



Selwyn District Council Annual Plan 2013/2014

SELWYN ANNUAL PLAN 2013/2014

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WELCOME

...to the Annual Plan 2013/2014

Selwyn District Council 2013/2014 Annual Plan

Mayor and Chief Executive's welcome

Next year's budget is all about doing what we said we would do in the Council's Long Term Plan 2012-22. That plan aims to keep Selwyn a great place to live, work and play. It is a plan that seeks to manage the effects of population growth so that it benefits both new and existing residents.

The 2013/14 financial year will see a number of big projects come to fruition:

- The first year of operation for the Selwyn Aquatic Centre
- The Lincoln Library will open early in 2014
- The Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme will be operational
- McHughes Plantation (near Darfield) will be directly managed by the Council
- The Rolleston arterial roading upgrades between Christchurch and Lincoln will be completed.

It really is an exciting time for the District with so much development taking place. The Council's planning and building teams will be busier than ever helping development happen and making sure that new homes and subdivisions are built to the right standards. The Community Services team will be equally busy supporting new and existing residents and helping to foster the community spirit that makes Selwyn such a special place.

The Council made a commitment in its Long Term Plan to manage its finances in a way that is fair to current and future ratepayers. This involves having a clear view of what service the community wants and needs and how much this will cost now and in the future.

We face a particular challenge in funding road maintenance and renewals in the coming years. The increased vehicle traffic in both urban and rural areas has increased the wear and tear on our roads, and this along with a wet winter last year, has seen the condition of our roads deteriorate. We will also need to ensure that the length of road reseals in the coming years is achieved to stem this deterioration. Resealing has become increasingly more expensive resulting in less roads being resealed recently. Local road maintenance in the district is funded jointly by the Council (53%) through rates and the New Zealand Transport Agency (47%) from petrol tax and road user charges. Selwyn's subsidy level was reduced from 48% to 47% in 2012 by the NZTA. This reduction has cost Selwyn \$100,000 per year in subsidy funding. In addition, the level of maintenance and renewal work that has been approved by NZTA for subsidy is lower than that assessed by our roading engineers as needed to keep the network in good repair by \$1.6m over 3 years.

This means we need to decide how much additional work should be funded by ratepayers without any help from the Government or accept a lower level of service from our roading network. This year Council will increase expenditure on roading by over one million dollars by taking advantage of increased interest, savings in other areas and unexpected revenue increases and still keep to the 6% general rate increase outlined in the Long Term Plan last year. In future years, additional rate increases above those outlined in the Long Term Plan may be required to maintain our roads at their current high standards, although the Council will also be looking at ways it can manage its finances and spending in other areas to minimise the impact on rates.

We have amended the Council's Long Term Plan to allow the liquidation of Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (SIHL). SIHL has served the Council well over the past 18 years, but following the liquidation of the Selwyn Plantation Board Limited (SPBL) and the merger of Ferguson Brothers with SICON, it has a much reduced role. Liquidating SIHL will save unnecessary overheads and will allow its assets (its shareholding in Orion and SICON plus cash from the liquidation of SPBL) to transfer to the Council.

Thank you to everyone who made a submission on the Draft Annual Plan. We listened to your views and took them into account when making the final decisions on the budget. Your views this year were broadly supportive of the approach the Council is taking in terms of maintaining our roads, funding community centres and a change to the rating for rural water. Your contribution is important because this is your Council working for your community, and what we do must reflect what you want us to do.



Kelvin Coe
Mayor



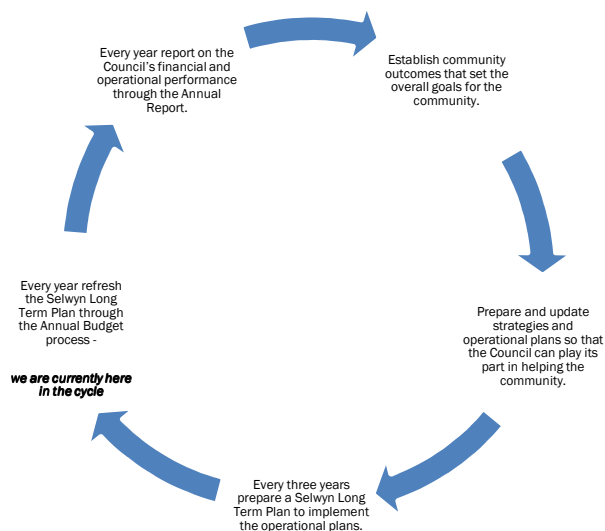
John Christensen
Acting Chief Executive

A guide to the Annual Plan

Welcome to the 2013/14 Annual Plan. The annual plan includes the Council's operational and financial plans for the coming year. The annual plan is just one stage in the Council's planning cycle and shows what the Council is doing over the coming year to implement its Long Term Plan 2012/2022 (LTP).

The Council's LTP was published on 27 June 2012 and sets out what the Council intends to do over the next 10 years to ensure that the Selwyn District continues to be a great place to live, work and play. The 2013/2014 financial year will be the second year of the 10 year plan and this document explains any significant differences between the annual plan and the LTP as well as the reasons for any material changes to the cost of a service.

The Council's planning cycle is illustrated below:



The Annual Plan includes the following:

- Community outcomes..... page 7
- Significant activities page 15
- Prospective financial statements..... page 50
- Key assumptions..... page 70
- Rating information..... page 80
- Fees and charges..... page 100
- Council controlled organisations..... page 109
- Council information..... page 115
- Amendment to the Long Term Plan (LTP) page 119

The 2013/2014 annual plan provides an update of what was proposed in year two of the LTP and explains why things may have changed from what was expected when the LTP was adopted in June 2012.

Where to find more information

Full copies of the Annual Plan are available from our service centres and libraries. Ratepayers will also have received a letter in the final instalment of their 2012/13 rates which explains rates increases which affect them.

If you would like to discuss any issues in the Annual Plan or ratepayers' letter please contact your local councillor, community board member or council staff. You are welcome to telephone the Council on (03) 347 2800 for contact information.



OUR RESPONSE TO YOUR SUBMISSIONS...

...this plan sets in place the Council's priorities and work programmes to keep Selwyn a great place to live, work and play.

Our response to your submissions

Last year we consulted with you on the Council's plan for the next 10 years – our Long Term Plan 2012/2022. That plan sets out the big issues for the Council – including the challenge and opportunity of our growing population – and how we will respond to those issues. Key projects included completing the construction of the Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme, a new library in Lincoln, the Selwyn Aquatic Centre, improvements to the road links into Christchurch and support for the Central Plains Water Scheme. We also set out a financial strategy for Council, a strategy aimed at keeping the Council in good financial health whilst spreading costs fairly between current and future ratepayers.

These plans remain on track:

- The Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme will be operational any day now and will provide the additional sewerage treatment capacity required by the new subdivisions in the eastern part of the District.
- The Selwyn Aquatic Centre opened on 24 June 2013 and will provide a real boost for the District.
- Construction of the Lincoln Library is underway and the library will open in early 2014.
- The improvements to Selwyn Road have been completed to provide a safer and easier link to the new Southern Motorway.
- Initial loan funding has been provided to the Central Plains Water Scheme and detailed design work for the scheme is well under way.

We are not planning any major change in direction over the coming year and this annual plan is about continuing to do what we said we would do. The financial forecasts in the annual plan are broadly in-line with the financial strategy outlined in the Long Term Plan. The estimated average rate increase per Rate Payer is 5.3%, in-line with the Long Term Plan. However, the increase for individual Rate Payers will vary. Rateable properties have been revalued this year and the rates from 1 July 2013 will reflect these new values. The revaluation has no overall impact on the total level of rates paid by Rate Payers as the rateable value is simply used as a mechanism for apportioning the general rate between properties. However, individual Rate Payers are affected by the change, with those whose property value increased by more than average paying comparatively more general rates, and those whose property increased by less than average paying comparatively less. The average increase in values was 12%.

We received 92 submissions on the Draft Annual Plan and we are grateful for the time and thought that went into each of them. The submissions covered a range of matters, from road sealing to land drainage and we will respond to each submitter individually. Our response to submissions in relation to the main matters that we identified for consultation is set out below.

Funding for Roading and Transportation

Maintenance of the Council's roading network is funded by a mix of the general rate paid by Rate Payers and subsidy from the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) funded by petrol tax and road user charges. In line with Government policy, the NZTA is providing funding for a series of major road improvements, including the Southern Motorway, and has indicated to councils that there is less funding for local road maintenance and renewal.

In the past, Council policy has been to match the level of NZTA funding with general rate funding (the local share) but not to fund road maintenance beyond the level approved by NZTA. This approach has served Rate Payers well with a well maintained network and a maximum level of subsidy. However, increasing demand on the network due to more traffic, combined with less NZTA funding than the Council believes it needs, means this policy is no longer working so well. The sealed road network is starting to show signs of deterioration with more pot holes and other defects including edge break. A reduction in the maintenance and reseal programmes compared with what the Council would like to do, mean the roads will continue to get worse over the coming years unless more money is made available.

The Council has identified the need to increase the budget for pavement renewal by \$1 million and has assessed its options for meeting this need. It has been able to identify funding to meet this requirement in 2013-14 by using additional revenues available to Council, including the additional interest revenue arising from the Council's improving financial position (including the liquidation of SIHL) and by reducing some projects that were proposed for the 2013-14 year. However, this is a one year solution and the Council and Rate Payers will need to consider how to resolve the challenge of funding increased road maintenance and renewal costs in future years.

Submissions on the Draft Annual Plan that addressed this topic were supportive of the Council's desire to maintain the roading network to a high standard. It is clear that roading is a priority for the district with various submitters seeking roading improvements as well as more cycle paths and changes to improve road safety. However, some submitters indicated that the Council needs to prioritise its activities and look at its overall expenditure before increasing rates to fund increased roading costs. The Council understands this view and will do what it can to manage its finances and spending so as to minimise the impact on Rate Payers of increased roading expenditure.

A number of submitters requested specific road improvements, including upgrades and seal extensions. The Council will review its policy in relation to the approval such improvements and its current view is that they should be assessed on a case by case basis. The assessment is likely to take into account the benefits of the upgrade, the funding available from those proposing the upgrade and the long term financial impact on Rate Payers.

Funding for community centres and halls

Community centres and halls play an important role in the Selwyn District, providing places where local communities can meet and take part in a broad range of activities. In recognition of this important role, the population changes in the District, damage to some facilities from earthquake events and the varying expectations of local communities, the Council has prepared a strategic plan for community centres and halls. The level of use of these facilities varies widely but has a strong correlation with the quality of the facility (most of the facilities are in good or very good condition). However, most are over 50 years old and some are over 100 years old and have not been modernised. The strategy identifies the opportunity for alternative governance models for the facilities and also the opportunity to raise additional funding from grants.

The strategy promotes the concept of 'clusters' of facilities, whereby each area of the District is served by a range of facilities that serve different purposes. For example, the Lincoln cluster would consist of:

- A keystone facility – the Lincoln Event Centre
- A hub facility – the Prebbleton Public Hall
- Local facilities – Broadfield Community Centre, Greenpark Memorial Hall, Ladbrooks Hall, Springston Community Centre, Tai-Tapu Hall

The cluster approach is aimed at enabling facilities within each cluster to share knowledge and resources and to work collaboratively to produce improved services to communities. The hierarchy within each cluster is used to define service levels and is not an indicator of control.

The strategy recommends that the Council considers shifting to a mixed funding approach for community centres and halls that may include:

- retention of targeted rates for individual facilities recognising the catchment that receives the benefit
- a review of funding for "Keystone" facilities to recognise the wider benefit these larger facilities provide
- providing a contestable fund at a District wide level that can be used for major projects such as upgrades and renewal and to incentivise new initiatives.

The strategy suggests a change in governance structures for some facilities so that they can access revenues from other sources such as grants and commercial activity. It also suggests that some facilities should be upgraded, whereas some may no longer be needed by their community. Ultimately the future direction for the facilities in each locality will be a community decision.

In terms of targeted rating, the strategy suggests that keystone facilities (Lincoln Event Centre and Rolleston Community Centre) could be funded across their ward, with the rate payable based on two zones; those closer to the facility paying more than those further away. Hub and local facilities would continue to be funded by their local targeted rate and the contestable fund would require a rate across the whole District.

Submissions on the Draft Annual Plan were supportive of the proposed cluster approach to funding facilities whereby the cost of keystone facilities is funded across the local ward. The Council will now work on the rate implications of this approach and will seek feedback on specific proposals as part of either the 2014/15 Annual Plan or 2015 LTP processes.

Land drainage rates

Land drainage rates were held at the same level as the previous year from 1 July 2012 pending a review of required rate levels and an assessment of the level of 'public good' associated with this activity. 'Public good' refers to the extent to which there is a broader benefit to the community from the activity rather than a 'private' benefit to specific properties or individuals.

Council staff have reviewed the projects associated with the land drainage activity and identified those that include a wider community benefit. In future a portion of these costs will be allocated to general ratepayers rather than Land Drainage ratepayers. Staff also reviewed the level of rates required to recover the costs associated with running and renewing the Land Drainage systems. This has resulted in an increase in the rate charges for Land Drainage from 1 July 2013.

Submissions raised a number of matters in relation to Land Drainage rates, including the allocation of benefits between areas, the level of support costs allocated to these schemes and the contribution to strategic shared projects. The Council will undertake a review of these matters over the coming year.

Water quality monitoring rates for Selwyn Rural Water Supply and Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply

The Council proposed to introduce a new rate to cover the cost of water quality monitoring for the Selwyn Rural Water Supply and Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply. Selwyn Rural Water Supply Committee's view is that the cost of water testing should be charged on a per dwelling basis rather than on the basis of water units (usage). This is because the purpose of the testing is to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption and is not related to water use for livestock.

The new rate will not change the total costs to be met by users of the two supplies, but will alter the proportion paid by individual ratepayers. For the Selwyn Rural Water Supply the rate per unit of water will reduce by \$8 and a new rate of \$49 per dwelling will be charged. For Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply the rate per unit of water will be reduced by \$11 and a new rate of \$34 per dwelling charged.

Submissions supported the Council's proposal to introduce a new rate to cover the cost of water quality monitoring for the Selwyn Rural Water Supply and Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply and the change will be introduced from 1 July 2013.

Township funds

Each township in the District receives discretionary funding from the general rate to support the administration of a township committee and allow beautification and other small discretionary projects in the townships. The Council has reviewed the distribution of these funds with the aim of making sure that the smaller committees receive sufficient funding to run their committee whilst broadly reflecting current population levels. The Council proposal was to distribute a minimum of \$1,500 to each township committee, with the balance of funding being distributed on the basis of population. The funds will be a single budget, with no separate secretarial, discretionary or beautification budgets as there have been before. This will allow the committees more flexibility over the use of the funds.

Submissions supported the Council's proposal to change the way Township funds are distributed and the change will be implemented for the 2013/14 financial year.

Charges for subdivision engineering approval and inspections

The Long Term Plan 2012-22 included the ability to charge developers for subdivision engineering approval and inspections on a time and cost basis. The intent is to action these changes from 1 July 2013 to bring the Council into line with industry best practice.

The Council received limited submissions on this proposal and the change will be implemented from 1 July 2013.

Proposal to amend the Selwyn District Council's Long Term Plan 2012-22 – to allow the liquidation of Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited

The Council proposed an amendment to its Long Term Plan 2012-22 (LTP) to allow the liquidation of its subsidiary company, Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (SIHL). Under the proposal, assets with an estimated value of \$108 million held by SIHL, including cash balances and its shareholding in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited, would be transferred into the direct ownership of the Council.

SIHL was established in the mid-1990s (originally in the name of Selwyn Council Trading Enterprises Limited) to manage the Council's investments in SICON Limited, Selwyn Plantation Board Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited. The role of the Company was to provide oversight of the operations of the Council's investments and allow them to operate at arm's length from Council.

In the mid-2000s SIHL made two company acquisitions, KB Irrigation Limited and Ferguson Brothers Limited. These two companies have since merged with SICON Limited to form a single contracting operation. Over the past two years Selwyn Plantation Board Limited (SPBL) has been selling its assets with the intention of returning funds to its shareholders (SIHL and Christchurch City Holdings Limited) and this process is almost complete.

The Council is intending to liquidate SIHL because its role has reduced significantly. The wind up of SPBL and the amalgamation of KB Irrigation Limited and Ferguson Brothers Limited into SICON Limited, means SIHL retains only two equity investments plus a cash balance. The Council's view is that the cost of maintaining SIHL is not justified by its current role. The alternative options are to retain SIHL in its current form, with operating costs of just over \$100,000 per year, or enhance its role to actively manage a portfolio of investments, the cost of which is likely to be in the region of \$400,000 per year above existing costs.

The Council favours liquidating SIHL and transferring all its assets to the Council. It considers that this is the most financially advantageous option for Rate Payers as it will reduce unnecessary costs whilst allowing it to retain effective oversight of its equity investments. Also, the additional cash balances will increase the interest income available to fund Council's activities. The Council will establish arrangements for the effective management of these investments, probably through a sub-committee of Council. The Boards of SICON and Orion will not be directly affected by the change.

Updated financial forecasts that show the impact of the liquidation of SIHL plus revised dividend and interest forecasts indicate that the Council's revenue will be around \$500,000 per year greater than previously forecast in the LTP. Much of this increase arises from the liquidation of SIHL.

The liquidation of SIHL requires the Council to amend its Significance Policy (page 193 of the LTP) to delete SIHL from the list of strategic assets, and amend its investment policy (page 255 of the LTP) to reflect that the Council rather than SIHL will manage the Council's equity investments.

There were limited submissions on this topic, although one submitter did oppose the liquidation. The Council is of the view that liquidation will benefit Rate Payers and has amended the Long Term Plan to allow it to take place.

Community outcomes

Community outcomes are the outcomes that the Council aims to achieve to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the District in the present and for the future. They represent the Council's and Community's overall vision for the District, and they guide the Council as it makes its plans and delivers its services.

The community outcomes were initially developed in 2006 based on a range of information sources and consultation processes. They were further developed in 2009 as part of the preparation of the Selwyn Community Plan 2009/2019 and further refined as part of the preparation of the 2012/2022 Long Term Plan (LTP).

The community outcomes are set out in the following table:

- The first column (key community outcomes) provides a broad statement of what the Council is seeking to achieve for the Selwyn community. This is the overall vision for the District.
- The second column (the Council will) sets out the Council's role in relation to achieving the key community outcomes. This role includes the direct provision of services, advocacy on behalf of the community as well as supporting, encouraging and working with the community and other organisations.
- The third column (key reporting document) provides a cross reference to the relevant strategies, plans and legislation that guide the Council's role in relation to the community outcome.
- The fourth column (key performance indicator) specifies how the Council will measure its performance in relation to its role for each community outcome.
- The fifth column (relevant Council activity) identifies the Council activity that delivers the Council's role for each community outcome.
- The last column (assistance will be sought from) identifies the organisations that the Council works with to help achieve the community outcomes.

The community outcomes underpin what the Council does. The 2012/2022 LTP includes information on how each group of activities will help us achieve the community outcomes.

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
Environment					
A clean environment					
Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition.	Advocate ensuring organisations responsible for protecting the environment have appropriate policies and strategies to achieve this outcome.	Selwyn District Plan.	Environment Canterbury does not deem it necessary to monitor air quality in the District.	Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Environment CanterburyMinistry for the EnvironmentDepartment of ConservationFish and GameMinistry of HealthFederated FarmersForest and Bird
			Total hectares of vulnerable indigenous vegetation which are protected under management agreements and the increase in total hectares of new indigenous vegetation which have been established.		
			Environment Canterbury considers soil quality to be at an acceptable level.		
	Provide water and sewerage systems that minimise the negative effects of their activity.	Selwyn District Council's 5 Waters Activity Management Plan.	Compliance with DWSNZ 2008 criteria for water leaving treatment plant as reported by the Ministry of Health, for each registered water supply.	Water and Wastewater	
			Total number of sewer and sewer pump station overflows events (wet and dry weather).		
	Provide a service to collect and dispose of solid waste in a manner that minimises any potential harm to people and to the environment.	Selwyn Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.	The percentage of the community that are satisfied with their rubbish collection service, as identified in the Residents' Survey.	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ministry for the EnvironmentCanterbury Regional Landfill Joint CommitteeCanterbury Waste Joint CommitteeWaste Minz

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
	Ensure services are available for the effective and affordable collection, processing and marketing or beneficial use of diverted materials.		The percentage of the community that are satisfied with their recycling collection service, as identified in the Residents' Survey. The annual reduction in the amount of residual waste per head of population. The increase of diverted material from landfill.	Waste management	

A rural district

A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained.	Provide a District Plan which recognizes, protects and enhances the natural environment while allowing appropriate development.	Selwyn District Plan.	The percentage of the community that are satisfied that the District's towns and countryside are appropriately developed.	Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Canterbury Ministry for the Environment Department of Conservation Rural Stakeholders CERA
			The percentage of growth occurring inside Metropolitan Urban Limits or on zoned urban land.		

