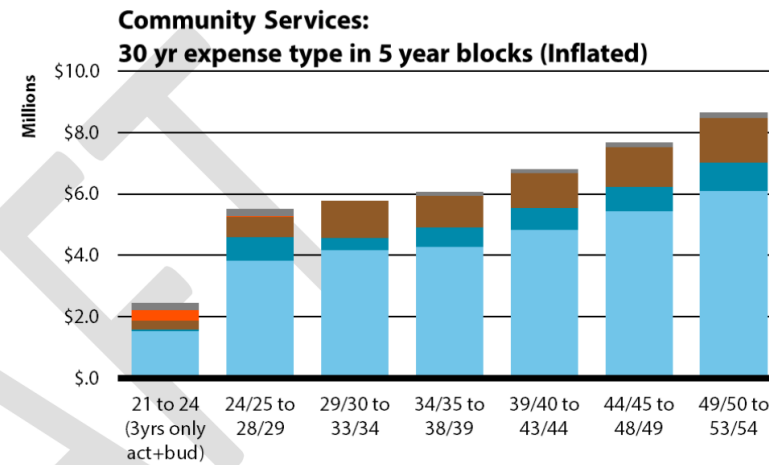
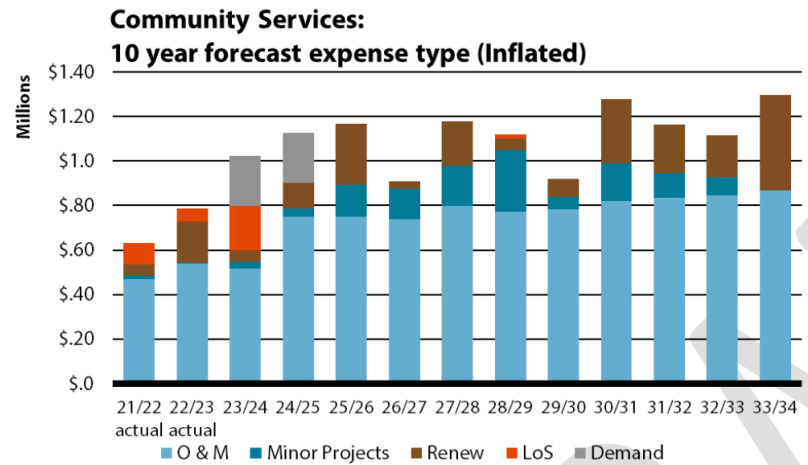


**Community Facilities:
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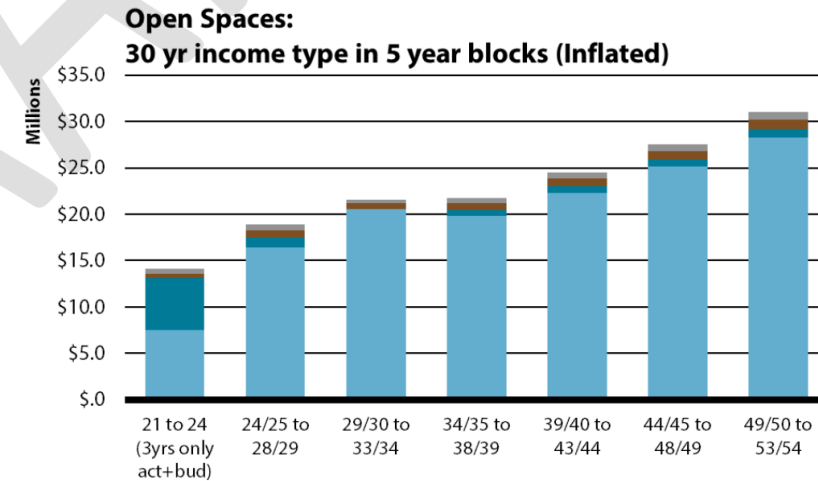
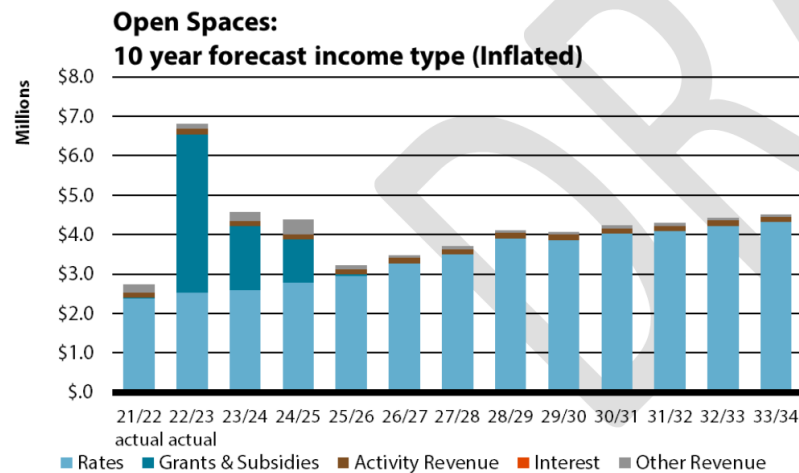
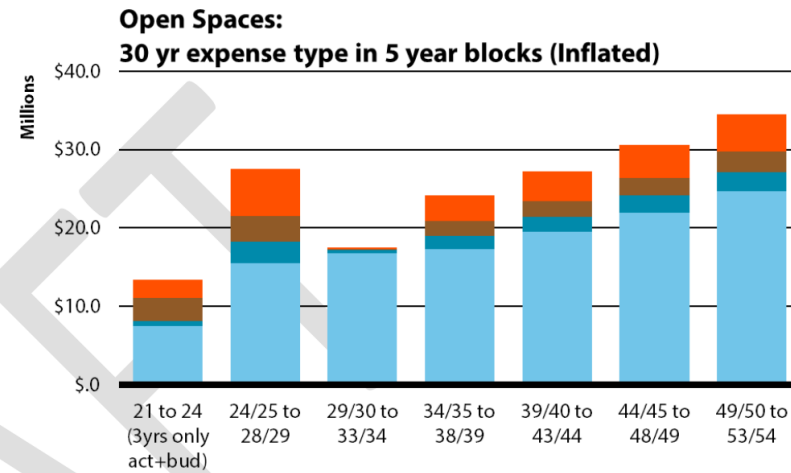
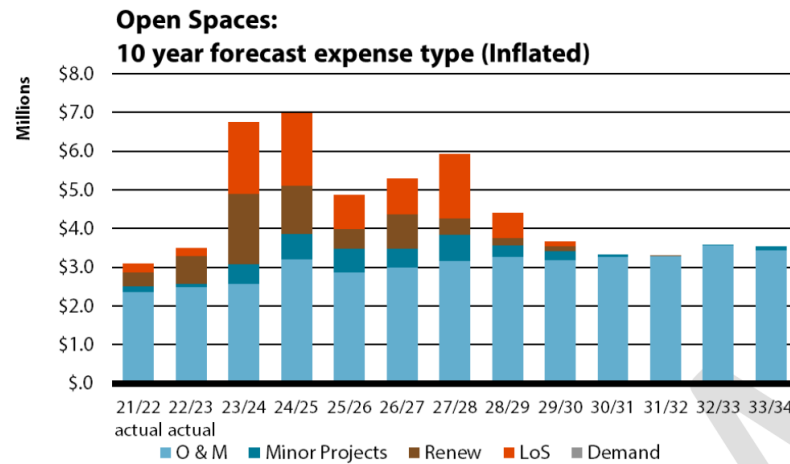
Draft Infrastructure strategy

COMMUNITY SERVICES FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



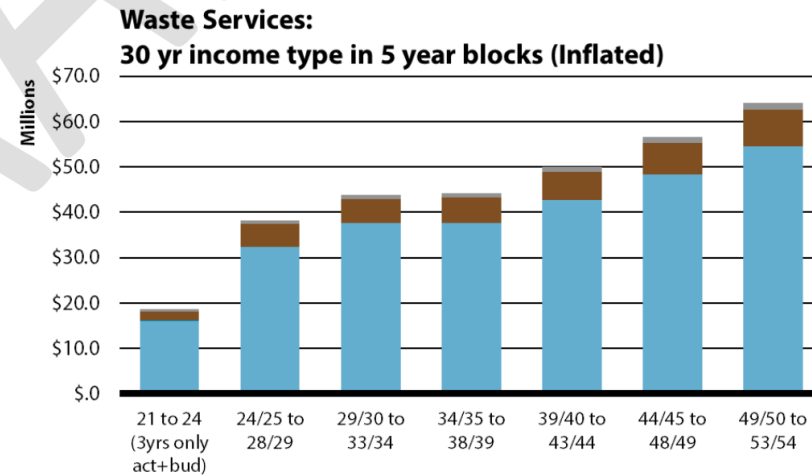
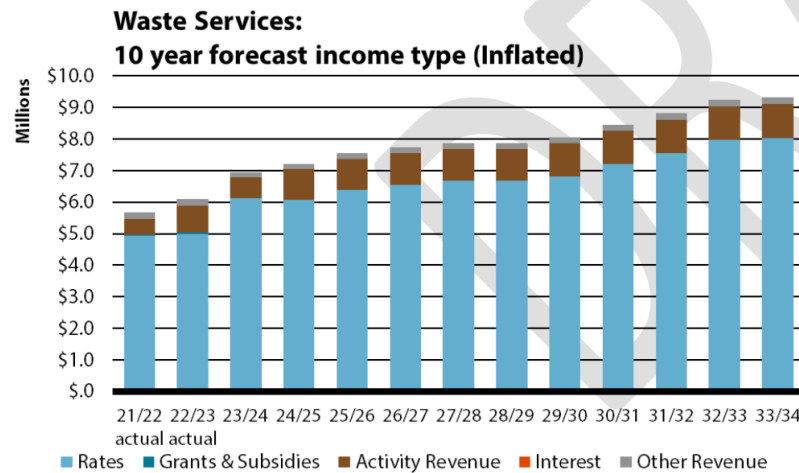
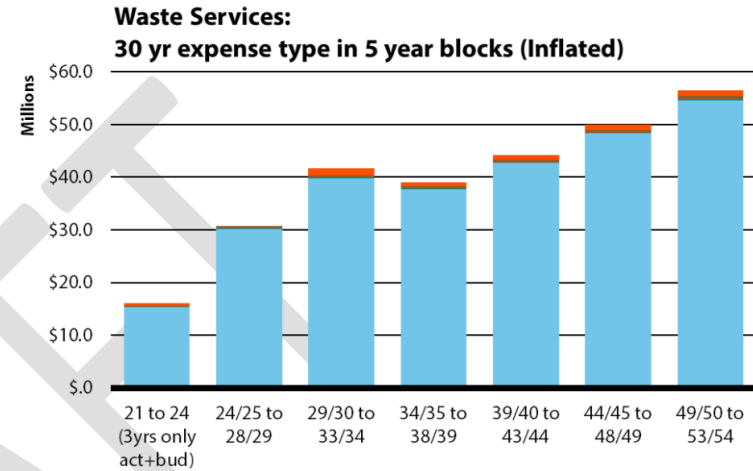
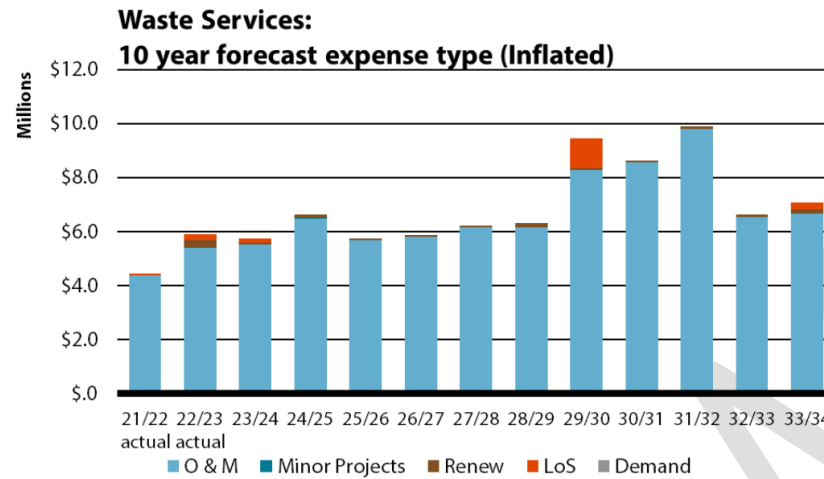
Draft Infrastructure strategy

OPEN SPACES FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

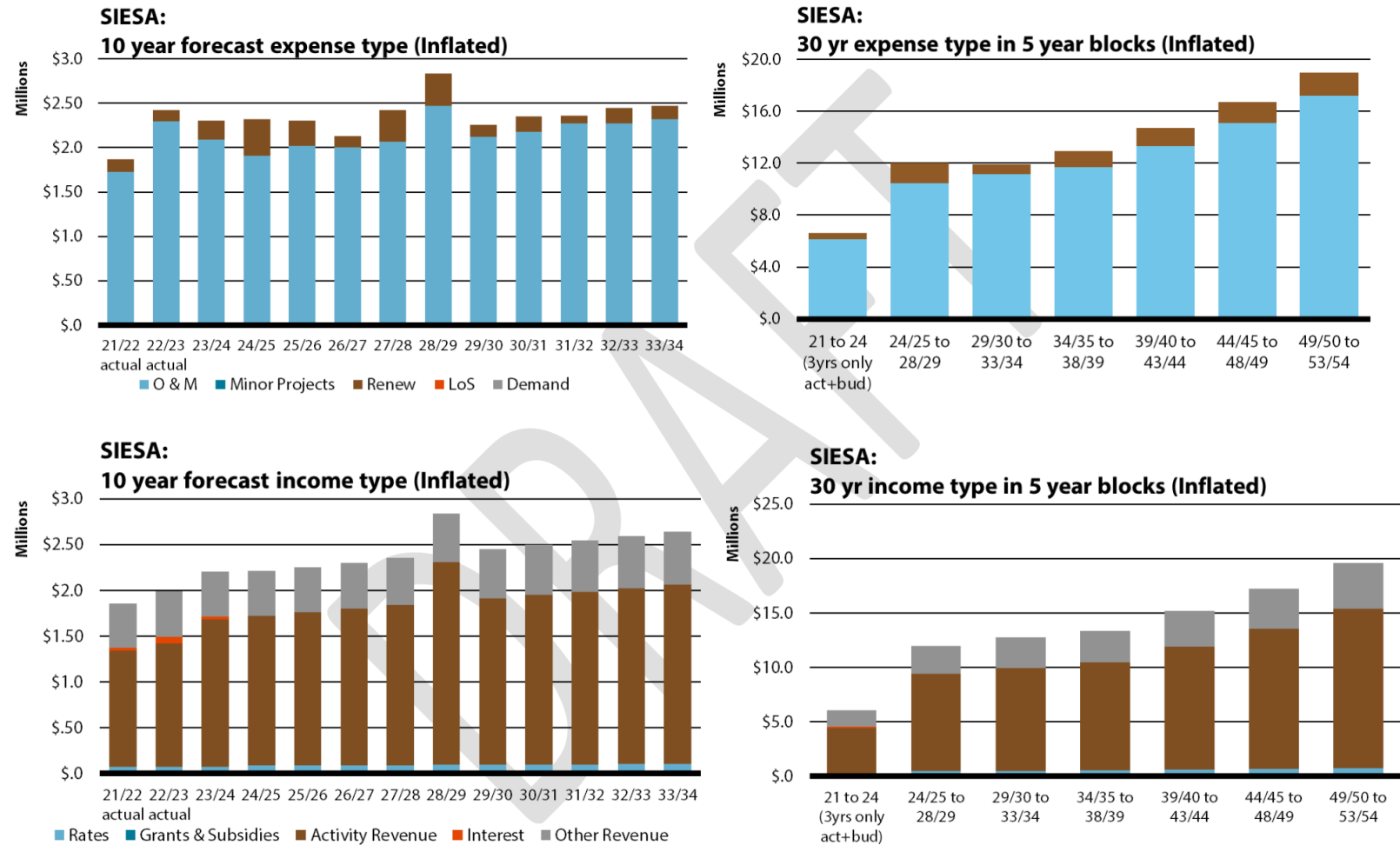


Draft Infrastructure strategy

WASTE SERVICES FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



Draft Infrastructure strategy
STEWART ISLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (SIESA) FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



Draft Infrastructure strategy

DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

DRAFT

Draft Infrastructure strategy

WHAT IS A FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The strategy sets out our overall financial goals for the next 10 years and helps us understand if our approach is financially prudent. It sets out how we'll fund our operations and proposed capital expenditure and considers if we will have the financial capacity (income) to meet our financial needs (expenses) now and in the future.

The strategy helps us to work out if our plans are financially sound and sustainable and, if not, work out how it can be. This means thinking about whether we have got the balance right between the costs of delivering our projects and services with the funding available from rates and borrowing.

To achieve this balance, we propose the following key financial targets and limits:

- lifting our rate increase limits to 14% in year one, 11% in year two and three and 8% for the remainder of the period. The limit is being set higher than our current 8% in the first three years of the LTP given the impact of inflation raising our costs. Our debt repayment costs are also increasing as we fund the numerous upgrades of our wastewater treatment facilities to meet higher environmental standards.
- maintain our net borrowings limit at 175% of our operating income but recognising that the pressure of inflation and meeting higher environmental standards on our three waters assets will decrease the headroom available for emergency events.
- placing a limit on our annual capital expenditure of \$80 million per annum. This will contribute to keeping our net debt under our limit of 175% of operating income and limit rates increases to fund higher debt repayments. It will also help us to balance our operating budget in later years by making sure our operating income is enough to cover our operating expenses. However, it will mean we will have to prioritise and defer some spending in three waters and lower our roading service level in some areas. At this level the programme of works is considerably higher than in prior years with an increase of \$223 million over the prior plan and a total programme of \$681 million. The increase reflects both inflationary and environmental pressures and will also require additional resources to ensure we have the capacity to deliver on the extended programme.
- continue to recognise the rates pressures on our communities by continuing to not fully fund the annual cost of using our critical assets from rates. We plan to fund 100% of depreciation on our critical assets and 88% of our overall depreciation by year eight. This is later than we intended mainly because of a material increase in asset values that has made funding gap considerably larger. Over time, the increased rate funding will also help to reduce our debt and balance our budget because these funds can be used to pay for asset renewals.
- look to achieve an overall balanced budget by 2031/2032 by ensuring our operating income is enough to cover our operating expenses.
- finding ways to increase revenue from other sources and work collaboratively with other councils and central government to advocate for a sustainable funding model for local government and support new ways to deliver core services affordably
- stop using funds collected for wastewater asset replacements to pay interest costs for our wastewater level of service borrowings. This was originally meant to be a short-term strategy to reduce rates while we worked towards fully funding depreciation. However, as interest rates have increased as well as the amount of debt we've taken on, we need to apply these funds to our renewal work. Instead we are aiming to meet the annual cost of borrowing from rates from year three onwards.

Our issue continues to be a debt affordability problem for our small population more than an asset problem.

While ideally we would be replacing more of our existing assets given many will reach their end of the expected life in 30 years, the reality is that our resources are being used to fund significant improvements to our wastewater treatment and maintaining our extensive network of ageing roads and bridges. At the end of the 10 years we will be near our maximum debt allowance having invested heavily in wastewater treatment. We will have very little room to use debt to help fund the increasing amount of asset replacements we expect will be needed in the following 10-30 years. We will also only just be starting to fund the annual cost of asset replacements.

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Draft Infrastructure strategy

We will need to make a change. Our options could be to increase our borrowing limit to use more debt and accept that more rates will be needed later to repay it. Alternatively, we could look at additional rates increases from year four onwards to increase debt repayments or fund a greater proportion of our annual asset renewals. We've got more work to do on the choices before we identify a preferred option to discuss with our community.

OUR APPROACH TO GETTING THE RIGHT BALANCE

Our challenge is to find a way to fund the considerable infrastructure investment needed to keep things ticking along without exceeding our community's ability to pay.

We have a large geographic area with multiple networks to maintain funded by a small and relatively static population base. The community owns a lot of infrastructure that needs to be maintained with 21 water supplies, 19 wastewater schemes, 24 stormwater areas, 12 waste sites, 5,000 kilometres of roads, 880 bridges as well as over 200 community facilities and parks - all for a population of 32,600. The assets are numerous and dispersed across the district and the cost to maintain these are increasing every year with little to no change to service levels.

The reality is we simply do not have the same economies of scale as other cities and districts who have a larger population and fewer assets to look after. And with only 0.5% annual population growth forecast, the increases in cost will largely fall to our existing population to fund.

This strategy continues with a consistent goal - to be on a sustainable financial footing where we are able to maintain the majority of current service levels whilst also meeting higher environmental and healthy living standards in a way that the community can reasonably afford without placing a financial burden on future generations.

In our last financial strategy our focus was on funding increased investment in infrastructure renewals to maintain service levels across our roading, community facilities and three waters networks and gradually upgrading wastewater treatment facilities to improve environmental outcomes and meet national regulations for improving the quality of freshwater in our rivers and lakes.

We were also working towards operating a balanced budget where our everyday costs were paid from operating income without using reserves or debt. This involved transitioning towards a more financially prudent and sustainable approach by fully funding annual depreciation on core assets from rates rather than borrowing. The aim was to ensure existing ratepayers paid for the services being provided and avoid putting pressure on future generations when the money needs to be paid back.

To begin reducing the funding gap we committed to higher rate increases early on in the plan and raised our net debt ceiling in order to fund our increased capital costs and maintain borrowing capacity for unexpected events. We also revised our investment strategy to be able to diversify how we were investing our reserves with the aim of generating higher investment returns.

While our goals remain the same, significantly increased financial pressures from factors outside of our control mean this task keeps getting harder. Inflation, rising interest rates and escalating costs for insurance, annual asset use and maintenance are making it challenging to maintain service levels for the same amount of funding. To put it into perspective, to just cover these types of cost increases we're looking at an average rate increase of 10%. If we were to keep our funding at a level to maintain current service levels in roading and waters, we'd actually be facing an average rate increase of 18.4%.

Our updated rates affordability modelling also indicates that median total rates (both Council and Environment Southland) now make up around 5.31% of median household income, this is higher than the 5% affordability indicator. By year 10 it is expected to increase to 8.95%.

The reality is that we are now unable to deliver the same service and financial outcomes without increasing rates further. This means we are making some changes to our financial management approach in this strategy.

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Draft Infrastructure strategy

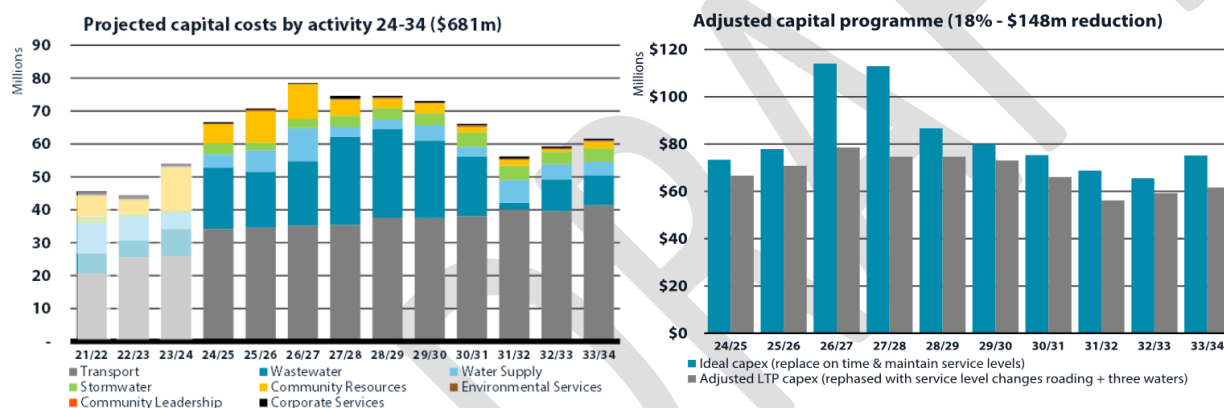
We've had to strike a new balance between what service levels and programme of work we can realistically deliver with what is legally compliant, affordable and financially prudent and sustainable in the long term.

It's meant we've had to reprioritise and re-phase some of our infrastructure spending on roads, water and wastewater over the next ten years. This has helped to reduce our debt and associated loan repayments and contributed to lower average rate increases over the 10 years than it would have been if these changes weren't made.

We also have to remember that our 30 year infrastructure strategy indicates we will have even more pipes, roads and bridges that need to be replaced after 10 years meaning we will need to make sure we maintain financial capacity to fund this future work as well respond to any unforeseen events, like a natural disaster.

WE'RE ADJUSTING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT TO DELIVER A MORE AFFORDABLE AND ACHIEVABLE PROGRAMME

Overall, we're upping our capital expenditure by over \$223 million to \$681 million compared to our last strategy with greater investment overall planned in roading and wastewater. However, we have also had to reduce our programme by 18% (\$148 million) from the level suggested in our asset planning to help reduce debt, keep rates lower and ensure it is deliverable. This will result in some assets not being renewed or upgraded at the time they should be and will push some costs further into the future. This approach also carries some risk that the level of service experienced by the community will reduce over time and create a greater risk of asset failure.



We are opting to limit investment in road renewals to 78% of the required investment suggested by our asset planning. This will mean a reduction in the amount of road resurfacing, rehabilitations and associated drainage replacements done each year and result in the prioritisation of renewals where the greatest need or risk is. In total \$84 million of capital expenditure has been removed leaving \$374 million in the plan. It means more sealed roads are likely to become slick or suffer pavement failures requiring speed restrictions and will increase reactive maintenance costs needed to patch roads or respond to failures. On some roads carrying low volumes of traffic, the road surface will inevitably break up and likely revert to gravel over time. While this isn't ideal, funding 100% of the renewal costs would have added around 5% onto our proposed rate increase in year one.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

The return of three water assets has also provided a significant funding challenge to balance the required treatment upgrades and ageing asset replacements within our rate and debt limits. We've moved out the timing of wastewater treatment upgrades for two schemes on the assumption that we will be able to extend current consents for a further five years. We still plan to complete these in the ten years, but changing the timing of this work takes pressure off debt and rates over the 10 years and also means we have a better chance of being able to secure contractors to deliver the work. Overall, we're planning to deliver on 80% of our ideal three waters asset programme and will invest around \$257 million in capital expenditure over 10 years. Of the \$63 million removed, \$45 million is for wastewater asset replacements that have been deferred to the following ten years. This includes half of our underground pipe renewals (\$17 million), investments in additional equipment to improve resilience (\$3 million), holding off on extending our network (\$10 million) and looking at different solutions for planned projects (\$10 million). The other \$18 million relates to water assets including \$2 million of underground pipe renewals and delays to projects to improve water security/storage, bores and treatment (\$13 million).

Just like roading, this approach has risks and is likely to increase reactive maintenance costs and will require careful management to ensure the assets with the greatest risk of failure are prioritised for renewal. Deferrals will also mean that we will have to catch up on this work over the next ten year period.

WE'RE TAKING A BIT LONGER TO BALANCE OUR BUDGET AND CHANGE HOW WE FUND ASSET REPLACEMENTS

To keep the costs down in the short term, we're also planning to not collect enough money from rates to cover our operating costs, resulting in an unbalanced budget.

This is primarily because we will not be fully rate funding the annual cost of looking after our assets (known as funding depreciation). This is a way of ensuring that current ratepayers are meeting the full cost by funding the annual use of assets from rates.

We've consistently been working towards fully funding annual depreciation from rates to help balance our budget since 2015. We already fully fund depreciation on roading and our existing financial strategy had us fully funding depreciation on water and wastewater assets by 2028/2029 to put us in a position where we could then consider funding depreciation on other community facilities like stormwater and footpaths.

However, with the value of our water and wastewater assets increasing significantly over the past three years, we'd now need to collect \$5.7 million more in rates over the next three years to achieve our original timeframe. This equates to a 3% rate increase per year.

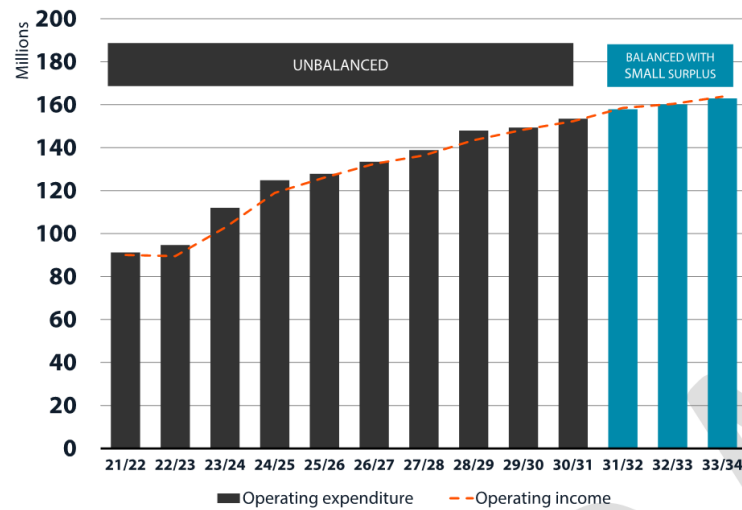
Given the cost pressures we're now facing, we're proposing to extend the timeframe and will now reach the target by 2031/2032. This will mean that we won't be collecting enough money to cover our operating costs, resulting in an unbalanced budget for the first seven years of our plan.

We are also proposing to not fund the depreciation on other assets given we are not sure if they will be replaced or what they will be replaced by. If they were to be funded it would add a further \$1.6 million (3%) in rates which we know the community can't afford right now.

While keeping rates down probably sounds like a good idea at the moment, it is important to realise this will have longer term consequences and we will have to borrow an extra \$56 million through to 2031/2032 to fund renewals, which will result in an additional \$21 million in interest costs during that period.