Social

A healthy community

Selwyn people have access to appropriate health, social and community services.	Advocate ensuring appropriate health and social services are accessible to Selwyn residents.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy.	Increase in the number of health and social service providers present in the District.	Community Services Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury District Health Board Partnership Health Canterbury (PHO) St Johns Health and social service providers
		Canterbury District Health Board Rural Health Strategy.			

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
	Facilitate and provide opportunities for Selwyn residents to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles including provision of recreational open space and community facilities.	Selwyn Physical Activity Strategy.	Increase in the number of people participating in regular physical activity.	Community Services Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SPARCSport CanterburyChristchurch YMCAHealth sectorSchoolsLocal recreation and sports clubs
		Selwyn Walking and Cycling Strategy.			
		Community Facilities Activity Management Plan.			
A safe place in which to live, work and play					
We are safe at home and in the community.	Encourage neighbourhood support and other community support groups.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy.	Increase in the number of neighbourhood support and other community support groups.	Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NZ PoliceNeighbourhood WatchNeighbourhood Support CanterburySafer Canterbury
			Increase in residents' perception of safety at home and in the community.		
	Ensure that all buildings constructed in the District are safe, durable, accessible and fit for their intended purpose.	Building Act 2004.	Proportion of building consents issued within statutory timeframes.	Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Department of Building and Housing
			Proportion of code compliance certificates issued within statutory timeframes.		
			Proportion of building consent applicants satisfied or very satisfied.		
	Promote walking and cycling as a safe, viable mode of transport and recreation.	Selwyn Walking and Cycling Strategy.	Increased numbers of Greater Christchurch residents using sustainable transport modes (shared indicator).	Transportation	

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
We know and help our neighbours.	Encourage and support volunteers' involvement with safety initiatives.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy.		Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Volunteering Canterbury· Neighbourhood Support Canterbury· Safer Canterbury
We maintain a coordinated and effective response to, and recovery from, emergency and disaster events.	Provide and maintain a Civil Defence Emergency organisation and a Rural Fire Organisation.	Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan.	Requirements of the Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan and Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 met.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Group· Emergency Services· Government Departments· Community groups and communities· Township committees· Community Boards
		Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.	Requirements of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, the Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005 and National Standards met in terms of both legislation compliance and agreed standards.		
		Selwyn District Council Local Emergency Management Arrangements.			
		Selwyn District Council Fire Plan.			
	Encourage and support community involvement in emergency management.		Increase in number of volunteers and community groups involved in emergency management.		
Pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicle users can safely move around Selwyn District.	Maintain, operate and upgrade the transportation network and work with key stakeholders and the community to reduce fatal and injury crashes.	Selwyn Road Safety Strategy.	Progressively reduce the number of fatal and serious crashes per year on Selwyn roads (shared indicator).	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Police· NZ Transport Agency· ECAN· ACC· Age Concern
		Selwyn Safety Management System.			
		Selwyn Walking and Cycling strategy.			
Our young people have access to safe entertainment and recreation activities.	Provide/facilitate safe entertainment/recreation activities for young people.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy.	Increase in number of safe recreation and entertainment opportunities for young people in the District.	Community Services Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Local youth organisations· Youth workers

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
An educated community					
Our District provides a range of quality, lifelong education and training opportunities.	Advocate for improvements to educational opportunities within the District.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy.		Community Services Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Local schools Community Boards Tertiary education providers
	Provide lifelong learning opportunities through its Libraries.	Selwyn District Council Libraries Strategic Plan 2008/18.	Increase in the number of lifelong learning opportunities provided by Selwyn Libraries.		

Economic

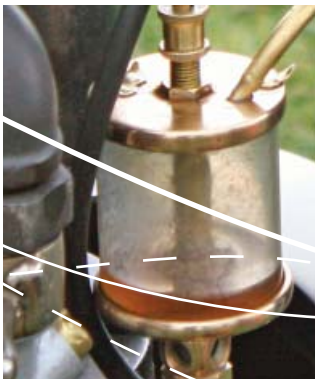
A prosperous community					
Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental, social and cultural environment of the District.	Implement a 'business friendly' approach in its policies and practices.	Selwyn District Council Economic Development Strategy. Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy. Selwyn Visitor Strategy	Increase in number of businesses registering for Biz-Services or Biz-Online.	Community Services Environmental Services Asset Delivery Unit Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Enterprise NZ Canterbury Regional Economic Development Strategy (CREDS) Canterbury Development Corporation Christchurch and Canterbury Marketing Lincoln University Izone Southern Business Hub Education sector Local businesses Canterbury regional economic development agencies Telecommunication providers Federated Farmers Farming and horticulture businesses and networks Department of Labour Ministry of Economic Development Economic Development Association of NZ Local promotion organisations Lincoln University
	Encourage new businesses to the District.		Increase in number of 'welcome packs' issued.		
	Work with local businesses and the education sector to ensure training matches local business needs.		The percentage of businesses using the Council's workshops expressing satisfaction or better with service.		
	Advocate for improvements to telecommunications (e.g. broadband and other internet access options).		Provision of Council-hosted training for business in the productive use of fast broadband.		

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
	Support the District's strong existing agricultural and other land based sectors.		Percentage increase in the use of the Council's agri-business services.		
	Promote Selwyn as a tourism and lifestyle destination.		The percentage increase in Sensational Selwyn Facebook 'likes'.		
		Selwyn District Plan.	The District Plan provides for an appropriate supply of business, industrial and residential land in accordance with the requirements of the Greater Christchurch UDS appropriate locations. Land supply is monitored annually.	Environmental Services	
An accessible district					
Effective and accessible transport system.	Provide a well-maintained, operated and affordable land transport system.	Selwyn Land Transport Activity Management Plan	Residents' satisfaction with township and rural roads is greater than an average of 70%	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Transport Agency Environment Canterbury
	Advocate for improvements to state highways (NZ Transport Agency) and public transport services (ECan) where community concerns are raised.	Selwyn Road Safety Strategy (includes Selwyn Safety Management System).			

Key community outcomes	The Council will	Key reporting document	Key performance indicator	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
Cultural					
A community which values its culture and heritage					
Our District provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities.	Provide information, recreational, cultural and learning opportunities through its network of Libraries.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy	Increase in registered library users as a percentage of total population.	Community Service Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canterbury Libraries Community Boards Schools Community groups Selwyn Gallery Community arts, heritage, historical and cultural groups Local artists Creative NZ Canterbury Museum Trust Board
	Provide support to local arts and cultural organisations.	Selwyn District Council Libraries Strategic Plan 2008/18	Increase in number of local arts and cultural organisations/activities.		
	Provide support to the Canterbury Museum Trust.	Selwyn District Plan.			
	Recognise and protect sites, buildings and significant trees with cultural or heritage values.		Review heritage provisions and the schedule of heritage buildings and protected trees in the District Plan at least every 10 years.	Our heritage is preserved and shared	
	Work with Te Taumutu Rūnanga to ensure our commitments to the Treaty of Waitangi are met.	Local Government Act 2002	Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Ngai Tahu involvement in major Council projects.	All Council activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Taumutu Rūnanga Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

...embrace new ways of working, make best use of technology, innovate and collaborate, continuously improve and deliver real customer focus



Introduction to the significant activities

The Annual Plan includes information on each of the Council's groups of significant activities.

The information includes:

- An overview of the group of activities that summarises services included in the group and the main long term issues relating to those activities.
- An explanation of why the Council is involved in providing the group of activities.
- A summary of how the activity helps the Council's community outcomes.
- Details of how the Council manages changing demand for any service, including the impact of population changes.
- Performance measures that illustrate the level of service the Council is aiming to provide for the group of activities. The measures will be used to assess the Council's performance over the next three years.
- A funding impact statement that shows how the group of activities will be paid for next year. More information on the funding impact statement is provided below.

Funding impact statement

The funding impact statement is a forecast based on a series of estimates and assumptions and provides an indication of how the Council intends to fund its activities. In practice, actual income and expenditure is likely to differ from that forecast. Significant variances will be explained in future annual report and annual budget documents. The funding impact statement is cash-based and presented in the prescribed form required by Section 15 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002. The statement excludes non-cash income and expenditure items such as vested asset revenue (income that represents the value of assets transferred to the Council by sub-dividers) and depreciation (expenditure that represents the estimated value of assets used up in any one year).

The statement provides information on estimated income sources, including general rates, targeted rates, fees and charges, subsidies, interest, dividends and development contributions. The income sources are split between those that fund operating items (day-to-day costs) and those that are specific to capital items (new and replacements assets). Where income funds both types of costs it is treated as operating income.

Similarly, expenditure is split between operating and capital items. The statement shows how the difference between income sources and expenditure will be met. This is through the use of borrowing, reserves or investments. For example, where operating and capital expenditure items exceed all income sources, the Council may borrow funds to meet the shortfall. This would typically occur during the development of a large capital project. Alternatively, the Council can use its investments to meet a shortfall. Investments include the use of general working capital (cash) balances, or the use of reserves that have been set aside for that activity. The use of reserves typically occurs where funds have been collected for a specific purpose, for example development or reserve contributions. The overall statement balances to nil as all differences between cash income and cash expenditure need to be funded by a combination of borrowing, investments and reserves.

The amount of general rate income allocated to each activity is based on the way the Council has determined it will fund specific activities. The Council's approach is set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy. The Council also receives income from dividends, interest and other sources that is used to reduce the amount of general rate income that needs to be charged to ratepayers. This income is treated as corporate income and included in the support services funding impact statement. This means that the general rate income line in this statement is actually a reduction in the general rate requirement, rather than an amount of income to be collected from ratepayers. In effect, it offsets the amount of general rate expenditure that would need to be charged to ratepayers if the Council did not have dividend and interest income.

Residents' survey

Some of the performance targets used to measure the level of service provided by the Council rely on a biennial residents' survey. The survey involves an independent telephone survey of 1,000 households in the Selwyn District. The results are expressed as a rating out of 100. The survey typically has a margin of error of +/-3%.

The survey will be conducted towards the end of the first year in the two year cycle. Information on the Council's actual performance (as reported in the Annual Report) for the second year of the cycle will not include the results of the residents' survey, but will include information on key performance issues for years in addition to the other performance targets set for the financial year.

Community facilities

Services covered

The services and assets covered by the Community Facilities Activity summary are described in the table below:

Recreation reserves	29 main recreation reserves with a total area of over 440 ha.	Township reserves and streetscapes	154 reserves and playgrounds covering over 54ha.
Cemeteries	19 cemeteries (two closed).	Rental housing	38 houses.
Public toilets	17 facilities.	Gravel reserves	200 sites in total with 20 operational.
Community centres and halls	27 facilities.	Forestry	57 sites with a total area of 162.7 ha.
Swimming pools	One District aquatic centre. Eight community pools.	Property and buildings	District Headquarters 27 strategic properties.
Libraries	At Darfield, Lincoln, Leeston, Rolleston plus two volunteer libraries and a mobile library.	Total asset value	\$167 million.

Why is the Council involved?

Local authorities provide public services that promote the well-being of their communities. There is mounting evidence of an association between strong safe communities and desirable outcomes, for example economic growth, social cohesion, improved health, more vibrant democratic institutions, and safety.

People have told the Council, through a number of community surveys and community consultations, how important it is to them to belong to safe, active, caring and cohesive communities. They support the Council's community development activities and believe that strengthening communities is fundamental to the continuing development of Selwyn.

Activity goal

Selwyn District's goal for the Community Facilities Activities is:

"To provide community, cultural and recreational facilities that enhance the health and wellbeing of the District's communities and improve the overall quality of life for residents and to effectively manage the Council's property portfolio."

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes the following outcomes:

- A clean environment
- A rural district
- A healthy community
- A safe place in which to live, work and play
- An educated community
- A prosperous community
- A community which values its culture and heritage

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

There are no significant negative effects from this group of activities.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year greater than \$50,000

Key projects include:

- The construction of a new Dunsandel Hall facility \$1,544,000 *(funded by targeted rates, reserves, grants and fund raising)*.
- Prebbleton reserve land purchase \$927,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Greenpark community centre \$700,000 *(funded by insurance proceeds)*.
- Strategic land purchases \$574,000 *(funded by general funds)*.
- Lakeside Community Centre \$550,000 *(funded by insurance proceeds)*.
- Gravel reserve new pit establishment area 1 \$539,000 *(funded from revenue)*.
- Rolleston Recreation Precinct development \$515,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Leeston reserve extension \$465,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Library operations book purchases \$172,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Lakeside domain toilet extension and upgrade \$134,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Gravel reserve weighbridge facility \$130,000 *(funded from revenue)*.
- Gravel reserve Railway Road resealing \$129,000 *(funded from revenue)*.
- Tai Tapu community centre upgrades \$129,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Rolleston reserve BMW/MotoX track development \$113,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Sheffield swimming pool \$100,000 *(funded by insurance proceeds)*.
- Springston Cemetery extension \$72,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Chamberlains Ford public toilet renewal \$62,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Lincoln new passive reserve development \$56,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Lincoln Park netball resurfacing \$56,000 *(funded by reserve committee special funds)*.
- Broadfield Community Centre tennis court resurfacing \$51,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Rolleston Reserve cricket facility development \$51,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.
- Prebbleton new passive reserve development \$50,000 *(funded by reserve development contributions)*.

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- Lincoln Library \$2,938,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- McHughes Plantation Reserve purchase \$1,520,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- The construction of a new Dunsandel Hall facility \$1,487,000 *(funded by targeted rates, reserves, grants and fund raising)*.
- District wide public toilet renewals \$866,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Rolleston recreation precinct \$420,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Rolleston township development \$404,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Selwyn Aquatic Centre \$390,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Lincoln township development \$304,000 *(funded by development contributions and general rates)*.
- Southbridge park redevelopment \$300,000 *(funded by reserves, grants and fund raising)*.
- Rolleston reserve development \$278,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Springston housing repairs \$268,000 *(funded by insurance proceeds)*.
- Prebbleton township development \$245,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- District wide gravel pit development \$206,000 *(funded from revenue)*.
- Southbridge swimming pools upgrade \$189,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Broadfield community centre land purchase \$182,500 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Lakeside community centre \$150,000 *(funded by insurance proceeds)*.
- Lincoln community care car park and building \$150,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Dunsandel domain development \$126,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Springston reserves upgrade \$100,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Glentunnel holiday park effluent disposal renewal \$100,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Castle Hill community centre building extension \$100,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Lincoln youth park \$98,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Kirwee recreation reserve development \$88,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Tai Tapu community centre upgrades \$67,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.
- Southbridge township development \$65,000 *(funded by development contributions)*.
- Prebbleton youth park \$58,000 *(funded by general rates)*.
- Southbridge community centre toilets upgrade \$50,000 *(funded by targeted rates)*.

Service targets for community facilities

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Recreation reserves		
Residents have opportunities to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles including provision of recreational open space and community facilities.	Hectares per 1000 population is above the average for similar sized district authorities (Minimum 3 ha/1000).	>4.5 ha
Townships reserves and streetscapes		
Township reserves and streetscapes enhance the landscape character of the District and unique identity of township environments and provide places for recreational activities and social contact.	Percentage of townships where all residents are serviced by a reserve within 400 metres.	>70%
Community centres and halls		
Community centres and halls provide local venues for social, cultural, recreational and educational uses.	Number of buildings in average condition or below.	<25%
Swimming pools		
Public swimming pools contribute to Selwyn District being an attractive place to live and provide opportunities for residents to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles and to learn life skills such as swimming.	Number of local and District public pools.	8 local 1 indoor
	Number of swims per capita of district population per year.	3.5
Public toilets		
Provision of public toilets helps to promote a healthy living environment for District residents and has economic benefits in supporting local businesses and visitor destinations.	Number of 'failures' per annum identified by independent audit.	Nil
Cemeteries		
A network of cemeteries is provided to meet the District's burial and remembrance needs.	Number of complaints received per annum related to cemetery service.	<10
Libraries		
Provide library and cultural services.	Registered library users as a percentage of total population.	59%
	Issues per patron per annum.	17
	Additional FTE to meet increased demand.	-

Community facilities funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	5,050	4,720	4,280	Note 1
Targeted rates	5,103	5,015	4,730	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	50	12	11	Note 2
Fees and charges	2,648	2,922	2,265	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	1	1	
Total operating funding (A)	12,851	12,670	11,286	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,415	7,918	7,790	Note 3
Finance costs	1,260	1,623	1,137	Note 4
Internal charges applied	2,322	2,127	2,048	Note 5
Other operating funding applications	122	110	107	
Total application of operating funding (B)	13,119	11,778	11,082	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(268)	892	204	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	1,100	Note 6
Development and financial contributions	1,564	1,553	1,667	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	6,737	-	12,047	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	6,499	6,499	7,981	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	14,800	8,052	22,795	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	10,035	1,082	18,378	Note 7
Capital - level of service	9,188	3,453	8,074	Note 8
Capital - renewals	1,705	723	1,226	Note 9
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(790)	(973)	(713)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(5,607)	4,659	(3,965)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	14,532	8,944	22,999	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	268	(892)	(204)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** General rates – the general rate funding requirement has increased largely due to the review undertaken of the support cost centre allocation process. The main area reviewed was around the allocation of staff time, in particular in the asset management / strategic management area.
- Note 2** Fees and charges – the decrease is associated with the reduction in gravel reserves offset by higher revenue budgeted to be received from the Selwyn Aquatic Centre.
- Note 3** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is largely due to revised budgets for staffing and other operational costs associated with the Selwyn Aquatic Centre. \$1.2 million of operational projects have been carried forward.
- Note 4** Finance costs – the decrease is associated with lower interest costs on borrowings than originally budgeted.
- Note 5** Internal charges applied – the increase follows a review undertaken of the support cost centre allocation methodology. This review has resulted in costs being redistributed within the Council's activity cost centres.
- Note 6** Increase in debt – the increase in debt is associated with projects carried forward that will now be funded in the 2013/2014 financial year.

- Note 7** Capital growth – the increase is due to additional projects planned for the coming year which are partly covered by earthquake insurance proceeds. These projects include the rebuild of the Sheffield swimming pool \$100,000, construction of a new Greenpark community centre \$700,000, Leeston reserve purchase extension \$465,000, Prebbleton reserve land purchase \$927,000, Rhodes Park domain changing room rebuild \$100,000, Rolleston reserve youth park security cameras \$45,000 and the Rolleston reserve scout car park reseal \$25,000. \$6.3 million of capital growth projects have been carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.
- Note 8** Capital level of service – the increase is due to planned improvements to the Lakeside community centre building \$550,000 which were not originally budgeted in the Long Term Plan. This additional work is covered by earthquake insurance proceeds. \$5.1 million of capital projects that will increase level of service have been carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.
- Note 9** Capital renewals – the increase is due to capital renewal projects of \$748,000 that have been carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Community services

Overview

The role of community services is to provide and promote a wide variety of services and facilities which make Selwyn District a great place in which to live, work and play. These services and facilities focus on what people have told us is important to them and valued by them:

- Building strong, safe, communities
- Supporting local economic prosperity
- Enabling residents to live healthy and active lives.