It also means we don't meet the balanced budget benchmark for the first seven years of the LTP which isn't financially sustainable long-term. However, we believe it is appropriate given we are deliberately making this choice in response to the challenging economic conditions facing our community and given our clear intent to close this gap within this plan, returning to balancing our budget in from year eight. The charts show how we are working towards funding depreciation and balancing our budget.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

Balancing our budget**WHAT WE ARE EXPECTING WITH THIS APPROACH**

The tables and graphs below summarise the key financial data from our LTP to show what happens to revenue, expenses, rates and debt over the 10 years because of this approach.

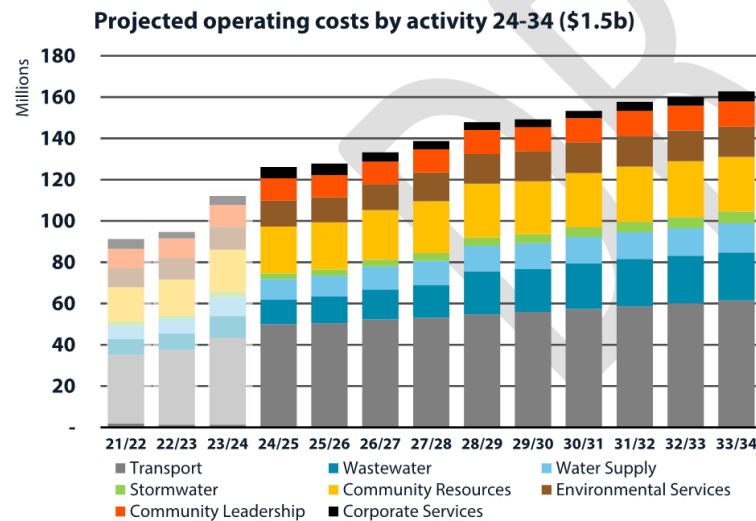
Summary Profit and Loss	24/25 \$m	25/26 \$m	26/27 \$m	27/28 \$m	28/29 \$m	29/30 \$m	30/31 \$m	31/32 \$m	32/33 \$m	33/34 \$m
Rates revenue	\$72	\$78	\$86	\$91	\$97	\$102	\$106	\$109	\$112	\$113
Other revenue	\$48	\$48	\$46	\$45	\$47	\$47	\$46	\$49	\$48	\$51
Less										
Operating costs (excl depn)	\$85	\$85	\$88	\$92	\$99	\$100	\$102	\$105	\$106	\$108
Depreciation (funded SDC)	\$20	\$21	\$23	\$24	\$26	\$27	\$29	\$30	\$30	\$31
Depreciation (funded Waka Kotahi)	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$16	\$16	\$16	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$17
Depreciation (non-funded)	\$7	\$8	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$7	\$6	\$7	\$7
Surplus/(Deficit)	(\$7)	(\$3)	(\$1)	(\$3)	(\$5)	(\$1)	(\$3)	\$0	\$0	\$1

Draft Infrastructure strategy

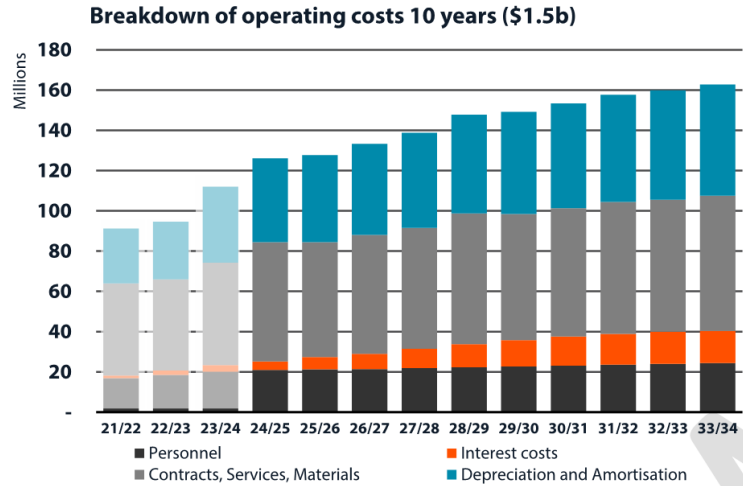
Summary Balance Sheet	24/25 \$m	25/26 \$m	26/27 \$m	27/28 \$m	28/29 \$m	29/30 \$m	30/31 \$m	31/32 \$m	32/33 \$m	33/34 \$m
Reserves	\$39	\$37	\$37	\$36	\$37	\$37	\$37	\$42	\$39	\$38
Cash & Investments	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
Fixed asset additions (before revaluation)	\$67	\$71	\$79	\$75	\$75	\$73	\$66	\$56	\$59	\$62
External loans	\$107	\$138	\$174	\$205	\$238	\$265	\$284	\$295	\$296	\$301
Net debt	\$66	\$98	\$134	\$162	\$194	\$218	\$235	\$240	\$245	\$249
Capital Expenditure (capex)										
- to replace existing assets	\$42.1	\$46.6	\$50.0	\$43.8	\$47.4	\$45.0	\$45.5	\$48.9	\$47.9	\$51.5
- to improve the level of service	\$24.0	\$22.6	\$27.1	\$30.8	\$27.2	\$26.4	\$20.6	\$6.3	\$11.4	\$10.1
- to meet additional demand	\$0.4	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.7	\$0.0	\$0.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total capex	\$66.7	\$70.8	\$78.6	\$74.6	\$74.6	\$73.1	\$66.1	\$56.2	\$59.3	\$61.6

COST TO OPERATE

We're proposing to spend \$1.5 billion over 10 years on the day-to-day services the Council provides. This is a 37% increase on our last LTP and is mainly the result of an increase in maintenance and operating costs for our transport, three waters and community resources activities due to inflationary factors. One of the consequences of taking on more debt to fund our infrastructure programme is that we will be faced with an increase in interest payments which will rise from \$4.3 million to \$15.9 million per annum. Our decision to delay the replacement of some roading and three waters assets is also likely to result in additional reactive maintenance costs longer-term. To achieve our aim of balancing our budget annually we will need to increase rates or other revenue like fees.



Draft Infrastructure strategy

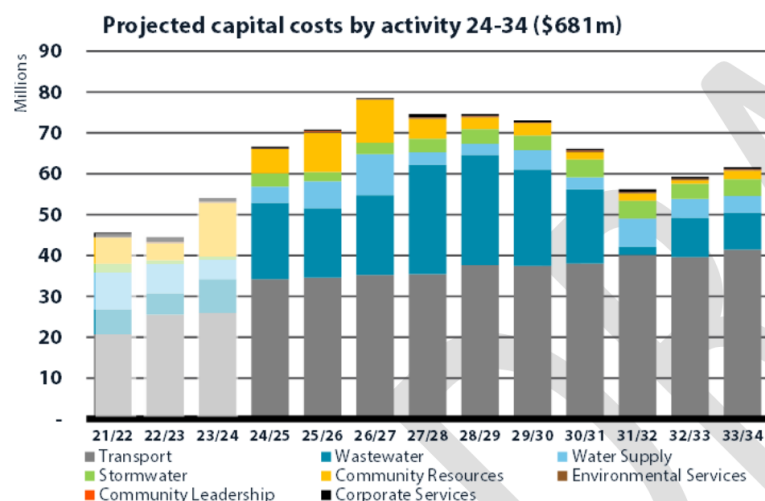


Draft Infrastructure strategy

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

We've budgeted a total capital investment of \$681 million over 10 years to replace and build new assets. This is up 49% on our last LTP. While a portion of the increase is due to cost rises, most of the investment is to deliver on our infrastructure strategy. We are proposing asset replacements across all of our infrastructure, but are investing the most in renewing our ageing road and bridge network. For most of the period we are also planning upgrades to township wastewater treatment processes to meet higher environmental standards and will looking to extend current discharge consents to smooth out this work.

We're looking at a core capital spend of \$67 million in the first year, \$71 million in the second year, peaking to \$79 million in the third year. Transport makes up 76% of the total \$469 million renewal programme with wastewater delivering 69% of the total \$207 million of improvements to levels of service.



Originally Council was considering a higher programme of renewals (\$148 million) but the additional \$15 million of debt-funded capital per annum would add 2% (\$1 million) onto the annual rates and further reduce borrowing headroom. Instead we've decided to keep our annual capital programme under \$80 million to ensure we can do all the work in the timeframes we've set and within our debt and rate limits.

While we've made this decision, we have to be conscious that Council's infrastructure strategy provides a longer-term view and identifies that significant additional investment in renewals and capital improvement are required within the next 30 years. The graphs below give an indication of what will be required.

Core infrastructure focus**Transport***(focus on renewals)*

Continuing our bridge replacement programme and gradually increasing the quantity of sealed roads we rebuild while retaining our target for sealed road resurfacing.

10 year opex: \$554 million**10 year capex: \$374 million****Water supply***(focus on renewals and meeting regulatory requirements)*

Increasing funding to replace pipes improving treatment processes and equipment to meet standards.

10 year opex: \$121 million**10 year capex: \$49 million****Wastewater***(focus on meeting regulatory requirements)*

Upgrading wastewater treatment processes to improve environmental outcomes and renewing some pipes and other equipment.

10 year opex: \$188 million**10 year capex: \$172 million****Stormwater***(focus on maintenance and renewals)*

Replacing pipes, improving discharges and addressing overflow and infiltration issues

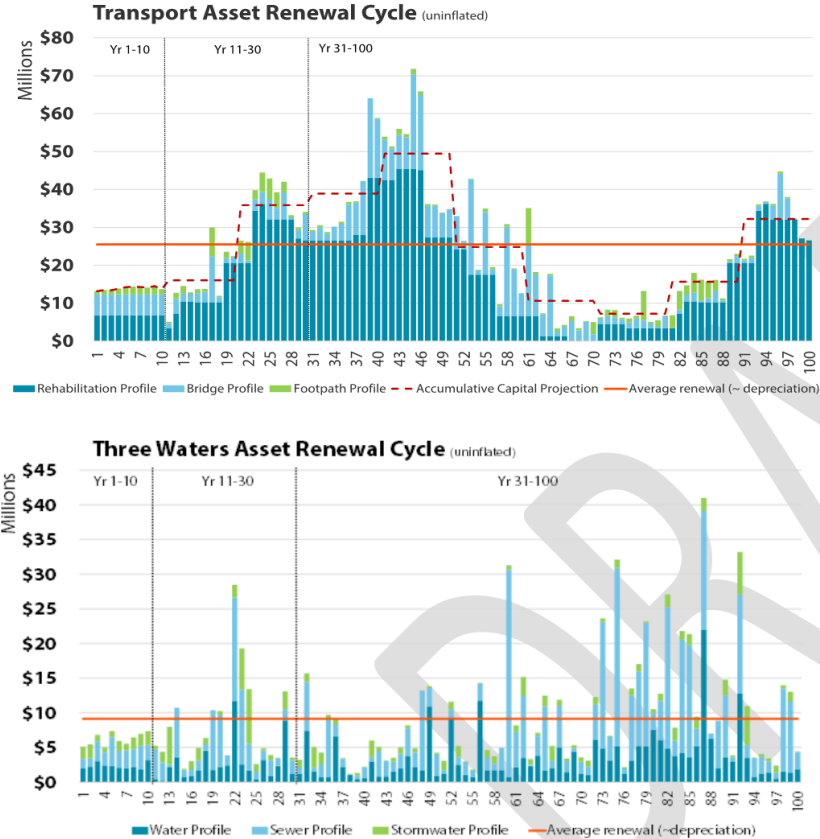
10 year opex: \$42 million**10 year capex: \$35 million****Community resources***(focus on maintenance and renewals)*

Renewing tracks and equipment in parks and playgrounds, refurbishing buildings like halls, community housing, offices, public toilets, as well as replacing electricity supply and waste assets and developing reserve management plans

10 year opex: \$253 million**10 year capex: \$43 million**

More information about our assets and what is needed over the next 30 years is detailed in Council's 2024-2034 Infrastructure Strategy and supporting Activity Management Plans.

Draft Infrastructure strategy
There will continue to be an affordability challenge in the future, especially when we think about how much we need to invest in infrastructure and how we're going to pay for it, including the level of rates required after the current LTP period.



Our approach is to use a mix of reserves (including rate funded depreciation reserves), loans and rates to fund capital costs. We do this because it spreads the costs across the life of the asset so that those who use or benefit from the asset pay for their use. Capital expenditure is the cost of replacing or building new assets. We categorise our capital expenditure into three groups - renewals (which is the cost to replace assets), levels of service (which is the cost to upgrade existing assets or build new ones to improve service levels) and demand (which is the cost to provide additional capacity to

How we pay for capex

Renewals

Our overall approach is to pay for the renewal of assets firstly from any specific reserves collected for that asset (including depreciation reserves). If we don't have enough in our reserves we will use a loan. In the case of roading, we fund all of our capital expenditure (including renewals and level of service improvements) from rates because a consistent level of capital expenditure is needed every year

Levels of service improvements

Level of service related capital expenditure is generally funded from loans. Over the plan period may also utilise excess depreciation funding to offset overall loan costs in the same activity

Demand changes

We fund demand related capital expenditure from financial/development contributions (where we have these) or loans.

More information about how we fund the operating and capital expenditure for each of our activities can be found in our Revenue and Financing Policy 2024.

Snapshot of depreciation

Y1 Y10

What we fund in the plan

Funded \$34m \$48m

Unfunded \$7m \$7m

What we have in our depreciation reserves

Reserves \$1m \$5m

Draft Infrastructure strategy

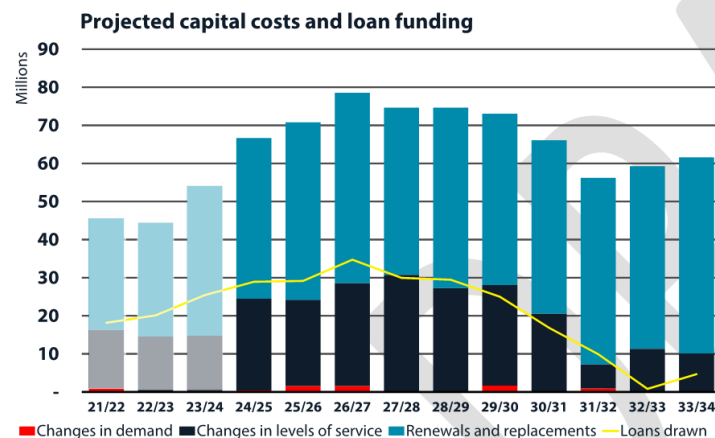
accommodate growth or demand). We have five key methods for funding our capital costs – rates, other reserves (including rate funded depreciation reserves), loans, grants/subsidies and financial/development contributions.

Funding depreciation is one of the methods that is commonly used. Depreciation is a term used to estimate the annual cost of using an asset. We collect depreciation each year through rates. For example, if a pipe cost \$100 and was expected to last 100 years, then we would charge you \$1 in your rates each year to reflect the annual use.

At the moment we are collecting rates related to the depreciation of our core infrastructural assets including roading, bridges, streetlights, water and wastewater. If we have a year where we have surplus funds in our depreciation reserves we will also use these to reduce any debt associated with that asset group.

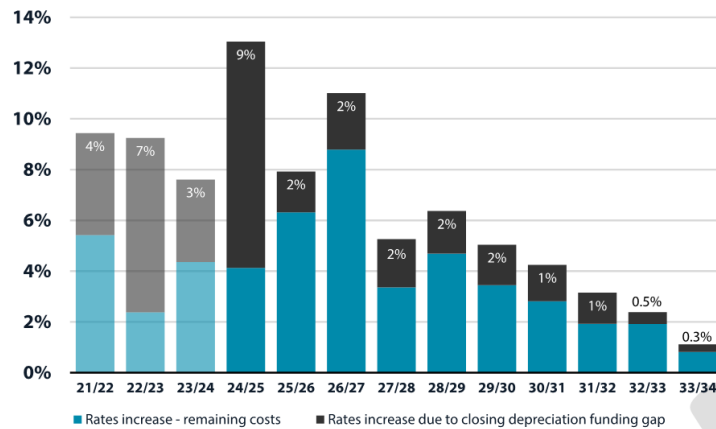
Loans are the other method commonly used to fund capital expenditure.

The graph below provides an indication of what we are using loans for. Where the yellow loan line sits within the blue renewals bar is where we are loan and reserve funding renewals. It reflects our decision to slow down the rate at which we are fully funding depreciation and not funding depreciation on non-critical assets. Renewals will be funded by loans for most years indicating we are not collecting enough rates to cover our annual depreciation costs. Over the ten year period \$56 million in loans will be used to fund renewals (up from \$26 million in our last strategy). 28% of this is for stormwater renewals and 61% is for renewals of community facilities.

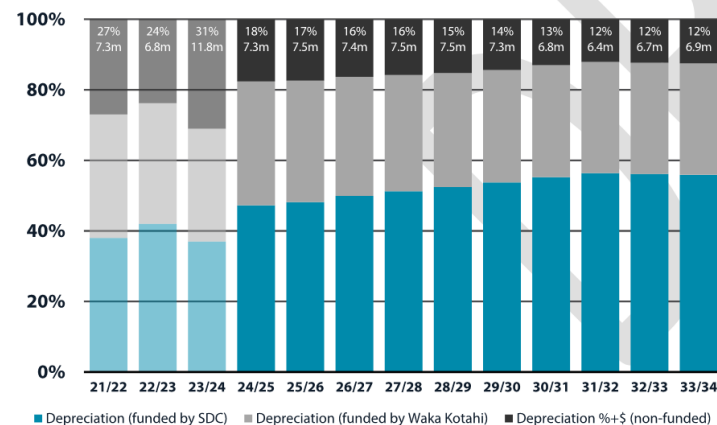


The goal of fully funding our renewals from rates is a key element in achieving a balanced budget. By 2031/2032 we should be funding 100% of depreciation on water and wastewater assets. This has been a long term goal made harder by significant increases in the value of assets over time. To illustrate the graph below shows that 9% of our proposed 2024/2025 rate increase is because we need to collect more rates needed to fund depreciation following a significant increase in their value since 2021.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

Portion of rates increase to close depreciation funding gap

If we chose to 100% fund depreciation on our water and wastewater assets sooner in 2024/2025, then the proposed rates would need to increase by \$5.7 million which would equate to additional 9% over and above the current rate increase. If we were to fully fund depreciation on all of our assets (including stormwater and community facilities like playgrounds and halls), then the proposed rates would need to increase a further \$1.7 million (3% in rates).

Portion of unfunded depreciation 24-34

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At this stage we have decided to prioritise funding depreciation on our water and wastewater assets given affordability concerns and uncertainty about whether some community assets will be replaced in the future. This is something we'll revisit in our next strategy review.

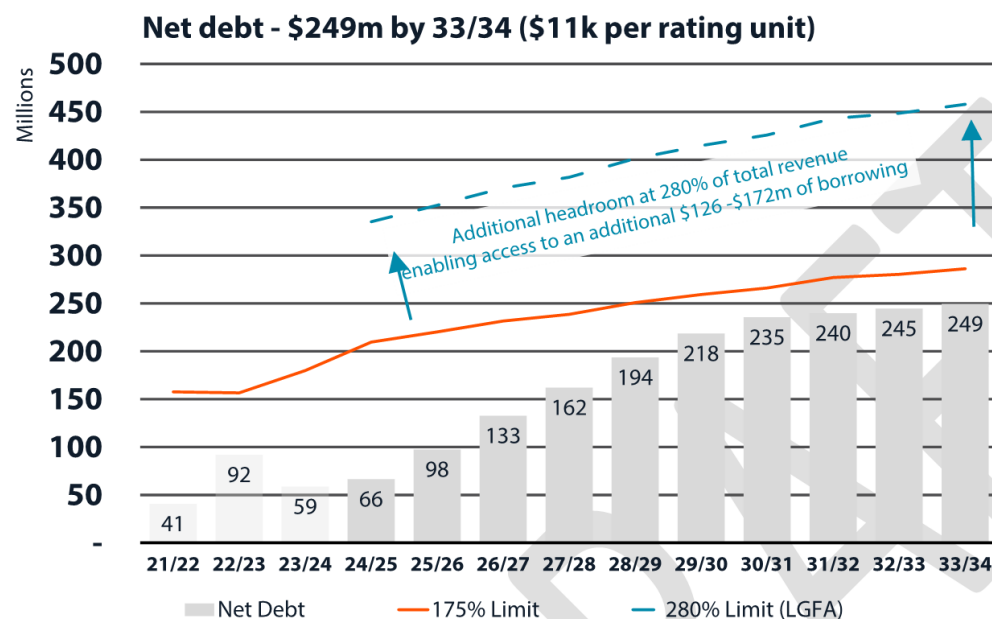
HOW WE INTEND TO USE DEBT

Debt is an important funding tool, enabling investment in infrastructure to be paid for by both today's ratepayers and those of the future, promoting intergenerational equity.

Our approach is to use debt to fund the cost of improving assets to increase levels of service or fund asset replacements where depreciation funding from rates is insufficient. We also use debt to fund unexpected capital costs or to respond to natural disasters. Occasionally we may also use debt for operational expenditure that has a benefit over multiple years where the term of the debt will reflect the period of benefit. We look to manage debt prudently within the constraints of our financial management policies (including our policies on Investment and Liability and Revenue and Financing). The security for borrowing will be by way of a charge over rates in line with our Investment and Liability Policy.

Over the plan period we're borrowing \$269 million for the capital programme and repaying \$60 million of debt. Our infrastructure needs mean we propose to materially increase net debt over the next ten years. This will be mainly to fund improvements to our three waters wastewater treatment plant upgrades to meet higher environmental standards and renewal work on pipes and equipment for three waters and community facilities across the district. In particular we have six large wastewater plant improvement projects to do that will require over \$124 million of borrowing alone. This means our three waters borrowings will be significantly higher than the other activities accounting for around 70% of our total \$249 million of net debt by 2034. This is largely due to the significant investments we're making to upgrade our wastewater treatment as well as fund some pipe and equipment replacements. Borrowing for any renewal of these

Draft Infrastructure strategy
replacements should gradually reduce over time as we start to fully rate fund depreciation on these activities



This will see our debt reaching a peak of 155% of total revenue in 2030/2031 near our borrowing limit of 175%. At this point our borrowing headroom would be reduced to \$31 million, severely limiting our ability to respond to unexpected events like natural disasters.

We will likely need to consider whether the debt limit should be raised and if so at what level when we next consider our financial strategy. An increase to our borrowing limit would require us to get a credit rating and we would then be able to access borrowings up to 280% of total revenue from the Local Government Funding Agency. This would increase how much we could borrow and provide a maximum headroom of between \$126 - \$172 million if we needed access to additional funds for an unforeseen event.

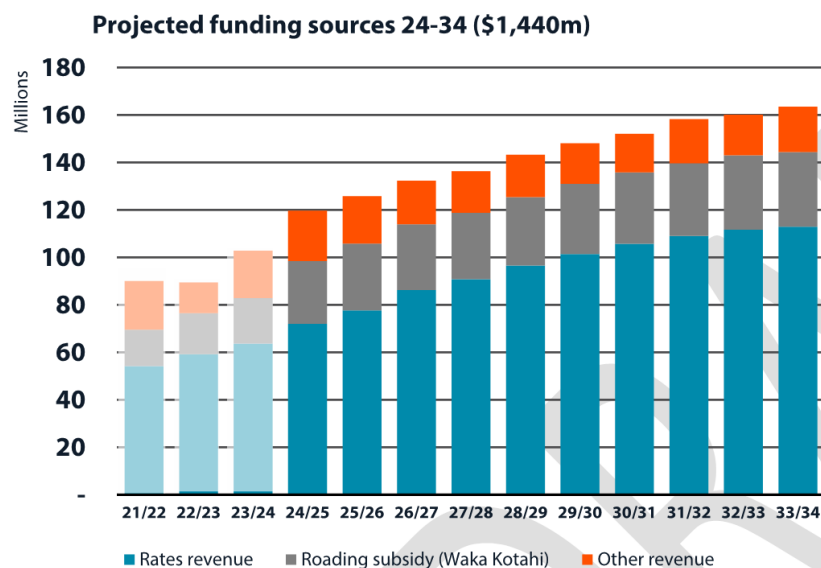
While the use of debt promotes a level of equity, we need to keep in mind that it has to be paid back and also comes with a risk that interest rate rises can increase debt servicing costs. As an example, \$10 million borrowed at an interest rate of 6% for 30 years equates to a 1% increase in rates in year one.

Our current projected level of borrowing will see our interest costs rise from \$4.2 million and reach \$16 million by year 10 meaning 10% of our annual revenue will be used to fund interest. At this level our debt servicing costs are close to breaching the recommended limit of 10%. We need to carefully consider how we fund the following 10 year capital programme and whether it is prudent to increase our debt limits any further.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

WHAT'S THE PLAN WITH RATES AND OTHER REVENUE

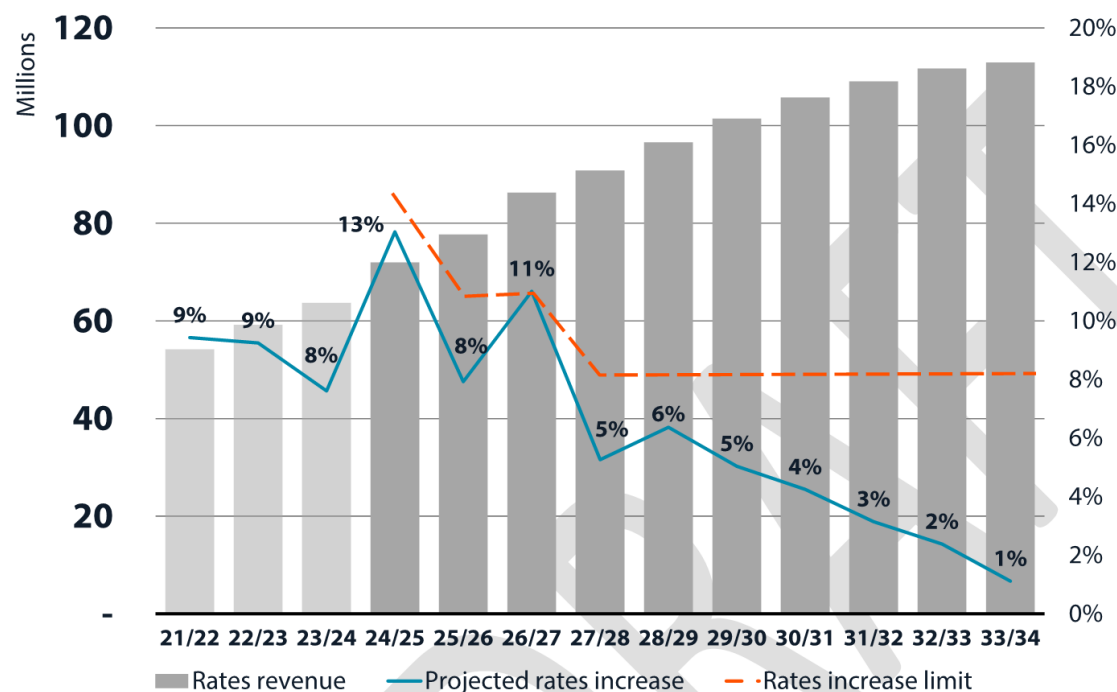
Rates continue to be our main source of income and currently make up 60% of our operating income rising to 69% in 2033/2034. We use rates to fund the balance of our operational expenditure after allowing for other revenue.



We're proposing average rates increase over the next three years of between 11% to 13%. We're proposing to adjust our rate increase limit to allow for this and reverting to 8% from year four onwards. This is much more than we've seen in the past but is required because the day-to-day costs of delivering services has risen and we want to make sure we are moving closer to balancing our budget by rate funding depreciation rather than borrowing.

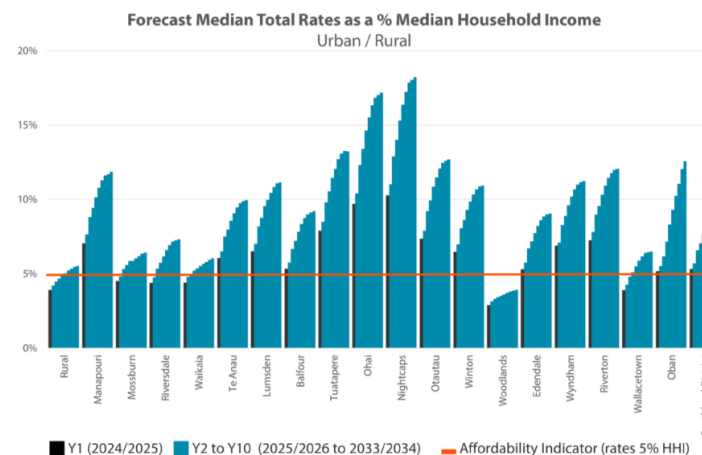
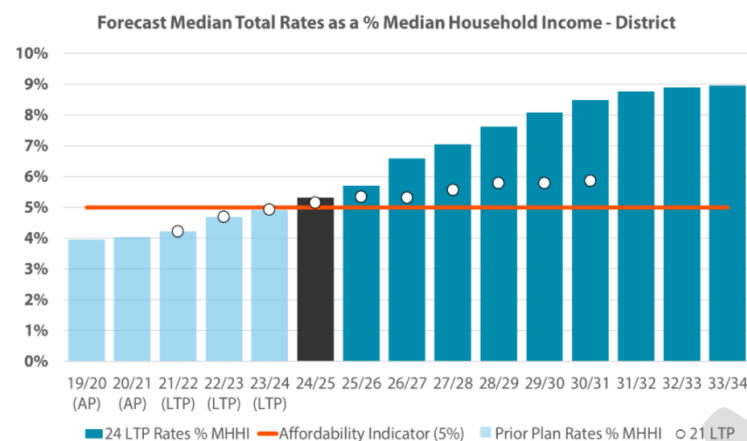
While our proposed rate increases are higher early on, in most years we are well below 8% which provides some flexibility to respond to unexpected developments in our financial position or operating environment.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

Projected rate change 24-34 (av. increase 6%, \$5m)

In 2007 a Local Government rating inquiry report found that as a rough benchmark, affordability problems could arise where rates exceed 5% of gross household income. The graph below shows that over this plan period Southland District as a whole will start to exceed this indicative benchmark moving from 5.31% in 2024/2025 to 8.95% in 2033/2034. The second chart shows some areas of the district will be even higher because of how our rates vary across the district. Communities paying for wastewater will be particularly affected including businesses that have multiple toilets due to the increase in wastewater costs. The rural and forestry sector will also be affected by the increase in roading costs given their higher capital value and the way we rate which sees them pay a higher share of the roading rate.

Draft Infrastructure strategy



Information about how we share rates out across the district can be found in our Long Term Plan or Annual Plan Funding Impact Statement and Revenue and Financing Delivery

There is no easy solution. High inflation and costs (particularly the cost of borrowing) in the current economic environment is restricting what we can afford to do. The 2023 Future for Local Government review found that local authorities face significant funding challenges constraining their ability to deliver services to their communities, meaning there is limited capacity or resource to work with communities on more complex challenges. It also noted that the current local government funding and financing system is not sustainable.

In the meantime, the funding options we have available are limited. We must make careful decisions about what we invest in and when, to provide the required service in the most cost-effective way.

Council also collects other revenue, including from fees and charges, grants/subsidies and financial contributions. The largest proportion of non-rate funding is from NZ Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi) who fund around 55% of our transport infrastructure costs. Any variations in the level of their subsidy has the potential to have a significant impact on our proposed roading programme.

We also collect fees and charges from users, forestry revenue and other income. We review our fees annually to keep up with changes in the cost of delivering our services and to ensure that we recover the proportion of the costs that individual users benefit from.

A key focus will continue to be looking for ways that we can increase our funding from other sources and reduce rates.

RESERVES

Council has two types of reserves. We have reserves that are held for a specific purpose which are restricted in use and general reserves which can be used as needed. Reserves are used as the first source of funding for project related costs. Council's total reserves are projected to have little movement during the 10 year LTP period remaining around \$35 million at year 10.

Draft Infrastructure strategy

INVESTMENTS

We continue to hold and manage a number of investments for strategic reasons where there is some community, social, physical or economic benefit accruing. Council's Investment and Liability Policy outlines our approach to financial investments and equity securities which is summarised below.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

We hold cash investments as part of our day-to-day working capital management and these are usually held in short term deposits or bonds. Returns are market related to the type of investment made. Other reasons for holding these are to provide cash in the event of a natural disaster and invest reserve funds.

Council has forestry assets which are held as a long term commercial investment with returns reflecting market conditions. Surplus funds are used to offset rates.

Council holds property to both support the economic, physical and social development of the district and achieve an acceptable rate of return depending on the purpose held (from none to market rents).

Council will occasionally provide a loan or advance to a community organisation to provide the provision of community services or recreational opportunities that Council would normally be involved in. Council sets the terms and conditions including security requirements as they are granted.

EQUITY SECURITIES

Council holds such assets only for strategic purposes. Council has shares in a specialist local government insurance company and a local company to assist in the development and operations at Milford Sound. Council does not expect a return on these investments.

Should Council borrow from the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA), Council would be required to invest in financial bonds at 5.0% of the borrowing. Council will receive interest and full repayment of these "borrower's notes" upon repayment of the loan to which they relate. Interest is calculated to cover the cost of funds.

INSURANCE

Our strategy is to ensure that Council has sufficient insurance coverage to replace assets that are damaged resulting in significant financial loss.

Currently we insure all of our above and below ground water, wastewater, stormwater assets as well as community facilities. Roads and bridges are not insured given that government support is generally provided for significant events.

FINANCIAL POLICIES

SIGNIFICANT FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS

Draft Infrastructure strategy

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

DRAFT

REPORTING ENTITY

Southland District Council (referred to as “SDC” or “Council”) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operated in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing Council’s operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The primary objective of Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit, rather than making a financial profit. Accordingly, SDC has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes. Council provides local infrastructure, local public services and performs regulatory functions for the community. Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on XX August 2024.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (LGFRP): Part 6, Section 98 and Part 3 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP). These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards and comply with PBE standards.

PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Council has complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these prospective financial statements. In accordance with PBE FRS 42, the following information is provided:

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF THE ENTITY’S CURRENT OPERATION AND ITS PRINCIPLE ACTIVITIES

The Council is a territorial local authority, as defined in the Local Government Act 2020. The Councils principle activities are outlined within the Long Term Plan.

PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE PREPARED

It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 to present prospective financial statements that span 10 years and include them within the Long Term Plan. This provides an opportunity for ratepayers and residents to review the projected financial results and position of the Council. Prospective financial statements are revised annually to reflect updated assumptions and costs.

BASES FOR ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The prospective financial information has been prepared on the basis of best estimate assumptions as the future events which the Council expects to take place. The Council has considered factors that may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and actual results. These factors, and the assumptions made in relation to the sources of uncertainty and potential effect, are outlined within the long term plan.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Council is responsible for the prospective financial statement presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

MEASUREMENT BASE

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of heritage assets, certain infrastructural assets, and biological assets.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars (the functional currency of SDC) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). As a result of rounding there may be slight discrepancies in subtotals.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae o Murihiku

PO Box 903
15 Forth Street
Invercargill 9840

☎ 0800 732 732
✉ sdcsouthlanddc.govt.nz
🏠 southlanddc.govt.nz

Financial Information

Council prospective financial statements represent the results of Council's seven significant activity groups (detailed on [pages xxx-xxx](#)), including the Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority (SIESA), as well as Council's share of its joint ventures and associates (including, WasteNet, Southland Regional Heritage committee, Emergency Management Southland, and Great South). SIESA is a business unit of Council, which generates and reticulates electricity to most of Stewart Island residents and industry. The prospective financial information reflects the operations of Council. It does not include the consolidated results of Council controlled organisations (being Milford Community Trust).

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these prospective financial statements.

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES**a) Revenue**

Revenue is measured at fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are:

RATES:

- general rates, targeted rates (excluding water-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. Council considers that the effect of payment of rates instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue
- rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue
- revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis
- rates remissions are recognised as a reduction in rates revenue when Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.

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

Revenue from electricity charges is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage as a result of unread meters at year end is accrued on an average usage basis.

Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Subsidies from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and grants from other government agencies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, which is typically when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other monetary grants and bequests are recognised when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Fees for disposing of waste at Council's landfill are recognised as waste disposed by users.

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised on a percentage completion basis with reference to the recoverable costs incurred at balance date.

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised at its fair value when Council obtains control of the asset. The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (eg land used as a recreation reserve), Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

Donated and bequeathed financial assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if there are substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met (eg as the funds are spent for a nominate purpose).

Financial Information

Development and financial contributions are recognised at the later of the point when Council is ready to provide the service for which the contribution was levied, or the event that will give rise to a requirement for a development or financial contribution under the legislation. Otherwise, development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

b) Borrowing costs

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

c) Grant expenditure

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

Discretionary grants are those grants where 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 SDC's decision.

d) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

e) Leases***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. Lease incentives are recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

f) Equity

Equity is the community's interest in SDC as measured by total assets less total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves to enable clearer identification of the specified uses that Council makes of its accumulated surpluses. The components of equity are:

- accumulated funds
- Council-created reserves (general reserve, separate account balances and rates appropriation balance)
- special reserves (managed by allocation committees)
- asset revaluation reserves
- fair value through forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Reserves represent a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Council created reserves may be altered without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Special reserves are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council, which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for specified purposes or when certain conditions are met.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in 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 Statement of Financial Position.

h) Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL).

The Council apply the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECL for receivables.

In measuring ECLs, receivables have been grouped into rates receivables, and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on the days past due. A

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provision matrix is then established based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are “written-off”:

- when remitted in accordance with the Council’s rates remission policy; and
- in accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Māori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

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

i) Inventories

Inventories (such as spare parts and other items) held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis, are measured at the lower of cost or current replacement cost.

The write down from cost to current replacement cost is recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

j) Financial Assets

Other financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); or
- fair value through forecast surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the carrying value of the financial asset at initial recognition, unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in forecast surplus or deficit. The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council’s management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)’ on the

principal outstanding, and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at FVTSD if they are within a management model whose objective is to sell the financial assets. However, the Council may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Initial recognition of concessionary loans

Loans 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. For loans to community organisations, the difference between the loan amount and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in forecast surplus or deficit as a grant expense.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses. Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance. Instruments in this category include term deposits, community loans, and loans to subsidiaries and associates and LGFA borrower notes.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense, except expected credit losses (ECL) and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in forecast surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to forecast surplus and deficit. The Council do not hold any debt instruments in this category.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for

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impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council designate into this category all equity investments that are not included in its investment fund portfolio, and if they are intended to be held for the medium to long-term.

Council's investments in this category include: Civic Assurance (formerly the New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited) and Milford Sound Tourism Limited.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in forecast surplus or deficit.

Interest revenue and dividends recognised from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Instruments in this category include the Council's investment fund portfolio (comprising of listed shares, bonds, and units in investment funds).

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Council considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 180 days past due. The Council may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

k) Goods and services tax (GST)

The prospective financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated inclusive of GST. When GST is not recoverable as an input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

l) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by SDC. 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.

Operational assets

These include land, buildings, improvements, library books, plant and equipment and motor vehicles.

Restricted assets

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

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Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost for all asset categories other than infrastructure and heritage assets, which are at valuation; less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line (SL) or on a diminishing value (DV) basis. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Estimated economic life		Depreciation	
Asset category	(years)	Percent	Method
<i>Operational assets</i>			
Improvements	4-25	4.00% - 21.00%	SL or DV
Buildings	10-100	1.00% - 10.00%	SL or DV
Light vehicles	4-8	14.40% - 21.60%	SL or DV
Heavy vehicles	4-8	12.00% - 21.60%	DV
Other plant	2-25	4.00% - 60.00%	SL or DV
Furniture and fittings	3-13	8.50% - 30.00%	SL
Office equipment	7-8	13.50% - 14.00%	SL
Computer equipment	2-7	13.50% - 40.00%	SL
Other equipment	3-14	7.00% - 30.00%	SL or DV
Library books	10	10.00%	SL
<i>Infrastructural Assets</i>			
Electrical generation plant	1-100	4.00% - 60.00%	SL or DV
Sealed roads	5-80	1.25% - 20.00%	SL
Unsealed roads	4-5	20.00% - 25.00%	SL
Bridges	70-100	1.00% - 1.43%	SL
Footpaths	30-60	1.67% - 3.33%	SL
Streetlighting	20-40	2.50% - 5.00%	SL
Cycle trail	10-99	1.01% - 10.00%	SL
Sewerage schemes	5-100	1.00% - 20.00%	SL
Stormwater schemes	80-100	1.00% - 1.25%	SL
Water supply schemes	5-100	1.00% - 20.00%	SL
Marine assets	5-50	2.00% - 20.00%	SL
Transfer stations	10	10.00%	SL
Landfill sites	10-40	10.00%	SL
Resource Consent - Sewerage	25	4.00%	SL
Resource Consent - Water	10-15	6.66-10%	SL

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

Revaluations

Roads, bridges, footpaths, cycle trails, streetlights, water treatment systems, sewerage treatment systems and stormwater systems are revalued on an annual basis. Council-owned heritage assets include artworks, war memorials, viaducts and railway memorabilia. Artworks are revalued every three - five years.

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All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value. The valuation basis for the different asset categories are described in more detail below.

Land and buildings

The deemed cost of land and buildings were established by registered valuers from Quotable Value in accordance with the requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand Standards, as at 30 June 1993. Purchases made since 30 June 1993 are recorded at cost.

Endowment lands are vested in Council for specific purposes for the benefit of various communities. These vestings have been made under various pieces of legislation which restrict both the use of any revenue and any possible dispositions.

Other infrastructural assets

All other infrastructural assets (electrical generation plant and marine assets) are valued at their deemed cost, based on a revaluation of assets undertaken by appropriately qualified personnel from Royds Garden Limited in 1993.

Library books

Books have been valued by SDC staff on a depreciated replacement cost basis, using New Zealand Library Association guidelines, as at 30 June 1993 representing deemed cost. Additions to library book stocks since 30 June 1993 are recorded at cost.

Heritage assets

The only assets to be included under this category are art works owned by the Council, which have been recorded at fair value in accordance with NZ IAS 16. Due to the nature of the item, art works are revalued on a three to five-yearly cycle and not depreciated.

Other assets, which would normally be classified under heritage assets, for example war memorials, have been included under “other assets”.

Other assets

Other assets (ie plant and vehicles) are shown at historic cost or depreciated replacement cost, less a provision for depreciation. Additions and deletions to other assets since 30 June 1993 are recorded at cost.

Accounting for revaluations

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

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

Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit.

Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the forecast surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense.

m) Work in progress

Assets under construction are not depreciated. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment. The total cost of a project is transferred to the relevant asset class on its completion and then depreciated.

n) Intangible assets*Software acquisition and development*

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

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Council are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the

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software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

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

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the 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 forecast surplus or deficit.

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

Estimated economic life		Depreciation	
Asset category	(years)	Percent	Method
Computer software	2-10	10.00% - 40.00%	SL

- Emissions Trading Scheme*

Council has approximately 1,384 hectares of pre-1990 forest land. This land is subject to the provisions of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (‘ETS’). The implication of this for the financial accounts is twofold:

Should the land be deforested (ie the land is changed from forestry to some other purpose), a deforestation penalty will arise.

Given the deforestation restriction, compensation units are being provided from the government.

The deforestation contingency is not recognised as a liability on the statement of financial position as there is no current intention of changing the land use subject to the ETS.

However, the estimated liability that would arise should deforestation occur has been estimated in the notes to the accounts.

Compensation units received are recognised based on the market value at balance date (30 June). They are recognised as income in the prospective financial statements. They are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually.

Emissions Trading Units are revalued annually at 30 June.

The difference between initial value or the previous revaluation, and disposal or revaluation value of the units, is recognised in forecast other comprehensive income.

o) Forestry assets

Forestry assets are revalued independently annually at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cashflows discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point of sale costs are recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit.

The costs to maintain the forestry assets are recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit when incurred.

p) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

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.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

The total impairment loss is recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the forecast surplus or deficit.

- value in use for non-cash generating assets*

Non-cash generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, or a service unit approach. The

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most appropriate approach used to measure the value in use depends on the nature and impairment and availability of information.

- *value in use for cash generating assets*

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

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

q) Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Employee benefits that SDC expects 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 to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months.

Long term benefits

- *long service leave and retirement leave*

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave and retiring leave, have been calculated by Council staff. 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 cashflows.

- *superannuation schemes*

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

- *presentation of employee entitlements*

Annual leave and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. 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.

r) Payables and deferred revenue

Short term payables are recorded at the amount payable.

s) Provisions

SDC recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in 'finance costs'.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires SDC to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a stand-alone arm's length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received.

When no consideration is received a provision is recognised based on the probability Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability. If the fair value of a guarantee cannot be reliably determined, a liability is only recognised when it is probable there will be an outflow under the guarantee.

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Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation, however, if SDC assesses that it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value of the future expenditure.

Landfill post-closure costs

SDC, as an operator, has a legal obligation under its resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at their landfill sites after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises and can be reliably measured.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cashflows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post closure.

Amounts provided for landfill post-closure are capitalised to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits to be obtained. Components of the capitalised landfill asset are depreciated over their useful lives.

The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Council.

t) Internal borrowings

Internal borrowings are eliminated on consolidation of activities in the Council's prospective financial statements.

u) External borrowings

Borrowings on normal commercial terms are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on the borrowings is subsequently accrued and added to the borrowing's balance.

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 balance date.

v) Borrower notes

Borrower notes are subordinated convertible debt instruments that the Council subscribes for an amount equal to 5.0% of the total borrowing from LGFA.

LGFA will redeem borrower notes plus interest, when the Council's related borrowings are repaid or no longer owed to LGFA.

The fair value of borrower notes is calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The significant input used in the fair value measurement of borrower notes is the forward interest rate yield.

w) Investments in joint arrangements

Under PBE IPSAS 37 Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. Council has both joint operations and joint ventures.

Council determined that the investment in the following entity meets the definition of "joint operation" and should be accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method (refer note 25):

- WasteNet (31% share)

Joint operations

Council recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the prospective financial statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint operation are set out in note 25.

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (X) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

x) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Council determined that the investments in the following entities meets the definition of "associate" and should be accounted for using the equity method (refer note 26):

- Southland Regional Heritage Committee
- Emergency Management Southland
- Southland Regional Development Agency (trading as Great South)

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An associate is an entity over which SDC has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of another entity but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the agreed sharing of control of an arrangement by way of a binding arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

SDC's investment in its associates and joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise post-acquisition changes in Council's share of net assets of the associates or joint ventures since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

SDC's share of an associate's or joint venture's forecast surplus or deficit is recognised in the statement of financial performance. Any change in the associate or joint venture's forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense is presented as part of Council's forecast other comprehensive revenue and expense. The cumulative movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the net assets/equity of the associate or joint venture, Council recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in net assets/equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between Council and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of Council's interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the SDC's share of forecast surplus or deficit of associates or joint ventures is shown on the face of the statement of financial performance. This is the surplus attributable to equity holders of the associate or joint venture and therefore is forecast surplus after tax and non-controlling interests in the controlled entities of the associates and joint ventures.

The prospective financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as Council. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of Council. After application of the equity method, Council determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on Council's investment in its associate or joint venture.

Council determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case Council calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the "share of surplus of an associate and joint venture" in the statement of financial performance.

Goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment in associate is not tested for impairment separately; rather the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested as a single asset. When Council's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, Council does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, Council measures and recognises any remaining investment at its fair value, and accounts for the remaining investments in accordance with PBE IPSAS 29. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in forecast surplus or deficit.

y) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing depreciated replacement cost (DRC) valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset. For example, Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground.

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- estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset;
- estimating the replacement cost of the asset. The replace cost is derived from recent construction contracts; and
- estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then SDC could be over or under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the forecast statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

To minimise this risk SDC's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience.

Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of SDC's asset management planning activities, which gives Council further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

z) Critical judgements in applying SDC's accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying SDC's accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2023:

Classification of property

SDC owns a number of properties that are maintained primarily to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of rental income from these properties is incidental to holding these properties. These properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of SDC's social housing policy and are accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

aa) Statement of cashflows

Operating activities include cash and cash equivalents (as defined in (g)) received from all SDC's income sources and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.

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

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

bb) Rounding

Some rounding variances may occur in the prospective financial statements due to the use of decimal places in the underlying financial data.



DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY
ASSUMPTIONS FOR LTP 34

Author: Robyn Laidlaw

Southland District Council
Te Rohe Pōtae o Murihiku

PO Box 903
15 Forth Street
Invercargill 9840

☎ 0800 732 732
✉ sdcsouthlanddc.govt.nz
🏠 southlanddc.govt.nz

Draft Infrastructure strategy – Robyn Laidlaw

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Document Revision

Date	Amendment	Amended by	Approved by	Approval date
05.05.23	Prepared document	Robyn Laidlaw	Fran Mikulicic	May 2023
July	updated	Robyn Laidlaw	Anne Robson	August 2023
January 24	Updated with new legislation	Robyn Laidlaw	Anne Robson	February 2024
April 24	updated	Robyn Laidlaw	Anne Robson	May 2024

NON-FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS**Legislation****Resource Management Act (RMA)**

Strategic issue	<p>Following the election in October 2023 the new government has repealed the Resource Management Act (RMA) and stopped all work that was underway on the natural built environment act and the spatial planning act. The new government has also called for a cease on the implementation of the significant natural areas.</p> <p>The Government has announced its intention to develop a permanent fast-track consenting regime in its first 100-days in office.</p> <p>Long-term goal is to change RMA legislation to make it easier to develop new housing and infrastructure, enable primary industry, and better balance environmental protection</p> <p>https://environment.govt.nz/news/rm-reform-update-december/</p>
Assumption for the LTP	Council will stop work as per the 100-day plan and consider any new direction as it comes from the government – climate adaptation framework, funding, Legislation is due mid 2024.

Draft Infrastructure strategy - Robyn Laidlaw

Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Council will wait until there is clear direction on how Council is to implement any central government changes.
Climate change legislation	
Strategic issue	Changes to legislation and policy pertaining to climate change are anticipated within the coming three years which will impact Council's activities
Assumption for the LTP	<p>In relation to the climate change mitigation, the government has not indicated an intention to introduce or amend legislation.</p> <p>The government has made policy commitments with relevance to Council's climate change response, including amendment of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to increase renewable energy generation, grow the forestry sector, and enable housing development, which will be supported by the introduction of fast-track consenting processes. RMA amendments are expected to be introduced within the coming Parliamentary term, and it is anticipated that the effects of these reforms will be felt in the coming three years, leading to increased demand on Council's planning and consenting resource.</p> <p>The assumption is that the new fast-track consenting process will come into effect during the coming three years. It is likely that the Council will see an increase in consenting applications for renewable energy projects such as wind farms, and will continue to see a growth in forestry unless regulatory change is introduced into the District Plan.</p> <p>Amendments to the RMA passed in November 2022 create obligations and scope for local authorities to consider greenhouse gas emissions in planning and consenting. The effects of these changes are expected to be seen in the coming three years, with greater consideration of greenhouse gas emissions required in asset planning, projects, environmental planning, and consenting.</p> <p>With regards to climate adaptation, a Proposed National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards Decision-Making (NPS-NHD) was consulted on in late 2023 but there is not yet any indication of whether this will be progressed. If introduced, it may come into immediate effect. It is also anticipated that the Climate Change Adaptation Bill will be introduced in this Parliamentary term and more clarity regarding how climate adaptation activities will be funded.</p> <p>It is assumed that Council can respond to legislative changes during the next three years without the need for significant additional resources.</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM The risk is that Council is unable to meet its additional obligations, due to insufficient resources having been allocated ahead of time, leading to non-compliance and/or litigation risk.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM Changes to legislation are usually notified ahead of time, providing the opportunity for Council to adapt. However, the government's reform plans are uncertain. If the Proposed NPS-NHD is introduced, it may come into immediate effect.
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Council will stay up-to-date with the process of legislative reforms, and provide staff training opportunities to develop the skills and expertise</p> <p>Climate mitigation and adaptation activities will be progressed, in partnership with other Southland councils, mana whenua and the community</p>
Emergency management	

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Strategic issue	<p>The Emergency Management Bill replaces the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the 2002 Act). This Bill builds on the 2002 Act, and retains the existing functions and powers, it provides for managing emergencies at local, regional, and national levels.</p> <p>Ministerial Review: Better Responses to Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies in New Zealand Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC)</p> <p>The National Emergency Management Agency is delivering the largest change to Emergency Management policy in a generation. This includes bringing the legislation and its implementation into the 21st Century, ensuring it is fit for purpose for future needs across all 4Rs – risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery – and the whole emergency management system.</p> <p>The act proposes to clarify roles and responsibilities, enabling a provider to issue warnings, establishing the NZ emergency management assistance team (EMAT) in legislation, protecting volunteers from civil liability, enabling nationwide controller or recovery Manager, providing greater integration, recognition and understanding of Iwi perspective, providing opportunities for people with disabilities to be involved in emergency management and updating existing incentives and sanctions for ensuring greater compliance.</p> <p>Subject to Ministerial and Cabinet Decisions, the Bill will be introduced to the House of Representatives before the end of 2022 or early 2023.</p>
Assumption for the LTP	<p>This bill is late, however likely to proceed following cyclone Gabrielle, this may also prompt changes to the amendment bill.</p> <p>This is not likely to have a material impact on the LTP.</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>Any impact on the 24-34 LTP is likely to be via submission – therefore diversion of staffing resource.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Appropriate policy updates. https://legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2023/0225/latest/whole.html
Local Government official information act amendment bill	
Strategic issue	<p>This bill brings into law governing disclosure of information about natural hazards on LIMS. LIMs under the principal Act are the main source of property information for the public and are a key tool for communicating natural hazard information to buyers so they can make informed decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clearer requirements to provide natural hazard information in a LIM (including the impacts of climate change): • a statutory responsibility for regional councils to provide natural hazard information (including about the impacts of climate change) and support to territorial authorities: • a specific purpose for providing natural hazard information: • provisions to develop regulations for providing natural hazard information in LIMs: • limitation of legal liability for local authorities when disclosing natural hazard information in good faith. These amendments are aimed at achieving the key objectives of— • ensuring that LIMs provide natural hazard information to property buyers that is clear, concise, nationally consistent in its presentation, and easily understood: providing certainty for local authorities about sharing
Assumption for the LTP	The proposed limitation of local authority liability will incentivise greater sharing of natural hazard information, while preserving the ability to bring legal action against local authorities where natural hazard information is known but has not been provided. This will provide local authorities with a similar level of protection

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	<p>to that they currently have when sharing other official information under the principal Act. Affected parties may still bring complaints to the Ombudsman and apply for judicial review.</p> <p>The new statutory responsibility for regional councils will ensure that regionally held natural hazard information is included in the LIM. Regional councils often hold significant natural hazard information and have access to technical expertise. This new responsibility will formalise existing information sharing between regional councils and territorial authorities. Territorial authorities will retain the sole responsibility for processing LIM applications.</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>LOW</p> <p>There is little risk of the assumption being incorrect. Council will need to be aware of Natural hazard information and be able to share that as appropriate</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Council will need to ensure information is available on LIMS</p> <p>This assumption needs to be considered alongside the climate change legislation and environment assumptions</p>
Waters Reform	
Strategic Issue	<p>Newly elected government will introduce legislation to repeal the Water Services Entities Act 2022 in first 100 days. https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18468/attachments/original/1701229692/100_Day_Plan.pdf?1701229692 The Act is to be replaced with the Local Water Done Well plan which will...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. restore council ownership and control, but with stronger central government oversight 2. set strict rules for water quality, and for investment in infrastructure 3. ensure water services are financially sustainable so that future generations don't inherit outdated or failing infrastructure. Financial sustainability means there's enough money coming in, either from rates or from user-pays, to cover the maintenance and depreciation of infrastructure and investment in new assets. We'll require councils to ringfence money for water infrastructure, instead of spending it on other services. New infrastructure is expensive but has a long life so it's appropriate that it's funded by debt, and paid back over time out of rates or user revenues https://www.national.org.nz/local_water_done_well <p>Replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 and the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18466/attachments/original/1700778597/NZFirst_Agreement_2.pdf?1700778597 Replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 to allow district councils more flexibility in how they meet environmental limits and seek advice on how to exempt councils from obligations under the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 as soon as practicable https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18466/attachments/original/1700778592/National_ACT_Agreement.pdf?1700778592 LTP considerations</p>
Assumption for the LTP	Council is preparing LTP 34 with the assumption the waters assets and service will remain with council for the next 10 years.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>HIGH</p> <p>At the time of updating this document there was no clear direction from government</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	HIGH
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Waters services activity and asset management plans will be updated along to include assets remaining for the 10 years of this long term plan
Other legislative changes	

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Strategic issue	<p>Coming up</p> <p>Highly production land National will re-focus the NPS-HPL by maintaining protection of the most productive soils (LUC 1 & 2), while excluding LUC-3 category land https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/17928/attachments/original/1685403005/Going_for_Housing_Growth.pdf?1685403005</p> <p>BIOTECH End the effective ban on GE and GM in New Zealand. Create a dedicated regulator to ensure safe and ethical use of biotechnology. Streamline approvals for trials and use of non-GE/GM biotech https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/17968/attachments/original/1686385900/Biotech_Policy.pdf?1686385900 <i>Supported by Act and NZ First Coalition Agreements</i></p> <p>Agricultural emissions Split gas approach to keep agriculture out of the ETS Prices set to reduce emissions without sending agricultural production overseas. Review methane targets for consistency with no additional warming from agriculture. https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/17970/attachments/original/1686528015/Reducing_Agricultural_Emissions.pdf?1686528015 Enable farmers and landowners to offset sequestration against their on-farm emissions https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18466/attachments/original/1700778592/National_ACT_Agreement.pdf?1700778592</p> <p>Advancing New Zealands Energy Strategy (added 10 August) A package of five discussion documents on clean energy. On overview of the proposals is available at https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/26910-advancing-new-zealands-energy-transition-pdf</p> <p>Forestry Boost wood processing by introducing one-year consents to establish new wood processing facilities, streamlining re-consents, and investigating Emissions Trading Scheme credits for wood processors for embedded carbon in their products Restore the stability of Emissions Trading Scheme revenues for the sector. Mitigate slash and other environmental challenges with new rules for managing forests. Reverse the changes introduced by Labour to require council consents for all new forestry planting, rather than simply being clear about areas where planting should not happen Scrap the ute tax and deliver reliable road infrastructure to facilitate the movement of forestry products Include forestry in National's Rural Regulation Review Panel which will consider every local and central government regulation affecting primary producers and advise central government on solutions Require local and central government to assess the costs of all new rules on the forestry sector and publish the findings https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18426/attachments/original/1695866984/Forests_for_a_Strong_Economy.pdf?1695866984 Amend the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) regulations to place a duty upon harvesters to contain and remove post-harvest slash https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18466/attachments/original/1700778597/NZFirst_Agreement_2.pdf?1700778597 Place limits on farm conversions to forestry on high-quality land to protect local communities and food production. - From 2024, whole-farm conversions to forestry for entry into the ETS will not be permitted on high-quality LUC 1-5 land and will be limited on LUC 6 land</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ban foreign-backed farm conversions to forestry for carbon farming - Forests already in the ETS will not be affected by this change <p>https://assets.nationbuilder.com/nationalparty/pages/18385/attachments/original/1694654258/Primary_Sector_Growth_Plan.pdf?1694654258 Lifting the Resilience of New Zealand's Critical Infrastructure (added 23 June) https://www.dPMC.govt.nz/news/lifting-resilience-new-zealands-critical-infrastructure Recognising this, consistent with the Government's response to Rautaki Hanganga o Aotearoa, the New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy, the Government has today commenced consultation on work to increase the resilience of New Zealand's critical infrastructure.</p>
Assumption for the LTP	Staff can assume there will be continued review that may require flexible and agile responses in relation to content and submission timeframes
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM Legislative or government policy changes are expected to have a medium effect on Council's finances and/or levels of service Reforms can have an immediate and intensive effect on Council Staff in relation to the timing of the release and expectation of submission, data gathering and/or implementation
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Council staff and Elected members to be aware of legislation under reform, review – open for submission. List from Taituara will be emailed to General Managers.
Social	
Pandemic planning	
Strategic issue	The Covid-19 pandemic has created both social and economic change nationwide over the past few years. SDC is well planned and communicated resources for staff should another pandemic happen. Staff are set up to work from home with the right technology and access to SDC databases and software. Staff are offered home office set up where appropriate. In Southland District, the recovery from the nationwide lock downs has seen the return of overseas visitors but not quite to the numbers prior to 2020. However, numbers are predicted to increase – by 2029 to be surpassing pre COVID levels.
Assumption for the LTP	Southland has a worker shortage, this is impacting on the recovery of the tourism operators across the region. SDC has business continuity plans that will support any further pandemics.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW Council may need to priorities works should another pandemic eventuate in New Zealand
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Teams will continue with previous planning – working from home as necessary.