We do this through working with the community to plan, provide/facilitate and promote:

- Community development services, which help build the capacity of local communities to develop activities and services and build a sense of community and neighbourliness.
- Recreation programmes, including physical activity programmes to meet the needs and interests of residents of all ages and life stages.
- Business promotion activities, including working with local businesses, research centres and the agriculture sector to encourage local economic development and jobs.
- Tourist promotion activities.
- Communications.
- Community research and social policy.
- Emergency preparedness services, including rural fire services and civil defence.

We also work with, and advocate to, a range of agencies to secure the best possible health, education and wellbeing for our residents. Agencies that we work with include other local authorities, Central Government agencies, local iwi, Canterbury District Health Board, Partnership Health Canterbury (PHO), businesses, schools, universities, research institutes and other education groups, community groups, sports and recreation clubs and churches.

Why is the Council involved?

Local authorities provide public services that promote the well-being of their communities. There is mounting evidence of an association between strong safe communities and desirable outcomes, for example economic growth, social cohesion, improved health, more vibrant democratic institutions, and safety.

People have told the Council through a number of community surveys and community consultations how important it is to them to belong to safe, active, caring and cohesive communities. They support the Council's community development activities and believe that strengthening communities is fundamental to the continuing development of Selwyn.

Activity goal

Our objectives are to:

- Build strong, safe communities
- Support local economic prosperity
- Enable residents to live healthy and active lives.

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes the following outcomes:

- A healthy community
- A safe place in which to live, work and play
- An educated community
- A prosperous community
- An ability to experience cultural activities.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

There are no significant negative effects from this group of activities.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year greater than \$50,000

Key projects include:

- New rural fire protection fire shed \$83,000 (*funded by general rates*).

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- New fire tanker \$100,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- New rural fire protection fire shed \$120,000 (*funded by general rates*).

Service targets for community services

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Provide community development services and advice to Selwyn residents.	Additional FTE to meet increased demand.	-
	Increase in number of businesses registering for Biz-Services or the Biz-Online Business Directory.	1% increase
	Business 'welcome packs' developed and issued to new businesses establishing in the District.	2% increase
	Percentage of businesses accessing the Council's training satisfied/very satisfied with service provided.	1% increase

Community services funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	2,081	2,228	2,200	Note 1
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	135	175	204	
Fees and charges	51	37	34	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	2,267	2,440	2,437	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,040	1,957	2,025	Note 2
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	286	263	254	
Other operating funding applications	39	39	38	
Total application of operating funding (B)	2,365	2,258	2,316	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(98)	182	121	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 2
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	313	88	121	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(411)	95	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(98)	182	121	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	98	(182)	(121)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Note 1 General rates – the decreases are due to revised budgets for staffing and other operational costs associated with Selwyn Economic Development.

Note 2 Capital growth – the increase is due to capital growth project totalling \$225,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Democracy

Overview

This activity covers the costs associated with the Council's democratic process. This includes Councillors' and Community Board Members' remuneration and the cost of providing them with professional advice and support as well as the cost of organising elections every three years. It also covers certain grants made by the Council and a levy imposed by the Canterbury Museum.

The Council operates in an open way. It has established arrangements that allow local people to participate in the decision making process and encourages the community to get involved.

Why is the Council involved?

The Council, as a creation of statute and elected by its residents, needs to have a structure which allows the communities' requirements to be identified and provided for by those individuals who are elected to office.

To achieve this, the Council has a small number of sub-committees and currently no standing committees (other than the Izone Southern Business Hub) as it believes, by conducting its business twice a month it can achieve better and faster results for the community.

In addition, the Council has Community Boards in the Selwyn Central Ward and the Malvern Ward. One role of Community Boards is to provide the Council with 'grass roots' information on the activities in their Ward and the issues that need to be resolved by the Board and the Council.

In each township, the Council has either a Community Committee or a Township Committee, or in some instances, a Ratepayers' Association exists to provide the Council and the Community Boards, in the relevant areas, with specific requests for services or resolution of issues that affect that particular town and its surrounding area.

The Council also has a number of Community Centres and Recreation Reserves. For each of these facilities, a Management Committee is elected to both govern the facility and ensure that the works that they decide are required for the Community Centre and Reserve are undertaken.

Activity goal

The democracy activity is used to provide effective and efficient representation for ratepayers in a fair and equitable manner.

Council contribution to community outcomes

For many of the community outcomes, the Council has an advocacy role with government departments and other organisations. The Council will ensure that it takes every practical opportunity to undertake this role to achieve the community outcomes whether it is through formal meetings, submissions, or informal gatherings, at elected member or staff level to the appropriate organisations.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

There are no negative effects from this activity.

Major projects

There are no major projects planned for this activity.

Service targets for democracy

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Take decisions in an open and accountable manner.	Conduct less than 5% (by item) of the Council business in a public excluded meeting.	<5%
Prepare key accountability documents in accordance with good practices that allow for easy input from ratepayers and meet statutory requirements.	The annual report, annual budget and LTP are prepared within statutory timeframes and, where relevant, with an unqualified opinion.	2013 annual report adopted on time with unqualified audit opinion. 2014/15 annual budget adopted on time.

Democracy funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	2,446	2,573	2,479	Note 1
Targeted rates	556	606	475	Note 2
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	60	-	-	Note 3
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	3,062	3,179	2,954	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,344	1,489	1,307	
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	1,566	1,743	1,672	Note 4
Other operating funding applications	223	102	98	Note 5
Total application of operating funding (B)	3,133	3,333	3,078	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(71)	(155)	(124)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	-	-	-	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(71)	(155)	(124)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(71)	(155)	(124)	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	71	155	124	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** General rates – the funding requirement has decreased due to a reduction in support costs allocated to the activity.
- Note 2** Targeted rates – the Canterbury museum rate has decreased by \$71,925 compared with that originally budgeted in the Long Term Plan due to the delay in the museum upgrade. This decrease was offset by the increase to the Malvern and Selwyn Central community board targeted rates.
- Note 3** Fees and charges – additional funding is planned to be received towards the funding of the 2013 Council general elections.
- Note 4** Internal charges applied – the decrease follows a review undertaken of the support cost centre allocation methodology. This review has resulted in costs being redistributed within the Council's activity cost centres.
- Note 5** Other operating funding applications – an additional \$120,000 has been incorporated in the 2013/2014 annual plan associated with the 2013 Council general elections. 50% of the cost of the elections will be recovered from external funding sources.

Environmental services

Overview

The environmental services group of activities contributes to the well-being of the residents of the District by working to protect the community from a variety of risks and to enhance the quality of the built and natural environment in which we live. It includes the following activities.

Building control

Building control receives and processes applications for building consents, undertakes the inspection of building works and issues the necessary certificates for building related work. Ongoing work is required to maintain the Council's accreditation as a Building Consent Authority following the biennial accreditation review by International Accreditation New Zealand in October 2011.

As a result of the 4 September 2010 earthquake, there has been and will continue to be additional work demand associated with the replacement of dwellings and the repair of earthquake damage. There is also additional demand associated with the construction of new dwellings for persons displaced from Christchurch City. This demand is being met by engaging additional staff and consultants. Although Central Government is investigating changes to how the building control function is delivered (including a more centralised consenting process), the timing of any future changes is uncertain.

District plan administration

This activity receives and processes resource consent applications, provides planning input into Project Information and Land Information Memoranda (PIMs and LIMs) and responds to requests for clarification or interpretation of District Plan provisions.

With significant changes having been made to the District Plan to provide for a more guided approach to development; more evaluation will be required at the District Plan administration stage, particularly with regard to such matters as urban design.

Environmental health

This activity issues a range of licences including those relating to the sale and manufacture of food, the sale of liquor, hairdressers, amusement devices, mobile shops, hawkers and offensive trades. Complaints are also responded to and infectious and notifiable diseases investigated.

In the future it is projected that the Council's role in the control of food premises will change as Central Government is reviewing the current licensing regime with the view of moving to Food Control Plans. It is possible that these changes will be phased in during the 2013/14 financial year with the new plans being audited on an annual basis by Environmental Health Officers. A number of food premises have opted to have voluntary Food Control Plans as part of the transition to the new regulatory requirements.

Monitoring

This activity monitors the conditions placed on resource consents for compliance and responds to activities which are being conducted without the appropriate consent.

With Selwyn District being located close to Christchurch City and on relatively inexpensive land, there is increasing pressure to take action with regard to non-rural activities being established in rural locations without resource consents.

Strategy and policy

The Council undertakes strategic land use and policy functions to maximise the benefits of growth for its communities and to address its negative impacts. Through working with communities and other stakeholders, different growth scenarios are identified, analysed and a preferred option chosen.

One of the chief drivers for this strategic approach to managing growth is the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy which covers the north eastern part of the District and includes the settlements of Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston and West Melton. The completion of the Future for Selwyn Strategy which covers the balance of the District was a major initiative designed to investigate what opportunities existed and what the Council can do to create the desired future in the next 30+ years.

The Council is also required to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of its District Plan and this activity area prepares and promulgates plan changes where necessary.

Animal control

This activity area registers and keeps a record of all dogs (over 3 months of age) in the District, is responsible for administering and enforcing the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Council's Dog Control Bylaw and handles all stock related complaints. An important issue is the provision of exercise areas for dogs particularly in the larger settlements of Rolleston and Prebbleton. Micro-chipping clinics are also provided free of charge on a monthly basis for qualifying dogs.

Activity goal

To provide effective advice and services in an efficient manner to enable the Council to discharge its resource management, environmental health, building control, animal control and general law enforcement.

Council contribution to community outcomes

The environmental services activities contribute to the achievement of the following community outcomes:

- A clean environment
- A rural District
- A safe place in which to live, work and play
- A prosperous community.

Negative effects of the activity

Apart from the time and cost to applicants and the community arising from planning, consultation and regulation, there are no negative effects arising from environmental services activity.

Major projects

There are no major projects planned for this activity.

Service targets for environmental services

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Animal control		
Registration of all known dogs.	Registration of all known dogs by year end 30 June.	100%
All complaints in regard to dog control are investigated in a timely manner.	Percentage of urgent callouts attended to within 4 hours.	100%
	Percentage of non-urgent callouts attended to within 72 hours.	100%
Building		
All buildings within Selwyn District are constructed in accordance with legislative and community expectations by making timely and quality decisions on issues related to building consents and ensuing project construction.	Proportion of building consents issued within statutory time frames.	100%
To interact with customers in a manner that results in a high level of customer satisfaction.	Proportion of Code Compliance Certificates issued within statutory time frames.	100%
	Proportion of Building Consent Applicants satisfied or very satisfied.	90%

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
District plan administration		
All activities within the Selwyn District are undertaken in line with community expectations as expressed through the District Plan making timely and quality decisions on resource consents.	Proportion of resource consents issued within statutory time frames.	100%
	Preparation of Environment Court appeals settled or found in the Council's favour.	70%
Interact with resource consent applicants in a manner which results in a high level of customer satisfaction.	Proportion of resource consent applicants very satisfied or satisfied.	85%
Environmental health		
All registered premises are operated in a manner that minimises any adverse effects on public health.	All premises operated under Food Control Plans or National Programmes will be inspected at least annually.	100%
Sale of liquor		
All licence applications are processed efficiently in accordance with legislative requirements.	Proportion of special licences issued within 10 working days.	100%
	Proportion of all other licences issued within 20 working days.	100%
Policy and strategy		
Planning and providing for the sustainable management, development and protection of natural and physical resources of the District as required by Section 5 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and to develop, amend, and review the Selwyn District Plan to reflect the strategic direction, and meet statutory requirements.	A programme of plan changes to enhance the District Plan is prepared and approved by the Council each year.	A Council report with programme of plan changes including progress on these changes is placed on the Council agenda twice a year.
	Private plan changes processed within statutory time frames.	100%
Engaging with local communities, developers and other interested parties to develop a strategic direction.	Adoption of the strategies.	Implementation of the Future for Selwyn Strategy including structure plans.

Environmental services funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	3,331	3,658	3,638	Note 1
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	26	26	46	Note 2
Fees and charges	5,444	4,506	4,367	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	8,801	8,191	8,051	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,788	6,968	7,032	Note 3
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	1,227	1,174	1,131	
Other operating funding applications	20	21	20	
Total application of operating funding (B)	9,035	8,163	8,183	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(234)	27	(133)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	-	-	-	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	155	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(389)	27	(133)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(234)	27	(133)	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	234	(27)	133	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** General rates – the general rate funding requirement has decreased due to additional revenue anticipated to be received from resource consents and building in the District.
- Note 2** Fees and charges – the increase in funding is associated with increased building activity in the District and the associated fees revenue received from issuing building consents.
- Note 3** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is associated with additional staff costs and other variable costs associated with the increased building activity in the District.

Transportation

Overview

The Council provides a 2,397km roading network that covers the length and breadth of the District. This local network, when combined with the State Highway network, provides a diverse range of roading linkages that enable Selwyn residents and visitors to work and play in the District. Movement through the District will mainly take place either on a road, cycleway or path and these routes form an important part of how people experience the District. While geographically the large size of Selwyn means that the predominant form of travel is always likely to be by private motor vehicles, opportunities to enhance public transport and walking and cycling in Selwyn's growing townships are being continually sought out to provide a wider range of transport choices for people.

Transport, in whatever form, plays an integral part of our lives and is the principal thread that binds our communities together. It also provides access to wider experiences and opportunities in the region and beyond. This benefits our social and cultural development, commerce, and tourism enterprises. The health of the District very much relies on the performance of the veins and arteries provided by its various transport networks to move people and freight safely and efficiently.

While it may be thought that the Council's transport activities just involve roads, there are a significant number of supporting assets that all contribute to making a combined urban and rural transport system work. These include bridges, culverts, traffic signs and markings and those found mainly in townships such as footpaths, street lighting, cycleways, bus shelters, and kerb and channel to name a few. As the saying goes 'the parts make the whole'.

Why is the Council involved?

The management of roading and transport is a 'significant activity' under the terms of the Local Government Act 2002. The Council has a statutory obligation to provide an effective and efficient transport system including aligning it to the purpose and objectives of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 and any subsequent amendments to the Act. This is reflected at a more local level in the Council's land transport activity goals as presented below. To achieve this, the Council is required to take a leadership role on behalf of its community, to manage both expectations and compliance with legislative requirements. By managing the activity both at a detailed and network level, the Council can effectively and efficiently deliver a local road and transport network as part of a wider integrated regional and national transport system.

Without an appropriate, well maintained, and connected transport network, the mobility of people, goods and services are put at risk which can adversely affect individuals, communities, and the District's prosperity. An example that shows the vulnerability of a community to a loss of transport connectivity is when floods, snow or disasters like earthquakes close roads for significant periods, cutting off lifelines to food supplies and other essential services. On a more day-to-day basis, rough roads and congestion can increase travel times and costs to operate vehicles and deliver freight. Safety is a fundamental objective across all transport activities, and while there is always some risk attached to using roads, this needs to be mitigated in a practical way through a combination of measures such as engineering improvements, education, and enforcement. The Council has to be involved in all these transport related facets to provide a co-ordinated and measured response over the combined activity. An example of this, from a safety perspective, is the Council's 'Selwyn Safety Strategy to 2020' which blends the government's '2010 Safer Journeys' national strategy with those issues and matters of priority to the Council and its community, on a local level.

The Council does not work alone in meeting the District's transportation needs. It coordinates its activities with a wider regional group of other councils and the NZTA, to plan and integrate District and regional transportation networks. This is coordinated through the Regional Transport Committee run by The Canterbury Regional Council, which also has the responsibility to produce the Regional Land Transport Strategy. The Regional Council also provides public transport services in partnership with the Council, who provides the necessary supporting infrastructure. There are also other organisations and advocacy groups that have an interest in transport matters, for example, freight, walking and cycling, public health, disability and mobility, and road safety. Their involvement adds value and a different perspective which improves transport planning and decision-making processes.

Activity goal

To maintain, operate and, if necessary, improve the road network and other transport activities to achieve a range of facilities that provides for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods to a standard that is both acceptable and sustainable.

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes the following outcomes:

- A clean environment
- A safe place in which to live, work and play
- Effective and accessible transport system
- A prosperous community.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

Carrying out transport activities of a large scale has the potential to be damaging. The Council recognises these possible negative effects and takes these measures to address them.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Social	Poorly designed, operated or located transport infrastructure may cause noise, dust, visual or other impacts which have adverse effects on quality of life and the environment.	Design and locate new infrastructure and use buffer zones and plantings in a way that reduces the effects of potentially disruptive assets such as new roads near residential areas.
	Transport routes can separate communities.	Integrate walking and cycling links with vehicle and public transport routes to connect communities with each other and with other amenities and shopping precincts. By walking and cycling, residents can interact with their neighbourhood and environment resulting in a sense of safety and belonging while being engaged in a health activity. Link up amenities such as schools, community centres, reserves and libraries with safe and efficient transport routes.
	The use of roads can be hazardous.	Identify hazards and risks and attempt to reduce these through a combined effort of engineering improvements, education, behaviour change and enforcement. Ensure speed limits are appropriate and carry out repairs and renewals in a timely manner.
	Rates have to be levied to cover the cost of providing services that contribute to the Council's goals and its statutory obligations, while remaining sustainable and affordable.	Responsibility provides efficient and effective levels of service that the community can afford. Provide a range of transport services so people and businesses can make informed travel choices on what is appropriate and affordable for them.
	Failure to levy rates at the appropriate time may result in an excessive burden for future generations.	Consider 'whole of life' costs and apportion capital costs equitably over time. Ensure that charges are realistic and do not result in accumulated costs later. Plan ahead for economic growth and population expansion. Carry out renewals and new works in a timely manner.
	Failure to make adequate service provision, together with unreliable services, may limit growth and impact on economic prosperity.	Work with other Local and Regional Authorities to coordinate major transport planning and funding initiatives as a joint enterprise. This is likely to be more successful than if the Council acted in isolation.
	Expanding transport routes can increase vehicle movements and subsequently the use of fossil fuels.	Put in place 'an integrated, safe, responsive, sustainable and affordable land transport system'. Utilising integrated transport packages, the Council can encourage other choices through public transport planning and walking and cycling routes to reduce the dependence on motor vehicles and fossil fuels. The Council supports the 'Park and Ride' concept in future town planning.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Environmental	Transport routes can impact on rural amenity and landscape values.	Consider all aspects of community well-being, not just economic outcomes. Work with the topography of the land to integrate transport corridors with the landscape. Use design techniques which minimise adverse environmental effects.
	Transport routes add hard surfacing to formerly permeable land, exacerbating stormwater run-off, glare and noise. Run-off can cause pollution if it flows directly into streams.	Integrate soft stormwater treatment features into roading design e.g. the use of grassed and planted swales and retention basins to capture run-off, treat it and release it slowly into streams and water courses.
	Vehicles produce exhaust emissions that are potentially harmful while growth will introduce more vehicles onto the road.	Provide other transport choices such as walking and cycling and public transport in an attempt to at least halt or preferably reduce the amount of emissions by a reduction in motor vehicle usage. To be effective, this also has to be combined with wider efforts and incentives such as achieving a more modern and efficient national vehicle fleet.
	Street lighting in new urban subdivisions can add to light pollution that impacts on people's enjoyment of the environment. This has to be balanced against personal safety and property protection.	Follow specific standards for any new street light installations to reduce light spill and glare while still remaining effective. Some smaller more rural townships may elect to have a reduced level of lighting to meet their concerns.
Cultural	Road maintenance, improvement works and new transport routes have the potential to damage heritage sites, mature vegetation and remnants of the District's culture and history.	Assess the impact on cultural well-being as a normal part of the decision-making process. Consult with local communities of interest to identify sites that are of importance to them and design routes accordingly. Consult with Tangata Whenua and the Historic Places Trust.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year greater than \$50,000

Key projects include:

- Subsidised sealed road resurfacing \$2,400,000 (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*).
- Unsubsidised sealed road resurfacing \$600,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Unsealed road metalling \$1,000,000 (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*).
- Subsidised pavement rehabilitation \$200,000 (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*).
- Unsubsidised pavement rehabilitation \$400,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Minor improvements \$444,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Jones Road Rolleston and Lincoln Liffey River Pathways \$293,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Small bridge replacements \$263,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Tai Tapu footbridge replacement \$200,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Traffic services renewals \$180,000 (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*).
- Entranceways \$155,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Drainage renewals \$120,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Lowes Road development living 1B \$113,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Structure component replacements \$100,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Jones Road footpath and cycleway \$88,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Discretionary footpath extensions \$52,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Portable speed warning signs \$50,000 (*funded by general rates*).

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- Lowes Road development living 1B \$1,628,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Minor improvements \$401,000 (*funded by general rates*).

Service targets for transportation

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Provide a well maintained, operated and affordable land transport system.	The number of public service requests received each year. Targets increase reflecting growth in ratepayers likely to make a request and further promotion and use of service request system.	Road maintenance, works and operations <2,100 Road safety <200 Walking, cycling and public transport <110 Street lighting <200
	The length in kilometres of annual pavement resealing achieved.	>75
Cater for any significant projected traffic increases in a sustainable manner.	The number of larger capital projects undertaken each year to upgrade significant road routes as identified by strategies and upgrade schedules.	-
	The percentage of larger capital projects generally completed in the year that they were programmed to occur.	>75%
	The number of off-road cycleway projects implemented consistent with the Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan.	2
	The length in metres of new or extended township footpaths installed per year consistent with the Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan.	>350
Pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicle users can safely move around the Selwyn District.	Reducing the trend of fatal and serious casualties as a key target from the Selwyn Road Safety Strategy.	Progressively reducing number of fatal and serious casualties.
	Utilisation of New Zealand Transport Agency funding for minor (safety) improvements.	>95%
Contribute to an integrated and responsive local and regional transportation system.	Attendance at relevant Regional Transport Committee (RTC) and Regional Transport Officers Group (TOG) meetings and forums.	>95%

Transportation funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	5,653	4,767	3,727	Note 1
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,449	2,176	2,276	Note 2
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	185	185	180	
Total operating funding (A)	8,287	7,129	6,184	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,678	4,652	4,678	
Finance costs	988	1,070	784	
Internal charges applied	1,148	1,175	1,132	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	6,814	6,897	6,594	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,473	231	(411)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	1,925	1,925	1,976	
Development and financial contributions	787	787	782	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	3,045	3,040	3,750	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,757	5,751	6,508	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	3,511	423	2,810	Note 3
Capital - level of service	1,226	1,033	816	Note 4
Capital - renewals	4,010	4,010	4,010	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	674	656	(1,417)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(2,191)	(140)	(121)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,230	5,983	6,098	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,473)	(231)	411	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** General rates – the increase is associated with the increase in planned capital expenditure programme for the 2013/2014 year. See Note 3 below.
- Note 2** Subsidies and grants for operating purposes – the increase in funding is associated with higher subsidies than originally budgeted in the Long Term Plan.
- Note 3** Capital growth – the increase is due to additional projects planned for the coming year. These projects include additional reseal funding \$600,000, pavement rehabilitation funding \$400,000, replacement of the Tai Tapu footbridge \$200,000, and the purchase of two portable speed signs \$50,000. Capital growth projects totalling \$1.8 million have been carried forward.
- Note 4** Capital level of service – the increase is due to \$191,000 of capital projects that have been carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Solid waste management

Overview

The Council provides a variety of services related to the management of waste in the more populous parts of the District, covering more than 12,000 households. Essentially, waste is mostly collected through the rubbish, recycling and organic kerbside collection system. The remainder of the waste, recycling and organics is taken directly by residents to the Pines Resource Recovery Park. Residents pay for the service through a mix of targeted and compulsory rates.

It is a requirement of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for all local authorities to complete a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by July 2012 and the Council adopted its WMMP in August 2011. Improving the efficiency of resource use will reduce the amount of residual waste that has to be collected and disposed of. In Selwyn's case, the disposal of residual waste is to the Kate Valley Regional Landfill. The Act also requires local authorities to reduce waste at source, but this is more difficult, as it relates to the way products are manufactured, marketed and sold, all areas over which the Council has limited influence.

Why is the Council involved?

The management of solid waste is a 'significant activity' under the terms of the Local Government Act 2002. The Council has a statutory obligation to promote effective and efficient waste management and to achieve this it takes a leadership role in managing waste activities. By managing the activity, the Council is in the best position to serve the needs of the community, provide a sustainable service and keep costs down.

It is important to manage solid waste well, given the health implications which could arise if the service was unsatisfactory and waste was not promptly collected, handled, and disposed of. Damage to the environment and community could easily occur if waste accumulated and was left to rot and become a source of disease. There is also a danger that pollution of groundwater could occur, with the potential to affect drinking water supplies, where wells are shallow. The activity must be managed in a sustainable manner for today's communities and for future generations.

The Council therefore takes responsibility for fulfilling legal and statutory obligations, waste minimisation, policy, strategic direction, educational programmes and providing clean fill sites and the Pines Resource Recovery Park (waste transfer facilities, recycling and also composting of green waste). It manages all aspects of the activity including the managing of private providers/contractors, who carry out the following, under contract to the Council.

Waste collection services

The Council provides kerbside waste collections in urban, rural-residential and some rural areas. Residual waste (rubbish) and recycling waste are currently collected with a garden and food waste collection available in the five major townships, on a voluntary basis.

Residual waste disposal facilities

Residual waste (rubbish) is sent to the Kate Valley Regional Landfill, which has resource consent for approximately thirty more years.

The Council could be challenged by private providers of these services but customer feedback reveals a very high level of satisfaction with the current services and associated costs. Ratepayers do have the choice of using private providers but the number doing so is relatively small because the Council provides a reliable and cost effective service.

Activity goal

To promote effective and efficient waste management within the District whilst having regard to the environmental costs and benefits to the District and ensuring that the management of waste does not cause a nuisance or be injurious to health.

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes the following outcomes:

- A clean environment

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

In spite of constant vigilance, there are risks from providing a solid waste service. The Council has assessed the risks as set out below, together with our response.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Social	The needs of the individual may, sometimes, have to take a secondary position to the needs of the community.	Provide incentives through lower charges to off-set the inconvenience of changing behaviours to meet waste management and minimisation goals and to keep the community healthy.
Economic	Charges have to be levied to cover the cost of providing a service that meets the Council's goals and its statutory obligations while remaining sustainable.	Justify the costs by providing an efficient service and meeting customer concerns promptly. Provide a range of services so people can make a cost-effective choice which suits their household needs.
Environmental	The kerbside collection relies on bags and bins being left out in the street for some hours awaiting collection, thereby reducing amenity in the street temporarily.	Provide high quality bins and crates. Collection takes place at a regular time.
	There is the potential for nuisance from dust and odours at the Pines Resource Recovery Park.	Provide well sealed bins and practice good housekeeping at the Pines Resource Recovery Park. Adhere to Resource Consent conditions.
Cultural	The pollution of groundwater is an important cultural issue for our community.	Dispose of clean fill, only at the Council's landfill sites and monitor groundwater regularly. Dispose of residual waste at Kate Valley Regional Landfill where stringent Resource Consent conditions are met.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year greater than \$50,000

Key projects include:

- Additional HotRot in-vessel composting module \$529,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
(*This item was included in the LTP but is currently under review as to whether it can be deferred and completed at a later date*).

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- Purchase of a new shredder \$135,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).

Service targets for solid waste management

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
The Council protects the environment from illegal dumping.	Number of written complaints received per annum related to solid waste service.	<15
The solid waste service is effective and efficient. The Council's service is sustainable.	Numbers of customers changing to private providers.	<5%
Waste minimisation is achieved by reducing the amount of residual waste.	The annual reduction in the amount of residual waste per head of population.	5% reduction in kg per head of waste to landfill compared with the previous year.

Waste management funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	Note 1
Targeted rates	3,757	3,637	3,486	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	15	15	15	
Fees and charges	1,400	1,354	1,288	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	5,172	5,006	4,789	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,795	4,408	4,206	Note 2
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	317	335	323	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	5,112	4,742	4,530	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	60	263	259	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 3
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	672	529	145	Note 3
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(612)	(266)	115	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	60	263	259	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(60)	(263)	(259)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** Targeted rates – the increase is associated with higher demand for waste collection stemming from growth in the District.
- Note 2** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is correlated with the increased demand for waste collection in the District and is expected to result in higher waste volumes in the coming year as growth in the District continues.
- Note 3** Capital growth – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$143,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

5 waters services

Activities covered

Community water supplies	Thirty schemes (public health and stock water).
Land drainage	20,700ha (making land farmable, habitat).
Stormwater urban	22 schemes (urban flood relief).
Water races rural and urban	110,000ha (stock water, amenity, habitat).
Community wastewater schemes	14 schemes (public health).

Overview

The availability of clean safe to drink water and the safe disposal of waste water are fundamental to the health and welfare of the Selwyn community. The 5 Waters service provides clean safe to drink water for households and removal of sewage and rain water in a way that protects the health of the population and natural environment. The 5 Waters service also provides river water for livestock and drains certain land so that it is usable. These services are provided through 82 separately rated water based schemes within the District. The 5 Waters assets are valued at \$390 million with water supplies valued at \$75 million, sewerage schemes \$124 million, stormwater \$23 million, land drainage \$92 million and water races \$76 million.

Drinking water is provided by the Council to over 72% of the population of the District, around 28,000 people. By comparison, wastewater services are provided to approximately 18,000 people. The largest consented wastewater treatment and disposal area is the Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant, currently servicing Rolleston and part of West Melton. From 2013 this will also service Lincoln, Prebbleton and Springton.

It has always been clear that the water services are interlinked, if not directly, then via natural pathways. This reflects the unique geographical 'mountains to sea' layout of the Selwyn District. There is a strong connection between these services and it is essential that they are looked after. The Council's approach is to manage the 5 Waters activities in a coordinated way.

The activities covered by the 5 Waters are largely invisible to us until they break down. The recent earthquake events forced land up and down, and sometimes reversing the direction surface water flowed. The environmental impact caused by the Christchurch City Council's breakdown of wastewater service very quickly showed up as Selwyn started discharging wastewater directly to rivers when Selwyn could not send that wastewater to Christchurch for processing. The importance of public health and the integrity of the environment soon became significant issues in this powerful, adverse event. Damage to piped networks highlighted the importance of using resilient materials and jointing in our piped infrastructure.

Why is the Council involved?

The Council is in the best position to respond to the expectations of the communities it serves and to translate these needs into levels of service, which have funding options accompanying them, for public scrutiny and comment. The Local Government Act 2002 clearly sets out how the Council must consult with residents over significant decisions and this ensures the community has a major decision making role. The 5 Waters assets are listed as 'Strategic' in the 2012/2022 Long Term Plan for the very reason that failure of these services has a devastating and far-reaching effect on the District. The Council is well positioned to take a major leadership role in planning and managing the assets and networks that deliver these essential services.

By managing all of the 5 Waters activities, the Council can plan ahead in a coordinated way and take advantage of the opportunities to introduce new initiatives e.g. the potential in the future to use treated wastewater to irrigate reserves, if this is feasible and acceptable to the public. When prioritising across the 5 Waters Activities, opportunities to combine projects will become apparent.

There is also the need to comply with a raft of legislative and statutory processes, which the Council recognises in its strategic plan, policies, education programmes, and commitment to sustainable practices. The Council's seven principles of sustainability can be applied across all the activities and this coordinated application brings better results than a fragmented approach, which could occur if the activities were separated, especially if managed by more than one provider.

The security of the District's water supply is paramount as our communities require reliable, clean, safe water to serve their day-to-day needs. These water-related activities also protect and sustain the health of the environment, particularly the sensitive Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) catchment, by responsibly dealing with waste water and the draining and disposing of groundwater and excess stormwater run-off.

The sewerage asset is expected to increase rapidly with the Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme being constructed. Stormwater assets have been, and will continue to be, rapidly developed to meet the increased standards reflected in the Regional Council's Natural Resources Regional Plan rules.

Activity goal

Selwyn District Council's goal for the 5 Waters activities is:

'To provide water services that meet all relevant standards and are at a service level the public can afford and have confidence in, now and forward into the future'.

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes the following outcomes:

- A clean environment
- A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained
- Selwyn people have access to appropriate health, social and community services
- A safe place in which to live, work and play
- A prosperous community.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

Carrying out activities associated with water and land has the potential to be damaging. The Council recognises these possible negative effects and takes the following measures to address them.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Social	Drinking water or poor sanitation may cause serious illness.	Regularly monitor and measure water and groundwater EColi to ensure that safe levels are achieved.
	Floodwaters may also carry contaminants hazardous to health.	Remove and dispose of wastewater effectively and safely without overflows causing flooding or contamination. Manage stormwater to minimise flooding.
	Poorly designed, operated or located infrastructure may cause noise, odour, visual or other impacts which have adverse effects on quality of life.	Design and locate new infrastructure and use buffer zones and planting in a way that reduces the effects of potentially disruptive assets.
	Failure to secure assets which subsequently cause physical harm or loss of life.	Regular health, safety and environmental audits of assets, implementation of national standards and appropriate 'design' standards.
Economic	Charges have to be levied to cover the cost of providing services that meet the Council's goals and its statutory obligations while remaining sustainable.	Responsibly provide efficient and effective levels of service that the community can afford. Provide a range of services with associated costs so people can make informed choices.
	Failure to levy charges at the appropriate time may result in an excessive burden for future generations.	Consider 'whole of life' costs and apportion capital costs equitably over time. Ensure that charges are realistic and do not result in accumulated costs later.
	Ineffective land drainage may damage crops or result in loss of productivity.	Manage system to minimise flooding.
	Failure to make adequate service provision together with unreliable services may limit growth and impact on economic prosperity.	Plan ahead for economic growth and population expansion. Carry out renewals and new works in a timely manner and fund capital works from developers through development contributions.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Environmental	The activity has the potential to lower air quality, water quality and quantity and the health of soil and biodiversity.	Avoid, remedy and mitigate adverse effects and strictly adhere to Resource Consent conditions by monitoring before and after works and installations. Take corrective action if problems arise.
	The activity is very high in its use of energy (approximately half the Council's usage).	Choose assets and networks which are energy efficient and explore alternative sources of energy. The Council uses turbines and solar panels for energy and runs generators powered by diesel instead of electricity.
		Encourage open stormwater systems with accompanying riparian vegetation and tree planting (as opposed to pipes) to reduce the carbon footprint and to treat stormwater before it enters streams and waterways.
		Keep up to date with the latest technology and ideas.
	Water races take water from rivers and there is considerable loss to ground from the races.	Water races are closed when they are no longer needed for farming purposes or for amenity. It is recognised that the water which seeps into the ground is not 'lost' but replenishes groundwater. Shallow wells can benefit from this top-up.
Cultural	The activity's services have the potential to cause damage to heritage sites, artefacts, other structures, landscape features and waterways.	Assess the impact on cultural well-being as a normal part of the decision-making process. Site and locate structures and services sensitively in the landscape and manage them responsibly.
	The pollution of groundwater and surface water is an important cultural issue.	Consult with Tangata Whenua and with the Historic Places Trust early on to avoid disturbances and destruction of important items and features.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year greater than \$50,000

Key projects include:

- Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme to allow growth in Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston and West Melton \$2,862,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Malvern and Ellesmere water race fish screening and electronic controls \$509,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln township sewerage upgrades \$431,000 (*funded by general rates*).
- Edendale water source upgrade \$200,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Harper hills water supply reserve \$125,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln well and head works \$100,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Malvern Hills water supply equipment purchases \$87,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln waste water equipment purchases \$87,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Leeston water supply equipment purchases \$80,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Arthur's Pass water supply equipment purchases \$52,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- Darfield water supply projects \$1,700,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Rolleston water supply projects \$1,037,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme to allow growth in Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston and West Melton \$850,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Malvern area water race projects \$701,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln sewerage projects \$400,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln stormwater projects \$326,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Ellesmere water race projects \$293,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Selwyn rural water supply projects \$279,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Prebbleton water supply projects \$276,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Leeston stormwater projects \$119,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Lincoln water supply projects \$98,000 (*funded by development contributions*).
- Kirwee water supply projects \$75,000 (*funded by targeted rates*).
- Dunsandel water supply projects \$50,000 (*funded by development contributions*).

Service targets for 5 waters activities

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
Safe drinking water		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	Compliance with national standards for bacterial (E. coli) criteria for water leaving treatment plant as reported by the Ministry of Health, for each registered drinking water supply.	99%
	Compliance with national standards for bacterial (E. coli) criteria for water in the distribution system as reported by the Ministry of Health, for each registered drinking water supply.	99.5%
Fire fighting (urban fire districts)		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	The proportion of an urban fire district area within 135m of one fire hydrant and 270m of two fire hydrants.	56%
Extended water supply interruption (urban)		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	The proportion of properties affected by unplanned water supply interruptions of more than five hours per 1000 properties.	45%
Extended water supply interruption (rural restricted)		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	The proportion of properties affected by unplanned water supply interruptions of more than 24 hours per 1000 properties.	45%
Wastewater overflows		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	The total number of sewer and sewer pump station overflows events (wet and dry weather).	≤3
Water quantity		
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	Average volume of water consumed per residential property per day in the 'Total Water Served Area' (litres/property/day).	1,000
Service disruption response (water races)		
Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need.	The average duration for which a serviced property in the 'Total Water Race Served Area' is without supply due to unplanned interruption hours.	10hr
Serviced area		
Service capacity is provided to accommodate growing communities, where this growth is sustainable.	Proportion of residential properties serviced within the District expressed as a percentage of total residential properties.	74%
	Proportion of residential properties serviced within the District expressed as a percentage of total residential properties.	54%
Operating costs		
Water Services are provided in a cost effective manner.	Total average operating cost per serviced property.	\$335
	Total average operating cost per serviced property.	\$380

Community water supplies funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	Note 1
Targeted rates (other than for metered water supply)	3,539	3,400	3,125	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges and targeted rates for metered water	517	464	447	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	877	792	764	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	4,933	4,657	4,336	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,121	2,175	2,807	Note 2
Finance costs	-	-	-	Note 3
Internal charges applied	1,754	1,585	1,528	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	4,875	3,759	4,335	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	58	898	1	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 4
Development and financial contributions	175	175	165	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	175	175	165	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	4,193	-	4,211	Note 5
Capital - level of service	21	21	-	
Capital - renewals	978	435	1,190	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(2,765)	1,367	(1,468)	Note 5
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(2,194)	(749)	(3,768)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	233	1,073	166	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(58)	(898)	(1)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Note 1 Targeted rates – the increase is due to the District's growing population.

Note 2 Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is due to operational projects totalling \$839,000 being carried forward.

Note 3 Internal charges applied – the increase follows a review undertaken of the support cost centre allocation methodology. The main area reviewed was around the allocation of staff time and has resulted in costs being redistributed within the Council's activity cost centres.

Note 4 Capital growth – the increase is due to additional projects planned for the coming year. These projects include a water supply reserve at Harper Hills \$125,000, a water source upgrade at Edendale \$200,000, upgrades at Kirwee \$20,000, a new well and head works at Lincoln \$100,000 and a new generator at Southbridge \$40,000. Capital growth projects totalling \$3.6 million have been carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Note 5 Capital renewals – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$536,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Community wastewater supplies funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	3,675	3,738	3,498	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	636	211	203	Note 1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	492	431	416	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	4,803	4,380	4,117	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,321	2,790	2,694	Note 2
Finance costs	2,837	3,610	2,567	Note 3
Internal charges applied	984	862	831	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	7,142	7,262	6,092	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(2,339)	(2,882)	(1,976)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	4,664	2,937	2,868	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	6,000	1,500	24,000	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	10,664	4,437	26,868	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	5,671	2,862	25,933	Note 4
Capital - level of service	840	431	418	Note 5
Capital - renewals	1,324	142	1,326	Note 6
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(1,180)	413	(1,465)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	1,670	(2,293)	(1,319)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,325	1,555	24,893	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	2,339	2,882	1,976	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** Fees and charges – the increase is due to additional trade waste revenue that was not foreseen when the Long Term Plan was prepared.
- Note 2** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is due to operational projects totalling \$509,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.
- Note 3** Finance costs – the decrease in finance costs is associated with lower borrowing levels than originally budgeted due to the delay in some capital projects that are now programmed for the 2013/2014 financial year.
- Note 4** Capital growth - the increase is due to additional projects planned for the coming year. These projects include Ellesmere sewerage treatment irrigation equipment \$200,000, costs of decommissioning the Helpet Plant \$314,000, cost of decommissioning the Lincoln Plant \$1,300,000, Grade Aa Sludge verification costs \$25,000 and the purchase of a sewerage generator for Southbridge. Capital projects totalling \$920,000 have been carried forward.
- Note 5** Capital level of service – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$400,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.
- Note 6** Capital renewals – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$1.2 million being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Stormwater funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	445	439	426	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	445	439	426	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	624	364	532	Note 1
Finance costs	203	231	197	
Internal charges applied	171	137	132	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	998	732	861	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(553)	(294)	(435)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	222	222	216	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	326	-	540	Note 2
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	548	222	756	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	496	5	780	Note 3
Capital - level of service	218	135	233	
Capital - renewals	9	9	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(53)	(31)	150	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(675)	(190)	(842)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(5)	(72)	321	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	553	294	435	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Note 1 Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is due to operational project totalling \$276,000 being carried forward.