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Demographics	
Strategic Issue	<p>2023 Census data is not available and won't be available for the preparation of LTP 34. The assumptions presented are based on modelling completed by Informetric commissioned by Great South (June 2023) for the beyond 2025 long term plan preparation.</p> <p>Southland is predicted to remain mainly the same within its population projections with an increase/decrease range from -0.4-0.7% a variation of 11,900 people, and a midline of an increase of 5,700 people in the next 25 years.</p> <p>The important consideration in this data is where will the increase or decrease happen?</p> <p>The other consideration is the age of the population. Projections suggest the population is ageing, therefore care for older less mobile people will need to be given.</p> <p>Beyond 2025 data suggests making sure Southland is the place our younger people and working aged adults will come back to.</p>
Assumption for the LTP	<p>From Informetric southland region forecasting scenarios – June 2023 - Region's population predicted to reach over 120,000 by 2054.</p> <p>Southland Region's population is estimated to be 102,400 as at 2022, up from 95,800 in 2012. The population is expected to reach 110,492 by 2034 and grow at a diminishing rate to 120,929 at 2054. We expect that in Invercargill City, the region's major urban hub, population growth will remain positive throughout the forecast period, while population growth in Southland District and Gore District will turn negative in the 2040s. This differential reflects a differential in the employment forecasts, with a stronger outlook for jobs in Invercargill than the rest of the region Southland Region households reach over 50,110.</p> <p>The population of Southland District, estimated to be 32,592 in 2022, will increase slowly to a peak of 35,086 in 2043, and begin declining thereafter to 34,725 in 2054.</p> <p>The total number of households in Southland Region in 2022 is estimated to be 41,689, 56% of which are in Invercargill City, and 31% in Southland District. We expect the number of households in Invercargill City to climb from 23,256 in 2022, to 26,087 in 2034, and reach 30,034 in 2054. This growth will bring Invercargill's share of the region's households to 60%. Suggesting reduced numbers living in rural townships in Southland District. In total, the number of households in the region will reach just over 50,110</p> <p>Southland Region forecasting scenarios (June 2023)</p> <p>Informetric data assumes Southland will grow to a population of 120,929 from 102,400 by 2054. The main growth will be in Invercargill City 56,800 – 73,006</p>

Table 5

Sub-district population

Stats NZ estimates, Informetrics baseline projection

Area	Population level			Population growth (annual % change)	
	2022	2034	2054	2022-2034	2034-2054
Gore district	13,000	13,418	13,198	0.3%	-0.1%
Gore	8,216	8,654	8,844	0.4%	0.1%
Mataura	1,717	1,722	1,578	0.0%	-0.4%
Gore rural	3,066	3,034	2,775	-0.1%	-0.4%
Southland district	32,600	34,715	34,725	0.5%	0.0%
Te Anau	2,982	3,311	3,439	0.9%	0.2%
Manapouri	245	291	318	1.5%	0.4%
Winton	2,453	2,583	2,748	0.4%	0.3%
Riverton	1,679	1,930	2,169	1.2%	0.6%
Tuatapere	537	498	379	-0.7%	-1.3%
Otautau	774	792	756	0.2%	-0.2%
Edendale/Wyndham	1,252	1,387	1,499	0.9%	0.4%
Lumsden	541	565	571	0.4%	0.0%
Riversdale	430	448	433	0.3%	-0.2%
Wallacetown	766	904	1,007	1.4%	0.5%
Stewart Island	321	427	515	2.4%	0.9%
Invercargill city	56,800	62,359	73,006	0.8%	0.8%
Bluff	1,861	1,956	2,075	0.5%	0.3%

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	<p>The aged population 65+ is predicted to grow from 19% to 27%. It is expected the working age population will decline from 60% in 2023 to 57% in 2054.</p> <p>The number of over 65's in the SDC area is predicted to increase from 5790 to 9575 SDC's share of 65+ population from 18%-29%</p> <p>Southland District is expected to see the largest percentage point increase in the share of over 65s across the three territorial authorities. The number of over 65s in Southland District is expected to increase by from 5,790 to 9,575 between 2023 and 2054, lifting their share of the total population from 18% to 28%. The number of 30–64- year-olds is expected to fall from 15,419 to 14,766 over this period, reducing their share of the total population from 47% to 43%. This decline, in addition to a fall in the number of 15–29-year-olds from 5,231 to 4,724, will see the overall working age population fall by over 1,100 people. The share of the population aged under 30 will fall from 36% to 30% over 2023–54 as the number of 15–29-year-olds falls by almost 500, and the number of 0–14-year-olds by over 800.</p> <p>Stronger growth in Fiordland Stronger population growth is projected in Fiordland than Southland District overall, reflecting the stronger employment outlook for tourism than agriculture across the district. Te Anau's population is projected to grow 0.9%pa over 2022–2034 (0.5%pa across Southland District) and 0.2%pa over 2034–2054 (0%pa across Southland District). Manapouri is projected to grow 1.5%pa over 2022–2034, then 0.4%pa over 2034–2054. Towns which are proximate to Invercargill, such as Edendale/Wyndham and Wallacetown are also projected to fare better, reflecting the availability of jobs nearby with a relatively strong employment outlook for Invercargill City. Winton is buoyed a strong established commuting pattern into Invercargill, as well as a degree of critical mass, particularly compare to some of the district's smaller rural towns. Riverton is projected to continue growing steadily, reflecting established commuting patterns into Invercargill, strong recent historical growth and intentions to move there noted in the household survey Across the rest of Southland District, softer growth is projected in more agriculturally focused and remote settlements, reflecting the weaker outlook for employment in agriculture. Tuatapere, Riversdale and Otautau are projected to decline over 2034–2054. Winton is projected to fare slightly better, reflecting its scale gives it a degree of critical mass despite the strong influence of agriculture on the town.</p> <p>Beyond 2025</p> <p>The Beyond 2025 Report identifies the slower population rate, the aging population and the increased diversity of the Southland population (pg 38) Beyond 2025)</p> <p>Stats NZ March 2022</p> <p>"The Māori population has relatively high proportions of tamariki and rangatahi, and a lower proportion of kaumātua,"</p> <p>"These differences in age structure, combined with higher birth rates, result in faster projected growth for the Māori population compared with the total population overall."</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW It is unlikely there will be a rapid increase or decrease of population. Infrastructure assets need to consider where the population is, how its moving, how its ageing, what additional needs are appearing within that changing population.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Is public transport needed?</p> <p>Are community hubs something to consider in the future</p> <p>Health care and home help</p> <p>Footpaths are safe and flat</p> <p>Use of electric powered scooters and other vehicles</p> <p>Services available at place.</p>
Housing	

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Strategic Issue	<p>(Beyond 2025)</p> <p>A lack of availability of fit for purpose rentals and social housing is displacing whānau and local people, creating barriers for businesses to grow. For the past 10 years, there have been fewer rental properties in the region (15%) compared to nationally (32%).</p> <p>Social housing demand has grown quicker than the rest of the country with a lower number of houses to meet demand. Southland District is the country's second worst served region for public investment in Public Housing ranked at 62nd of 63 and has the third highest relative waiting list.</p> <p>52% of large employers identified housing as a barrier to recruiting staff.</p> <p>Limited housing choices is creating stress around long-term housing options for the ageing population and whānau.</p> <p>Planning rules, sector capacity and cost of building are hampering new homes (especially smaller) being built.</p> <p>Growing population of elderly who are looking for smaller, warmer homes.</p> <p>Less availability of small, attached and large homes with 53% of all stock medium sized, 3-bed homes.</p> <p>The existing housing stock is old, poor quality and lacks diversity resulting in a lack of housing options and potentially poor health outcomes. 72% of homes were built prior to 1980 compared to 37% in Central Otago and 47% nationally.</p> <p>Just over 20% of Māori live in moldy homes and it's likely to be families.</p> <p>Areas with high tourism have a high percentage of short-term accommodation (e.g. Te Anau has 13% as AirBnB)</p>
Assumption for the LTP	Council will support a regional housing strategy and workstreams associated with the strategy
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>LOW</p> <p>Council has a role in supporting a regional housing strategy, enabling discussion for the future of community housing.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Recommended in the Beyond 2025 report (pg 29)</p> <p>Establishment of a regional housing forum</p> <p>Development of a regional digital housing portal</p> <p>A focus on housing innovation (kitset, tiny homes, employer built, mobile housing for construction projects and seasonal workers</p> <p>That there is a review of existing housing stock with a focus on incentivizing brownfield development and supporting Southland homeowners (initiatives to modernize)</p> <p>Development of new social, community and pāpakainga housing with a particular focus on housing for our ageing population.</p>
Technology	
Strategic Issue	Changes in technology will impact the delivery of our key activities
Assumptions for the LTP	<p>It is assumed that the increased access to fast internet services, through fibre and satellite internet services will mean more use of online digital services. There may be less demand for face to face customer service as technology provides an alternative method for answering questions and resolving issues. Improvements to internal systems and processes will be required to maximise efficiency of online services</p> <p>It is assumed automated technology and artificial intelligence alters the way that council delivers its service.</p> <p>Emerging technologies like ChatGPT and the metaverse will influence how council works and the expectations that our communities place on council.</p>

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	<p>Improvements in the availability and commercialisation of satellite imagery will allow for better spatial planning with more up to date information.</p> <p>Improvements in the technologies used in construction will put pressure on council to become more agile in the adoption of these technologies.</p> <p>Communities may benefit from faster construction and better housing opportunities but there will be an impact on how we deliver our infrastructure services to meet the demand.</p>											
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW There is low consequence due to council being able to react to changes prior to them negatively impacting levels of service or customer expectations											
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW											
Application of the assumption within the LTP												
Environmental												
Climate Change												
Strategic issue	<p>The current statutory and policy framework requires Council to consider climate change in its planning and decision-making. Without adaptation, climate-related changes are projected to have substantial impacts on water resources, coastal ecosystems, infrastructure, health, agriculture, and biodiversity (NIWA report, p23).</p> <p>Projections are revised from time to time as climate science knowledge is further refined and the rate of climate change is confirmed.</p> <p>Despite there being some uncertainty regarding how climate change will impact our District, Council must make use of the best available information to inform its long-term planning.</p>											
Assumption for the LTP	<p>Council will use mid- and high-range emissions scenarios for its planning, based on the International Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) and Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs).</p> <p>The RCP8.5 high-range emissions trajectory will be used for planning in coastal areas to allow for a precautionary approach when screening for climate change impacts. The RCP4.5 emissions trajectory will be used for inland development.</p> <p>It is assumed that the frequency of extreme (peak) events such as severe flooding, drought and rural fires will increase in the future, with corresponding negative impacts on social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing of communities and increased demand on Council resources. The assumption for this Long Term Plan is that these peak events are still some way off and will not occur during the upcoming three year period, providing Council with time to prepare.</p> <table><tr><th>Climate parameter</th><th>Scenario</th><th>Projected change</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Temperature [annual mean temperature]</td><td>RCP4.5</td><td>By 2050: +0.5-0.75°C for most of Southland, and +0.75-1°C in northern areas By 2100: +1-1.25°C for most of Southland, and +1.25-1.5°C in northern areas</td></tr><tr><td>RCP8.5</td><td>By 2050: +0.5-1°C By 2100: +2-2.5°C for most of Southland, and up to +3°C in northern areas</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>RCP4.5</td><td>By 2050: 10.5 hot days per year on average</td></tr></table>	Climate parameter	Scenario	Projected change	Temperature [annual mean temperature]	RCP4.5	By 2050: +0.5-0.75°C for most of Southland, and +0.75-1°C in northern areas By 2100: +1-1.25°C for most of Southland, and +1.25-1.5°C in northern areas	RCP8.5	By 2050: +0.5-1°C By 2100: +2-2.5°C for most of Southland, and up to +3°C in northern areas		RCP4.5	By 2050: 10.5 hot days per year on average
Climate parameter	Scenario	Projected change										
Temperature [annual mean temperature]	RCP4.5	By 2050: +0.5-0.75°C for most of Southland, and +0.75-1°C in northern areas By 2100: +1-1.25°C for most of Southland, and +1.25-1.5°C in northern areas										
	RCP8.5	By 2050: +0.5-1°C By 2100: +2-2.5°C for most of Southland, and up to +3°C in northern areas										
	RCP4.5	By 2050: 10.5 hot days per year on average										

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	Average number of hot days per year [maximum temperature $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$] (<i>relative to previous measured average 7.6 hot days per year for Southland region per NIWA report</i>)		By 2100: 13.1 hot days per year on average
		RCP8.5	By 2050: 11.3 hot days per year on average By 2100: 24 hot days per year on average
	Heat wave days [three or more consecutive days with maximum temperature $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$]	RCP4.5	By 2050: Negligible increase in heatwave days per year for most of Southland of 0-5 days per year, 5-15 more heatwave days per year for northern parts of Ōreti and Mataura catchments. By 2100: +5-10 heatwave days per year for most of inland Southland, +15-20 heatwave days per year in parts of northern Mataura catchment.
		RCP8.5	By 2050: Negligible increase in heatwave days per year for most of Southland of 0-5 days per year, +5-15 heatwave days per year for northern parts of Ōreti and Mataura catchments. By 2100: ≥ 10 heatwave days per year for most inland Southland (excluding Fiordland), ≥ 35 heatwave days per year for northern Mataura catchment.
	Annual rainfall	RCP4.5	By 2050: Up to +5% for most of Southland By 2100: +5-10% for most of Southland, +10-15% in parts of northern Fiordland
		RCP8.5	By 2050: +5-10% By 2100: +10-20% for most of Southland, +30-40% in Milford Southland and +20-30% in the rest of Fiordland
	Maximum 1-day rainfall	RCP4.5	By 2050: ≤ 10 mm decrease for the centre of the Southland region, ≤ 10 mm for most of Southland, ≤ 40 mm increase in Fiordland By 2100: +10-40mm in Fiordland, ≤ 20 mm for the rest of Southland.
		RCP8.5	By 2050: ≤ 10 mm increase for most of Southland, ≤ 10 mm decrease for the centre of the region, ≤ 40 mm increase in Fiordland By 2100: ≥ 30 mm in Fiordland, ≥ 100 mm in parts of Fiordland, +10-30mm for most of the rest of Southland.
	Sea level rise [regional average] (<i>relative to 2020 mean sea level per Great South report</i>)	SSP5-8.5 M	By 2090: +0.62m By 2130: +1.13m
	Sources: https://niwa.co.nz/sites/niwa.co.nz/files/Southland%20climate%20change%20report%202018.pdf https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/Climate-change-projections-2nd-edition-final.pdf https://www.southlanddc.govt.nz/assets/Environment-Climate-Change/231204-Southland-SLR-and-ESL-exposure_COMPLETE_for_web.pdf		
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	HIGH		

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	<p>Climate change may occur at a faster or slower rate than anticipated. The greatest risks are associated with higher than projected climate change, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increased cost of adaptation in the short to medium term, and risk of maladaptation; - Increased demand on Council resource to support emergency response and recovery; - Reduction in levels of service, negatively impacting community wellbeing; - Less time for engagement and planning with the community.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>Climate change may occur at a faster or slower rate than anticipated. The greatest risks are associated with higher than projected climate change.</p>
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Climate change will be considered in renewal of assets under the Infrastructure Strategy.</p> <p>Natural hazard risk assessments will be undertaken in collaboration with Environment Southland. These will be used, together with updated climate risk assessments, to inform spatial planning activities, review of the District Plan and asset management.</p> <p>Continued participation in the Regional Climate Change Working Group will ensure a joined up regional response to climate change in Murihiku Southland, and support effective and efficient use of Council resources</p>
Emissions reduction	
Strategic Issue	New Zealand has made international commitments to reduce and offset its national greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, and Council is expected to reduce its gross and net greenhouse gas emissions in order to support achievement of these targets.
Assumptions for the LTP	<p>The government has stated a commitment to New Zealand meeting its international obligations by achieving net zero emissions by 2050. A second emissions reduction plan for 2026-2030 is currently being prepared. The assumption is that during the next three years, there will be no changes to emissions reduction targets.</p> <p>Council has identified a 5% year on year reduction of its organizational greenhouse gas emissions is required to reach the 2050 net zero target. It is assumed that it will be possible for Council to undertake emissions reductions activities during the next three years without the requirement for significant additional resources.</p> <p>Greater consideration of greenhouse gas emissions will be required in asset planning, projects, environmental planning, and consenting, leading to a high demand on relevant Council resources.</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>LOW</p> <p>The risk is that Council is unable to meet its additional obligations, due to insufficient resources having been allocated ahead of time, leading to non-compliance and/or litigation risk, reputational damage, and impacts on service delivery.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	<p>LOW</p> <p>The ability to achieve emissions reductions is dependent on a “business as usual” scenario with availability of new technology (i.e. low carbon transport), and no growth in Council staffing levels, operations and projects. The government may impose emissions reductions requirements on local government.</p>
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>The Infrastructure Strategy enables emissions reduction be considered in renewal of assets to enable Council to achieve carbon neutrality in line with the national target.</p> <p>Council will continue to measure organisational emissions and will develop a plan to reduce its emissions. A staff climate change working group will facilitate climate mitigation activities across the Council. Council will collaborate with other local agencies and the wider community to achieve Southland’s net zero goals.</p> <p>Spatial planning activities and asset management decisions will consider climate mitigation opportunities.</p>
Unplanned adverse events – Emergency planning	

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Strategic issue	<p>Climate change and sea-level projections anticipate more extreme weather events in southland - including flooding, prolonged droughts and coastal inundation. This will impact nature-based livelihoods, primary industry and infrastructure.</p> <p>Along with climate change Southland sits at the Southern end of the AF8 fault line (Alpine fault line)</p> <p>https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/424c14ec8d5a4c32829d21fde9244818</p> <p>While we can't predict when earthquakes will occur, scientific research indicates there is a 75% probability of an Alpine Fault earthquake occurring in the next 50 years, and that there is a 4 out of 5 chance that it will be a magnitude 8+ event. Geological evidence also shows that the Alpine Fault has a remarkably regular history of producing large earthquakes. Over the last 8000 years, the Alpine Fault has ruptured 27 times, on average that's every 290 years. The last significant quake on the Alpine Fault was in 1717. (305 years ago) The next severe earthquake on the Alpine Fault is likely to occur within the lifetime of most of us, or our children.</p>
Assumption for the LTP	<p>SDC has been borrowing headroom as a means of funding any significant natural event.</p> <p>The risk assessment of a landslide generated tsunami in Fiordland has been declared a hazard of national significance.</p> <p>AF8 Earthquake ground shaking resulting in extensive areas of liquefaction around the Invercargill and coastal southland, major lifelines infrastructure damage, utility failure impacting on quality of life, utility failure causing injury or death, information communication technology failure causing major financial and social impacts, disruption to food supply causing significant shortages and social impact</p> <p>Biological animal epidemic/disease causing financial and psychosocial impacts. A large quake could generate a Tsunami.</p> <p>Southland could see increased flooding, predictions of 100year floods will occur every 3-5 years,</p> <p>Intense rainfall is predicted to increase and temperatures continue to rise causing draught in the northern parts southland and this could also lead to fires</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>VERY HIGH:</p> <p>With a Tsunami, the lack of accurate ground height data makes it difficult to define evacuation areas, predicted tsunami at high threat level (>3 meters) causing marine warning and level three evacuation. Earthquake a major earthquake resulting in major damage across the whole South Island the risk is</p> <p>Flooding, draught, fires and intense rainfall will cause disruptions, that could be major.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<div>    </div> <p>2017-southland-gr af8-safer-framework southland-cdem-gr oup-plan-update-20 k-2018-lr (2).pdf oup-recovery-plan1</p>
Emerging technologies	
Strategic Issue	<p>Following the global pandemic the technology emerging is interesting and innovative, providing an opportunity to think very differently about how Council provides services to communities.</p> <p>Some of that tech includes</p> <p>Drones and air taxi's, including drones that can fly past the line of sight.</p> <p>https://www.mbie.govt.nz/science-and-technology/science-and-innovation/international-opportunities/new-zealand-r-d/innovative-partnerships/airspace-integration-trials/</p> <p>https://www.1news.co.nz/2023/03/09/solar-powered-stratospheric-plane-could-save-lives/</p> <p>https://www.ruralnewsgroup.co.nz/rural-news/rural-machinery-products/is-the-day-of-the-drone-closer-than-we-think</p>

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	https://www.wcdhb.health.nz/media-release/drone-technology-set-to-provide-valuable-support-to-the-delivery-of-health-care-services-on-the-west-coast/ https://www.mbie.govt.nz/science-and-technology/science-and-innovation/international-opportunities/new-zealand-r-d/innovative-partnerships/airspace-integration-trials/ https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/business/481222/red-tape-keeps-drones-and-air-taxis-grounded-for-now Drone parcel delivery https://www.theverge.com/2023/2/2/23582294/amazon-prime-air-drone-delivery https://www.euronews.com/next/2022/07/23/faster-cheaper-greener-are-drone-deliveries-the-future-of-logistics https://www.transport.govt.nz/consultations/enabling-drone-integration/ Driverless cars https://www.transport.govt.nz/area-of-interest/technology-and-innovation/autonomous-vehicles-work-programme/ https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/MOT-LTIB-2022.pdf Biotech https://www.mcguinnessinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/106.-New-Zealand-Biotechnology_Strategy_2003.pdf https://www.ruralnewsgroup.co.nz/rural-news/rural-general-news/johne-s-test-could-be-a-major-saver 3D printed houses https://d39d3mj7qio96p.cloudfront.net/media/documents/1_1218_2022.pdf https://www.constructionaccord.nz/good-practice/beacon-projects/case-study-qorox-3d-printing/ https://www.jll.nz/en/trends-and-insights/investor/3d-printed-buildings-push-construction-boundaries https://www.canterbury.ac.nz/news/2022/building-a-more-sustainable-future-with-3d-concrete-printed-homes.html https://www.callaghaninnovation.govt.nz/customer-stories/press-print Metaverse https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/technology/2022/05/metaverse-101-why-our-future-is-meta-and-you-should-be-excited.html
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	Technology has the ability to move rapidly and at time the change seems to be upon us without a lot of lead in. For this LTP Council needs to be aware of what technologies are emerging, what ratepayers, particularly tech savvy ratepayers may demand in the future, and how technology can assist council now and in the future.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW Key for Council is to stay aware of new technology and to investigate when and where new technology can be implemented to reduce costs and make doing business easier.
Level of uncertainty	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	There could be opportunities for technology to assist council in doing business, and also in developing/problem solving.
Economic	
Tourism	
Economic Issue	Meeting the needs of residents, ratepayers and tourists in a fair and equitable manner

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	Considerations for the LTP
Assumptions for the LTP	<p>Southland will have recovered to pre COVID Tourism levels by the end of 2023, as predicted in the Beyond 2025 long term plan</p> <p>Scenario 1 Big World (Beyond 2025 pg 57)</p> <p>International travel returns to pre-COVID levels through more affordable travel options increased connectivity and by Aotearoa New Zealand being viewed as a premium destination to visit</p> <p>Scenario 2 Small world</p> <p>A combination of impacts make travel beyond short haul destinations severely constrained. This results in greater focus on domestic and Australian tourists who are expected to stay longer within the region.</p> <p>The biggest issue for Southland tourism areas is the availability of staff for the tourism infrastructure.</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Transportation</p> <p>Te Anau Airport</p>
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Big World – by the end of 2023 Visit Southland will have fully recovered to pre-COVID levels due to high percentage of domestic tourism. Visit Fiordland will take until the end of 2025 to fully recover pre-COVID levels due to the delayed reopping of the Asian market. By 2029 guest nights are expected to reach 165% for Visit Southland and 142% Visit Fiordland pre-COVID levels.</p> <p>Small World - By the end of 2023 Visit Southland is expected to have fully recovered to pre-COVID levels. Visit Fiordland will take until the end of 2026 to fully recover to pre-COVID levels. By 2029 guest nights are expected to reach 160% Visit Southland and 136% Visit Fiordland pre-COVID levels</p>
General economic growth trends	
Economic Issue	<p>Identified in the Beyond 2025 regional plan the district is potentially facing some changes in population, industry and housing. Population projections see an increase in the 65+ population, a decrease in the working population, along with inappropriate housing stock, and the potential for carbon forestry to have an impact on the district.</p> <p>The Beyond 2025 report has modelled increased economic growth through the development of aquaculture. The report suggests additional demand for housing in the townships close to Invercargill i.e. Edendale, Woodlands, and Riverton.</p>
Assumptions for the LTP	Infometrics modelling suggests a decrease of population in the region as retirees move into Invercargill to access health care.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Consideration/Applications in the LTP strategies and Policies	<p>Longer term thinking about infrastructure in district townships, services and facilities that can be accessed by an ageing population.</p> <p>Consideration for community housing, maybe a need for additional housing in towns that could become hubs.</p>
Employment	

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Economic Issue	In relation to the aging population the district may see a decline in the available working population. Infometrics data and modelling suggests that the reduction in primary industry jobs will coincide with the retiring population – therefore may not be an issue. However - with increased tourism there may be an increased need for service industry workforces and with the ageing population an increase in care giving workforce. The predictions also suggest a decrease in the available specialist workforce.
Assumptions for the LTP	Less specialist workforce may require SDC to go further afield with contractors and to use more consultants for some projects. This could incur more costs to council for the same service level
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW There is a low risk of the assumption being incorrect, due to data and modelling predictions
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Thinking in a more innovative way for service provision being more automated and electronic. Applying different thinking to succession planning past retirement age.

FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Financial

Price level change

Financial Issue	Council is required to incorporate price level changes into its LTP financial forecasts under the Local Government Act. Financial forecasts must be prepared in line with accounting standards PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Information. This requires the forecasts to be based on the best information and assumptions available at the time the plan is prepared, which incorporates an allowance for anticipated changes to price levels including inflationary factors. This requires a level of crystal ball gazing to anticipate what the price level changes may be. Council has the option to prepare its own price level estimates based on its own information and expectations or use independently sourced estimates.
Assumptions for the LTP	Inflation is included using projections prepared by Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) as follows: Inflation continues to decline, falling to <u>5.6 percent</u> in the year to 30 September 2023. However, the consequence of RBNZ's efforts to bring inflation under control has been a further increase to the unemployment rate to <u>3.9 percent</u> in September 2023.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM Inflation is affected by external economic factors and therefore actual inflation increases will vary from those used in developing this plan. The result of any variation (up or down) will result in a higher or lower rates requirement and may therefore also impact on the levels of service particularly in relation to roading, water, wastewater and stormwater
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Council's financial forecasts have a starting point amount based on the dollars expected to be paid in 2024/2025. Council's financial system adjusts these amounts for the remaining years using the relevant forecast price level changes (inflation rates) shown above. Financial statements including all operating and capital expenditure and associated income
Cost estimates	

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Financial Issue	Council sets the base level cost estimates for the LTP from which inflationary price level changes will then be applied to generate future financial forecasts. Council must also consider whether there will be any additional changes to costs resulting from changes to levels of services, demand and contract renewals during the plan period that may impact future forecasts.
Assumptions for the LTP	In establishing the base cost estimates Council will use known commitments where appropriate and/or current market indices or external market indicators When contracts are renewed there are no significant variations allowed for and annual cost adjustments is in line with the relevant BERL inflation percentage
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM Greater than anticipated cost increases especially in construction, capital works and contracting rates, increase the overall cost of the capital and maintenance programmes in turn having an impact on debt servicing costs and rates
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	The cost estimates will be based on the above assumptions. Actual annual changes will be incorporated into future Annual Plans and Long Term Plans. Financial statements including all operating and capital expenditure and associated income
Useful lives of significant assets	
Financial Issue	The useful lives of assets determine when an asset is expected to be renewed and the calculation of depreciation. This will impact the timing of replacements and the amount of rates collected for funding depreciation.
Assumptions for the LTP	That the useful lives of significant assets will be the same as set out in the accounting policies of Council.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW The timing of renewal projects is inaccurate and will need to be completed either earlier or later than indicated. This will change the timing of funding requirements as shown in Councils Revenue and Financing Policy (including rates) and financial statements. The actual amount of depreciation will be different (higher or lower) meaning rates collected may be either insufficient or in excess of what is required. Given that Council's significant infrastructure assets (roading and three waters) are revalued annually and depreciation is calculated on the replacement cost, the impact is considered low. The financial impact of a 1% change in depreciation would result in a change in depreciation of \$416,537 in 2024/2025 to \$551,931 in 2034/2035.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Activity Management Plans Statement of financial position Depreciation funding requirements Revenue and financing policy
Vested assets	
Financial Issue	Vested assets are assets that are gifted or donated to Council which increase operating costs and future asset replacement costs once the asset become the responsibility of Council.
Assumptions for the LTP	The level of vested assets fluctuates from year to year and is unpredictable. Historical levels have not been material

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Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW The recognition of vested assets is non-cash in nature and therefore have no effect on rates. However, receipt of any vested assets will increase depreciation and operating costs in future years and therefore may also result in additional rates.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Southland district is unlikely to experience high growth and as such the implications of any assets vested to Council is expected to have a minimal financial impact. No allowance for vested assets have been made across the 10 years of this plan
Infrastructure assets revaluation	
Financial Issue	Actual asset revaluations may be higher or lower than estimated. This will impact the statement of financial position in terms of the value of Council's assets and also the amount of depreciation that is funded in any year from rates.
Assumptions for the LTP	Significant infrastructural assets (roading and three waters) are revalued on a yearly basis in line with the relevant BERL inflation rate considering planned additions.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	HIGH If price level changes are greater or lesser, depreciation and the funding of depreciation, could be under or over stated. The financial impact of a 1% change in depreciation would have the following financial impact: Water: \$36,652 in 2024/2025 to \$48,254 in 2034/2035 Wastewater: \$55,942 in 2024/2025 to \$92,723 in 2034/2035 Roading: \$278,148 in 2024/2025 to \$337,031 in 2034/2035
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	VERY HIGH
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Depreciation and assets shown in statement of financial performance and position Depreciation funding requirements
Forestry assets	
Financial Issue	Council uses net forestry returns to offset funding requirements from rates. Any change in the market returns or expenditure requirements to run the activity will increase or reduce the amount of funds available to offset rates.
Assumptions for the LTP	Forestry revenue has been based on a forestry strategy developed in late 2022. Council will receive the income indicated and incur the costs planned at the estimates indicated. That no further investment in forestry will occur.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM- HIGH The recognition of forestry assets is non-cash in nature and therefore has no effect on rates. However, fluctuations in operating results and any subsequent surplus income may impact the amount of rates required by Council to fund its activities.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Application of the assumption within the LTP	The net forestry returns are accumulated for the period of the plan and then considering the life cycle of the forestry asset are returned as a fixed amount to offset rates in order to smooth the impact.