Note 2 Increase in debt – the increase in debt is associated with projects carried forward that will now be funded in the 2013/2014 financial year.

Note 3 Capital growth – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$426,000 that have been carried forward.

Water races and land drainage funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	36	16	15	
Targeted rates	1,658	1,691	1,558	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	166	166	160	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	269	270	260	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	2,129	2,143	1,994	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,938	1,539	1,860	Note 1
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	538	540	521	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	2,476	2,080	2,381	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(347)	63	(387)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	389	-	463	Note 2 Note 3
Capital - level of service	1,181	509	699	
Capital - renewals	9	-	126	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	98	(155)	(277)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(2,024)	(291)	(1,398)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(347)	63	(387)	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	347	(63)	387	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2012/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

- Note 1** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is due to operational projects being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in the 2013/2014 financial year.
- Note 2** Capital growth – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$357,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.
- Note 3** Capital level of service – the increase is due to capital projects totalling \$699,000 being carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014.

Izone Southern Business Hub

Overview

Izone Southern Business Hub (Izone) is a 200 hectare park being developed by the Council at Rolleston.

The development which commenced in 2001 initially comprised of 130 hectares but since that time a further 70 hectares has been purchased to accommodate growth and demand for industrial land within Selwyn.

The park, which is located next to State Highway 1 and the Main South and Main West railway lines, has been very popular with parties interested in purchasing land.

Why is the Council involved?

In the late 1990s the Council's strategic planning identified:

- A desire for more Selwyn residents to be able to work in the District.
- There was a lack of industrial land in the District. The Council found there was no private sector interest in developing more industrial land. The Council identified the opportunity to address the lack of industrial land by purchasing the land known as Izone.

Activity goal

Izone is designed to provide employment within the Selwyn District. A secondary goal is to provide a financial return to the Council.

Council contribution to community outcomes

The Izone Southern Business Hub contributes to the community outcome 'a prosperous economy' by encouraging potential employers to locate their operations within the District.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

Carrying out development of commercial property will inevitably have some unintended consequences. The Council recognises these possible negative effects and takes the following measures to address them.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Environmental	The activity has the potential to create additional waste water which will require treatment.	Use capacity from the Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme project to cater for this increased growth and associated increase in waste water.
	There will be an increase in the traffic as a result of this activity.	Monitor traffic levels and carry out roading improvements to cater for this growth.

Major projects for the 2013/2014 financial year

Key projects include:

- The completion of development of Izone Stage 6 \$2.0 million (*funded by land sales*).

Key projects carried forward from 2012/2013 for completion in 2013/2014 include:

- Commercial property purchase \$10,000,000 (*funded by land sales*).

Service targets for Izone Southern Business Hub

Objective	Performance measure	Service target
To provide employment opportunities by selling 10 ha of land on an annual basis.	Sale of 10 ha per year.*	10 ha

* Projected asset sales are based on 77 ha over 10 years.

Izone Southern Business Hub funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	-	-	-	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,153	1,152	1,120	Note 1
Finance costs	761	1,879	1,555	
Internal charges applied	-	-	-	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	1,914	3,032	2,675	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(1,914)	(3,032)	(2,675)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 2
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	14,000	(4,000)	20,000	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	10,092	10,092	18,015	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	24,092	6,092	38,015	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	11,987	2,539	35,169	Note 3
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	10,191	521	171	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	22,178	3,060	35,340	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	1,914	3,032	2,675	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Note 1 Finance costs – the decrease is associated with lower borrowings than originally budgeted.

Note 2 Increase in debt – the increase in debt is due to the purchase of a \$10 million commercial property being carried forward from the 2012/2013 financial year and other expenditure which will be debt funded.

Note 3 Capital growth – the increase is due to the carry forward of the purchase of a \$10 million commercial property from 2012/2013 offset by the development of stage 6 being ahead of schedule in the 2012/13 financial year.

Internal Council services

Support services

Internal support and administration functions exist to assist the Council's significant activities in the delivery of outputs and services with the exception of taxation expense. The cost of all support services (overheads) is allocated to each of the Council's significant activities on a cost basis.

Support services include:

- CEO's department
- Finance function
- Information services
- Records management
- Asset management and service delivery

The internal Council services activity also covers the Council's corporate income, including dividends, interest and property leases. Because it includes corporate income, the Internal Council Services activity generates a surplus. This surplus is used to reduce the general rate requirement so that all ratepayers benefit from this income. As a result, the general rates line in the funding impact statement represents a reduction to general rates rather than funding from general rates.

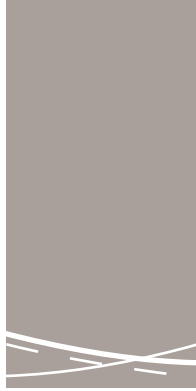
Internal Council services funding impact statement

	2014	2014	2013	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	(6,994)	(6,353)	(5,653)	Note 1
Targeted rates	320	320	320	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	7	7	
Fees and charges	1,839	2,384	1,373	Note 2
Internal charges and overheads recovered	9,961	9,655	9,296	Note 3
Other operating funding	6,711	6,487	5,772	Note 4
Total operating funding (A)	11,837	12,501	11,115	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,358	8,668	8,360	Note 5
Finance costs	409	1,266	718	Note 6
Internal charges applied	1,285	1,209	1,163	
Other operating funding applications	159	159	154	
Total application of operating funding (B)	11,211	11,301	10,395	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	626	1,200	720	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	4,000	-	5,000	Note 7
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4,000	-	5,000	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	523	512	506	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renewals	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	4,103	688	5,213	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,626	1,200	5,720	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(626)	(1,200)	(720)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2013/2014 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Note 1 General rate – the increase in the support services contribution to the general rate requirement is due to additional interest income to be earned on cash received from the proposed liquidation of Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited plus a general improvement in the Council's financial position compared with the Long Term Plan forecast.

- Note 2** Fees and charges – the decrease is due to lower commercial property income budgeted to be received following the sale of one of the Council's investment properties located at the Izone Southern Business Hub during the 2011/12 financial year.
- Note 3** Internal charges and overheads recovered – the increase is associated with higher staff costs due to restructuring in the assets service area and as a result of a changed approach to on-charging water testing costs.
- Note 4** Other operating funding – the increase is associated with additional interest revenue expected to be earned on additional cash received from Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited.
- Note 5** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is associated with higher staff costs due to restructuring in the assets service area and as a result of a changed approach to on-charging water testing costs.
- Note 6** Finance costs – the decrease is associated with lower borrowings than originally budgeted.
- Note 7** Increase in debt – the increase in debt is associated with the remaining balance of the Central Plains Water Limited loan. The Council has signed an agreement to provide funding of \$5 million to Central Plains Water Limited. \$1 million has been advanced to date.



FINANCIAL FORECASTS

...to deliver resources focussed on the Community's priorities within the current financial context will be challenging.

Prospective financial statements

Introduction

The financial statements in this section outline the Council's prospective financial information for the year from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Statement of responsibility and authorisation for issue

The Council is responsible for the preparation of the prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the underlying assumptions and other disclosures. The prospective financial statements for the period ending 30 June 2014 were authorised for issue by the Council on 26 June 2013.

Purpose of preparation

The purpose of the prospective financial information is to inform the community about the Council's financial plans and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Cautionary note

The prospective financial statements are based on assumptions and actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

The prospective statement of financial position is based on an updated projection of the opening statement of financial position as at 1 July 2013 and is not based on the annual plan 2013. There is therefore a difference between the closing equity and cash balances shown for the 2013 annual plan and the opening equity and cash balances in the 2014 Annual Plan forecast. The differences arise because the Annual Plan opening balances reflect the Council's actual results for 2012 and updated information in relation to the 2013 forecasts.

Significant assumptions

The Council has made assumptions in preparing the prospective financial statements and these are set out after the accounting policies.

Prospective statement of comprehensive income

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2014

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income			
Rates (other than for metered water supply)	30,655	30,455	28,305
Development contributions	7,411	5,674	5,698
Subsidies and grants	4,601	4,336	4,534
Other revenue	35,510	34,519	40,138
Total income	78,177	74,984	78,675
Expenditure			
Employee benefit expenses	13,918	12,687	12,018
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 1)	21,890	21,890	20,665
Finance costs	6,459	9,679	6,958
Other expenses	35,602	31,204	32,211
Total operating expenditure	77,869	75,460	71,852
Surplus / (deficit)	308	(476)	6,823
Other comprehensive income			
Gain on property revaluations	109,790	109,790	7,781
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,802	2,391	2,335
Total other comprehensive income	111,592	112,181	10,116
Total comprehensive income	111,900	111,705	16,938

Prospective statement of changes in equity

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2014

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	1,166,643	1,156,456	1,139,518
Comprehensive income			
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	308	(476)	6,823
Other comprehensive income	111,592	112,181	10,115
Total comprehensive income for the year	111,900	111,705	16,938
Balance at 30 June	1,278,543	1,268,161	1,156,456

Prospective statement of financial position

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2014

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,483	20,438	18,087
Trade and other receivables	13,188	12,127	11,711
Other financial assets	153	107	107
Property held for sale	2,416	1,171	3,099
Total current assets	26,240	33,843	33,004
Non current assets			
Trade and other receivables	165	182	182
Other financial assets	41,806	10,196	9,780
Investments in council controlled organisations	76,882	102,002	99,612
Investment property	21,743	22,421	21,724
Forestry	334	460	460
Development property	18,153	21,979	22,075
Intangible assets	163	140	140
Property, plant and equipment - operational	201,185	194,741	196,404
Property, plant and equipment - infrastructural	1,040,840	1,045,911	936,250
Total non current assets	1,401,271	1,398,032	1,286,627
TOTAL ASSETS	1,427,511	1,431,875	1,319,630
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15,051	12,964	12,964
Borrowings	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	15,051	12,964	12,964
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	383	676	676
Other financial liabilities	3,834	897	897
Borrowings	129,700	149,177	148,637
Total non - current liabilities	133,917	150,750	150,210
Equity			
General reserves	584,837	586,585	588,339
Special funds (Note 2)	34,501	28,734	27,456
Fair value reserve	60,337	53,720	51,330
Asset revaluation reserves	598,868	599,122	489,332
Total equity	1,278,543	1,268,161	1,156,456
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	1,427,511	1,431,875	1,319,630

Prospective statement of cash flows

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2014

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Receipts from customers	58,994	52,078	49,353
Agency receipts	619	619	600
Interest received	2,162	1,345	858
Dividends received	4,549	4,726	4,714
	66,324	58,768	55,525
<i>Cash was distributed to:</i>			
Suppliers/employees	49,520	43,892	44,228
Agency payments	619	619	600
Interest paid	6,459	9,679	6,958
	56,598	54,190	51,786
Net cash from operating activities	9,726	4,578	3,739
Investment activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Sale of property, plant & equipment	6,499	6,499	7,981
Sale of property intended for sale	10,092	10,092	18,015
Proceeds from investments	31,000	-	20,000
	47,591	16,591	45,996
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	46,511	16,402	71,465
Purchase of development property	11,987	2,539	35,169
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-	-
Purchase of investments	35,000	416	5,200
	93,498	19,357	111,834
Net cash from investing activities	(45,907)	(2,766)	(65,838)
Financing activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Loans raised	34,107	539	65,335
	34,107	539	65,335
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Settlement of loans	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	34,107	539	65,335
Net increase / decrease in cash	(2,074)	2,351	3,236
Plus opening cash 1 July	12,557	18,087	14,851
Closing cash 30 June	10,483	20,438	18,087

Reconciliation of surplus to statement of cash flows

A forecast for the year ending 30 June 2014

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Surplus after taxation	308	(476)	6,823
<i>Add / (deduct) non - cash items:</i>			
Vested asset revenue	(7,040)	(7,039)	(10,807)
Revaluation of investment property	(326)	(697)	(492)
Depreciation and amortisation	21,890	21,890	20,665
	14,524	14,154	9,366
<i>Movement in working capital items:</i>			
Accounts receivable	(4,000)	416	200
Accounts payable and accruals	-	-	-
	(4,000)	416	200
<i>Items classified as investing activities:</i>			
Gain on sale of property	9,106	8,684	12,250
	9,106	8,684	12,250
Net cash flow from operating activities	9,726	4,578	3,739

Note 1: Depreciation and amortisation expense for assets used directly in providing the group of activities

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Community services	194	194	231
Community facilities	2,842	2,842	2,374
Democracy	-	-	-
Commercial property	15	15	15
Environmental services	33	33	45
Support services	458	458	370
Solid waste	181	181	166
Transportation	10,008	10,008	9,838
Water races and land drainage	549	549	528
Stormwater	686	686	655
Wastewater	4,466	4,466	4,064
Water supply	2,457	2,457	2,379
	21,890	21,890	20,665

Note 2: Statement of movements in reserve funds

- A. *General Reserve*: The purpose of a general reserve fund is to provide funding for new capital items arising from increased levels of service or growth.
- B. *Renewal Reserves*: The purpose of a renewal reserve is to provide funding for the renewal of existing capital items.
- C. *Specific Reserves*: The purpose of these reserves is to provide funding for the maintenance of specific assets or to generate funds for future specific assets.
- D. *Special Reserve*: The purpose of these reserves is for specific purposes as indicated by the reserve name.

	Purpose	Opening			Closing
	of reserv	1 July 2013	Deposits	Withdrawals	30 June 2014
Reserve fund	fund	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
5 Waters					
Armack Drive Capital Injection Special Fund	D	-	-	-	-
Armack Drive Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	(77)	1	-	(76)
Armack Drive Water Supply Special Fund	D	-	-	-	-
Arthurs Pass Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	26	9	-	35
Arthurs Pass Water Supply Equipment Reserve	D	-	-	-	-
Arthurs Pass Water Supply Holding Capacity	D	(16)	-	-	(16)
Arthurs Pass Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	44	23	(40)	27
Bealey River River Protection Reserve	D	20	-	-	20
Branthwaite Drive Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	10	1	-	11
Branthwaite Drive Water Supply Reserve	A	24	-	-	24
Burnham Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	14	11	-	25
Burnham Water Supply Reserve	A	23	-	-	23
Castle Hill Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	(36)	30	(1)	(7)
Castle Hill Sewerage Reserve	A	6	-	-	6
Castle Hill Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	94	80	(53)	121
Castle Hill Water Supply Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Darfield Water Supply Capital Rate Reserve	A	431	175	-	606
Darfield Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	993	218	(14)	1,197
Darfield Water Supply Water Quality Upgrade	C	290	-	(1,700)	(1,410)
District Holding Capacity	D	(83)	-	-	(83)
Doyleston Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	(11)	14	-	3
Doyleston Sewerage Reserve	A	170	-	(18)	152
Doyleston Water Supply Capital Contribution Reserve	A	138	-	-	138
Doyleston Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	54	16	-	70
Dunsandel Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	51	28	(10)	69
Dunsandel Water Supply Reserve	A	59	-	(50)	9
Edendale Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	23	38	(3)	58
Edendale Water Supply Reserve	A	56	-	-	56
Ellesmere Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	109	115	(300)	(76)
Ellesmere Water Race Renewal Reserve	B	6	8	(22)	(8)
ESSS Sewerage Contribution Reserve	D	-	4,664	(4,664)	-
ESSS Sewerage Contribution Renewal Reserve	B	127	127	-	254
Greenpark Land Drainage Reserve	A	18	-	-	18
Hororata River Land Drainage Reserve	A	14	-	-	14
Irwell Land Drainage Reserve	A	1	-	-	1
Johnson Road Capital Injection Special Fund	C	6	-	-	6
Johnson Road Water Supply Reserve	A	27	-	-	27
Johnston Road Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	21	5	(49)	(23)
Jowers Road Water Supply Equipment Reserve	A	6	-	-	6
Jowers Road Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	15	6	(28)	(7)
Kirwee Water Supply Equipment Reserve	A	353	-	(80)	273
Kirwee Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	206	93	(21)	278
L2 River Land Drainage De-silting Reserve from Surpluses	C	94	-	-	94
L2 River Land Drainage Machinery Reserve from Surpluses	C	248	-	-	248
Lake Coleridge Quality Upgrade Special Reserve	C	100	16	-	116

	Purpose	Opening			Closing
	of reserv	1 July 2013	Deposits	Withdrawals	30 June 2014
Reserve fund	fund	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Lake Coleridge Sewerage Electricorp Payment Reserve	C	44	-	-	44
Lake Coleridge Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	172	53	(10)	215
Lake Coleridge Stormwater Renewal Reserve	B	-	2	-	2
Lake Coleridge Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	22	20	(33)	9
Lake Coleridge Water Supply Reserve	A	2	-	-	2
Leeston Land Drainage Reserve	C	12	12	-	24
Leeston Sewerage Holding Capacity Reserve	D	(390)	-	-	(390)
Leeston Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	650	442	(227)	865
Leeston Sewerage Reserve	A	254	42	(126)	170
Leeston Sewerage to Record Surpluses	C	42	-	(42)	-
Leeston Stormwater Reserve	A	(494)	-	(81)	(575)
Leeston Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	224	95	(114)	205
Leeston Water Supply Reserve	A	735	-	-	735
Lincoln Sewerage Pipeline Reserve	C	324	-	-	324
Lincoln Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	347	257	(317)	287
Lincoln Sewerage Reserve	A	921	-	(840)	81
Lincoln Stormwater Renewal Reserve	B	3	3	-	6
Lincoln Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	157	93	(87)	163
Lincoln Water Supply Reserve	A	873	-	(198)	675
Malvern Area Water Race Renewal Reserve	B	(5)	45	-	40
Malvern Area Water Race Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	224	149	(155)	218
Malvern Hills Rural Water Supply Reserve	A	388	-	-	388
Osbourne Land Drainage Reserve	A	10	-	-	10
Osbourne Land Drainage Renewal Reserve	B	(23)	10	(9)	(22)
Paparua Water Race Renewal Reserve	B	42	42	-	84
Prebbleton Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	21	40	-	61
Prebbleton Sewerage Reserve	A	249	-	-	249
Prebbleton Stormwater Renewal Reserve	B	3	3	-	6
Prebbleton Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	178	112	-	290
Prebbleton Water Supply Reserve	A	1,890	-	(276)	1,614
Prebbleton/Kingcraft Drive Water Supply Holding Capacity Reserve	D	(67)	-	-	(67)
Rakaia Huts Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	16	15	(11)	20
Rakaia Huts Water Supply Reserve	A	33	-	-	33
Raven Drive Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	17	7	-	24
Raven Drive Water Supply Special Reserve	C	-	-	-	-
Rolleston Sewerage Helpet Reserve	C	25	-	-	25
Rolleston Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	207	36	(308)	(65)
Rolleston Sewerage Reserve	A	685	-	-	685
Rolleston Stormwater Renewal Reserve	B	16	16	(9)	23
Rolleston Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	774	333	(46)	1,061
Rolleston Water Supply Reserve	A	2,881	-	(1,037)	1,844
Selwyn Rural Water Supply Capital Rate Reserve	A	413	80	(321)	172
Selwyn Rural Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	58	89	(78)	69
Selwyn Rural Water Supply Reserve	A	87	-	(83)	4
Sheffield Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	28	24	(23)	29
Sheffield Water Supply Reserve	A	176	-	-	176
Southbridge Sewerage Contributions	A	79	-	(106)	(27)
Southbridge Sewerage Holding Capacity Reserve	D	(198)	-	-	(198)
Southbridge Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	11	9	-	20
Southbridge Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	56	39	(30)	65
Southbridge Water Supply Reserve	A	70	-	(40)	30
Springfield Water Supply (Annat Ext) Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Springfield Water Supply (Kowai Ext) Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Springfield Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	71	28	(26)	73
Springfield Water Supply Reserve	A	52	-	(21)	31
Springston Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	63	-	(63)	-
Springston Special Reserve	D	680	22	-	702
Springston/Aberdeen Subdivision Special Fund Reserve	D	62	-	(25)	37

	Purpose	Opening			Closing
	of reserv	1 July 2013	Deposits	Withdrawals	30 June 2014
Reserve fund	fund	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Springston Stormwater Renewal Reserve	B	1	1	-	2
Springston Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	(59)	39	(10)	(30)
Springston Water Supply Reserve	A	168	-	-	168
Tai Tapu Sewerage Holding Capacity Reserve	D	(397)	-	-	(397)
Tai Tapu Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	58	12	(75)	(5)
Tai Tapu Sewerage Reserve	A	99	-	-	99
Tai Tapu Storwater Renewal Reserve	B	12	12	-	24
Tai Tapu Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	98	34	(30)	102
Tai Tapu Water Supply Reserve	A	319	-	-	319
Tai Tapu/Otahuna Water Supply Reserve	A	98	-	-	98
Taumutu Culverts Land Drainage Reserve	A	8	12	-	20
Taumutu Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	22	4	-	26
Te Pirita Rural Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	34	7	(20)	21
Templeton/Claremont Capital Reserve	A	5	-	-	5
Templeton/Claremont Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	(5)	5	(6)	(6)
Templeton/Claremont Sewerage Reserve	D	(40)	-	-	(40)
Templeton/Claremont Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	20	14	(8)	26
Templeton/Claremont Water Supply Reserve	D	(37)	-	-	(37)
Templeton/Claremont Water Supply Reserve Surpluses	C	29	-	-	29
Upper Selwyn Huts Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	139	64	-	203
Upper Selwyn Huts Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	(1)	-	-	(1)
Wairiri Valley Land Drainage Reserve	A	4	-	-	4
West Melton Sewerage Renewal Reserve	B	4	7	-	11
West Melton Sewerage Reserve	A	(233)	-	-	(233)
West Melton Water Supply Renewal Reserve	B	98	75	(39)	134
West Melton Water Supply Reserve	A	5	-	-	5
		17,272	8,082	(11,982)	13,372

Community facilities

Albert Anderson Fund	D	4	-	-	4
Art Acquisition Reserve	D	26	5	-	31
Arthurs Pass Public Toilet 25 Year Loan Reserve	D	(834)	-	-	(834)
Arts Council Grants Reserve	D	6	-	-	6
Breach Block Proceeds Reserve	D	151	-	-	151
Broadfield Contributions Reserve	A	56	-	(50)	6
Broadfields Community Centre Reserve	A	48	-	(45)	3
Castle Hill Community Centre Reserve	A	(15)	-	-	(15)
Castle Hill Recreation Reserve Ex Land Subdivision	A	1	-	-	1
Civil Defence Special Reserve	D	9	-	-	9
Claremont Contributions Reserve	A	37	-	-	37
Coalgate Contributions Reserve	A	75	-	-	75
Coalgate/Glentunnel (Ex Land Subdivision) Recreation Reserve	A	5	-	-	5
Darfield (Tussock Square) Reserve	D	2	-	-	2
Darfield Domain Reserve	A	69	-	-	69
Darfield Medical Centre Depreciation Reserve	D	61	-	-	61
Darfield Swimming Pool 15 Year Loan Reserve	D	(97)	-	-	(97)
Darfield Ward Contributions Reserve	A	55	135	-	190
District Reserve Contributions Reserve	A	83	-	-	83
Doyleston Contributions Reserve	A	51	50	(4)	97
Dunsandel Community Centre Reserve	A	44	-	-	44
Dunsandel Contributions Reserve	A	146	-	(6)	140
Edendale Contributions Reserve	A	41	-	-	41
Ellesmere Cemetery Investment Reserve	D	8	-	-	8
Ellesmere RSA Reserve	D	7	-	-	7
Glenroy Community Centre (Ex MoE) Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Glenroy Community Centre Reserve	A	18	-	-	18
Glentunnel Community Centre Reserve	A	46	-	(5)	41
Glentunnel/Coalgate Capital Equipment Reserve	A	29	-	(6)	23

	Purpose	Opening			Closing
	of reserv	1 July 2013	Deposits	Withdrawals	30 June 2014
Reserve fund	fund	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Greendale Building/Pavillion Upgrade Loan Reserve	D	(110)	4	-	(106)
Greendale Building/Pavillion Upgrade Reserve	C	-	-	-	-
Greendale Recreation Reserve	A	10	-	(10)	-
Halkett Community Centre 25 Year Loan Reserve	D	(57)	4	-	(53)
Halkett Community Centre Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	C	15	1	-	16
Horndon Street Land	D	(234)	-	-	(234)
Hororata Contributions Reserve	A	115	-	(26)	89
Hororata Cross Country Course Reserve	D	4	-	-	4
Hororata Reserve Board Reserve	A	9	-	-	9
Hororata Reserve Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	A	12	-	-	12
Johnsons Road Contributions Reserve	A	23	-	-	23
Kimberley Reserve Timber Sales Reserve	C	12	-	(1)	11
Kimberley Reserve Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	A	1	-	-	1
Kirwee Contributions Reserve	A	12	-	-	12
Kirwee Operational Reserve	A	20	-	-	20
Kirwee Pavillion/Hall Reserve	A	(107)	12	-	(95)
Kirwee Reserve Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	A	2	-	-	2
Ladbrooks Community Centre Investment Reserve	C	17	-	-	17
Ladbrooks Community Centre Reserve	A	102	-	-	102
Lake Coleridge Community Centre Reserve	A	11	-	-	11
Lake Coleridge Contributions Reserve	A	24	-	-	24
Lakeside Community Centre Reserve	A	5	-	(2)	3
Leeston Contributions Reserve	A	842	-	(15)	827
Leeston Progress League Reserve	D	1	-	-	1
Leeston Township Est NA Osbourne Reserve	D	64	-	-	64
Leeston Ward Contributions Reserve	A	6	116	-	122
Lincoln Community Centre Cheque Account Balance Reserve	A	24	-	-	24
Lincoln Community Centre Ex Paparua SF Reserve	A	8	-	-	8
Lincoln Community Centre Operating Account Credit Balance Reserve	A	88	-	-	88
Lincoln Contributions Reserve	A	1,539	313	(74)	1,778
Lincoln Library Ex Paparua Reserve	D	11	-	-	11
Malvern Recreation Centre Reserve	A	256	86	(8)	334
Metal Pits Reserve	D	1,079	-	-	1,079
Motukarara Contributions Reserve	A	18	-	-	18
Osbourne Park Pavilion Upgrade Reserve	C	1	-	-	1
Plant Depreciation Replacement Reserve	B	8	-	-	8
Prebbleton Cell Tower Special Fund Reserve	D	37	-	-	37
Prebbleton Contributions Reserve	A	2,348	265	(410)	2,203
Rakaia Huts Boat Ramp Reserve	D	57	-	-	57
Rhodes Park Grant Reserve	A	4	-	-	4
Rolleston Community Centre 20 Year Rating Loan Reserve	D	(120)	22	-	(98)
Rolleston Community Centre Cheque Account Reserve	A	19	-	-	19
Rolleston Community Centre Ex Paparua SF Reserve	A	18	-	-	18
Rolleston Community Centre Memorial Hall Site Reserve	A	185	-	-	185
Rolleston Community Centre Paparua Library Reserve	A	5	-	-	5
Rolleston Ward Contributions Reserve	A	4,040	439	(1,536)	2,943
Sheffield Community Centre Carpet Replacement Reserve	B	2	-	-	2
Sheffield Community Centre Investment Reserve	A	2	-	-	2
Sheffield Contributions Reserve	A	48	-	-	48
Sheffield Res Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	A	14	-	-	14
Sheffield Reserve Special Funds Reserve	A	2	-	-	2
Sheffield Swimming Pool School Donation Reserve	C	1	-	-	1
Southbridge Contributions Reserve	A	100	-	-	100
Special fund Ex Local Funds Reserve	A	5	-	-	5
Springston Cemetery Investment Reserve	D	3	-	-	3
Springston Contributions Reserve	A	181	-	(111)	70
Springston Ex Ellesmere Reserve	A	40	-	-	40
Springston Road Gravel Reserve	D	6	-	-	6
Springston South Reserve Contribution Reserve	A	6	-	-	6

	Purpose	Opening			Closing
	of reserv	1 July 2013	Deposits	Withdrawals	30 June 2014
Reserve fund	fund	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Tai Tapu ex Paparua Library Reserve	D	38	-	-	38
Tai Tapu Contributions Reserve	A	410	-	(57)	353
Tawera Ward Contribution Reserve	A	9	-	-	9
Weedons Contribution Reserve	C	197	-	-	197
Weedons Discretionary Fund Reserve	D	3	-	-	3
Weedons Reserve Ex Paparua Investment Reserve	A	8	-	-	8
Weedons Reserve Ex Paparua SF Reserve	A	14	-	-	14
West Melton Capital Reserve	A	3	-	-	3
West Melton Community Centre Ex Paparua SF Reserve	A	30	-	-	30
West Melton Community Centre Future Development Reserve	B	-	-	-	-
West Melton Community Centre Scholarship Fund Reserve	C	38	-	(1)	37
West Melton Land Purchase Reserve	C	66	-	-	66
West Melton Ward Contributions Reserve	A	902	196	(69)	1,029
Whitecliffs Contributions Reserve	A	10	-	-	10
Whitecliffs Reserve Ex Land Subdivision Reserve	A	1	-	-	1
		12,693	1,648	(2,438)	11,903

Community services

District Recreation & Cultural Reserve	D	251	-	-	251
Ex Ellesmere - Ellesmere Clay Loan Reserve	A	25	-	-	25
Ex Ellesmere - Ellesmere Golf Loan Reserve	A	40	-	-	40
Ex Ellesmere - Leeston Ward Cash Reserve	A	244	-	-	244
Ex Ellesmere - Lincoln Reserve	A	-	-	-	-
Ex Ellesmere - Rolleston Reserve	A	2	-	-	2
Insurance Reserve Fund Reserve	A	624	-	-	624
Operational Assets Replacement Fund Reserve	B	446	-	-	446
Retentions Reserve	A	46	-	-	46
Selwyn District Education Fund Reserve	D	59	-	-	59
Undergrounding Reserve	A	3,117	-	-	3,117
		4,854	-	-	4,854

Democracy

Bealey Pit Improvement Reserve	D	-	-	-	-
Mayoral Emergency Special Fund Reserve	D	52	-	-	52
		52	-	-	52

Environmental services

Weather Tightness Insurance Reserve	D	(307)	155	-	(152)
		(307)	155	-	(152)

Other

MAB Discretionary Fund Reserve	D	6	-	-	6
Pre 1989 Contributions Reserve	D	57	-	-	57
Shadow of the Alps	D	(15)	-	-	(15)
		48	-	-	48

Transportation

Roading Contributions Reserve	A	3,750	787	(113)	4,424
		3,750	787	(113)	4,424
		38,362	10,672	(14,533)	34,501

Statement of accounting policies

Statement of reporting entity

Selwyn District Council is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002. The prospective financial statements reflect the operations of the Council and do not include the consolidated results of its Council Controlled Organisations. The Council has not presented group prospective financial statements because the Council believes that the parent's financial statements are more relevant to users. The main purpose of prospective financial statements in the annual budget is to provide users with information about the core services that the Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services, and, as a consequence, how much the Council requires by way of rates to fund the intended levels of service. The only impact of the group on the level of rates funding is the impact of dividends from Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited which are allowed for in the prospective financial statements.

The primary objective of the Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

Basis of preparation

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 93 and 111, and Part 2 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand General Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRS, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities, including FRS42 – Prospective Financial Statements.

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

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets, investment property, biological assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the prospective financial statements.

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received.

Rates revenue

Rates are set annually by a resolution from the Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised when payable.

Other revenue

Water billing revenue is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year-end, is accrued on a usage basis.

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

Grant revenue other than New Zealand Transport Agency is recognised when terms and conditions pertaining to that grant have been fulfilled.

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in the Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Development contribution revenue is recognised when received.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the Council has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to stage of completion of the contract at year-end balance date.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

Borrowing costs

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

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.

Income tax

Income tax expense in relation to the surplus or deficit for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surpluses will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is recognised on taxable temporary differences arising on investments and subsidiaries, except where the company can control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by balance date.

Current tax and deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of financial performance, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the tax is dealt with in equity.

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.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that they will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

Financial assets

The Council classifies financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through equity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determine the classification of investments at initial recognition and re-evaluate this designation at every reporting date.

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

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

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Council uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The four categories of financial assets are:

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading and those designated at fair value through surplus or deficit at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance date.

After initial recognition, they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Council values embedded derivatives and interest rate swaps in this category.

Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

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

Currently, the Council has community loans, Central Plains Water Limited loan, short term deposits and trade and other receivables in this category.

Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Council has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

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

Currently, the Council holds bond investments in this category.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income or are not classified in any of the other categories above.

This category encompasses:

- investments that the Council intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- shareholdings that the Council holds for strategic purposes. The Council's investment in its subsidiary and other equity investments that are not associates are included in this category.

After initial recognition these investments are measured at their fair value with valuations performed by an independent valuer with sufficient regularity to ensure no investments are included at a valuation that is materially different from fair value.

The investment in Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited is valued based on an independent valuation as at 30 June 2009 completed by Ernst & Young Corporate Transaction Advisory Services Limited, Wellington dated 25 August 2009. The valuation has been adjusted to reflect an independent valuation of the company's investment in Orion New Zealand Limited as at 31 March 2011 completed by Ernst & Young Corporate Finance Limited, Chartered Accountants, Wellington and updated valuations of SICON Limited based on directors' valuations. These directors' valuations reflect fair value and are based on the higher of present value of the respective company's estimated future earnings or net asset value.

Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income except for impairment losses which are recognised in the surplus or deficit. In the event of impairment any cumulative losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income will be reclassified from equity and recognised in the surplus or deficit even though the asset has not been derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance date, the Council assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Derivative financial instruments

The Council uses derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risks arising from financial activities. The Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at each balance date.

The associated gains or losses of derivatives are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The full fair value of derivatives are classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the item is more than 12 months and as current if the remaining maturity of the item is less than 12 months.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment of the Council consist of:

- *Operational Assets* - these include land, farm land, buildings, heritage assets, library books and plant and machinery.
- *Infrastructural Assets* – infrastructural assets are fixed utility systems and roading networks owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function.

Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Farm land, land under roads and other land are not depreciated.

Additions

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

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

Depreciation

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

Category	Period	Percentage
Buildings	20 - 180 years	(0.6% - 5%)
Heritage	20 - 180 years	(0.6% - 5%)
Heavy plant and machinery	10 years	(10%)
Other plant and machinery	5 years	(20%)
Motor vehicles	4 years	(25%)
Furniture and fittings	10 years	(10%)
Library books	7 years	(14.3%)
Computer equipment	4 years	(25%)
Roads		
Formation / sub grade	Not depreciated	
Sub base – sealed roads only	Not depreciated	
Base course	13 – 99 years	(1.0% - 7.7%)
Surface – sealed roads	1 – 18 years	(5.6% - 100%)
Surface – unsealed roads	40 years	(2.5%)
Kerb and channelling	50 years	(2%)
Footpaths base & surface	40 years	(2.5)
Culverts	50 – 100 years	(1% - 2%)
Traffic signs	10 years	(10%)
Street lights	20 years	(5%)
Street light poles	40 years	(2.5%)
Bridges	50-150 years	(0.7%-2%)
Water races and land drainage		
Water races – structure	30 – 122 years	(0.8% - 3.3%)
Water races – race	Not depreciated	
Land drainage – structure	9 – 100 years	(1% - 11%)
Land drainage – drain	Not depreciated	

Water supplies		
Wells	40 years	(2.5%)
Pump stations	10 - 100 years	(1% - 10%)
Reservoirs	50 – 75 years	(1.3% - 2%)
Valves service connections	20 – 50 years	(2% - 5%)
Pipes & fire hydrants	33 – 75 years	(1.3% - 3%)
Sewerage systems		
Manholes	75 years	(1.3%)
Pipes	50 – 75 years	(1.3% - 2%)
Pump stations	10 – 100 years	(1% - 10%)
Sewerage treatment stations	10 – 75 years	(1.3% - 10%)
Service connection	75 years	(1.3%)

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

Revaluation

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued either on a three yearly or yearly valuation cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

If there is a material difference, then the relevant classes are revalued.

Farm land

Farm land is revalued annually at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The valuation of the Council's farm land was performed by EM Saunders FNZIV, FPINZ Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2011.

Other land and buildings

Other land and buildings are valued on a three yearly basis at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited and the valuation is effective as at 1 July 2010.

Infrastructural asset classes: roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation and stormwater systems

These assets are valued at fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date, the Council assesses the carrying values of its infrastructural assets to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The roading network was valued as at 30 June 2011 by Mike Trapper (BE (Elec), MPINZ) who is a senior valuer with Beca Valuation Ltd. Water, sewerage, stormwater, land drainage and water race assets were valued as at 30 June 2011 by John Vessey BE (Civil), BA (Econs) Transitional Certificate (Econs), MIPENZ a partner of Opus International Consultants Limited.

Land under roads

Land under roads, is valued based on the fair value of adjacent land determined by the Council's finance staff effective 30 June 2005. Land under roads is not subsequently revalued.

Accounting for revaluations

The Council accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class by class basis.

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed and recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit.

Investment property

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the Council measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. The most recent valuations were performed by S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited and the valuations are effective as at 30 June 2012.

The fair value of investment property has been determined by reference to the capitalisation of rental income, discounted cash flows and comparable sales methods. These valuations use assumptions including future rental income, anticipated costs and appropriate discount rates.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Development property

Development properties are properties that are being developed for sale. Development properties are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. They are transferred to non-current assets held for sale once they are ready and being marketed for sale.

Forestry assets

Forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate. The Council forest was independently revalued as at 30 June 2012 by Terry O'Neill, Qualified Forester.

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 surplus or deficit. The costs to maintain the forestry assets are included in the surplus or deficit.

Intangible assets*Goodwill*

Goodwill is initially measured at its cost, being the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Council's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets by applying the purchase method.

Goodwill arising in business combinations is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually. After initial recognition, the Council measures goodwill at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill will not be reversed in any subsequent period.

Software acquisition

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

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense 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 de-recognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates for software are estimated at 4 years (25%).

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets 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.

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

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

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

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

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss of that class of asset was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount (other than goodwill), the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as 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 the investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that the Council 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, bonus accruals and sick leave.

The Council recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that the Council anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

The Council recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

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 on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows. A discount rate and an inflation factor were used in this calculation.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

Defined benefit schemes

The Council belongs to the Defined Benefit Plan Contribution Scheme (the Scheme) which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund. The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the Scheme, the extent to which the surplus/deficit will affect contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The Scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

Provisions

The Council 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 expenditure 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 expenditure 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.

Landfill aftercare provision

A provision for future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs is recognised when the activities giving rise to the need for site restoration and aftercare have commenced. The provision is stated at the present value of the future cash outflows expected to be incurred, which increases each period due to the passage of time. Any increase in the provision due to the change in present value is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a time value adjustment.

Future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs provided for are initially capitalised in the statement of financial position. Any change in the provision for future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs arising from a change in estimate of those costs is also recognised in non-current assets in the statement of financial position.

Future landfill site restoration and aftercare costs capitalised in the statement of financial position are depreciated at rates that match the pattern of benefits expected to be derived from the landfill, including power generation using landfill gas.