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Strat Infrastructure Strategy, Robyn Enderaw	Income and expenditure in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required									
Emissions trading scheme										
Financial Issue	That the value of Council’s investment in emission trading units will be less or more than what is reflected in the statement of financial position.									
Assumptions for the LTP	Council will not actively trade its units in the emissions trading scheme as these are principally held for the forestry business commitment.									
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW Emission trading unit holdings and value increases/decreases over the life of the plan. This movement is a non-cash impact and therefore no impact on rates.									
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM									
Application of the assumption within the LTP	No change will be made to the number of units or the value of the units over the ten years. Council’s investment of 109,673 units will be retained at \$41.75 per unit (based on the value at 30 June 2023). Cash and asset value shown in statement of financial position									
Investments in other entities										
Financial Issue	There is a fluctuation in the value of Council’s investment in other entities, joint ventures and associates. This includes Milford Sound Tourism Ltd, Civic Assurance, Waste Net, Southland Regional Development Agency, Emergency Management Southland and Southland Regional Heritage Committee.									
Assumptions for the LTP	Council will retain its investment in these entities and associates at the current level and will assume an annual dividend across the ten years of the plan where there is a history of dividends. No income from associates is forecast in this Long Term Plan.									
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW Investment value increases/decreases over the plan period. This movement is a non- cash impact with no rates impact. If actual dividends received differ from forecast this may impact rates.									
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM									
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Given the fluctuating and small levels of returns from Councils investment in other entities, no returns will be forecast. This will mean that the variance in each Annual Report will be the actual share of the return from the entities. Financial information shown in statement of financial position									
Funding for future replacement of significant assets [to be confirmed]										
Strategic Issue	Because Southland has a large amount of ageing infrastructure, funding renewals through reserves or loans is inconsistent with good practice. In the 2015-2025 LTP Council commenced a phasing in depreciation funding to build up funds for replacement of assets whilst maintaining affordable rates increases.									
Assumptions for the LTP	It is assumed that Council will fund 100% depreciation of the following assets classes: roading, council buildings, public toilets and solid waste from 2024/2025 onwards. Funding depreciation for water and wastewater will continue to be phased over the next 10 years as follows:									
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4

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	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM The level of depreciation being funded is inaccurate and will result in either over/under collecting rates in the relevant years. Additionally, any shortfalls will need to be funded by other sources (such as rates, reserves or loans) which may also result in additional rates									
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW									
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Depreciation and assets shown in statement of financial performance and position Depreciation funding requirements									
Subsides for roading – New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi funding										
Financial Issue	Councils roading programme is significant. Central Government contributes funding towards Councils roading programme through its entity New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA). This contribution is a percentage in the dollar and a total programme over three years.									
Assumptions for the LTP	NZTA have confirmed that for the three years commencing 1 July 2024, it will contribute 55% of the programme agreed with Council. This LTP reflects the \$147,517,932 programme that was submitted to NZTA for the 2024 National Land Transport Programme; not the programme in the indicative funding letter received in June 2024. This LTP also assumes that the following seven years will be funded at 55% from NZTA for the planned programme.									
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	HIGH There is currently a risk over the level of the programme for the first three years that will be agreed by NZTA at the end of August. Council's final programme submitted with NZTA was for \$147,517,932; this covers local road operations (\$28,076,988), local pothole prevention (\$94,578,432), local road improvements bridge & structures (\$16,849,030), walking and cycling (\$3,604,285), road safety promotion (\$711,810) and minor improvements (\$3,695,965). In early June 2024 NZTA provided indicative funding for local road improvements (\$24,057,000), local pothole prevention (\$85,254,000) and local road improvements bridge & structures (\$15,000,000). This is \$15,193,449 less than was requested as a programme in these categories. The final programme that NZTA is prepared to fund for these three categories will not be advised until late August, along with the three categories, walking and cycling, road safety promotion and minor improvements, where no interim advice was provided. Council is continuing to discuss with the government and NZTA the level of investment being made in Southland roading structures along with pursuing other government funding (eg Regional Infrastructure Fund) to fund the roading programme. Due to the high cost to ratepayers, Council has previously indicated that it will not fund 100% of roading work that is completed, but this would result in a reduced level of service. Based on the indicative programme received in June this would mean, over the three years of this LTP, 52 kilometers less roads resurfaced, 3 kilometers less roads renewed and an additional year to complete the intended bridge programme. It is premature to anticipate the level of funding that might be available in years 4 through 10. The impact of any funding change by NZTA will be assessed as part of the next LTP process.									
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	VERY HIGH									
Application of the assumption within the LTP	The budgets will reflect the programme of works submitted. Income and expenditure in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required. Revenue and Financing Policy									

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Sources of funds	
Financial Issue	<p>Council obtains funding through a variety of sources which can fluctuate for a variety of reasons including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in demand from customers purchasing services (e.g. consent fees, registration fees etc) • change in ability to access grants and subsidies from government and other funders • inability to access borrowings <p>Should the forecast source of funding not be available, Council may still have to fund the expenditure commitment.</p>
Assumptions for the LTP	That the sources of funds indicated in the LTP will eventuate to match the level of expenditure committed.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>If revenue sources are not achievable, the levels of service may be reduced or an alternative funding source will be required to maintain service levels, including additional rates.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Sources of funds (being user fees/charges, grants, subsidies and borrowings) for both operating and capital expenditure are obtained in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.</p> <p>Income and expenditure in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required</p> <p>Revenue and Financing Policy</p>
Return on investments/resources	
Financial Issue	The return on investments may vary from the amount included in the LTP. This will result in either more or less funds being received. Lower funds will mean that Council will need to consider how to fund the shortfall. This may be from reserves or borrowings which will also require future annual/long term plans to be adjusted to incorporate the flow on impact of any changes.
Assumptions for the LTP	<p>The return on financial investments has been calculated at 5.5% per annum, for funds invested externally for the life of the plan. This is on the basis of a balanced managed fund with approximately 50/50 investment in income and growth assets.</p> <p>Fund administration costs associated with these investments are calculated at 1.10% per annum and are deducted from the fund capital.</p> <p>The first \$750,000 of return on investments is used to offset rates requirements. Interest on reserves is allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restricted reserves at 4.4% per annum • local reserves at 2.0% per annum
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>A decrease in investment interest rates may require Council to collect more rates to cover the shortfall of interest used to offset rates.</p> <p>Level of uncertainty</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	HIGH
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>The above assumption will be incorporated into the financial budgets of the LTP.</p> <p>Income and expenditure in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required</p>
Interest rates on borrowing	

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Financial Issue	Council needs to make allowance for the impact of interest paid on borrowings over the term of the plan.
Assumptions for the LTP	Interest on new and existing internal and external borrowings is allowed for at 5.67% per annum over the term of the borrowing. This interest rate is applied in line with Council's borrowing strategy as set out in the liability section of the Investment and Liability Management Policy.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	MEDIUM An increase in interest rates may require Council to collect more rates to cover the additional interest payments.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	MEDIUM
Application of the assumption within the LTP	The interest rate will be applied as noted in the assumption above. Changes to this rate will be considered by Council as part of each annual plan. Expenditure in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required
Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) local guarantee	
Financial Issue	Each of the shareholders of the LGFA is a party to a Deed of Guarantee, whereby the parties to the deed guarantee the obligations of the LGFA and the guarantee obligations of the other participating local authorities to the LGFA, in the event of default.
Assumptions for the LTP	That the LGFA will not experience any payment defaults that result in a call on Council for funds.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW In the event of a default, Council will be required to pay a proportion of the amount owing. The proportion to be paid by each respective guarantor is set in relation to each guarantors' relative rates income.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	Council believe that the risk of the guarantee being called on and any financial loss arising from the guarantee is low and therefore nothing has been included in the forecasts for the term of the plan. Statement of financial position
External borrowing	
Financial Issue	Council's cashflow requirements exceeds its revenue collection and therefore external borrowings are required. Council's liability policy enables Council to borrow from the LGFA or another financial institution.
Assumptions for the LTP	All external borrowing will be sourced from LGFA.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	LOW In the event that Council are unable to borrow from LGFA, Council may be required to borrow from other external lenders with the risk of higher interest rates and different repayment terms.
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	LOW
Application of the assumption within the LTP	The borrowings are interest only. Repayments collected from rates will be held in a restricted reserve until the end of the loan term. The term(s) of all borrowings are planned to exceed the term of the LTP. Capital expenditure and debt in statement of financial performance with flow-on to rates required
Capital expenditure delivery	
Financial Issue	Council indicates through its activity management planning process the capital expenditure required to meet level of service, demand or renewal requirements. Based on this Council estimates the timing and impact of works for inclusion in the LTP. If delivery does not occur as planned it can have

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	flow-on consequences for the ability to obtain resources and/or contractors to deliver the works, as well as increased costs either in relation to the project or additional maintenance.
Assumptions for the LTP	Programmes and projects are assumed to be delivered on time.
Risk if the assumption is incorrect. (impact)	<p>MEDIUM</p> <p>There is a risk that capital projects may not be delivered as planned. This could be due to a variety of factors including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. issues with the capacity of local markets to deliver due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. lack for resources b. lack of skilled resources for specialist works c. demand on other local projects in Southland d. local and International supply chain constraints 2. high demand on contractors and consultant services resulting in higher project costs and need to rescope causing delays to spending. <p>Delays/deferrals on the level of capital expenditure completed on time will impact future depreciation (which is, in most instances, funded by rates). Because funding of capital expenditure is typically via reserves and loans there will be an impact on future interest and principle repayments, which are funded by rates.</p> <p>There may also be an increase in maintenance costs as a result of any delay of delivering capital expenditure, which will also have an impact on rates.</p> <p>A 1% change in the capital programme ranges from \$662,463 in 2024/2025 to \$616,225 in 2034/2035.</p> <p>Assuming 30 year loan term, if \$1 million of capital expenditure is delayed there would be a \$70,102 reduction in expenditure per annum and accordingly rates. However this saving may potentially be consumed with additional maintenance costs from extending the asset past its useful life.</p>
Level of uncertainty (Likelihood)	HIGH
Application of the assumption within the LTP	<p>Consideration will be given to the timing of projects to ensure that they are deliverable and the necessary adjustments to other expenditure will be made accordingly.</p> <p>Property, plant and equipment (asset) information in statement of financial position with flow-on to the timing of when reserves, borrowing and rates required</p>

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OTHER INFORMATION

long term plan 2024-2034

COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

Milford Community Trust

Southland District Council, Environment Southland and the Department of Conservation jointly established the trust in 2007 to provide leadership and governance for the Milford community.

Structure

The trust board is made up of five members.

Milford Community Trust Representatives		
Designation	Name	Term Expires
Independent Chair	Matt Wilson	July 2025
Milford community appointee	Roscoe Gaudin	31 October 2025
Milford community appointee	Tony Woodham	31 October 2025
Milford community appointee	Brad Johnstone	31 October 2024
Milford community appointee	Vacant	N/A

NATURE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The Trust's vision is: "The long-term sustainability of Milford Sound Piopiotahi, with a community focus". It allows the Milford community to determine its priorities and provides an avenue for local consultation and engagement, as well as public meetings. Milford covers the developed area of land and adjacent coastal marine area at the end of State Highway 94 at the head of Milford Sound Piopiotahi. The Milford community covers residents of Milford, the holders of concessions from the Crown operating at Milford and iwi.

The activities of the trust contribute towards the achievement of the two community outcomes of Kaitiakitanga for future generations and empowered communities with the right tools to deliver the best services. The trust has adopted a statement of intent that outlines the strategic goals, specific focus areas and activities proposed for 2024-2027. The trust reports to Southland District Council.

The primary goals of the Trust are to:

- Provide leadership and governance for the Milford community in Milford Sound Piopiotahi.
- Advocate for the general benefit of the Milford community.

Vision: Long-term sustainability of Milford Sound Piopiotahi, with a community focus		
Provide leadership and governance for the Milford community in Milford Sound Piopiotahi	Advocate for the general benefit of the Milford community	Co-ordinate and communicate with all parties having interests in Milford Sound Piopiotahi.
Advocating for better planning to address specific issues: highway safety, control of illegal camping, toilet facilities, community facilities, coordinated emergency response, and recognition of the area's World Heritage status.	Advocate on behalf of the Milford community to central government, Environment Southland, Department of Conservation, Southland District Council, Iwi and other authorities.	<p>Communicate the roles of the Trust and other authorities more clearly to the Milford community.</p> <p>Affirm the trust role as a voice for the Milford community.</p> <p>Maintain closer relationships with Milford infrastructure providers.</p> <p>Provide clear information to concessionaires regarding intentions and implementation of Trust policies.</p> <p>Consult with the community and concessionaires to develop a strategic project plan for the Trust to deliver for the benefit of the community.</p>

Planned activities and services

Planning

- **Consider the future direction of the trust.**

Communication

- Maintain relationships with the community and Milford infrastructure providers.
- Provide clear information to concessionaires regarding intentions and implementation of Trust policies.
- Consult with the community and concessionaires to develop a strategic project plan for the Trust to deliver for the benefit of the community.

Advocacy

- Advocate, as required, on behalf of the Milford community to central government, Environment Southland, Department of Conservation, Southland District Council, Iwi and other authorities.
- Advocating for better planning to address specific issues: highway safety, control of illegal camping, toilet facilities, community facilities, coordinated emergency response, and recognition of the area's World Heritage status.

2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
<p>Review the feasibility of the recreation centre</p> <p>Review which operators in Milford Sound Piopiotahi should be subject to Milford Community Trust invoicing.</p> <p>Review the future of the Trust</p> <p>Advocate with, and assist, other organisations for strategic improvements in community planning and development in Milford Sound.</p>	<p>Advocate with, and assist, other organisations for strategic improvements in community planning in Milford Sound.</p> <p>Undertake planning for the recreation centre project, if appropriate.</p>	<p>Advocate with, and assist, other organisations for strategic improvements in community planning in Milford Sound.</p> <p>Facilitate the construction of the Milford recreation centre once project has been approved by Department of Conservation.</p> <p>Maintain oversight of the management of the Milford Recreation Centre.</p>

Significant policies and objectives

- Financial Delegations Policy
- Suspected Fraud Policy
- Sensitive Expenditure Policy

Where appropriate, further policy guidance is obtained from relevant councils and other statutory authorities and reviewed and updated as necessary.

Council itself does not have any significant policies in relation to the ownership and control of the organisation except for the trust deed which sets out the way the business of the trust is to be conducted.

Performance requirements

Key performance measures

Level of service	Key performance indicator	Actual 2022/2023	Target	Confirmation source
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			2024 to 2025	
Maintain a structure that facilitates local decision making.	Number of Milford Community Trust meetings held annually.	1	2	Agenda/minute records on file.
Keep the Milford community informed about Trust plans and outcomes.	Hold public forums in Milford each year.	0	1	Agenda/minute records on file which note meeting location

Other reporting requirements

Half yearly and annual financial reports are also prepared for the Trust.

Southland Regional Development Agency Limited (Great South)

Great south was established as Southland's regional development agency in March 2019.

Its vision is "Even better lives through sustainable regional development".

Great South is responsible for economic and business development, tourism and events, social and cultural growth and promotion of Southland.

This involves managing Southland's two Regional Tourism Organisations (RTOs), central governments Regional Business Partner (RBP) Network, delivering a range of events, regional initiatives and government funded contracts that enable regional development.

Through the support provided to Southland industries and sectors, Great South provides a unified voice for the region, establishes a strong platform for regional success and takes strides towards its vision of better lives through sustainable regional development.

Great South is a council-controlled organisation, jointly owned by Southland District Council, Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council, Environment Southland, Invercargill Licensing Trust, Maitauro Licensing Trust, Southland Chamber of Commerce, Southern Institute of Technology and its member Community Trust South.

Structure and Governance

Contributions received from Southland District Council, Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council and Environment Southland are the primary sources of funding to Great South.

The Great South board is comprised of up to seven independent directors. The board is responsible for implementing the strategic direction of Great South and the initiatives it is involved with. The board oversees the business undertaken by Great South in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002,

Companies Act 1993, the company’s constitution and the Statement of Intent. The chief executive of Great South is responsible for the day-to-day operations, including the management of staff and reporting to directors on the performance against set priorities.

Strategic Goals

Great South has four strategic goals:

- 1. Regional development leadership
- 2. Business support and diversification
- 3. Regional promotion
- 4. Net Zero Southland

Performance Measures

Priority Area	DESCRIPTION	Community Outcome	KPI 2024-25	KPI 2025-26	KPI 2026-27
Regional Development Leadership	Regional Strategic Planning Facilitate & deliver regional strategies, feasibility assessments and plans as required by shareholders.	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete Regional Aquaculture Strategy• Complete Provenance & Branding Export Investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement 2 key priorities from the Aquaculture Strategy <i>(subject to funding)</i>• TBA depending on investigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement 3 key priorities from the Aquaculture Strategy <i>(subject to funding)</i>• TBA depending on investigation
	Data and Insights Provide up-to-date and accurate data and insights to inform decision making via regional data dashboards and repository		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further develop regional data dashboards along with sustainability, housing and tourism dashboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complete data repository and advanced analytic functions <i>(subject to funding)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain and update the regional data dashboards and repository <i>(subject to funding)</i>

	Develop and circulate regular data reports derived from the regional dashboards (Dashboards may include: housing, regional indicators, tourism and environmental / climate change data)	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and distribute regular reports • Undertake gap analysis of further data needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and distribute regular reports • Source additional datasets <i>(subject to funding)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and distribute regular reports • Source additional datasets <i>(subject to funding)</i>
	Advocacy & Submission Advocate for and/or prepare submissions regarding key issues including housing, telecommunications, skills development, roading and transport, carbon forestry	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold bi-annual meetings with central government officials at MBIE, NZTE, MHUD, MfE, MPI etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold bi-annual meetings with central government officials at MBIE, NZTE, MHUD, MfE, MPI etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold bi-annual meetings with central government officials at MBIE, NZTE, MHUD, MfE, MPI etc.

	Digital presence Great South website redesigned to ensure accurate and up-to-date information is provided to shareholders and wider communities	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign and launch website • 10% increase in visitors to the website from 2023/24 baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in visitor numbers from the previous year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in visitor numbers from the previous year
	Housing Build on regional housing planning undertaken in 2023/24 as part of Beyond 2025	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate implementation of the Regional Housing Action Plan, including any regional housing forums • Maintain Regional Digital Housing Portal and website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate implementation of the Regional Housing Action Plan, including any regional housing forums • Maintain Regional Digital Housing Portal and website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate implementation of the Regional Housing Action Plan, including any regional housing forums • Maintain Regional Digital Housing Portal and website
	Water Investigate current and future water resilience	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate development of a Water Resilience Plan in partnership with Environment Southland and wider industry • Advocate to secure Sky TEM airborne surveying for 2024/2025 (<i>subject to external funding</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Water Resilience Plan in partnership with Environment Southland and wider industry • Findings and data from Sky TEM airborne survey submitted to councils for decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the Water Resilience Plan in partnership with Environment Southland and wider industry
	Transport Data and insights provided to support decision making around regional transport network	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate development of a multi-mode Integrated Transport Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Integrated Transport Plan (<i>subject to funding</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver Integrated Transport Plan (<i>subject to funding</i>)

	Economic Diversification Encourage regional economic diversification by providing data and supporting investigation	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a Regional Industry Capability Profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and maintain the Regional Industry Capability Profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update and maintain the Regional Industry Capability Profile
	Support agricultural sector land- use and support farmer decision making		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement project on how to share land-use data with farmers (externally funded) • Update soils database and growing degree days seasonal breakdown analysis • Undertake ongoing analysis and monitoring of regional farming (livestock numbers, forestry growth, and water allocation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 farmers are using the land-use data • Undertake ongoing analysis and monitoring of regional farming (livestock numbers, forestry growth, and water allocation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 farmers are using the land-use data • Undertake ongoing analysis and monitoring of regional farming (livestock numbers, forestry growth, and water allocation)
	Forestry Working with Councils, support further investigation of the impacts of unrestricted forestry in our region	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data and insights to support carbon forestry advocacy for regulatory certainty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data and insights to support carbon forestry advocacy for regulatory certainty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide data and insights to support carbon forestry advocacy for regulatory certainty
	Building capability in our businesses Continue support for businesses via a range of services including RBP, workshops, events, webinars, Callaghan Innovation R&D	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 Great South Business Consultations • 250 Great South Business Engagements (MBIE Contract ends 2024/25) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 Great South Business Consultations • 250 Great South Business Engagements (subject to external funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 Great South Business Consultations • 250 Great South Business Engagements (subject to external funding)

	Content Focus on Web, Social, PR/Media and Partnerships (eg AirNZ)	Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 85% of website traffic comes from key markets in NZ, Australia, North America, Europe, Asia • 5-8 media famils held • 45 media results achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 85% of website traffic comes from key markets in NZ, Australia, North America, Europe, Asia • 5-8 media famils held • 45 media results achieved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 85% of website traffic comes from key markets in NZ, Australia, North America, Europe, Asia • 5-8 media famils held • 45 media results achieved
	Showcasing our region Trade Events, Trade Famils and TRENZ	Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 5 trade shows, 2 • Partnered famils, 2 Murihiku itineraries adopted from Milford Opportunities Project • Develop 1 new iwi experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 5 Trade Shows, 2 partnered famils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 5 trade shows, 2 partnered famils
	Destination Development Progress key projects from the Murihiku Southland Destination Strategy 2023 - 2029	Tourism development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress at least 5 projects from the Murihiku Southland Destination Strategy 2023 - 2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress at least 5 projects from the Murihiku Southland Destination Strategy 2023 - 2029 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress at least 5 projects from the Murihiku Southland Destination Strategy 2023 - 2029
	Business events Deliver Business Events Strategy	Events development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 3 conference events • Confirm 4 new conferences for the region • Host 2 famils in Murihiku • Deliver TECNZ conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 3 conference events • Confirm 6 new conferences for the region • Host 2 famils in Murihiku 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 3 conference events • Confirm 8 new conferences for the region • Host 2 famils in Murihiku

	Maintain website calendar listings for regional events		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase on number of events listed (baseline: 690) • 10% increase on number of overall page views (baseline: 40,000) • 15% increase on number of overall page views from within Southland (baseline: 14,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase on number of events listed 2024/25 • 5% increase on number of overall page views 2024/25 • 10% increase on number of pageviews from within Southland based on 2024/25 (baseline: 14,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% increase on number of events listed 2025/26 • 5% increase on number of overall page views 2025/26 • 5% increase on number of pageviews from within Southland based on 2025/26
	Support major Southland events	Events development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support delivery of Burt Munro Challenge • Deliver ILT Kidzone Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support delivery of Burt Munro Challenge • Deliver ILT Kidzone Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support delivery of Burt Munro Challenge • Deliver ILT Kidzone Festival
Net Zero Southland	Monitor emissions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce annual emissions report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce annual emissions report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce annual emissions report
	Complete annual regional emissions reporting by emissions source	Economic development			
	Deliver business decarbonisation outreach and public socialisation workshops	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 information workshops and at least 1 Decarbonisation Workshop Series held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 information workshops and at least 1 Decarbonisation Workshop Series held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 information workshops and at least 1 Decarbonisation Workshop Series held
	Murihiku Southland sustainable tourism programme	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Murihiku Sustainable Tourism Programmes held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Murihiku Sustainable Tourism Programmes held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Murihiku Sustainable Tourism Programmes held

	Energy planning Implement the Net Zero Southland report	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Net Zero Southland Strategy and align with regional climate change strategic Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Net Zero Southland Strategy and support regional climate change strategic planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Net Zero Southland Strategy and support regional climate change strategic planning
	Implement the Regional Energy Strategy	Business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare reports on 'biogenic capture and use' opportunities and 'woody mass' availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 2 actions from the reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 3 actions from the reports

Space Operations New Zealand

Great South founded Space Operations New Zealand in 2021 to meet demand from rapid growth in the international small satellite (smallsat) community.

Space Operations New Zealand a standalone company that now owns the Awarua Satellite Ground Station and it is a 100% subsidiary of Great South.

Southland was identified as the ideal location for a satellite ground station, given its proximity to the South Pole, low horizon, sparse population density and no radio interference. The Awarua Satellite Ground Station hosts customers' and its own antennas to provide southern hemisphere ground segment support for space agencies and commercial satellite operators. Customer satellites are used for a range of purposes, including tracking shipping containers, measuring the atmosphere, imaging the earth, calibrating satellite navigation systems and providing internet services. It is the first station with spacecraft visibility on the western side of the Pacific Ocean and is New Zealand's only commercial low earth orbit satellite ground station.

WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES ASSESSMENTS/WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN VARIATIONS

Waste Management Plan

WasteNet Southland which comprises the three territorial authorities – Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council and Southland District Council – in collaboration with Environment Southland and other key stakeholders, has in place a Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan in accordance with the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan covers solid, liquid and gaseous waste as well as efficient resource use (to minimise wastage). The current plan took effect on 1 July 2012. An updated plan has been drafted and is in the process of being finalised. There are no significant variations between the Waste Management Plan 2012, the updated draft plan to be ratified in the coming months and our long term plan. WasteNet has currently engaged Tonkin and Taylor to update and write a new WMMP. this is to be presented to WasteNet before the end of this year.

Water and Sanitary assessments

Assessments are required by the Local Government Act 2002 for territorial authorities to demonstrate that water and sanitary services within the district are being undertaken to adequate standards to meet current and future community needs. The assessments cover water, sewerage, stormwater drainage and sanitary services (public conveniences, cemeteries and crematoria) and include areas not currently serviced by Council infrastructure. The Local Government Act 2002 does not provide a fixed timeframe for the assessments to be revised; it requires the assessment to be updated 'from time to time'. The assessments were first compiled and adopted by Council in 2005. Issues identified in the assessments had options developed and the resulting projects were incorporated into each of the 10 year plans following. Many of these projects have since been completed. Remaining projects have been included in this Long Term Plan. A gap analysis was completed against the assessments in 2014 which indicated that while there are some minor differences. In 2024 Waugh completed a desk top analysis d taking a territory wide approach. There were six future steps recommended, the desktop assessment was unable to confirm locations of settlements and private supplies, and therefore their sanitary status. Completion of the relevant recommendations would assist in clarifying their scale/extent across the district.

OUR ONGOING COLLABORATION WITHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SHARED SERVICES)

Building on several years of successful initiatives across a wide spectrum of services and core business activities, Southland's councils and their neighbouring Otago local authorities look to continue the collaborative efforts achieved to date. Areas the councils are currently working together on include:

- climate change
- responding to the reform of the Resource Management Act 1991
- responding to local waters done well
- WasteNet

- Economic development – Great South

The economies of scale and the cost-effectiveness of working jointly or collaboratively and avoiding duplication, provide the rationale for the sharing of ideas and effort.

The above are in addition to existing formal shared services arrangements that have been operating for a number of years set out in the table below:

	Maori Involvement	Emergency Management	Regional Heritage	Transport Planning	Regional Strategy	Computer Services
Gore District Council	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Southland District Council	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Invercargill City Council	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Environment Southland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Otago Regional Council	✓			✓		
Queenstown Lakes District Council	✓					

The Councils continuously look at opportunities for effectiveness and efficiency gains throughout the range of activities and outcomes that they are expected to deliver to their communities and businesses. The Council through this Long-term Plan commits to continuing its involvement in investigating and joining collaborative processes and shared projects with its neighbouring councils, where there are advantages and efficiencies in doing so for the council and the community.