Restricted and Council created reserves

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

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

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

Leases

Finance leases

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

Finance leases as lessee

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

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

Finance leases as lessor

The Council recognised a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease. Lease payments are allocated between principal repayments and finance income, based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

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.

Cost allocation

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

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

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Critical assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements the Council has made assumptions concerning the future. These assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. The key assumptions that have been used in the preparation of the prospective financial statements are set out below:

Key assumptions used in preparing the prospective financial statements

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Financial	Inflation	SOLGM/BERL forecasts.	The level of prices is assumed to increase over the year of the annual plan. The level of increase assumed is set out in the table at the end of the key assumptions. The assumed increases include general prices, pay costs and construction costs.	Moderate	There is a risk that price level changes will be greater or lower than those assumed and that costs and revenues will be higher or lower than forecast.	Should the level of price change differ from those assumed, expenditure, capital costs and revenues may differ from those forecast. The Council mitigates this risk by setting its rates and fees and charges each year based on its forecast costs for the following year.
All	Financial	Borrowing costs	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors.	Interest on term debt is assumed to be 6.0% p.a.	Moderate	There is a risk that interest rates will differ from those assumed and that borrowing costs will be higher than those assumed.	If borrowing costs are greater than those assumed, the Council may need to increase development contribution charges, rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, lower borrowing costs may mean future rate increases will be lower than they would otherwise have been.
All	Financial	Borrowing costs	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors and the LGFA.	<p>The Council is a shareholder in the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). As a shareholder, the District Council has financial guarantee obligations. The Council has insufficient information to reliably forecast the impact of this shareholding and guarantee.</p> <p>It is assumed that no substantial liability will arise from Council's participation in the LGFA scheme.</p> <p>It is also assumed that the Council will be able to continue to borrow from LGFA and other financial institutions.</p>	Low	Risk that a participating council will default which will result in a liability.	<p>Council's liability will depend on the level of default by other participating councils.</p> <p>The Council's liability is proportionate to its rates revenue, and is therefore only a small portion of the default.</p> <p>Any default is likely to be recovered through the rate security provided against the loan</p>
All	Financial	Insurance	The Council in conjunction with its insurance brokers.	That increases in Insurance Premiums will not exceed movement in the consumer price index.	High	There is a risk that insurance premiums will rise more rapidly than expected.	Premiums will exceed budget allocation and savings will be required in insurance policies or funds will need to be reallocated from other areas of expenditure.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Financial	Return on investments	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors.	It is assumed that the Council's investments will generate a return of 4.0% to 5.0% p.a. and that the loan to CPWL will return 8% p.a.	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that returns on investments will be higher or lower than forecast because actual investment balances and interest rates may vary from those used in the forecast.</p> <p>There is some risk that CPWL will not be able to repay the loan principal and/or interest and that the security available will not cover the amount outstanding.</p>	<p>If investments returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns may mean rates may be lower than they would otherwise have been.</p> <p>Should CPWL be unable to repay the loan principal and/or interest, the Council will need to review its expenditure or raise income to meet the shortfall.</p>
All	Financial	Dividends	SIHL.	That SIHL will be liquidated in 2013/14 and its assets will transfer to the Council. This will include a special dividend of \$11m in 2012/13 and a cash balance of \$31m in 2013/14, plus SIHL's shareholdings in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited. It is assumed that \$42m will be invested by the Council as a cash investment.	Low	There is a risk that the liquidation will not be approved by the Council.	If the liquidation does not take place SIHL's assets will not transfer to the Council and returns from investments and dividends will be lower than those assumed. This means the Council will not have the opportunity to determine how to utilise the additional funds and returns.
All	Financial	Dividends	Equity investments.	That the dividends from equity investments will be \$4.5m in 2013/14, \$4.4m in 2014/15 and thereafter increase in line with general prices.	Moderate	There is a risk that dividends will be higher or lower than forecast depending on the performance of Council's shareholding investments.	If dividends are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher dividends may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.
All	Financial	Return on investments	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors.	That cash investments will generate a return of 4.0% in 2013/14, 4.5% in 2014/15 and 5% thereafter.	Moderate	There is a risk that returns on investments will be higher or lower than forecast because actual investment balances and interest rates may vary from those used in the forecast.	If investment returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Financial	Investment in SIHL	The Council / SIHL.	The Council revalues its investment in SIHL so that the carrying value is maintained at fair value. It is assumed that the value of the investment will be maintained at its relative dollar value, with the investment increasing in line with general price levels.	Moderate	There is a risk that the value of the investment may increase or decrease.	A change in the value of the investment in SIHL will change the Council's equity but will not have a direct impact on revenue or expenditure.
All	Financial	Izone Southern Business Hub surplus.	Izone	It is assumed that the Izone Southern Business Hub will sell an average of 10 hectares of land per annum over the period 2012/22.	High	There is a risk that the sales generated by Izone will be higher or lower than that forecast.	If sales are higher than forecast, additional funds will be available to the Council to repay debt or invest. If sales are lower than forecast less funds than expected will be available to repay debt.
All	Financial	Asset lives and depreciation.	NAMS	It is assumed asset lives will be as set out in the statement of accounting policies.	Moderate	There is a risk that assets will wear out more quickly than forecast and require replacement earlier than planned.	If assets require replacement more quickly than forecast, capital expenditure projects may need to be brought forward. The Council will consider the funding implications of any early replacements as they occur. Early replacement will result in a write off of the book value of the asset, increasing expenditure in the year it occurs.
All	Financial	Asset values	BERL	The Council revalues its assets so that carrying values are maintained at fair value based on condition. It is assumed that revaluations will take place a minimum of every three years and that replacement value of the assets will reflect construction costs. Infrastructure assets are due to be revalued as at 30 June 2014.	Moderate	There is a risk that price level changes will be greater or lower than those assumed and that revaluation movements will be higher or lower than forecast.	If price levels increase by more than forecast, the value of the Council's assets and the associated depreciation charge will increase. If price levels increase by less than that forecast, the value of the Council's assets and associated depreciation will increase less quickly. The impact of any such changes on rates will depend on whether the depreciation charge is funded by rates.
All	Financial	Resource consents	The Council	It is assumed that the conditions of Resource Consents held by the Council (requirements and costs) will remain similar to current levels and that the Council will obtain the necessary Resource Consents for planned projects.	Moderate	There is a risk that the consent conditions will change or that consents will not be obtained for the Council projects.	If consent conditions change, expenditure may increase to comply with the conditions and this may have an impact on rate levels. If consents cannot be obtained for planned projects, the project may be delayed or may not go ahead.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Financial	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council	<p>The Council funds capital expenditure from a number of sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · development contributions · lump sum contributions · government subsidy · rates · reserves · external borrowing <p>Assumptions have been made on how each capital project included in the annual plan will be funded. The Council's policy in relation to the funding of capital expenditure is set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy contained in the Council's Long Term Plan 2012/2022.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects or any contributing share. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions, the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable or the Council is unable to charge development contributions at the level expected.	The Council will assess the availability of funds as part of the project planning process and if funds are not available, it may revise the capital programme that is set out in the annual plan. It may also need to consider alternative funding sources.
All	Financial	Timing and level of capital expenditure	The Council	The annual plan assumes that the timing and cost of capital projects and associated operating costs are as determined through the Council's activity management planning process.	High	There is a risk that capital projects may not occur as planned. This may have an impact on the costs of the project. Any changes will also have an impact on the Council's cash flow.	If projects do not occur as planned, capital expenditure may differ from that forecast and delay may also change the cost of individual projects. The Council will consider the impact of any change, including the cash flow impact, as part of the annual plan process and consider the funding implications of any cost changes.
All	Financial	Unidentified liabilities	The Council	It is assumed that the Council does not have any unidentified liabilities.	Low	There is a risk of an unexpected liability coming to light, for example, a claim against the Council.	If an unidentified liability arises it may increase the Council's expenditure. This risk is mitigated by the Council's Risk Management and Insurance Policies.
Transportation	Financial	NZTA revenue	The Council	It is assumed that NZTA subsidy rates and conditions will continue at current levels. Additional Crown funding for, or in support of, national or regionally significant projects is dependent on obtaining sufficient local funding (if required). It is assumed that such local funding will be secured.	Moderate	A change in the level of subsidy will increase or reduce the level of resources available to fund the maintenance, renewal and improvement of the roading and transport network.	If subsidy levels are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates. Higher subsidy levels may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been. If local funding (if required) is not available to support significant projects, improvement work may not go ahead or as planned.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Growth	Population Change	Population growth model – BERL	<p>The Council commissioned Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) to prepare population projections for the District for the period to 2041. The projections are based on authoritative population and economic data as well as assumptions in relation to land zoning the provision of infrastructure in the District. The growth model projects that the population of the District (excluding Burnham Military Camp) will grow from 39,000 in 2011 to 45,500 by 2022 and 63,500 by 2041.</p> <p>These population projections have been used as the basis for forecasting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the growth in the rating base and therefore rate revenue the increase in the cost of service provision the cost and timing of capital expenditure to meet increasing demand the level of revenue from development contributions. 	High	The model is based on a number of assumptions including economic growth and levels of migration and therefore subject to some uncertainty. There is a risk that the level of population growth will be higher or lower than the projections and that the timing of population growth will differ from that in the model.	<p>The Council has based its plans for the management and expansion of its infrastructure on the population projections. Should growth occur at different rates, it can respond by accelerating, delaying or revising planned capital works. The level of revenue from development contributions will vary from that forecast if actual growth differs from the projections, but any variation will tend to mirror the need for capital expenditure, thereby allowing the Council to mitigate the risk to some extent. The largest risk relates to the Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme which requires the Council to incur capital expenditure in advance of expected development contribution revenue.</p> <p>If growth occurs at a different rate from the projections, the forecasts for the cost of service provision will differ from the actual. Any impact on the Council's financial performance will be mitigated because the change in forecast revenue from rates and fees and charges will tend to mirror the change in the cost of service provision.</p>
All	Growth	Population Change	The Council	Growth in the District's communities will occur as stated in the Council's adopted forecasts and strategies.	High	There is a risk that growth will occur faster or slower than expected.	Lower forecast growth rates will increase holding costs if expenditure is incurred ahead of need. Higher growth rates may require capital projects to be brought forward.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Growth	Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS)	The Council	<p>In April 2007, the Waimakariri and Selwyn District Councils, Christchurch City Council, Environment Canterbury and NZ Transport Agency adopted as policy, the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy.</p> <p>The adopted strategy and action plan contained a preferred long-term urban development pattern for the greater Christchurch area and signalled the intent to reflect that pattern in a change to the RPS - PC1. The policies of PC1 and PC7 (SDC) that direct the staging and sequencing of urban expansion for 'greenfield' residential growth and new business areas will be adhered to. The UDS will continue to promote collaborative planning and project implementation across the partner agencies.</p>	High	There is a risk that coordination across agencies will cease based on possible internal and external influences e.g. Canterbury earthquakes.	If development patterns do not take place as planned for under the UDS, the Council will need to review and revise its capital works programmes. It will also need to revise operations and maintenance budgets and renewals programmes to suit unpredicted demand.
All	Lifecycle	Central Plains Irrigation Scheme	The Council	<p>The Central Plains Irrigation scheme will be constructed.</p> <p>The timing and details of the scheme along with its impacts on the Council's activities and finances are uncertain at this time.</p> <p>The impact on the Council's activities will be limited in the 2012/2015 period and the Council will clarify the expected impacts on activities during this period as more information becomes available. This will allow the impacts to be reflected in the 2015/25 Long Term Plan.</p>	High	There is a risk that the scheme proceeds more quickly than assumed.	<p>If the scheme proceeds more quickly than assumed then some of the following impacts may occur prior to the preparation of the 2015/2025 Long Term Plan:</p> <p>5Waters: Minor measurable reductions to drinking water quality changes in asset demand, efficiency of wastewater scheme disposal and land drainage channel operation. These issues may initiate higher levels of monitoring and maintenance (e.g. water chemical analysis and drain cleaning). New assets associated with this scheme may be vested in the Council.</p> <p>Transportation: Changes in network use will occur during and after construction and additional infrastructure located with transport corridors.</p> <p>Community Facilities: Construction may have minor effects on cemetery and gravel pit operations and requirements for the Council's properties.</p>

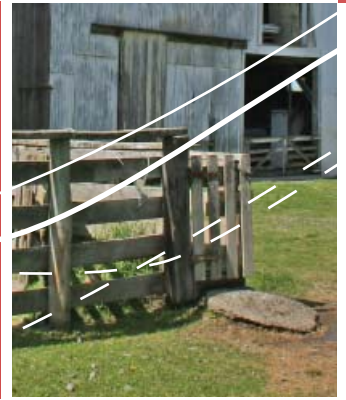
Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Lifecycle	No major adverse events	The Council	<p>It is assumed that there will be no major adverse events during the period covered by the annual plan, for example, earthquake, pandemic or flood.</p> <p>It is assumed that recent seismic activity will return to pre 4 September 2010 levels.</p> <p>It is assumed that there is no significant undiscovered damage to Council's underground infrastructural assets.</p> <p>While events may occur at any time, the Council's planning will focus on operational resilience and Emergency Management.</p>	High	<p>There is a risk that a major adverse event will occur and result in damage to assets and additional costs to the Council.</p> <p>There is a risk that there is significant undiscovered damage to Council's underground infrastructural assets.</p>	Any major adverse event will have a significant impact on the Council and the community. The Council seeks to mitigate this risk through its Civil Defence, Risk Management and Insurance Policies.
Transportation	Lifecycle	Long Term Strategies	The Council	<p>That there will be no significant change to the intent of the policies and strategies in place, but the funding available and implementation timetables may change.</p> <p><i>Funding</i> National - includes NZ Transport Strategy, Government Policy Statement On Land Transport, RoNS programme.</p> <p>Regional and Greater Christchurch includes Regional Land Transport Strategy, Travel Demand Management Strategy, Metro Strategy, CRETS and the Council's specific strategies include Walking and Cycling and Road Safety.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that national, regional and Greater Christchurch priorities change or differ from the priorities identified by the Council.	The Council's programmes that do not integrate with NZTA and other priorities (national and regionally) or are not representative of its own adopted transport strategies are unlikely to attract funding.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Levels of Service	Legislation	The Council	<p>The annual plan assumes that existing Legislation will remain in place and that the structure and responsibilities of the Council will remain the same over the period.</p> <p><i>5Waters:</i> Includes Environmental Protection Agency, Purpose of Local Government review, Land and Water Forum, Urban Infrastructure Reform.</p> <p><i>Transportation:</i> Includes Land Transport Management Act, Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding, NZTA Policies and Rules.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that legislative change will bring about changes to the responsibilities of the Council.	<p>If legislative responsibilities change, it may increase or reduce the Council's expenditure and income and associated rate levels.</p> <p>Significant changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Funding levels and the AcMP- contracts, staff and funding arrangements. · External subsidy funding sources.
Community Facilities	Levels of Service	Committees	The Council	The structure and role of the Council's committees are not expected to alter.	Moderate	There is a risk that the Council's structure will be altered, either increasing or decreasing committee numbers and the role of those committees.	May result in improvement to delivery of projects by the Council, where resources are available and provided to meet the works required.
All	Sustainability	Climate change	Ministry for the Environment	It is assumed that climate change is happening but that there will be no significant impact on the Council's activities within the period covered by the annual plan. However, the Council will take into account the predicted impacts of climate change as it plans, builds and renews its infrastructure.	Low	There is a risk that climate change will happen more quickly than expected and require changes to the Council's activities.	<p>If climate change happens more quickly, the Council may need to carry out work on its infrastructure assets.</p> <p>The Council's business units may not recognise climate change in the delivery of their services. Decisions made now without considerations may have intergenerational effects on land use decisions, environmental policy and infrastructure decisions e.g. relying on undersized assets and resources in highly vulnerable parts of the District.</p>
All	Sustainability	District-wide strategy	The Council	No significant changes in the management of infrastructure assets, reserves and community facilities are expected from the District-wide strategy outcomes.	Moderate	There is a risk that the visions and initiatives identified through the District-wide strategy process cannot be accommodated through current planning and delivery mechanisms.	Changes in service (demand, performance, condition, resourcing) may be required as a result of decisions resulting from the Strategy. Changes to Activity Planning including funding may be required.

Activity	Asset management area	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Sustainability	Inflation (Fuel costs)	BERL	It is assumed there will be no major change in fuel costs over and above those incorporated into the inflation assumption.	High	There is a risk that fuel prices will be greater than those assumed.	<p>Rapid increases will significantly affect contract prices, settlement and travel patterns.</p> <p>Increased fuel costs would have a particular impact on the cost of road maintenance, renewal and improvements. This may affect the Council's ability to carry out planned work without additional funding. It may also increase demand for alternative modes of transport.</p>

Inflation assumptions used in the preparation of the prospective financial statements

	Roading	Property	Water	Energy	Staff	Other	CPI
2013/14	3.0%	2.9%	3.9%	4.8%	2.4%	3.2%	2.4%



RATING INFORMATION AND FEES AND CHARGES

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information to deliver better outcomes.

Funding Impact Statement

The funding impact statement shows the revenue and financing mechanisms the Council uses to fund its operating and capital expenditure.

	2014	2014	2013
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates	11,602	11,609	10,686
Targeted rates (other than for metered water supply)	19,053	18,846	17,619
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,676	2,411	2,558
Fees and charges and targeted rates for metered water	12,761	12,046	10,136
Interest and dividends from investments	6,711	6,487	5,772
Other operating funding	185	186	181
Total operating funding (A)	52,988	51,585	46,951
Application of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	49,575	44,079	44,411
Finance costs	6,459	9,679	6,958
Other operating funding applications	564	431	417
Total application of operating funding (B)	56,598	54,190	51,787
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(3,610)	(2,605)	(4,836)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies for capital expenditure	1,925	1,925	3,076
Development and financial contributions	7,411	5,674	5,698
Increase / (decrease) in debt	34,108	540	65,337
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	16,591	16,591	25,996
Total sources of capital funding (C)	60,035	24,729	100,108
Applications of capital funding			
Capital - growth	37,791	8,040	88,516
Capital - level of service	12,674	5,582	10,240
Capital - renewals	8,035	5,319	7,878
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(3,861)	1,278	(5,191)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	1,786	1,905	(6,171)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	56,425	22,124	95,272
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	3,610	2,605	4,836
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-

Please refer to the significant activities section of the Annual Plan for more detailed comparisons between the Annual Plan and the Long Term Plan and explanations for any significant variances.

The Rates System

The rating system is the primary mechanism used by the Council to fund the operating and capital expenditure planned for the District. The table below explains some of the terminology used in the rates system.

Rating unit	The rating unit is what attracts the liability for rates and is basically what has been known in the past as a 'rateable property'.
Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	Any portion of a rating unit used or inhabited by any person, other than the ratepayer or member of the ratepayer's household, having a right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease licence or other agreement.
Rating factor	This is the basis on which a targeted rate is calculated, such as property value, land area, number of separately occupied parts etc.
General rate	A rate that is set and levied for the general purpose of the Council.
Uniform annual general charge	A rate that is a set fixed dollar amount irrespective of the value of the property and is used for the general purposes of the Council.
Targeted rate	A rate that is set and levied for a specified purpose.

General rates

The Council sets the general rate using a uniform annual general charge of \$163.53 with the balance collected on the capital value of all rating units in the District. There are no differentials applied to the general rate.

Targeted rates

The Council sets targeted rates under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Targeted rates may be set for all rateable land in the District or a category of rateable land. Schedule 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 lists options which may be used to define categories of rateable land, for example the availability of the service, location etc.

The purpose of each targeted rate, the category of rateable land to which the rate is applied and the basis for calculation (or rating factor) is described below:

- **Community Boards** – these rates are set to fund the operations of the Selwyn Central and Malvern Community Boards. A uniform targeted rate is applied based on each rating unit in the Selwyn Central and Malvern Wards.
- **Canterbury Museum levy funding** – this rate is set to fund the levy paid under the Canterbury Museum Trust Board Act. A uniform targeted rate is applied based on each rating unit in the Selwyn District.
- **Community centres and recreation reserves** – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the various community centres and recreation reserves in the Selwyn District. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within the following community centre and recreation reserve districts. Community centre and reserves loan/upgrade/new facility rates are set for some community centres and reserves. Loan rates are payable by each occupied rating unit which elected to make contributions to a past capital project via a loan rate rather than by lump sum contribution.

Community centres

Broadfield	Castle Hill	Darfield	Doyleston
Dunsandel-Mead	Glenroy	Glentunnel	Greendale
Greenpark	Halkett	Hororata	Killinchy
Ladbrooks	Lake Coleridge	Lakeside	Lincoln
Prebbleton	Rolleston	Sheffield	Southbridge
Springston	Tai Tapu	Tawera	West Melton

Recreation reserves

Castle Hill	Courtenay	Darfield	Dunsandel
Glentunnel/Coalgate	Greendale	Halkett	Hororata
Kimberley	Kirwee	Leeston	Lincoln
McHughs Plantation	Osborne Park	Prebbleton	Rhodes Park
Rolleston	Sheffield	Southbridge	Springston
Weedons	West Melton	Whitecliffs	

- **McHughs Plantation** - this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the McHughs Plantation. The targeted rate is applied differentially using a 'zone benefit' approach based on the proximity to the plantation. The rate is applied across the following zones based on the existing recreation reserve rating districts:

Zone	Rating areas
Zone 1	Darfield, Sheffield, Glentunnel/Coalgate, Kirwee, Hororata, Greendale, Courtenay, Kimberley and Whitecliffs.
Zone 2	Comprised of the balance of the District.

- **Swimming pools** – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining swimming pools in the District. The rate is applied differentially on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based on proximity to the Council's swimming facilities. The rate is applied across the following zones based on the existing recreation reserve rating districts:

Zone	Rating areas
Zone 1	Rolleston
Zone 2	Broadfield, Courtenay, Darfield, Dunsandel, Greendale, Halkett, Killinchy, Kimberley, Kirwee, Ladbroke, Lakeside, Leeston, Lincoln, Osborne Park, Prebbleton, Rhodes Park, Sheffield, Springston, Southbridge, Templeton, Weedons, West Melton, other properties within the zone 2 geographical area, but which are not part of an existing reserve rating area
Zone 3	Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill, Glentunnel/Coalgate, Hororata, Kowai Pass, Lake Coleridge, Rakaia Huts, Snowdon, Whitecliffs, other properties within the zone 3 geographical area, but which are not part of an existing reserve rating area

- **Libraries** – this rate is set for the purpose of providing the District library service. The rate is applied based on each rating unit within the Selwyn District.
- **Refuse collection, disposal and recycling** – these rates are set for the purpose of providing a refuse collection, disposal and recycling services. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit located on the refuse collection route and rating units in Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill and Lake Coleridge. Targeted rates are also applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit serviced by the 240 litre, 80 litre and organic wheelie bin systems.

Land drainage and river protection – these rates are set for the purpose of maintaining drainage and protecting schemes. These rates are applied based on the capital value, land value or area of all rating units in the following classified areas:

Ellesmere No. 3 Subdivision	Capital Value
Ellesmere No. 4 (Osborne's Drain)	Area
Greenpark	Capital Value
Hororata River	Capital Value
L2 River	Capital Value
Leeston	Area
Leeston Township	Land Value
Taumutu	Area
Taumutu Culverts	Capital Value
Wairiri Valley	Area

Urban and rural water supplies – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the individual water supply schemes. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has the provision or availability of the service within the following potable water supplies:

Armack Drive	Arthur's Pass	Branthwaite Drive	Burnham
Castle Hill	Darfield	Doyleston	Dunsandel
Edendale	Fisherman's Point (Taumutu)	Hororata	Johnson Road
Jowers Road	Kirwee	Lake Coleridge	Leeston
Lincoln	Malvern Hills Rural	Prebbleton	Rakaia Huts
Raven Drive	Rolleston	Selwyn Rural	Sheffield
Southbridge	Springfield	Springston	Tai Tapu
Templeton (Claremont)	Te Pirita Rural	West Melton	

Half charges are applied to each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within 100 metres from any part of the supply to which water can be, but is not supplied.

For some supplies, targeted rates for water supplies are charged in accordance with Section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Rates are set for the purpose of water quality testing for the Hororata, Selwyn Rural and Malvern Hills Rural water supplies. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has the provision or availability of the service.

Rates are set for the purpose of capital improvements for the Hororata and Selwyn Rural water supplies. These rates are applied based on the number of water units allocated to each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit.

A rate is set for the purpose of water quality upgrade for the Lake Coleridge water supply. This rate is applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has the provision or availability of the service.

Water supply loan rates are set for some water supplies. These are payable by those rating units who elected to make their contribution to a past capital project via the rates system rather than by lump sum contributions.

Sewerage schemes – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the individual sewerage treatment and disposal systems. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has the provision or availability of the service within the following sewerage schemes:

Arthur's Pass	Castle Hill	Doyleston	Lake Coleridge
Leeston	Lincoln	Prebbleton	Rolleston
Southbridge	Springston	Tai Tapu	Templeton (Claremont)
West Melton			

An additional targeted rate for the above sewerage schemes on connected rating units is set based on the number of urinals/pans in excess of three.

Half charges are applied to each separately or inhabited part of a rating unit to which a connection can be made, but is not supplied. Sewerage loan rates are set for some schemes. These are payable by those rating units who elected to make their contribution to a past capital project via the rates system rather than by lump sum contributions.

A rate is applied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in Darfield to cover the cost of monitoring the environmental effects of discharging waste water to ground.

- **Water races** – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining water race systems within the District. These rates are applied based on the area of a rating unit which has the provision or availability of the service within the former County Council Districts.

Ellesmere	Malvern	Paparua
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The Malvern and Paparua urban water race rates are set for the purpose of maintaining the water races in urban areas. The rate is paid by all separately rateable properties within the following living zone areas:

Malvern Water Race	Paparua Water Race
Darfield	Claremont
Kirwee	Edendale
Sheffield/Waddington	Prebbleton
Springfield	Rolleston
West Melton	

A rate is set for the provision of a domestic supply for the Paparua water race. The rate is applied on all rating units to which a supply is made.

A rate is set for the public good of the Paparua water race, reflecting the aesthetic, wildlife and rural benefits of the water race to the area. The rate is applied to all rating units within the water race district.

A uniform rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the Paparua water race system. The rate is applied on all rating units which have the provision or availability of the service. Properties paying this rate will not pay the rate for the public good of the Paparua water race.

- **Stormwater** – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining stormwater systems. These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within areas serviced by stormwater systems in the following areas.

Arthur's Pass	Castle Hill	Darfield	Doyleston
Dunsandel	Edendale	Glentunnel	Hororata
Kirwee	Lake Coleridge	Leeston	Lincoln
Prebbleton	Rakaia Huts	Rolleston	Southbridge
Springfield	Springston	Tai Tapu	Templeton (Claremont)
West Melton	Whitecliffs		

Rate charges

The annual plan proposes a number of rate increases in both the general rate and targeted rates. The forecast average annual rates increase per ratepayer is 5.3%. The increase in total rates revenue over the period is higher, but this is due to the expected increase in the district's population.

Roughly 40% of the council's work is paid for by rates – 15% from general rates, which all land and property owners pay, and 25% from targeted rates which are charged for particular services. The remainder of the work is funded from other sources including government grants, community funds, user-pay charges and council investment income. Property development contributions also provide funds for new reserves, roads, and water and sewerage assets.

General rates pay for roads, townships, reserves, community development and environmental services. General rates have two parts: a fixed amount (the Uniform Annual General Charge 2013/2014: \$163.53); and a variable amount which is based on the Capital Value.

Targeted rates pay for services such as water, sewerage, and refuse collection, recreational and cultural facilities.

The following examples show how the proposed changes will affect properties in different areas. The examples show the proposed rate charges for 2013/2014 as well as giving actual rates for the preceding two years.

In the following examples the variables are used to demonstrate the potential impacts on rateable properties in different districts:

- Wheelie bin charges vary dependent on whether the property chooses an organic bin, an 80 litre or a 240 litre bin.
- Water metered charges are not included and are additional to the rates identified.

Rate examples

Example: A residential property in Armack Drive

	Actual 2011/2012	Actual 2012/2013	Annual plan 2013/2014
Capital valuation	400,000	400,000	450,000
General Rates	308	327	348
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	540	540	540
Swimming Pool Rate	124	124	124
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Capital Injection 5 Year Loan Rate	-	485	485
Recreation Reserves Rate	56	65	75
Community Centre Rate	77	85	85
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,033	2,442	2,497
Annual % change		20.1%	2.3%
Annual \$ change		\$ 409	\$ 55

Example: A residential property in Arthurs Pass

	Actual 2011/2012	Actual 2012/2013	Annual plan 2013/2014
Capital valuation	240,000	240,000	260,000
General Rates	185	196	201
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	560	570	580
Stormwater Rate	-	100	100
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Refuse Charges	77	77	77
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
	1,323	1,332	1,373
Annual % change		0.7%	3.0%
Annual \$ change		\$ 9	\$ 41

Example: A residential property in Branthwaite Drive

	Actual 2011/2012	Actual 2012/2013	Annual plan 2013/2014
Capital valuation	585,000	585,000	600,000
General Rates	451	478	464
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	810	810	810
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Swimming Pool Rate	124	124	124
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	56	65	75
Community Centre Rate	77	85	85
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,456	2,388	2,408
Annual % change		(2.8%)	0.8%
Annual \$ change		\$ (68)	\$ 20

Example: A residential property in Burnham

	Actual 2011/2012	Actual 2012/2013	Annual plan 2013/2014
Capital valuation	335,000	335,000	355,000
General Rates	258	274	274
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	560	600	650
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Swimming Pool Rate	124	124	124
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	56	65	75
Community Centre Rate	77	85	85
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,013	1,974	2,059
Annual % change		(2.0%)	4.3%
Annual \$ change		\$ (39)	\$ 85

Example: A residential property in Castle Hill

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	380,000	380,000	440,000
General Rates	293	310	340
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	410	500	600
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Sewerage Rate	375	413	413
Stormwater	-	55	55
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	23	35	40
Community Centre Rate	51	60	60
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges	77	77	77
	1,730	1,839	2,000

Annual % change		6.3%	8.7%
Annual \$ change		\$ 109	\$ 161

Example: A residential property in Coalgate

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	240,000	240,000	300,000
General Rates	185	196	232
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Malvern Hills Rural Water Rate	305	315	334
Malvern Hills Water Quality Rate	-	-	34
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Reserve Rate	35	40	40
Community Centre Rate	23	31	31
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,251	1,188	1,302

Annual % change		(5.0%)	9.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ (63)	\$ 114

Example: A residential property in Darfield

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	270,000	270,000	300,000
General Rates	208	221	232
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	350	350	350
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Darfield Sewerage Investigations	58	63	63
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Stormwater Rate	-	24	24
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Recreation Centre & Reserve Rate	87	90	90
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,738	1,686	1,723

Annual % change		(3.0%)	2.2%
Annual \$ change		\$ (52)	\$ 37

Example: A residential property in Doyleston

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	310,000	310,000	360,000
General Rates	239	253	278
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	330	350	350
Water Supply - holding capacity	32	32	-
Sewerage Rate	450	500	600
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Stormwater	-	30	30
Land Drainage	41	41	44
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Centre Rate	14	17	22
Reserve Rate	12	17	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,850	1,861	1,985

Annual % change		0.6%	6.7%
Annual \$ change		\$ 11	\$ 124

Example: A residential property in Dunsandel

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	210,000	210,000	260,000
General Rates	162	172	201
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	500	500	525
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Hall Rate	31	161	161
Recreation Reserve Rate	31	35	35
Stormwater Rate	-	45	45
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,722	1,799	1,876

Annual % change		4.5%	4.3%
Annual \$ change		\$ 77	\$ 77

Example: A residential property in Edendale

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	510,000	510,000	540,000
General Rates	393	417	417
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	327	327	367
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughes Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,755	1,667	1,734

Annual % change		(5.0%)	4.0%
Annual \$ change		\$ (88)	\$ 66

Example: A rural property in Ellesmere Ward

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,325,000
General Rates	1,695	1,797	1,797
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Park Rate	35	40	40
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,729	2,724	2,746
Annual % change		(0.2%)	0.8%
Annual \$ change		\$ (5)	\$ 22

Example: A residential property in Glentunnel

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	400,000	400,000	420,000
General Rates	308	327	325
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Malvern Hills Rural Water Rate	305	315	334
Malvern Hills Rural Water Quality Rate	-	-	34
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Reserve Rate	35	40	40
Community Centre Rate	23	31	31
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Stormwater Rate	-	50	50
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,374	1,369	1,445
Annual % change		(0.4%)	5.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ (6)	\$ 77

Example: A residential property in Hororata

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	330,000	330,000	345,000
General Rates	254	270	267
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Selwyn Rural Water Supply - operating	125	140	142
Selwyn Rural Water Supply - capital	41	41	41
Selwyn Rural Water Supply - water quality	-	-	56
Stormwater Rate	-	200	200
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	153	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Recreation Reserve Rate	46	46	46
Community Centre Rate	30	55	55
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,209	1,358	1,439
Annual % change		12.3%	5.9%
Annual \$ change		\$ 148	\$ 81

Example: A residential property in Johnsons Road

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	510,000	510,000	570,000
General Rates	393	417	441
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	410	410	410
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	51	60	60
Community Centre Rate	31	35	35
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,900	1,825	1,873

Annual % change		(4.0%)	2.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ (75)	\$ 48

Example: A residential property in Jowers Road

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	560,000	560,000	620,000
General Rates	432	457	479
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	725	735	750
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	51	60	60
Community Centre Rate	31	35	35
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,253	2,191	2,251
Annual % change		(2.8%)	2.8%
Annual \$ change		\$ (63)	\$ 61

Example: A residential property in Kirwee

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	425,000	425,000	500,000
General Rates	328	347	386
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	360	400	440
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Stormwater Rate	-	35	35
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Reserve & Pavilion Upgrade Rate	88	105	105
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,811	1,826	1,931
Annual % change		0.8%	5.7%
Annual \$ change		\$ 15	\$ 105

Example: A residential property in Lake Coleridge

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	210,000	210,000	220,000
General Rates	162	172	170
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	325	375	425
Water Quality - upgrade	286	286	286
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Sewerage Rate	700	1,000	1,000
Stormwater Rate	-	220	220
Refuse Rate	77	77	77
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Hall Rate	46	46	46
	2,071	2,539	2,609
Annual % change		22.6%	2.8%
Annual \$ change		\$ 468	\$ 71

Example: A residential property in Leeston

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	270,000	270,000	330,000
General Rates	208	221	255
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	245	250	250
Sewerage Rate	460	510	560
Sewerage - holding capacity	42	42	25
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	35	40	40
Stormwater Rate	-	70	70
Land Drainage	19	19	19
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,008	2,039	2,128
Annual % change		1.5%	4.4%
Annual \$ change		\$ 31	\$ 89

Example: A residential property in Lincoln

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	500,000	500,000	560,000
General Rates	385	408	433
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	155	170	200
Sewerage Rate	400	250	280
ESSS treatment	-	240	240
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	35	40	40
Community Centre Rate	225	225	225
Stormwater Rate	-	65	65
L2 River (Class F)	20	20	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,219	2,305	2,410
Annual % change		3.9%	4.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ 86	\$ 105

Example: A rural property in Malvern Ward

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,505,000
General Rates	1,927	2,042	1,936
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Watterace Rate - minimum	112	112	112
Watterace Rate - per ha (150 h.a.)	2,100	2,147	2,147
Community Centre Rate	60	70	75
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	5,224	5,284	5,209
Annual % change		1.2%	(1.4%)
Annual \$ change		\$ 60	\$ (75)

Example: A residential property in Prebbleton

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	420,000	420,000	475,000
General Rates	324	343	367
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	180	200	250
Sewerage Rate	350	250	250
ESSS treatment Rate	-	240	240
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	56	65	70
Community Centre Rate	23	23	23
Stormwater Rate	-	43	43
Urban Watterace Rate	10	10	10
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,941	2,061	2,162
Annual % change		6.2%	4.9%
Annual \$ change		\$ 120	\$ 101

Example: A residential property in Rakaia Huts

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	220,000	220,000	240,000
General Rates	170	180	185
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	305	325	345
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Stormwater Rate	-	40	40
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,151	1,109	1,158
Annual % change		(3.6%)	4.3%
Annual \$ change		\$ (42)	\$ 48

Example: A residential property in Rolleston

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	385,000	385,000	455,000
General Rates	297	314	352
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	165	165	165
Sewerage Rate	410	240	240
ESSS treatment Rate	-	240	240
Swimming Pool Rate	124	124	124
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	56	65	75
Community Centre Rate	77	85	85
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Stormwater Rate	-	40	40
Urban Water Race Rate	10	10	10
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,067	2,100	2,171

Annual % change		1.6%	3.4%
Annual \$ change		\$ 33	\$ 71

Example: A rural property in Selwyn Central

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	4,450,000	4,450,000	4,875,000
General Rates	3,429	3,635	3,768
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Water Race Rate - minimum	150	150	150
Water Race Rate - per ha (221 h.a.)	1,324	1,309	2,207
Recreational Reserve Rate	51	60	60
Community Centre Rate	31	35	35
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	6,001	6,092	7,147

Annual % change		1.5%	17.3%
Annual \$ change		\$ 91	\$ 1,055

Example: A rural property in Springs Ward

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,400,000
General Rates	925	980	1,082
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	56	65	65
Community Centre Rate	75	75	75
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,054	2,007	2,131

Annual % change		(2.3%)	6.2%
Annual \$ change		\$ (47)	\$ 124

Example: A residential property in Sheffield

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	270,000	270,000	287,000
General Rates	208	221	222
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	410	410	410
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Community Centre Rate	31	40	40
Recreational Reserve Rate	41	50	50
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,725	1,659	1,686

Annual % change		(3.8%)	1.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ (66)	\$ 27

Example: A residential property in Springfield

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	220,000	220,000	240,000
General Rates	170	180	185
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	510	510	510
Urban Water Race Charge	10	10	10
Stormwater Rate	-	25	25
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Hall Rate	60	70	75
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,453	1,386	1,423

Annual % change		(4.6%)	2.6%
Annual \$ change		\$ (67)	\$ 36

Example: A residential property in Springston

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Capital valuation	330,000	330,000	385,000
General Rates	254	270	298
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	220	240	260
Sewerage Rate	195	150	160
ESSS treatment Rate	-	240	240
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	38	40	40
Community Centre Rate	14	20	20
Stormwater Rate	-	45	45
L2 River (Class C)	43	43	38
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,763	1,934	2,009

Annual % change		9.7%	3.9%
Annual \$ change		\$ 171	\$ 75

Example: A residential property in Southbridge

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	260,000	260,000	300,000
General Rates	200	212	232
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	305	320	340
Sewerage Rate	410	425	425
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Community Centre Rate	36	45	50
Recreation Reserve Rate	23	30	30
Stormwater Rate	-	38	38
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	1,973	1,957	2,024

Annual % change		(0.8%)	3.4%
Annual \$ change		\$ (16)	\$ 67

Example: A residential property in Tai Tapu

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	410,000	410,000	460,000
General Rates	316	335	356
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	330	350	350
Sewerage Rate	400	500	550
Sewerage - holding capacity	199	199	-
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserve Rate	56	65	65
Community Centre Rate	75	75	75
Stormwater Rate	-	100	100
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,375	2,511	2,405

Annual % change		5.7%	(4.2%)
Annual \$ change		\$ 136	\$ (107)

Example: A residential property in Whitecliffs

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	195,000	195,000	240,000
General Rates	150	159	185
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Malvern Hills Rural Water Rate	305	315	334
Malvern Hills Rural Water Quality Rate	-	-	34
Swimming Pool Rate	31	31	31
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	23	23
Recreation Reserve Rate	23	30	30
Community Centre Rate	23	31	31
Community Board Rate	27	27	30
Stormwater Rate	-	40	40
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	117	117	117
	1,204	1,181	1,286

Annual % change		(1.9%)