FULL PROJECT LIST

Full project list														
Row	Activity group, activity, subactivity and community board	Project Number	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total
1	Community Resources													
2	Community Facilities													
3	Halls													
4	Ardlussa	FBUILD007	Balfour Hall - Exterior repaint				\$47,942							\$47,942
5	Ardlussa	FBUILD008	Balfour Hall - Interior repaint					\$65,265						\$65,265
6	Ardlussa	FBUILD009	Balfour Hall - Upgrade distribution board							\$11,317				\$11,317
7	Ardlussa	P-10552	Balfour Hall - Replace roof and spouting		\$71,400									\$71,400
8	Ardlussa	P-10553	Balfour Hall - New heat pumps and remove old heating system			\$41,698								\$41,698
9	Fiordland	FHALL040	Manapouri Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl						\$49,928					\$49,928
10	Fiordland	FHALL041	Manapouri Hall - Interior Repaint			\$83,395								\$83,395
11	Fiordland	FHALL042	Manapouri Hall - Exterior Repaint	\$100,000								\$117,510		\$217,510
12	Fiordland	P-10569	Manapouri Hall - LED lighting		\$12,240									\$12,240
13	Fiordland	P-11130	Manapouri Hall - Upgrade distribution board and wiring, install heat pumps					\$76,142						\$76,142
14	Fiordland	P-11131	Manapouri Hall - Upgrade kitchen and bathrooms										\$107,980	\$107,980
15	Northern	FHALL001	Athol Hall - Exterior repaint		\$22,440									\$22,440
16	Northern	FHALL002	Athol Hall - Interior repaint				\$37,288							\$37,288
17	Northern	FHALL003	Athol Hall - Upgrade distribution board						\$11,095					\$11,095
18	Northern	FHALL004	Five Rivers Hall - Exterior repaint			\$31,273								\$31,273
19	Northern	FHALL005	Five Rivers Hall - Upgrade distribution board								\$11,532			\$11,532
20	Northern	FHALL006	Lumsden Hall - Refurbish exterior paint		\$40,800									\$40,800
21	Northern	FHALL007	Lumsden Hall - Interior repaint					\$28,281						\$28,281
22	Northern	FHALL008	Lumsden Hall - Kitchen and bathroom upgrade										\$41,910	\$41,910
23	Northern	P-10550	Athol Hall - Installation of water tanks, pumps and filters	\$50,000										\$50,000
24	Northern	P-10567	Lumsden Hall - Replace wooden windows				\$74,576							\$74,576
25	Northern	P-11120	Five Rivers Hall - Upgrade bathrooms							\$56,640				\$56,640
26	Northern	P-11121	Five Rivers Hall - Upgrade kitchen									\$58,871		\$58,871
27	Northern	P-11128	Lumsden Hall - Upgrade distribution board and install heat pumps	\$50,000										\$50,000
28	Northern	P-11129	Lumsden Hall - Kitchen and bathroom upgrade								\$103,991			\$103,991
29	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL044	Colac Bay Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl									\$23,548		\$23,548
30	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL045	Colac Bay Hall - Interior repaint				\$42,615							\$42,615
31	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL046	Colac Bay Hall - Pile fasteners, ramps and paths		\$12,240									\$12,240
32	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL047	Colac Bay Hall - Replace exit doors					\$10,877						\$10,877
33	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL048	Colac Bay Hall - Upgrade distribution board								\$11,532			\$11,532
34	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL049	Thornbury Hall - Exterior repaint									\$64,631		\$64,631
35	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL050	Thornbury Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl										\$35,923	\$35,923
36	Oraka-Aparima	FHALL051	Thornbury Hall - Interior repaint						\$61,023					\$61,023
37	Oraka-Aparima	P-10557	Colac Bay Hall - Lighting and heat pumps	\$50,000										\$50,000
38	Oraka-Aparima	P-10578	Thornbury Hall - Replace roof, water tanks and filter systems			\$93,820								\$93,820
39	Oraka-Aparima	P-10579	Thornbury Hall - Upgrades to emergency doors				\$17,046							\$17,046
40	Oraka-Aparima	P-11135	Thornbury Hall - LED lighting					\$8,702						\$8,702
41	Oraka-Aparima	P-11136	Thornbury Hall - Upgrade distribution board and install heat pumps							\$56,640				\$56,640
42	Oreti	FHALL	Tussock Creek Hall - Interior repaint					\$21,755						\$21,755
43	Oreti	FHALL009	Browns Hall - Exterior repaint		\$25,500									\$25,500
44	Oreti	FHALL010	Browns Hall - Interior decoration			\$20,849								\$20,849
45	Oreti	FHALL011	Browns Hall - Upgrades to changing rooms and bathrooms								\$69,192			\$69,192
46	Oreti	FHALL012	Dipton Hall - Exterior repaint							\$56,585				\$56,585
47	Oreti	FHALL013	Ryal Bush Hall - Carpet						\$7,767					\$7,767
48	Oreti	FHALL014	Ryal Bush Hall - Exterior repaint including roof			\$26,061								\$26,061
49	Oreti	FHALL017	Tussock Creek Hall - Re-pointing bricks and external repaint			\$31,273								\$31,273
50	Oreti	FHALL018	Tussock Creek Hall - Upgrade distribution board									\$11,751		\$11,751
51	Oreti	FHALL023	Oreti Plains Hall - Exterior repaint				\$31,961							\$31,961
52	Oreti	FHALL024	Oreti Plains Hall - Interior repaint					\$38,071						\$38,071
53	Oreti	FHALL025	Oreti Plains Hall - Structural seismic report		\$10,200									\$10,200
54	Oreti	FHALL026	Oreti Plains Hall - Upgrade distribution board							\$13,580				\$13,580
55	Oreti	FHALL028	Limehills Hall - Interior repaint and carpet			\$20,849								\$20,849
56	Oreti	FHALL029	Winton RSA Hall - RSA rooms carpet and vinyl									\$11,751		\$11,751
57	Oreti	FHALL030	Winton RSA Hall - Exterior repaint			\$41,698								\$41,698

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58	Oreti	FHALLO31	Winton RSA Hall - Interior refurbishment	\$40,000										\$40,000
59	Oreti	FHALLO74	Ryal Bush Hall - Install LED lighting and heat pumps				\$10,654							\$10,654
60	Oreti	P-10554	Browns Hall - Replace roof				\$79,903							\$79,903
61	Oreti	P-10555	Browns Hall - LED lighting, distribution board and heat pumps					\$30,457						\$30,457
62	Oreti	P-10559	Dipton Hall - Replace roof	\$122,400				\$0						\$122,400
63	Oreti	P-10565	Limehills Hall - LED lighting and distribution board	\$18,000										\$18,000
64	Oreti	P-10577	Ryal Bush Hall - Replace roof	\$76,667										\$76,667
65	Oreti	P-10584	Tussock Creek Hall - Replace water tanks and filter system			\$14,594								\$14,594
66	Oreti	P-10587	Winton Drill Hall - Demolition	\$0				\$111,929						\$111,929
67	Oreti	P-10590	Winton RSA Hall - Upgrade distribution board and install LED lighting and heat pumps				\$27,700							\$27,700
68	Oreti	P-10742	Winton Memorial Hall - Internal refurbishment of storage area	\$0	\$76,667									\$76,667
69	Oreti	P-10930	Dipton Hall - Internal refurbishment toilets				\$106,537							\$106,537
70	Oreti	P-11122	Limehills Hall - Replace ranch sliders, cladding and exterior repaint				\$76,751							\$76,751
71	Oreti	P-11123	Limehills Hall - Replace roof										\$83,985	\$83,985
72	Oreti	P-11124	Browns Hall - Replace windows						\$66,635					\$66,635
73	Oreti	P-11148	Tussock Creek Hall - Upgrade bathrooms							\$28,886				\$28,886
74	Oreti	P-11150	Tussock Creek Hall - Upgrade kitchen										\$23,996	\$23,996
75	Oreti	P-11163	Oreti Plains Hall - LED lighting			\$8,340								\$8,340
76	Oreti	P-11164	Oreti Plains Hall - New water tanks and filter systems						\$13,327					\$13,327
77	Oreti	P-11166	Oreti Plains Hall - Replace heat pumps									\$35,322		\$35,322
78	Oreti	P-11172	Winton RSA Hall - New aluminium windows						\$66,635					\$66,635
79	Oreti	P-11174	Winton RSA Hall - Replace roof										\$89,984	\$89,984
80	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO58	Orepuki Hall - Handrails, parking and landscaping	\$20,000										\$20,000
81	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO59	Orepuki Hall - Interior repaint							\$50,926				\$50,926
82	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO60	Orepuki Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl								\$46,128			\$46,128
83	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO61	Orepuki Hall - Distribution board upgrade									\$11,751		\$11,751
84	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO62	Tuatapere Hall - Remove chimneys and structural report	\$9,000										\$9,000
85	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO63	Tuatapere Hall - Exterior repaint			\$36,485								\$36,485
86	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO64	Tuatapere Hall - Interior repaint									\$47,004		\$47,004
87	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO70	Orawia Hall - Exterior repaint			\$46,910								\$46,910
88	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO71	Orawia Hall - Interior paint								\$34,596			\$34,596
89	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FHALLO72	Orawia Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl									\$47,004		\$47,004
90	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-10572	Orawia Hall - Replace water tanks and filters						\$16,659					\$16,659
91	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-10583	Tuatapere Hall - Flooring					\$27,194						\$27,194
92	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11143	Tuatapere Hall - LED lighting and heat pump to RSA room		\$14,280									\$14,280
93	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11145	Tuatapere Hall - Aluminium window replacement						\$77,741					\$77,741
94	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11146	Tuatapere Hall - Upgrade distribution board and install heat pumps to main hall								\$51,996			\$51,996
95	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11147	Tuatapere Hall - Replace roof										\$95,983	\$95,983
96	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11152	Orawia Hall - Upgrade distribution board and install heat pumps							\$33,984				\$33,984
97	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11153	Orawia Hall - Replace windows and exterior doors										\$53,990	\$53,990
98	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11154	Orepuki Hall - Upgrade kitchen					\$65,265						\$65,265
99	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11155	Orepuki Hall - Replace exterior doors and windows						\$55,529					\$55,529
100	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11157	Orepuki Hall - Upgrade public toilets										\$23,996	\$23,996
101	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO33	Waikawa/Niagara Hall - Internal refurbishment				\$53,269							\$53,269
102	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO34	Tokanui Hall - Refinish floors and vinyl kitchen bar and foyer				\$31,961							\$31,961
103	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO35	Tokanui Hall - Upgrade distribution board						\$13,327					\$13,327
104	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO36	Edendale - Wyndham Hall - Upgrade carparking		\$61,200									\$61,200
105	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO37	Edendale - Wyndham Hall - Interior repaint			\$62,546								\$62,546
106	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO38	Edendale - Wyndham Hall - Exterior repaint					\$48,949						\$48,949
107	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO73	Tokanui Hall - Window replacement		\$30,600	\$31,273								\$61,873
108	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10580	Tokanui Hall - Paint exterior and roof										\$23,949	\$23,949
109	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10581	Tokanui Hall - Upgrade bathrooms (toilets, basins, taps)					\$21,755						\$21,755
110	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10582	Tokanui Hall - Paint interior					\$0				\$35,253		\$35,253
111	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10591	Wyndham Hall - Install LED lighting		\$9,180									\$9,180
112	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11140	Tokanui Hall - New water tanks and filter system								\$13,865			\$13,865
113	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11175	Wyndham Hall - Upgrade bathrooms							\$67,968				\$67,968
114	Wahopai-Toetoe	FHALLO75	Edendale - Wyndham Hall - replace door	\$10,850										\$10,850
115	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO52	Nightcaps Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl									\$29,378		\$29,378
116	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO53	Nightcaps Hall - Interior repaint					\$65,265						\$65,265

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117	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO54	Nightcaps Hall - Repairs to exterior wall and exterior repaint	\$93,820										\$93,820
118	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO55	Ohai Hall - Flooring, carpet and vinyl									\$35,322		\$35,322
119	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO56	Ohai Hall - Interior repaint			\$41,698								\$41,698
120	Wallace-Takitimu	FHALLO57	Ohai Hall - Upgrade distribution board								\$11,555			\$11,555
121	Wallace-Takitimu	P-10570	Nightcaps Hall - LED lighting				\$12,784							\$12,784
122	Wallace-Takitimu	P-10571	Ohai Hall - Replace roof		\$102,000									\$102,000
123	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11132	Nightcaps Hall - Replace wooden windows						\$44,424					\$44,424
124	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11133	Nightcaps Hall - Upgrade distribution board, install heat pumps and remove the diesel boiler							\$67,968				\$67,968
125	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11134	Nightcaps Hall - Replace roof										\$119,978	\$119,978
126	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11151	Ohai Hall - Install heat pumps and remove coal boiler										\$59,989	\$59,989
127	Halls Total			\$640,737	\$488,747	\$632,762	\$650,987	\$619,907	\$484,090	\$415,608	\$383,273	\$529,096	\$761,663	\$5,606,870
128	Offices & Buildings													
129	District	FBUILD010	Lumsden Office - Exterior repaint			\$26,061								\$26,061
130	District	FBUILD011	Otautau Office - Internal refurbishment			\$260,610								\$260,610
131	District	FBUILD012	Lumsden Office - Interior repaint				\$31,961							\$31,961
132	District	FBUILD013	Otautau Office - Exterior repaint				\$53,269							\$53,269
133	District	FBUILD014	Lumsden Office - Replace carpets					\$10,877						\$10,877
134	District	FBUILD015	Otautau Office - Internal refurbishment						\$83,213					\$83,213
135	District	FBUILD016	Riverton Office - Interior repaint							\$33,951				\$33,951
136	District	FBUILD017	Winton Office - Exterior repaint							\$28,292				\$28,292
137	District	FBUILD018	Riverton Office - Distribution board upgrade								\$11,532			\$11,532
138	District	FBUILD019	Lumsden Office - Distribution board upgrade								\$13,838			\$13,838
139	District	FBUILD020	Winton Office - Exterior repaint								\$28,830			\$28,830
140	District	FBUILD021	Te Anau Office - Interior repaint								\$57,660			\$57,660
141	District	FBUILD022	Riverton Office - Exterior repaint									\$47,004		\$47,004
142	District	FBUILD023	Te Anau Office - Exterior repaint									\$94,008		\$94,008
143	District	FBUILD024	Tuatapere Library - Exterior repaint	\$20,000										\$20,000
144	District	FBUILD025	Tuatapere Library - Interior repaint						\$27,738					\$27,738
145	District	FBUILD026	Tuatapere Library - Exterior repaint										\$29,936	\$29,936
146	District	P-10710	Invercargill Building - Replacement	\$0	\$5,250,000	\$5,250,000								\$10,500,000
147	District	P-10719	Otautau Office - Replace roof				\$225,173							\$225,173
148	District	P-10724	Tuatapere Library - External repaint								\$0			\$0
149	District	P-11191	Te Anau Library - Entrance flooring and automatic doors			\$18,764								\$18,764
150	District	P-11192	Te Anau Library - Replace roof				\$213,075							\$213,075
151	District	P-10723	Tuatapere Library - Replace roof					\$163,162						\$163,162
152	Offices & Buildings Total			\$20,000	\$5,250,000	\$5,555,435	\$523,478	\$174,039	\$110,951	\$62,243	\$111,860	\$141,012	\$29,936	\$11,978,954
153	Other Property													
154	District	FBUILD027	Waikiki Yard - Clean up, hardfill and fence off section at rear. Spray twice a year	\$35,000										\$35,000
155	District	FBUILD028	Waikiki Yard - Remove hedges and build new fences in conjunction with neighbours	\$40,000										\$40,000
156	District	FBUILD029	Waikiki Yard - Options analysis for future facility provisions for depot/yard	\$10,000										\$10,000
157	District	FBUILD030	Waikiki Yard - New fit for purpose depot building		\$468,180									\$468,180
158	Northern	FBUILD001	Garston Playcentre Building - Exterior repaint and carpentry work	\$30,000										\$30,000
159	Northern	FBUILD002	Garston Playcentre Building - Interior repaint								\$17,298			\$17,298
160	Northern	FBUILD003	Lumsden Information Centre - Exterior paint and repairs	\$30,000										\$30,000
161	Northern	FBUILD004	Lumsden Information Centre - Interior repaint and floor piling		\$51,000									\$51,000
162	Northern	P-10732	Lumsden Information Centre - Aluminium joinery, upgrade distribution board, install LED lighting and replace heat pumps							\$226,560				\$226,560
163	Northern	P-10734	Garston Old Post Office - Upgrade distribution board, install LED lighting and heat pump		\$14,280									\$14,280
164	Oreti	FBUILD005	Winton Medical Centre - Exterior repaint					\$108,775						\$108,775
165	Oreti	FBUILD006	Winton Maternity Centre - Exterior repaint						\$55,475					\$55,475
166	Oreti	P-10739	Winton Maternity Centre - Replace roof	\$20,000		\$187,639								\$207,639
167	Wahapa-Toetoe	P-11222	Wyndham Camping Ground - Upgrade construction	\$50,000	\$153,000									\$203,000
168	Wallace-Takitimu	FPROP001	Otautau Plunket Rooms - Exterior repaint		\$25,500									\$25,500
169	Wallace-Takitimu	FPROP002	Otautau Plunket Rooms - Interior repaint			\$31,273								\$31,273
170	Wallace-Takitimu	P-10728	Otautau Plunket Rooms - Internal refurbishment			\$0								\$0

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171	Wallace-Takitimu	P-10729	Otautau Plunket Rooms - External paint								\$0			\$0
172	Other Property Total			\$215,000	\$711,960	\$218,912		\$108,775	\$55,475	\$226,560	\$17,298			\$1,553,980
173	Toilets													
174	District	FTOIL001	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment four toilets	\$285,000										\$285,000
175	District	FTOIL002	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment four toilets		\$127,500									\$127,500
176	District	FTOIL003	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment one toilet. Allowance to look at the feasibility of installing a public toilet at Woodlands			\$104,244								\$104,244
177	District	FTOIL004	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment three toilets				\$53,269							\$53,269
178	District	FTOIL005	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment one toilet					\$43,510						\$43,510
179	District	FTOIL006	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment one toilet						\$33,285					\$33,285
180	District	FTOIL007	Stewart Island/Rakiura Toilets - Refurbishment three toilets							\$147,120				\$147,120
181	District	FTOIL008	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment two toilets									\$23,502		\$23,502
182	District	FTOIL009	District Wide Toilets - Refurbishment one toilet										\$11,974	\$11,974
183	District	P-10616	Otautau Toilet - Renew construction							\$271,872				\$271,872
184	District	P-10616	Otautau Toilet - Renew preparation						\$88,847					\$88,847
185	District	P-10627	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction								\$831,929			\$831,929
186	District	P-10627	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation							\$203,904				\$203,904
187	District	P-10637	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation	\$20,000	\$81,600									\$101,600
188	District	P-10639	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction				\$1,107,989							\$1,107,989
189	District	P-10639	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation			\$271,034								\$271,034
190	District	P-10642	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction		\$438,600									\$438,600
191	District	P-10642	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation	\$206,356		\$364,854								\$571,210
192	District	P-10645	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction					\$542,786						\$542,786
193	District	P-10645	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation				\$119,322							\$119,322
194	District	P-10646	Riverton Howells Point - Renewal	\$0										\$0
195	District	P-10647	Riverton Toilet - Renewal preparation			\$208,488								\$208,488
196	District	P-10648	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction						\$741,874					\$741,874
197	District	P-10648	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation					\$154,460						\$154,460
198	District	P-10649	District Wide Toilets - Renewal construction			\$1,830,525								\$1,830,525
199	District	P-10649	District Wide Toilets - Renewal preparation		\$447,780									\$447,780
200	District	P-10650	Te Anau Lions Park Toilet - Refurbishment	\$328,390										\$328,390
201	District	P-10657	Tuatapere Half Mile Road Play Ground Toilet - New	\$154,000										\$154,000
202	District	P-10661	Athol Toilet - Renewal	\$87,000										\$87,000
203	District	P-10842	Monkey Island - Shelter area development (stage two)	\$400,000										\$400,000
204	District	P-11092	District Wide Toilets - Public toilets		\$267,500									\$267,500
205	Toilets Total			\$1,480,746	\$1,362,980	\$2,779,145	\$1,280,580	\$740,756	\$864,006	\$622,896	\$831,929	\$23,502	\$11,974	\$9,998,514
206	Community Services													
207	Cemeteries													
208	District	FCEM010	Woodlands Cemetery - Gravel main access track				\$15,981							\$15,981
209	District	FCEM011	Calcum Cemetery - Gravel existing grass track					\$16,316						\$16,316
210	District	P-10974	District Wide - Cemetery beams	\$13,800	\$14,076	\$14,386	\$14,702	\$15,011	\$15,326	\$15,633	\$15,945	\$16,248	\$16,557	\$151,684
211	District	P-10989	Riverton - Land purchase to increase cemetery size	\$225,836										\$225,836
212	Cemeteries Total			\$239,636	\$14,076	\$14,386	\$30,683	\$31,327	\$15,326	\$15,633	\$15,945	\$16,248	\$16,557	\$409,817
213	Community Housing													
214	District	FHOUS001	Community Housing - Interior repaint five units	\$36,000										\$36,000
215	District	FHOUS002	Community Housing - Exterior repaint 25 units		\$129,540									\$129,540
216	District	FHOUS003	Community Housing - Internal repaint 21 units			\$125,093								\$125,093
217	District	FHOUS004	Community Housing - Exterior repaint 28 units				\$165,133							\$165,133
218	District	FHOUS005	Community Housing - Exterior paint					\$13,053						\$13,053
219	District	FHOUS006	Community Housing - Exterior repaint two units						\$44,380					\$44,380
220	District	FHOUS007	Community Housing - Interior paint							\$33,951				\$33,951
221	District	FHOUS008	Community Housing - Carpet and vinyl 15 units								\$85,336			\$85,336
222	District	FHOUS009	Community Housing - Carpet and vinyl 20 units									\$82,257		\$82,257
223	District	FHOUS012	Community Housing - Internal paint					\$169,688						\$169,688
224	District	FHOUS013	Community Housing - Carpet					\$95,178						\$95,178
225	District	FHOUS014	Community Housing - Internal paint two units		\$12,240									\$12,240
226	District	FHOUS015	Community Housing - Paths		\$15,300									\$15,300
227	District	FHOUS016	Community Housing - Bathroom		\$9,180									\$9,180
228	District	FHOUS017	Community Housing - Replace roof		\$249,900									\$249,900
229	District	FHOUS018	Community Housing - Replace roof			\$31,273								\$31,273
230	District	FHOUS019	Community Housing - Replace roof				\$199,225							\$199,225

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231	District	FHOUS020	Community Housing - Replacement of water bore at Riversdale			\$10,424								\$10,424
232	District	FHOUS021	Community Housing - Distribution boards							\$90,535				\$90,535
233	District	FHOUS022	Community Housing - Exterior paint							\$45,268				\$45,268
234	District	FHOUS023	Community Housing - Bathrooms							\$81,562				\$81,562
235	District	FHOUS024	Community Housing - Distribution boards								\$23,064			\$23,064
236	District	FHOUS025	Community Housing - Kitchens								\$92,437			\$92,437
237	District	FHOUS026	Community Housing - Upgrade kitchen joinery 33 units										\$167,969	\$167,969
238	District	FHOUS027	Community Housing - Bathroom upgrade 23 units										\$179,967	\$179,967
239	District	FHOUSE011	Community Housing - Carpet and vinyl two units						\$7,767					\$7,767
240	District	P-10527	Community Housing - Internal refurbishment replace heat pumps 17 units										\$81,585	\$81,585
241	District	P-10529	Community Housing - Roofing, glazing and kitchen joinery						\$83,294					\$83,294
242	District	P-10530	Nightcaps Community Housing - Replace roofs on all five units	\$46,350										\$46,350
243	District	P-10534	Community Housing - Upgrade kitchen joinery six units							\$205,037				\$205,037
244	District	P-10539	Community Housing - Paint					\$54,387						\$54,387
245	District	P-10544	Community Housing - Bathroom upgrade two units								\$124,789			\$124,789
246	District	P-10547	Community Housing - Exterior repairs	\$70,000										\$70,000
247	District	P-10549	Community Housing - Kitchen joinery upgrade two units and bathroom joinery upgrades six units									\$188,386		\$188,386
248	Community Housing Total			\$152,350	\$416,160	\$166,790	\$364,358	\$332,306	\$135,441	\$456,353	\$325,626	\$270,643	\$429,521	\$3,049,548
249	Library Services													
250	District	P-11434	District Wide - Library refurbishment	\$63,600										\$63,600
251	Library Services Total			\$63,600										\$63,600
252	Open Spaces													
253	Parks & Reserves													
254	District	FPARK027	Te Anau Iwan Wilson Park - Master plan development	\$40,000										\$40,000
255	District	FPARK028	Te Anau Iwan Wilson Park - Renew management plan		\$61,200									\$61,200
256	District	FPARK029	Te Anau Iwan Wilson Park - Renew management plan										\$59,989	\$59,989
257	District	FPARK030	Te Anau Lynwood Historic Reserve - Master plan development		\$40,800									\$40,800
258	District	FPARK031	Te Anau Lynwood Historic Reserve - Renew management plan			\$62,546								\$62,546
259	District	FPARK032	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Bridge maintenance	\$15,000										\$15,000
260	District	FPARK033	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Bridge maintenance			\$15,637								\$15,637
261	District	FPARK034	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Develop a master plan in preparation for reserve management plan				\$42,615							\$42,615
262	District	FPARK035	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Bridge maintenance					\$16,316						\$16,316
263	District	FPARK036	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Reserve management plan					\$65,265						\$65,265
264	District	FPARK037	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Fence replacement						\$55,529					\$55,529
265	District	FPARK038	Curio Bay Reserve - Renew reserve management plan	\$100,000										\$100,000
266	District	FPARK039	Tyneholm Scenic Reserve - Master plan development			\$41,698								\$41,698
267	District	FPARK040	Tyneholm Scenic Reserve - Renew the reserve management plan				\$63,922							\$63,922
268	District	FPARK041	Dunsdale Picnic Ground - Replace water tanks and water lines if necessary				\$42,615							\$42,615
269	District	FPARK042	Dunsdale Picnic Ground - Master plan development		\$40,800									\$40,800
270	District	FPARK043	Dunsdale Picnic Ground - Renew management plan			\$62,546								\$62,546
271	District	FPARK044	Kowhai Reach Reserve - Master plan development	\$40,000										\$40,000
272	District	FPARK045	Kowhai Reach Reserve - Renew management plan		\$61,200									\$61,200
273	District	FPLAY027	Riverton Mores Scenic Reserve - Master plan development		\$40,800									\$40,800
274	District	FPLAY028	Riverton Mores Scenic Reserve - Master plan development			\$62,546								\$62,546
275	District	P-11220	Edendale Scenic Reserve - Track extension				\$106,537	\$108,775	\$111,059					\$326,371
276	Ardlussa	FPLAY006	Balfour Playground - 10 year replacement for swing chain and mats										\$3,599	\$3,599
277	Ardlussa	FPLAY024	Riversdale Playground - Maintenance	\$2,400										\$2,400
278	Ardlussa	FPLAY025	Riversdale Playground - Maintenance						\$5,553					\$5,553
279	Ardlussa	FPLAY026	Riversdale Playground - Maintenance										\$2,879	\$2,879
280	Ardlussa	FPLAY029	Waikaia Playground - Maintenance	\$2,500										\$2,500
281	Ardlussa	FPLAY030	Waikaia Playground - Maintenance							\$5,664				\$5,664
282	Ardlussa	P-10752	Balfour Playground - Equipment renewal	\$120,000										\$120,000
283	Ardlussa	P-10827	Waikaia Dixon Park Playground - Equipment Renewal				\$12,851							\$12,851
284	Ardlussa	P-10828	Waikaia Dixon Park Playground - Equipment Renewal				\$95,884							\$95,884
285	Fierdland	FPARK011	Manapouri Frasers Beach - Reserve management plan renewal	\$50,000	\$102,000	\$52,122								\$204,122

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206	Fiordland	FPARK012	Manapouri Frasers Beach - Resource consent renewal					\$21,755	\$44,424	\$67,968				\$134,147
207	Fiordland	P-10769	Manapouri - Recreational Reserve Playground Equipment renewal		\$42,840									\$42,840
208	Fiordland	P-10809	Te Anau - Boat Harbour Playground Equipment Renewal			\$62,546								\$62,546
209	Fiordland	P-10811	Te Anau - Henry Street Playground Redevelopment	\$75,000										\$75,000
280	Fiordland	P-10814	Te Anau - Lions Park Playground Redevelopment	\$400,000										\$400,000
291	Fiordland	P-10933	Te Anau - Development of the town centre, lakefront and boat harbour	\$300,000	\$255,000	\$260,610	\$356,634							\$1,172,244
292	Fiordland	P-11090	Fiordland - Active recreation improvements	\$260,000										\$260,000
293	Northern	FPLAY003	Athol Playground - Swing replacement	\$2,100										\$2,100
294	Northern	FPLAY004	Athol Playground - Softfall replacement					\$5,439						\$5,439
295	Northern	FPLAY005	Athol Playground - Replace matts, chain and shackles										\$3,119	\$3,119
296	Northern	FPLAY007	Garston - Swing replacement	\$2,200										\$2,200
297	Northern	FPLAY008	Garston Playground - Full softfall replacement				\$5,327							\$5,327
298	Northern	FPLAY009	Garston Playground - Full softfall replacement									\$5,887		\$5,887
299	Northern	FPLAY010	Garston - Swing replacement										\$2,640	\$2,640
300	Northern	FPLAY011	Lumsden Playground - Full softfall replacement					\$5,439						\$5,439
301	Northern	FPLAY012	Lumsden Playground - Maintenance										\$12,598	\$12,598
302	Northern	FPLAY013	Mossburn Playground - Full softfall replacement					\$5,439						\$5,439
303	Northern	FPLAY014	Mossburn Playground - Maintenance										\$14,397	\$14,397
304	Northern	FSIGN001	Garston - Welcome to Garston signs	\$8,665										\$8,665
305	Northern	P-10765	Garston Village Green Playground - Equipment Renewal						\$66,635					\$66,635
306	Northern	P-10773	Mossburn War Memorial Park Playground - Equipment renewal	\$30,000			\$85,230							\$115,230
307	Northern	P-10952	Garston - Village projects	\$56,869										\$56,869
308	Northern	P-11194	Lumsden - Half basketball court and hoop			\$31,273								\$31,273
309	Northern	P-11195	Lumsden - BBQ and shelter		\$30,600									\$30,600
310	Northern	P-11196	Athol - Install picnic table at railway display		\$5,100									\$5,100
311	Oraka-Aparima	P-10692	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment of viewing platform	\$10,000										\$10,000
312	Oraka-Aparima	FPARK013	Riverton Taramea (Howells Point) - Master plan development				\$42,615							\$42,615
313	Oraka-Aparima	FPARK014	Riverton Taramea (Howells Point) - Reserve management plan renewal					\$65,265						\$65,265
314	Oraka-Aparima	FPARK015	Riverton Palmerston Street Playground - Nature play renewal			\$78,183								\$78,183
315	Oraka-Aparima	P-10701	Riverton Harbour - Renewal replace retaining wall at viewing platform				\$426,149							\$426,149
316	Oraka-Aparima	P-10754	Colac Bay Foreshore Playground - Equipment renewal (Nature Play)	\$20,000										\$20,000
317	Oraka-Aparima	P-10755	Colac Bay Manuka Street Playground - Equipment renewal		\$56,253									\$56,253
318	Oraka-Aparima	P-10756	Colac Bay Manuka Street Playground - Equipment renewal						\$55,529					\$55,529
319	Oraka-Aparima	P-10799	Riverton Taramea Bay Playground - Redevelopment	\$189,000										\$189,000
320	Oraka-Aparima	P-10816	Thornbury Playground - Equipment renewal	\$8,454										\$8,454
321	Oraka-Aparima	P-10817	Thornbury Playground - Equipment renewal					\$95,410						\$95,410
322	Oraka-Aparima	P-10818	Thornbury Playground - Equipment renewal								\$16,166			\$16,166
323	Oraka-Aparima	P-11211	Riverton - Loop track			\$15,637								\$15,637
324	Oraka-Aparima	P-11212	Riverton - Dog park		\$5,100									\$5,100
325	Oraka-Aparima	P-11213	Riverton - Estuary planting	\$20,000										\$20,000
326	Oraka-Aparima	P-11214	Riverton - Riparian planting	\$5,000	\$5,100	\$5,212								\$15,312
327	Oraka-Aparima	P-11215	Riverton - Walking cycling track connection			\$31,273								\$31,273
328	Oraka-Aparima	P-11217	Riverton - Community open space						\$22,212					\$22,212
329	Oreti	FPARK001	Dipton - Repair or replace bridge across ditch at reserve and level street	\$10,000										\$10,000
330	Oreti	FPARK005	Winton Moores Reserve - Re-grassing	\$35,000										\$35,000
331	Oreti	P-10829	Wallacetown Recreational Project	\$227,000										\$227,000
332	Oreti	P-10830	Wallacetown Playground - Equipment renewal					\$98,972						\$98,972
333	Oreti	P-10831	Winton Centennial Park Playground - Equipment renewal		\$30,600									\$30,600
334	Oreti	P-10839	Wallacetown - Track construction		\$102,000	\$104,244	\$53,269							\$259,513
335	Oreti	P-10893	Winton Anzac Oval - Concept design				\$146,489							\$146,489
336	Oreti	P-11205	Winton - Great North Road development	\$200,000										\$200,000
337	Oreti	P-11436	Wallacetown Western Boundary - Tree removal			\$104,244								\$104,244
338	Stewart Island/Rakiura	FPLAY001	Stewart Island/Rakiura Butterfield Beach Playground - Full surface replacement						\$22,212					\$22,212
339	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10806	Stewart Island/Rakiura Foreshore Playground - Equipment renewal				\$60,726							\$60,726
340	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-11208	Stewart Island/Rakiura - Car park and walking link development		\$102,000	\$260,610	\$266,343							\$628,953

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341	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FPARK024	Orepuki Water Tower - Repairs		\$102,000									\$102,000
342	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FPARK025	Tuatapere - Concept design for Memorial Park	\$11,100										\$11,100
343	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	FPARK026	Tuatapere Greenheart Reserve and Jack and Mattie Bennet Memorial Park - Master plan development						\$44,424					\$44,424
344	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-10822	Tuatapere Jack and Mattie Bennett Memorial Park Playground - Equipment Renewal			\$119,881								\$119,881
345	Tuatapere-Te Waewae	P-11091	Tuatapere - Historic Railway Station	\$310,000			\$159,806							\$469,806
346	Wahopai-Toetoe	FPARK008	Wyndham Recreation Reserve and Wildlife Refuge - Development of the master plan		\$15,300									\$15,300
347	Wahopai-Toetoe	FPARK009	Wyndham Recreation Reserve and Wildlife Refuge - Renewal of the reserve management plan			\$15,637								\$15,637
348	Wahopai-Toetoe	FPARK010	Woodlands - Reconstruction of the track to Kingswood Bush		\$51,000	\$52,122	\$53,269	\$54,387						\$210,778
349	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10761	Edendale Recreational Reserve Playground - Equipment renewal	\$30,000										\$30,000
350	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10820	Tokanui Rata Park Playground - Equipment Renewal		\$51,000									\$51,000
351	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-10864	Edendale and Wyndham - Creation of multi-use track (part two)	\$600,000	\$408,000	\$215,003								\$1,223,003
352	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11098	Edendale - Proposed dog park investigation		\$51,000									\$51,000
353	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11117	Woodlands - Interpretation panels	\$10,000	\$30,600									\$40,600
354	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11118	Woodlands Village Green - Development				\$53,269							\$53,269
355	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11206	Wyndham and Tokanui Playground - Redevelopment concept design	\$20,000										\$20,000
356	Wahopai-Toetoe	P-11206	Wyndham Playground - Redevelopment		\$76,500									\$76,500
357	Wallace-Takitimu	FPARK016	Otautau - Concept plan for new playground	\$10,200										\$10,200
358	Wallace-Takitimu	FPARK018	Otautau - Development of a master plan for open spaces					\$43,510						\$43,510
359	Wallace-Takitimu	FPARK019	Otautau - Renewal of the recreation reserves management plan						\$72,188					\$72,188
360	Wallace-Takitimu	FPARK022	Drummond Recreation Reserve - Removal of trees on the northern boundary of the rugby fields	\$50,000										\$50,000
361	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY015	Nightcaps - Playground maintenance	\$5,300										\$5,300
362	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY016	Nightcaps Playground - Maintenance			\$9,903								\$9,903
363	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY017	Nightcaps Playground - Maintenance					\$4,895						\$4,895
364	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY018	Nightcaps Playground - Maintenance							\$5,098				\$5,098
365	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY019	Nightcaps Playground - Maintenance								\$6,702			\$6,702
366	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY020	Nightcaps Playground - Maintenance									\$5,298		\$5,298
367	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY022	Ohai Playground - Maintenance					\$5,439						\$5,439
368	Wallace-Takitimu	FPLAY023	Ohai Playground - Maintenance										\$9,238	\$9,238
369	Wallace-Takitimu	P-10786	Otautau Centennial Park Playground - Equipment renewal			\$119,881								\$119,881
370	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11085	Otautau Holt Park Camping Ground - Renewal	\$245,000										\$245,000
371	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11197	Nightcaps - Ohai - Multi use track				\$319,612	\$326,324						\$645,936
372	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11198	Otautau - Arboretum walking track				\$213,075	\$217,549						\$430,624
373	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11199	Otautau - Camping ground development	\$150,000										\$150,000
374	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11201	Nightcaps - McGregor Park development	\$100,000	\$102,000	\$521,220								\$723,220
375	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11202	Otautau - War Memorial replacement	\$20,000										\$101,600
376	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11203	Otautau - Tennis court resurfacing		\$61,200									\$61,200
377	Wallace-Takitimu	P-11204	Otautau - Install new pump track				\$159,806							\$159,806
378	Parks & Reserves Total			\$3,790,788	\$2,011,593	\$2,304,574	\$2,766,043	\$1,140,179	\$499,765	\$78,730	\$22,868	\$11,185	\$108,459	\$12,734,184
379	SIESA													
380	SIESA													
381	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-11207	Stewart Island/Rakiura SIESA - Capital renewal programme	\$406,500	\$288,150	\$126,656	\$361,162	\$368,746	\$134,937	\$178,416	\$83,771	\$172,491	\$151,772	\$2,272,601
382	SIESA Total			\$406,500	\$288,150	\$126,656	\$361,162	\$368,746	\$134,937	\$178,416	\$83,771	\$172,491	\$151,772	\$2,272,601
383	Waste Services													
384	Waste Services													
385	District	P-11001	Otautau Transfer Station - Concrete pad strengthening and shed refurbishment	\$0										\$0
386	District	P-11003	Te Anau Transfer Station - Pad strengthening and shed refurbishment	\$50,000										\$50,000
387	District	P-11106	Wyndale Transfer Station - Green waste tidy up	\$30,000										\$30,000
388	District	P-11108	Winton Transfer Station - Weighbridge										\$239,956	\$239,956
389	District	P-11109	Winton Transfer Station - Hook bin redevelopment										\$95,983	\$95,983
390	District	P-11110	Stewart Island/Rakiura Resource Recovery Centre - Regrave	\$10,000										\$10,000
391	District	P-11158	Otautau - Closed landfill protect in place	\$998,000										\$998,000

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392	District	P-11159	Riverton Rocks - Closed landfill removal				\$228,523		\$1,999,061	\$2,265,602	\$2,310,914			\$6,804,100
393	District	P-11161	Bayswater - Closed landfill removal					\$108,775	\$111,059		\$1,090,289			\$1,310,123
394	District	P-11178	Stewart Island/Rakiura Resource Recovery Centre - New 20ft burn bin	\$5,000										\$5,000
395	District	P-11179	Lumsden Transfer Station - Shed maintenance	\$15,000										\$15,000
396	District	P-11180	Wyndale Transfer Station - Shed maintenance			\$15,637								\$15,637
397	District	P-11181	Te Anau Transfer Station - Shed maintenance				\$15,981							\$15,981
398	District	P-11182	Winton Transfer Station - Shed maintenance						\$16,659					\$16,659
399	District	P-11183	Otautau Transfer Station - Shed maintenance							\$16,992				\$16,992
400	District	P-11184	Riverton Transfer Station - Shed maintenance									\$17,661		\$17,661
401	Waste Services Total			\$1,108,000		\$15,637	\$244,504	\$108,775	\$2,126,779	\$2,282,594	\$3,401,203	\$17,661	\$335,939	\$9,641,092
402	Sewerage													
403	Sewerage													
404	Sewerage													
405	District	P-10446	District Wide Waste Water Treatment Plant - SCADA replacement	\$200,000	\$205,000		\$551,903							\$956,903
406	District	P-10448	District Wide - End of life wastewater pumps and electrics	\$176,000		\$157,901		\$166,057		\$173,783		\$181,336		\$855,077
407	District	P-10452	District Wide Waste Water - Completion of oxidation pond desludging	\$901,000										\$900,000
408	District	P-10453	Balfour Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal treatment upgrade	\$547,142		\$5,263,375	\$5,400,223							\$11,210,740
409	District	P-10454	Edendale/Wyndham Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal treatment upgrade	\$1,500,000	\$11,275,000	\$2,105,350								\$14,880,350
410	District	P-10455	Gorge Road Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal preparation		\$205,000		\$378,016							\$583,016
411	District	P-10457	Lumsden Waste Water Treatment Plan - Consent renewal preparation				\$216,009							\$216,009
412	District	P-10459	Manapouri - Wastewater treatment upgrade	\$1,600,000	\$4,036,450	\$6,947,655								\$12,584,105
413	District	P-10461	Monowai Waste Water - Consent renewal investment		\$153,750									\$153,750
414	District	P-10462	Nightcaps Waste Water Treatment Plan - Treatment upgrade and land disposal investigation	\$0							\$2,960,109	\$4,835,634	\$4,937,182	\$12,732,925
415	District	P-10465	Otautau Wastewater - Switchboard renewals			\$21,054		\$22,141		\$23,171	\$355,213	\$24,178		\$445,757
416	District	P-10466	Otautau Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal preparation			\$157,901								\$157,901
417	District	P-10472	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water Treatment Plant - Switchboards,			\$5,263	\$27,001	\$27,676	\$28,313	\$231,711	\$236,809	\$362,673	\$370,289	\$1,289,735
418	District	P-10474	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal preparation	\$159,000		\$526,338								\$685,338
419	District	P-10475	Te Anau Waste Water - Switchboard and pump replacements									\$241,782	\$246,859	\$488,641
420	District	P-10481	Tuatapere Waste Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal preparation				\$216,009							\$216,009
421	District	P-10483	Wallacetown Waste Water - Consent contribution to Alliance		\$128,125								\$61,715	\$189,840
422	District	P-10484	Winton Waste Water - Eastern reticulation upgrade projects								\$592,022			\$592,022
423	District	P-10486	Winton Waste Water Treatment Plant - Upgrade	\$13,500,000			\$16,200,668	\$22,140,913	\$11,325,077	\$8,689,165	\$4,440,164			\$67,415,659
424	District	P-10487	Winton Waste Water Network - Stormwater infiltration project			\$526,338		\$553,523	\$579,278			\$604,454		\$2,263,593
425	District	P-11219	District Wide Wastewater Network - Renewals	\$1,000,000	\$1,025,000	\$1,052,675	\$1,080,045	\$1,107,046	\$1,132,508	\$1,158,555	\$1,184,044	\$1,208,909	\$1,234,296	\$11,183,078
426	District	P-11318	Winton Waste Water Treatment Plant - Sludge removal					\$1,660,568						\$1,660,568
427	District	P-11320	Otautau - Treatment disposal to land					\$276,761						\$276,761
428	District	P-11322	Otautau - Sewer main renewal (under river)					\$166,057						\$166,057
429	District	P-11323	District Wide - Pump stations pump renewals					\$332,114						\$332,114
430	District	P-11324	Tuatapere - Flowmeter upgrade					\$110,705						\$110,705
431	District	P-11325	Tuatapere Treatment Plant - Treatment disposal to land						\$453,003					\$453,003
432	District	P-11331	Te Anau Treatment Plant - Sludge removal		\$206,025									\$206,025
433	District	P-11335	Riverton Rising Main Bridge - Pipework renewal				\$27,001				\$29,601	\$1,208,909		\$1,265,511
434	District	P-11336	Riverton Waste Water - Infiltration and inflow			\$526,338		\$553,523		\$579,278				\$1,659,139
435	District	P-11338	Riverton Treatment Plant System - Consolidation investigation									\$60,445		\$60,445
436	District	P-11339	Riverton Rocks Treatment - Treatment disposal to land									\$60,445		\$60,445
437	District	P-11341	Riverton Rocks Rising Main - Maintenance								\$59,202			\$59,202
438	District	P-11347	Lumsden - Rising main renewal			\$210,535								\$210,535
439	District	P-11351	Manapouri Pump Station - Upgrades				\$162,007							\$162,007
440	District	P-11353	Ohai Treatment Plant - Upgrade						\$9,060,062	\$4,634,222				\$13,694,284

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441	District	P-11358	Nightcaps - Install outlet flow meter and SCADA (power supply required)				\$54,002							\$54,002
442	District	P-11363	Edendale/Wyndham Waste Water - Inflow and infiltration investigation										\$308,574	\$308,574
443	District	P-11364	Wyndham Pump Station - Pump improvements							\$173,783				\$173,783
444	District	P-11366	Edendale/Wyndham Waste Water Treatment Plant - Ultraviolet unit flowmeter			\$52,634								\$52,634
445	District	P-11368	Browns Waste Water Treatment Plant - Improvement of land disposal system or pump to Winton							\$1,737,833				\$1,737,833
446	District	P-11370	Tokanui Waste Water Treatment Plant - Upgrade										\$1,234,296	\$1,234,296
447	District	P-11371	Tokanui Sewer Main - Renewals										\$493,718	\$493,718
448	District	P-11373	Gorge Road Waste Water - Treatment and land disposal improvements				\$2,160,089							\$2,160,089
449	District	P-11374	Gorge Road - Waveband improvements and erosion protection			\$105,268								\$105,268
450	District	P-11375	Gorge Road - Power and communications upgrade to pond to enable the installation of an outlet flow meter									\$362,673		\$362,673
451	District	P-11377	Monowai Waste Water Treatment Plant - Upgrade			\$105,268								\$105,268
452	District	P-11381	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water - Wetwell chamber replacement					\$1,107,046	\$1,132,508					\$2,239,554
453	District	P-11383	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water - Three phase power upgrade to pump stations					\$110,705	\$113,251					\$223,956
454	District	P-11384	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water - Permanent genset (3)								\$355,213			\$355,213
455	District	P-11387	Curio Bay Treatment Plant - Maintenance			\$26,317	\$27,001	\$27,676	\$169,876	\$28,964	\$29,601	\$30,223	\$30,857	\$370,515
456	District	P-11388	Curio Bay Waste Water Treatment Plant - Tanks renewal			\$63,161								\$63,161
457	District	P-11394	Tokanui Waste Water - Discharge consent renewal									\$181,336		\$181,336
458	District	P-11401	Tokanui Waste Water - Land use consent renewal									\$181,336		\$181,336
459	District	P-11418	Tokanui and Riversdale Waste Water - Inflow project to comply with consent limits			\$157,901				\$173,783	\$177,607	\$181,336	\$185,144	\$875,771
460	District	P-11419	Stewart Island/Rakiura Waste Water - Pump to pump stations renewal								\$414,415			\$414,415
461	District	P-11420	Ohai Waste Water - Consent renewal			\$210,535								\$210,535
462	District	P-11421	Te Anau Luxmore Subdivision - Pump station or gravity system upgrade			\$1,052,675								\$1,052,675
463	District	P-11424	District Wide Waste Water - Consent renewals for townships			\$315,803	\$324,013	\$332,114	\$339,752		\$177,607			\$1,489,289
464	District	P-11433	Te Anau Waste Water - Membrane plant renewal					\$885,637						\$885,637
465	Sewerage Total			\$19,582,142	\$17,234,350	\$19,590,285	\$26,823,987	\$29,580,262	\$23,754,350	\$18,183,526	\$2,131,279	\$9,725,669	\$9,102,930	\$175,708,780
466	Stormwater													
467	Stormwater													
468	Stormwater													
469	District	P-10278	Lumsden - Reticulation upgrade	\$463,000			\$540,022	\$553,523					\$123,430	\$1,679,975
470	District	P-10431	Edendale/Wyndham Stormwater - Investigations for main/manhole renewal and subsoils										\$123,430	\$123,430
471	District	P-10431	Edendale/Wyndham Stormwater - Main/manhole renewal and subsoils	\$1,143,000	\$1,200,275	\$0								\$2,343,275
472	District	P-10432	Limehills - Mechanical cleaning of open drains	\$26,641						\$0				\$26,641
473	District	P-10434	Mosburn Stormwater - Change of soak holes to comply with discharge consent				\$108,004			\$115,856		\$120,891		\$344,751
474	District	P-10435	Nightcaps - Stormwater investigations and renewals	\$108,009	\$110,915	\$131,584		\$138,381						\$488,889
475	District	P-10436	Ohai Stormwater - Investigations and renewals		\$227,550	\$131,584	\$0	\$138,381		\$289,639	\$296,011	\$302,227	\$123,430	\$1,508,822
476	District	P-10438	Otautau Stormwater - Investigations and renewals					\$0	\$283,127		\$592,022	\$302,227	\$308,574	\$1,485,950
477	District	P-10439	Riversdale Stormwater - Renew soak holes to comply with discharge consent									\$181,336	\$123,430	\$304,766
478	District	P-10441	Riverton Taramea Bay - Outfall improvement investigation								\$1,184,044			\$1,184,044
479	District	P-10442	Stewart Island/Rakiura Stormwater - Improvements for Oban									\$362,673		\$362,673
480	District	P-10443	Te Anau Stormwater - Discharge improvements to surface water at Lakefront		\$227,550	\$10,527				\$579,278		\$604,454	\$123,430	\$1,545,239
481	District	P-10445	Winton - Investigation and replacement of storm main	\$500,000	\$512,500	\$526,338	\$540,022	\$553,523	\$566,254	\$579,278	\$592,022	\$604,454	\$617,148	\$5,591,539
482	District	P-11072	Riverton Stormwater - Reticulation improvements					\$110,705	\$566,254	\$579,278			\$123,430	\$1,379,667
483	District	P-11226	District Wide Stormwater - Models										\$617,148	\$617,148
484	District	P-11227	Te Anau Stormwater - Plan network investigations for cross connection with operations contractor			\$26,317					\$296,011	\$302,227	\$308,574	\$933,129

Row	Activity group, activity, subactivity and community board	Project Number	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total
485	District	P-11228	Te Anau Stormwater - Creation of a new detention/retention basin			\$473,704								\$473,704
486	District	P-11229	Te Anau Stormwater - Reticulation renewal				\$108,004			\$115,856		\$241,782		\$465,642
487	District	P-11230	Manapouri Stormwater - Investigate and design treatment solutions for the outfalls							\$579,278			\$123,430	\$702,708
488	District	P-11231	Manapouri Stormwater - Reticulation renewal				\$108,004		\$113,251					\$221,255
489	District	P-11232	Manapouri Stormwater - Investigate and design protection to prevent erosion				\$54,002		\$56,625					\$110,627
490	District	P-11233	Tuatapere Stormwater - Reticulation renewal			\$105,268		\$110,705		\$115,856		\$120,891	\$123,430	\$576,150
491	District	P-11234	District Wide Storm Water - General drains and ditch cleaning			\$105,268	\$108,004	\$110,705	\$113,251	\$115,856	\$118,404	\$120,891	\$123,430	\$915,809
492	District	P-11235	Riverton Stormwater - Investigate and design treatment solutions for the Riverton littoral outfalls			\$526,338	\$540,022	\$830,284	\$849,381	\$868,917	\$888,033		\$123,430	\$4,626,405
493	District	P-11236	Riverton Stormwater - Upgrade and protection of open channels							\$579,278				\$579,278
494	District	P-11237	Edendale/Wyndham Stormwater - Reticulation renewal										\$617,148	\$617,148
495	District	P-11239	Balfour Stormwater - Reticulation upgrade									\$604,454	\$123,430	\$727,884
496	District	P-11240	Browns Stormwater - Reticulation upgrade						\$169,876				\$123,430	\$293,306
497	District	P-11241	Otautau Stormwater - Reticulation renewal						\$113,251				\$123,430	\$236,681
498	District	P-11242	Stewart Island/Rakiura Stormwater - Reticulation renewals						\$339,752				\$123,430	\$463,182
499	District	P-11243	Stewart Island/Rakiura Stormwater - Investigate and design treatment solutions for the littoral outfalls				\$540,022	\$553,523						\$1,093,545
500	District	P-11244	Woodlands Stormwater - Reticulation renewal			\$52,634							\$61,715	\$114,349
501	District	P-11246	Winton Stormwater - Investigate and design treatment solutions for stormwater discharge prior to discharge into the Oreti River			\$526,338	\$540,022	\$553,523	\$566,254					\$2,186,137
502	District	P-11247	District Wide Storm Water - Treatment improvements			\$263,169	\$270,011							\$533,180
503	District	P-11409	District Wide Stormwater - Discharge consent renewals								\$355,213			\$355,213
504	District	P-11410	District Wide Stormwater - Discharge consent renewals, low and medium risk townships								\$177,607			\$177,607
505	District	P-11060	Te Anau Stormwater - Sandy Brown Road stormwater upgrade	\$1,000,000										\$1,000,000
506	Stormwater Total			\$3,240,650	\$2,278,790	\$2,879,069	\$3,456,139	\$3,653,253	\$3,737,276	\$4,518,370	\$4,499,367	\$3,868,507	\$4,258,327	\$36,389,748
507	Transport													
508	Roads													
509	Footpaths													
510	Ardlussa	FFOOT001	Riversdale - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027			\$69,927								\$69,927
511	Ardlussa	FFOOT003	Riversdale - New footpath			\$192,330								\$192,330
512	Ardlussa	FFOOT017	Balfour - Footpath renewal programme					\$208,045		\$216,662		\$225,194		\$649,901
513	Ardlussa	FFOOT018	Riversdale - Footpath renewal programme								\$92,205			\$92,205
514	Ardlussa	FFOOT019	Waikaia - Footpath renewal programme				\$67,992		\$70,878					\$138,870
515	Ardlussa	FFOOT100	Waikaia - Otta Seal Upper Newburn Road	\$65,000										\$65,000
516	Ardlussa	FFOOT101	Waikaia - Additional streetlights	\$26,000										\$26,000
517	Ardlussa	FFOOT104	Waikaia - School safety project	\$20,000										\$20,000
518	Fiordland	FFOOT025	Manapouri - Footpath renewal programme				\$40,953							\$40,953
519	Fiordland	FFOOT031	Te Anau - Footpath renewal programme		\$182,282				\$272,855			\$294,353		\$749,490
520	Fiordland	FFOOT115	Manapouri - Sealing of footpath opposite the church and shop on Waiau Street	\$65,000										\$65,000
521	Fiordland	FFOOT116	Te Anau - Construction of pedestrian facilities on Sandy Brown Road	\$99,181										\$99,181
522	Northern	FFOOT001	Lumsden - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027			\$59,954								\$59,954
523	Northern	FFOOT001	Mossburn - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027			\$40,321								\$40,321
524	Northern	FFOOT013	Lumsden - Footpath renewal programme						\$113,822					\$113,822
525	Northern	FFOOT014	Mossburn - Footpath renewal programme								\$37,901			\$37,901
526	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT001	Colac Bay - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$79,321									\$79,321
527	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT001	Riverton - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$130,632									\$130,632
528	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT004	Riverton - New footpaths	\$112,500										\$112,500
529	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT024	Colac Bay - Footpath renewal programme				\$87,641		\$91,360		\$95,051		\$98,698	\$372,750
530	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT030	Riverton - Footpath renewal programme				\$211,015	\$215,447	\$219,971	\$224,370	\$228,858	\$233,206	\$237,637	\$1,570,504

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531	Oraka-Aparima	FFOOT033	Fairfax - Footpath renewal programme						\$46,645					\$46,645
532	Oreti	FFOOT001	Dipton - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$26,316									\$26,316
533	Oreti	FFOOT001	Wallacetown - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$25,220									\$25,220
534	Oreti	FFOOT001	Winton - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027	\$245,100	\$273,840	\$257,219								\$776,159
535	Oreti	FFOOT016	Winton - Footpath renewal programme				\$831,283	\$848,740	\$866,564	\$883,895	\$901,573	\$918,703	\$936,158	\$6,186,916
536	Oreti	P-10982	Winton - Footpath reclamation and lichen spray				\$0		\$0					\$0
537	Stewart Island/Rakiura	FFOOT010	Stewart Island/Rakiura - Footpath renewal programme				\$53,002			\$56,357				\$109,359
538	Tuatapere-Te Waeu	FFOOT001	Orepuki - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027	\$54,503										\$54,503
539	Tuatapere-Te Waeu	FFOOT001	Tuatapere - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027	\$113,821		\$110,942								\$224,763
540	Tuatapere-Te Waeu	FFOOT028	Orepuki - Footpath renewal programme						\$102,284					\$102,284
541	Tuatapere-Te Waeu	FFOOT032	Tuatapere - Footpath renewal programme					\$130,769		\$136,185		\$141,548		\$408,502
542	Tuatapere-Te Waeu	FFOOT102	Tuatapere - New streetlight on Birch Street	\$2,000										\$2,000
543	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT001	Edendale - Wyndham - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027	\$242,563	\$247,239	\$252,342								\$742,144
544	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT001	Tokanui - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$8,629									\$8,629
545	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT001	Woodlands - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027			\$108,745								\$108,745
546	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT020	Gorge Road - Footpath renewal programme						\$43,295		\$45,044			\$88,339
547	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT021	Tokanui - Footpath renewal programme				\$110,361		\$115,045		\$119,693			\$345,099
548	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT022	Woodlands - Footpath renewal programme							\$91,087				\$91,087
549	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT023	Edendale - Wyndham - Footpath renewal programme				\$127,755	\$130,438	\$133,177	\$135,841	\$138,558	\$141,190	\$143,873	\$950,832
550	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT103	Edendale - New streetlights	\$20,000										\$20,000
551	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT105	Edendale - Speed feedback sign at Ferry Road	\$20,000										\$20,000
552	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT106	Wyndham - Speed feedback sign at Ferry Street	\$20,000										\$20,000
553	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT107	Gorge Road - Speed feedback sign at Gorge Road Invercargill Highway	\$20,000										\$20,000
554	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT108	Wyndham - Speed feedback sign at Wyndham Road	\$20,000										\$20,000
555	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT109	Edendale - Speed feedback sign at Seaward Road	\$20,000										\$20,000
556	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT110	Gorge Road - Speed feedback sign at Tokanui Gorge Road Highway	\$20,000										\$20,000
557	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT111	Tokanui - Speed feedback sign at Niagara Tokanui Highway							\$22,723				\$22,723
558	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT112	Wyndham - Speed feedback sign at Wyndham Letterbox Road	\$20,000										\$20,000
559	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT113	Tokanui - Speed feedback sign at Tokanui Gorge Road Highway									\$23,641		\$23,641
560	Wahopai-Toetoe	FFOOT114	Woodlands - Speed feedback sign at Woodland South Road										\$24,090	\$24,090
561	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT001	Nightcaps - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$11,842									\$11,842
562	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT001	Ohai - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027		\$180,703									\$180,703
563	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT001	Otautau - Footpath renewal programme 2024/2025 to 2026/2027	\$210,000		\$218,912						\$247,256		\$676,168
564	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT026	Nightcaps - Footpath renewal programme					\$54,387			\$57,773			\$112,160
565	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT027	Ohai - Footpath renewal programme					\$108,775			\$115,546			\$224,321
566	Wallace-Takitimu	FFOOT029	Otautau - Footpath renewal programme					\$228,427	\$237,888					\$466,315
567	Footpaths Total			\$1,415,668	\$1,166,024	\$1,310,692	\$1,530,002	\$1,925,028	\$2,075,896	\$2,005,008	\$1,832,202	\$2,225,091	\$1,440,456	\$16,926,067
568	Airport													
569	Fiordland	P-10664	Te Anau Airport Manapouri - Runway surface rehabilitation	\$1,277,150				\$1,087,747					\$4,799,126	\$7,164,023
570	Fiordland	P-10993	Te Anau Airport - Heat pump replacement			\$15,637								\$15,637
571	Fiordland	P-10994	Te Anau Airport - Replace carpeting						\$33,318					\$33,318
572	Fiordland	P-10996	Te Anau Airport Manapouri - Exterior cladding maintenance of building	\$20,000				\$0		\$28,320				\$48,320
573	Fiordland	P-10997	Te Anau Airport - Paint internal walls in terminal				\$37,288							\$37,288
574	Fiordland	P-10998	Te Anau Airport - Upgrade to security system			\$5,212								\$5,212
575	Fiordland	P-11185	Te Anau Airport - New ride on lawnmower			\$10,424								\$10,424
576	Fiordland	P-11186	Te Anau Airport - Furniture replacement			\$10,424								\$10,424
577	Fiordland	P-11187	Te Anau Airport - Replace kitchen whiteware						\$11,106					\$11,106
578	Airport Total			\$1,297,150		\$41,697	\$37,288	\$1,087,747	\$44,424	\$28,320			\$4,799,126	\$7,335,752
579	Cycle Trails													
580	District	FCYCLE001	Around The Mountains Cycle Trail - Continuous improvement programme	\$20,000	\$20,400	\$20,869	\$21,349	\$21,819	\$22,277	\$22,723	\$23,177	\$23,641	\$24,090	\$220,345
581	District	P-10678	Around The Mountains Cycle Trail - Continuous improvement programme			\$156,519			\$167,078			\$177,305		\$500,902
582	District	P-10687	ATMCT Surface Metal Replacement	\$370,693										\$370,693
583	Cycle Trails Total			\$390,693	\$20,400	\$177,388	\$21,349	\$21,819	\$189,355	\$22,723	\$23,177	\$200,946	\$24,090	\$1,091,940

Row	Activity group, activity, subactivity and community board	Project Number	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total
584	Roading													
585	District	FROAD001	District Wide - Bridge programme 2024-2034	\$5,500,000	\$5,610,000	\$5,739,030	\$5,871,028	\$6,000,190	\$6,126,194	\$6,248,718	\$6,373,693	\$6,501,166	\$6,624,689	\$60,594,708
586	District	FROAD002	District Wide - Unsealed road renewal programme 2024-2034	\$2,816,345	\$2,872,672	\$2,938,743	\$3,006,334	\$3,072,474	\$3,136,996	\$3,199,736	\$3,263,730	\$3,329,005	\$3,392,256	\$31,028,291
587	District	FROAD003	District Wide - Resurfacing programme 2024-2034	\$8,750,000	\$10,455,000	\$9,130,275	\$9,340,271	\$9,545,757	\$9,746,218	\$9,941,143	\$10,139,965	\$10,342,765	\$10,539,277	\$97,930,671
588	District	FROAD004	District Wide - Drainage renewal programme 2024-2034	\$2,245,343	\$2,290,250	\$2,342,926	\$2,396,813	\$2,449,542	\$2,500,983	\$2,551,003	\$2,602,023	\$2,654,063	\$2,704,491	\$24,737,437
589	District	FROAD005	District Wide - Pavement rehabilitation programme 2024-2034	\$6,800,000	\$6,936,000	\$7,095,528	\$7,256,725	\$7,418,417	\$7,574,204	\$7,725,688	\$7,880,202	\$8,037,806	\$8,190,524	\$74,917,094
590	District	FROAD006	District Wide - Structure component renewal programme 2024-2034	\$1,880,000	\$571,200	\$584,338	\$597,777	\$610,928	\$623,758	\$636,233	\$648,958	\$661,937	\$674,514	\$7,489,643
591	District	FROAD007	District Wide - Traffic services programme 2024-2034	\$1,344,672	\$1,442,965	\$1,403,112	\$1,435,383	\$1,466,962	\$1,497,768	\$1,527,723	\$1,558,277	\$1,689,915	\$1,619,642	\$14,986,419
592	District	FROAD008	District Wide Rooding - Minor improvement programme 2024-2034		\$2,134,015	\$1,561,950	\$1,067,460	\$1,090,944	\$1,113,854	\$1,136,131	\$1,158,853	\$1,182,030	\$1,204,489	\$11,649,726
593	Roading Total			\$29,336,360	\$32,312,102	\$30,795,902	\$30,973,791	\$31,655,214	\$32,319,975	\$32,966,375	\$33,625,701	\$34,398,687	\$34,949,882	\$323,333,989
594	Water Facility													
595	Boat Ramps													
596	Fiordland	P-10668	Te Anau Pontoon - Replacement							\$79,296				\$79,296
597	Fiordland	P-10880	Te Anau - Te Anau Downs Boat Ramp Replacement	\$300,000										\$300,000
598	Fiordland	P-11119	Te Anau - Boat Ramp Floating Jetty Construction			\$312,732								\$312,732
599	Fiordland	P-11119	Te Anau - Boat Ramp Floating Jetty Planning		\$102,000									\$102,000
600	Boat Ramps Total			\$300,000	\$102,000	\$312,732				\$79,296				\$794,028
601	Harbour													
602	Orakei-Aparima	P-10692	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment of viewing platform	\$0										\$0
603	Orakei-Aparima	P-10693	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment Public Wharf L44 & L45			\$5,212		\$141,407						\$146,619
604	Orakei-Aparima	P-10696	Riverton Harbour - Repair of navigation aids						\$6,664					\$6,664
605	Orakei-Aparima	P-10697	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment							\$9,062				\$9,062
606	Orakei-Aparima	P-10698	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment								\$20,798			\$20,798
607	Orakei-Aparima	P-10699	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment									\$21,193		\$21,193
608	Orakei-Aparima	P-10700	Riverton Harbour - Refurbishment										\$21,596	\$21,596
609	Orakei-Aparima	P-11225	Riverton T Wharf Replacement - Demolition and construction		\$714,000									\$714,000
610	Orakei-Aparima	P-11225	Riverton T Wharf Replacement - Design and consents	\$300,000										\$300,000
611	Harbour Total			\$300,000	\$714,000	\$5,212		\$141,407	\$6,664	\$9,062	\$20,798	\$21,193	\$21,596	\$1,239,932
612	Stewart Island Jetties													
613	Stewart Island/Rakiura	FJETT001	Stewart Island/Rakiura Freds Camp - Wharf refurbishment			\$56,292								\$56,292
614	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10203	Stewart Island/Rakiura Ulva Island Wharf - Replacement	\$891,685										\$891,685
615	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10670	Stewart Island/Rakiura Golden Bay Wharf - Renewal preparation	\$250,000	\$255,000									\$505,000
616	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10686	Stewart Island/Rakiura Millars Beach Wharf - Renewal construction								\$1,733,186			\$1,733,186
617	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10686	Stewart Island/Rakiura Millars Beach Wharf - Renewal planning							\$141,600	\$0			\$141,600
618	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10854	Stewart Island/Rakiura Ulva Island Wharf - Causeway renewal			\$0								\$0
619	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10855	Stewart Island/Rakiura Main Wharf - Preparation infill			\$81,206								\$81,206
620	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-11209	Stewart Island/Rakiura Golden Bay - Infrastructure development			\$2,606,100	\$2,663,434	\$2,719,366	\$2,776,473	\$2,832,002	\$2,888,643	\$2,518,586		\$19,004,604
621	Stewart Island/Rakiura	P-10674	Stewart Island/Rakiura Millars Beach - Wharf Refurbishment	\$127,516										\$127,516
622	Stewart Island Jetties Total			\$1,269,201	\$255,000	\$2,743,598	\$2,663,434	\$2,719,366	\$2,776,473	\$2,973,602	\$4,621,829	\$2,518,586		\$22,541,089
623	Water Supply													
624	Drinking Water													
625	District	P-10007	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Upgrade		\$512,500	\$3,684,363								\$4,196,863
626	District	P-10263	Manapouri Water Treatment Plant - Upgrade	\$900,000										\$900,000
628	District	P-10270	Riverton Water Supply - District metering area	\$169,000										\$169,000
629	District	P-10337	Winton Water Tower - Engineers report			\$42,107			\$45,300				\$49,372	\$136,779
630	District	P-10433	District Water Supply - Three waters IT ION integration			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
631	District	P-10471	Te Anau Water Supply - Upgrade of contact tanks		\$205,000	\$210,535								\$415,535
632	District	P-10476	District Water Supply - Mobility field inspection integration IT			\$52,634				\$57,928				\$110,562
633	District	P-10489	District Water Supply - Dosing and monitoring instrumentation		\$115,005	\$105,268	\$0	\$110,705				\$120,891		\$451,869
634	District	P-10490	SCADA to all water schemes		\$51,250	\$87,372	\$162,007	\$166,057		\$115,856			\$617,148	\$1,199,690
635	District	P-10492	Riverton Water Treatment Plant - Replacement and upgrade of sand filter		\$0									\$0
636	District	P-10494	District Water Supply - End of life water tanks storage maintenance	\$163,587		\$52,634	\$54,002	\$55,352	\$56,625	\$57,928	\$59,202	\$60,445	\$61,715	\$621,490
637	District	P-10495	District Water Supply - End of life water pumps and electrical	\$50,000	\$51,250	\$105,268	\$108,004	\$55,352	\$113,250	\$57,928	\$118,404	\$60,445	\$123,430	\$843,331

Row	Activity group, activity, subactivity and community board	Project Number	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total
638	District	P-10497	Edendale Water Treatment Plant - Blower replacement				\$32,401							\$32,401
639	District	P-10498	Edendale and Wyndham Water Supply Scheme - Consent renewal preparation								\$177,607			\$177,607
640	District	P-10499	Lumsden Water Treatment Plant - Ultraviolet and turbidity monitoring				\$324,013							\$324,013
641	District	P-10500	Lumsden Water Supply - Consent renewal preparation			\$157,901								\$157,901
642	District	P-10502	Mossburn Water Supply - Reservoir and chlorine monitoring			\$263,169								\$263,169
643	District	P-10503	Mossburn Water Supply - Consent renewal preparation			\$157,901								\$157,901
644	District	P-10505	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Replacement of switchboard and monitoring equipment						\$5,663				\$6,171	\$11,834
645	District	P-10506	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Consent renewal preparation			\$157,901								\$157,901
646	District	P-10507	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Tank replacement	\$200,000					\$56,625		\$236,809		\$61,715	\$555,149
647	District	P-10509	Riverton Water Supply - Reticulation upgrade		\$0	\$0								\$0
648	District	P-10517	District Water Supply - Replacement of AC pipe at end of life	\$1,600,000	\$1,537,500	\$1,579,013	\$1,620,067	\$1,660,568	\$1,698,762	\$1,737,833	\$1,776,065	\$1,813,363	\$1,851,443	\$16,874,614
649	District	P-10520	District Water Supply - Acuflo manifolds and check valves	\$115,741	\$125,379	\$105,268	\$108,004	\$110,705	\$113,251	\$115,856	\$118,404			\$912,608
650	District	P-10521	District Water Supply - IT Asset master data configuration			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
651	District	P-11248	Orawia Water Supply - Consent renewal preparation		\$102,500									\$102,500
652	District	P-11249	Orawia Water Supply - Install SCADA telemetry				\$64,803							\$64,803
653	District	P-11250	Orawia Water Supply - Intake fencing				\$21,601							\$21,601
654	District	P-11251	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Consent renewal			\$157,901								\$157,901
655	District	P-11252	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Install reservoir flow monitoring			\$263,169								\$263,169
656	District	P-11253	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Install flow monitoring with near real-time data access and alerting			\$105,268								\$105,268
657	District	P-11254	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Replace network isolation valves						\$169,876					\$169,876
658	District	P-11255	Eastern Bush Water Supply - Backflow (remove and seal all direct feeds)			\$26,317	\$27,001	\$27,676	\$28,313	\$28,964				\$138,271
659	District	P-11258	Winton Water Supply - Install two-way control between bores and aeration tower				\$54,002							\$54,002
660	District	P-11259	Winton Water Supply - Water tower risk investigation										\$246,859	\$246,859
661	District	P-11260	Winton Water Supply - Power supply upgrade							\$173,783				\$173,783
662	District	P-11261	Winton Water Supply - Ultraviolet UPS system				\$54,002							\$54,002
663	District	P-11264	Tuatapere Water Supply - Relocate treatment plant out of flood zone								\$2,368,087	\$2,417,817		\$4,785,904
664	District	P-11266	Tuatapere Water Supply - Ultraviolet system replacement			\$631,605								\$631,605
665	District	P-11268	Te Anau Water Supply - Identify locations for two additional bores						\$1,698,762		\$947,235			\$2,645,997
666	District	P-11270	Te Anau Water Supply - Install a new manifold for chlorine dosing prior to the contact tanks			\$157,901								\$157,901
667	District	P-11271	Te Anau Water Supply - Security fencing								\$236,809			\$236,809
668	District	P-11272	Te Anau Water Supply - Chlorine contact tank				\$270,011							\$270,011
669	District	P-11273	Te Anau Water Supply - Design, install and commission a forth treatment train (ultraviolet and pumps)							\$289,639				\$289,639
670	District	P-11274	Te Anau Water Supply - Electrical upgrade										\$185,144	\$185,144
671	District	P-11275	Te Anau Water Supply - Model, design and install a booster pump station										\$185,144	\$185,144
672	District	P-11277	District Water Supply - Treated water reservoir lids and structural defect maintenance			\$52,634	\$54,002	\$55,352	\$56,625	\$57,928				\$276,541
673	District	P-11281	Riverton Water Supply - Identify new intake and rising main relocation options and programme these (adaptation)								\$296,011			\$296,011
674	District	P-11282	Riverton Water Supply - Install a streaming current meter on raw intake into clarifier to monitor and control PACL dose			\$52,634								\$52,634
675	District	P-11283	Riverton Water Supply - Reservoir cleanout							\$57,928			\$61,715	\$119,643
676	District	P-11288	Lumsden Water Supply at Balfour - Install new reservoir tanks and upgrade power and communications to site										\$308,574	\$308,574
677	District	P-11291	Lumsden Water Supply - Communications upgrade							\$173,783				\$173,783
678	District	P-11292	Manapouri Water Supply - Design and install reticulation to these areas from Manapouri township to Kepler Block			\$526,338								\$526,338
679	District	P-11294	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Power improvements			\$78,951								\$78,951
680	District	P-11295	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Discharge line to sewer installation			\$157,901								\$157,901

Row	Activity group, activity, subactivity and community board	Project Number	Project Description	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	Total
681	District	P-11296	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Critical spares renewal										\$123,430	\$123,430
682	District	P-11298	Ohai/Nightcaps Water Treatment Plant - Design, install and commission a chlorine residual booster system			\$105,268								\$105,268
683	District	P-11301	Edendale/Wyndham Water Supply - Nitrate-Nitrogen (NO3-N) levels assessment			\$5,263		\$5,535		\$5,793		\$6,045		\$22,636
684	District	P-11303	Mossburn Water Supply - Assess security and boundary requirements, legal (land) requirements and costs to restore access					\$110,705					\$123,430	\$234,135
685	District	P-11306	District Wide Water Supply - Reticulation backflow prevention assessment and installation			\$26,317					\$284,170			\$310,487
686	District	P-11307	District Wide Water Supply - Reticulation backflow prevention policy development			\$21,054								\$21,054
687	District	P-11315	Tuatapere Water Supply - Fluoridation of water supply as directed by the Ministry of Health (Director General)			\$84,214								\$84,214
688	District	P-11316	Tuatapere Water Supply - Source water bore contamination prevention			\$42,107								\$42,107
689	District	P-11403	District Wide Water Supply - Instrumentation replacement			\$157,901		\$166,057			\$177,607			\$501,565
690	District	P-11404	Eastern Bush Treatment Plant - Maintenance										\$617,148	\$617,148
691	District	P-11406	Riverton Water Treatment Plant - Upgrade	\$300,000	\$3,075,000									\$3,375,000
692	District	P-11408	Te Anau Water Supply - Sandy Brown Road booster upgrade						\$283,127					\$283,127
693	District	P-11412	District Water Supply - Wellhead improvements					\$166,057						\$166,057
694	District	P-11413	District Water Supply - IT IPS metering module and anomaly reporting			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
695	District	P-11414	District Water Supply - IT data improvements			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
696	District	P-11415	District Water Supply - Auto valving to meet drinking water standards compliance			\$263,169								\$263,169
697	District	P-11416	District Water Supply - IT asset master data correction and validation			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
698	District	P-11417	District Water Supply - IT telemetry SCADA integration with IPS			\$52,634			\$56,625					\$109,259
699	District	WAT525	Riverton Water Supply - Replacement of membranes		\$0									\$0
700	Drinking Water Total			\$3,498,328	\$5,775,384	\$9,993,050	\$2,953,920	\$2,690,121	\$4,665,929	\$2,931,147	\$6,796,410	\$4,479,006	\$4,622,438	\$48,405,733
701	Rural Water													
702	District	P-10422	Te Anau Rural Water Supply - Sanitising physical works		\$558,923									\$558,923
703	District	P-10501	Te Anau Rural Water Supply Mt York Water - Consent renewal preparation	\$51,750		\$105,268								\$157,018
704	District	P-10514	Takitimu Rural Water Supply - Switchboards and pump		\$214,225									\$214,225
705	District	P-10515	Takitimu Rural Water Supply - Consent renewal preparation	\$51,750		\$105,268								\$157,018
706	District	P-11223	Te Anau Rural Water Supply - Scheme audit	\$500,000										\$500,000
707	District	P-11224	Te Anau Rural Water Supply - Homestead intake modification	\$30,995										\$30,995
708	District	P-11407	Te Anau Rural Water Supply - Various rural water scheme upgrades				\$162,007	\$166,057	\$169,876	\$173,783	\$177,607	\$181,336	\$185,144	\$1,215,810
709	Rural Water Total			\$634,495	\$773,148	\$210,536	\$162,007	\$166,057	\$169,876	\$173,783	\$177,607	\$181,336	\$185,144	\$2,833,989
710	Corporate Services													
711	Corporate Services													
712	Corporate Services													
713	District	FINFO001	District Wide - Archives business case	\$100,000										\$100,000
714	District	FINFO002	District Wide - Archives requirements as the result of business case in 2024/2025		\$510,000	\$521,220	\$532,687							\$1,563,907
715	District	FINFO003	District Wide - Ongoing digitisation projects	\$43,000	\$43,860	\$44,825	\$45,811							\$177,496
716	District	FINFO004	District Wide - Equipment renewal	\$140,000	\$147,900	\$156,366	\$181,114	\$163,162	\$166,588	\$169,920	\$173,319	\$176,612	\$179,967	\$1,654,948
717	District	FINFO005	District Wide - Replacement servers				\$362,227				\$433,296			\$795,523
718	District	FINFO006	District Wide - Renewal of other network components		\$53,040					\$62,304				\$115,344
719	District	FINFO007	District Wide - Core system replacement	\$700,000										\$700,000
	Corporate Services Total			\$983,000	\$754,800	\$722,411	\$1,121,839	\$163,162	\$166,588	\$232,224	\$606,615	\$176,612	\$179,967	\$5,107,218

SECTION 5 GLOSSARY

Activity: Goods or services provided by or on behalf of Council.

Activity management plan (AMP): A long-term planning document for managing Council's assets and activities to ensure capacity to provide a service is maintained and that costs over the life of the asset are kept to a minimum (eg water services).

Advocate: Council acts as an advocate when it represents the views of community groups, organisations and residents to a range of organisations such as regional council and central government.

Annual Plan: Produced in the intervening years between Long Term Plans. Explains variations from the activities or budgets in the current Long Term Plan and confirms arrangements for raising revenue for the financial year. It also includes the forecast financial statements and other relevant information for the year.

Annual Report: Reports on the performance of Council against the objectives, policies, activities, performance measures, indicative costs and sources of funds outlined in the Annual Plan and the Long Term Plan.

Asset: A resource owned by Council such as roads, drains, parks and buildings.

Asset acquisition: Capital expenditure on assets. Usually because of extra demand or to improve the level of service provided.

Assumptions: A statement that is used as the basis for making particular predictions that may or may not occur.

Capital costs: These include transactions that have an effect on the longer term (ie greater than 12 months) financial position of Council. Items include the repayment of loan principal, transfer of funds to reserve accounts and the purchase or construction of assets.

Capital expenditure: Money spent to build or buy a new asset or to improve the standard of an existing asset.

Capital financing: This includes transactions that have an effect on the longer term financial position of Council. Items include the raising of loan funds and transfers from reserve accounts.

Capital value: The estimated value of land and improvements (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes.

Carry forward projects: A project identified as a carry forward is a project that was scheduled to be completed in a previous financial year but was not completed within that year so has been carried forward to the current year to complete.

Catchment: The area of land that collects rain which then flows into a waterway.

Community board (CB): People elected to represent a specific community. CBs are elected every three years by postal vote.

Contract standards: The standards defined in specific contracts for service delivery by contractors.

Council controlled organisations (CCOs): Organisations in which one or more local authorities control 50% or more of the voting rights or appoint 50% or more of the directors.

Current assets: Assets which can be readily converted to cash, or will be used up during the year. These include cash, stock, debtors and operational investments.

Current liabilities: Creditors and other liabilities due for payment within the financial year. Public debt to be refinanced within the financial year is excluded.

Delineation: Visual road markings such as marker posts and reflective cat's eyes.

Depreciation: Depreciation is an accounting concept to recognise the consumption or loss of economic benefits embodied in items of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation spreads the cost of items such as property, plant and equipment over their useful lives as an operating expense.

Design life: The period of time for which an asset is expected to perform

its intended function.

Development contributions (dev con): A contribution from developers to cover the cost of servicing growth.

Differential (rating): A technique used to 'differentiate' or change the relative rates between different categories of rateable land in order to adjust the rating burden on one or more groups of ratepayers.

Distribution of benefits: The degree or scope to which a Council activity generates benefits of individuals, parts of the community or the District as a whole.

District funded project: Where projects are accumulated and funded as a group rather than individually. They may have been funded by a combination of rates, loans or reserves.

District Plan: A plan under the Resource Management Act 1991 that manages, through objectives, policies and rules, the adverse impact of land uses on the environment of the District. The Southland District Plan became operative on 27 June 2001.

Drinking-water standards: Standards about drinking-water quality/treatment.

Economic life: The period of time during which an asset will have economic value and be usable.

Emissions trading scheme: An administrative approach used to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollutants. Creates permits for units of greenhouse pollution that can be traded.

Equity: A financial term, also known as net worth. The total value of assets less total liabilities.

Estimated remaining life: The estimated remaining life is an estimation of when buildings or assets would no longer be suitable to use. In the case of buildings, the remaining life of a building is when it is considered no longer suitable for the intended use, even though the building itself may still be structurally sound.

Facilitator: When Council works collaboratively or in partnership with others to organise, encourage or assist in projects or programmes which help to achieve the outcomes for the District, it acts as a facilitator.

Fixed assets: These consist of land and buildings and infrastructural assets including sewer and water systems and the transport network. Sometimes referred to as capital assets.

Funder: Council's funding role includes funding of core business and providing financial assistance to a range of organisations for various projects and programmes through grants.

Funding impact statement: A document that includes information that discloses revenue and financing mechanisms and indicates the level or amount of funds to be produced by each mechanism.

Impairment: Where the book value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount - can be caused by such things as a decline in market value.

Improved value: The estimated value of improvements (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes. Does not include the value of any land.

Infrastructural assets: Infrastructural assets are utility service networks, ie water, wastewater, stormwater and roading. They also include associated assets such as pump stations, the treatment plant, streetlighting and bridges.

Investment Policy: A document that states Council's policies in respect to investments.

Iwi: People or tribe.

Key performance indicators (KPIs): The measures by which Council's performance is assessed. Council uses these measures when reporting on how it has performed in its various activities.

Land value: The estimated value of land (that it may realise at sale) assessed for rating purposes. Does not include the value of any improvements.

Levels of service (LoS): The defined quality/standard of service for a particular activity or service area against which performance may be measured.

Liability Management Policy: A document that states Council's policies concerning the management of both borrowing and other liabilities.

Lifelines: Lifelines are the essential infrastructure and services that support the life of our community - utility services such as water, wastewater and stormwater, electricity, gas, telecommunications and transportation networks including road, rail, airports and ports.

Local authority: A regional, district or city council.

Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002): The Local Government Act 2002 received royal assent on 24 December 2002. It is the primary legislation that governs Council's operations and actions.

Long Term Plan (LTP) or 10 Year Plan: The Long Term Plan sets out Council's response to community outcomes and how Council will manage its finances and the communities' resources. The requirement for the LTP was introduced by the LGA 2002. The first LTP was adopted on June 2004 as required by the LGA 2002 (initially called Long Term Council Community Plan LTCCP).

Monitor: Council has a monitoring role under the LGA to monitor and report three yearly on the progress made towards achieving community outcomes.

Non-cash expenditure: Expenditure that is identified for accounting purposes, but for which no cash (such as rates) are collected to pay for it, eg depreciation. Council pays for capital expenditure projects each year instead of accumulating depreciation funding for replacements in the future.

NZTA: NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi.

Operating expenditure: Money spent to deliver a service, maintain an asset, or any other expenditure, which does not buy, or build on, a new asset.

Operating revenue: Money earned through the activities in return for a service provided, or by way of a grant or subsidy to ensure particular services or goods are provided. For example, NZTA subsidies, rental income, permits and fees.

Operating surplus/(deficit): The expressions "operating surplus" and "operating deficit" are accounting terms meaning the excess of income over expenditure and excess expenditure over income respectively. Income and expenditure in this context exclude "capital" items such as the receipt or repayment of loans, the cost of capital works and transfers to and from reserves. An operating surplus/deficit is inclusive of non-cash items such as income and expenditure owing but not paid and depreciation.

Optimisation strategies: Looking at ways to get the most out of assets. Pavement: Paved surface, usually either a footpath or description of seal on a roadway.

Period of benefits: Time over which the benefit of engaging in a Council activity will occur. If required by statute, the activity's period of benefit may be ongoing as opposed to finite.

Potable: Suitable for drinking.

Regulatory role: Council has a regulatory role as it operates under and enforces a range of legislation.

Rehabilitation: Rebuilding of a road and restoring it to the original slope and natural drainage patterns.

Renewal: Restore to a new condition.

Resealing: Putting a new layer of seal on a road. Involves spraying bitumen over existing sealed sections and then applying a surfacing layer to help maintain resistance to water and cracking.

Reserves (financial): Monies held for specific purposes on either for Council or on behalf of local communities.

Residual waste: Remaining waste material once activities to reduce, re-use, recycle, recover and treat have been undertaken.

Resources: These are the assets, staff and funds needed to contribute to the activities of Council including goods, services and policy advice.

Reticulated: Piped networks.

Revenue and Financing Policy: A comprehensive policy stating how each activity of Council is to be funded - from rates, user charges, subsidies, other income or a combination of these. It also includes details of the various rating mechanisms used by Council.

RMA: Resource Management Act 1991.

Rural water supply (RWS): This is an untreated supply which is provided primarily for stock-water.

Scheme capital recovery: Payment towards capital project/expenditure (generally related to a water or wastewater scheme).

Service provider: Council provides services as required by law, eg wastewater, or by community mandate, eg parks.

Shared services forum: This is a collaborative arm of the four councils within Southland (Southland District Council, Gore District Council, Invercargill City Council and

Environment Southland). The forum is made up of representatives of each council who meet regularly to discuss common issues and opportunities for inter-council collaboration.

Significance: The degree of importance attached by Council to an issue, proposal, decision or other matter in terms of its likely impact on the well-being of the District.

Significance and Engagement Policy: Sets out how Council determines how significant a project or decisions are and therefore the level of consultation and analysis required.

Significant Decision: A Council decision that has a high degree of importance in terms of economic, social, environmental, or cultural well-being.

Special Consultative Procedure: A process required by the Local Government Act 2002. This sets out a series of steps that a local authority must take when consulting on certain types of decisions.

Statutory/legislative requirements: Requirements identified and defined in law.

Sustainable development: Endeavouring to balance the social, cultural, economic and environmental objectives for both future and current generations in Council's planning processes, decision-making and operations

Exclusion of the public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

Recommendation

That the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

C8.1 Independent Review

C8.2 Contract Advisory Group

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
Independent Review	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.</p> <p>s7(2)(g) - maintain legal professional privilege.</p> <p>s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p>	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.
Contract Advisory Group	<p>s7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information.</p> <p>s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p> <p>s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).</p>	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists.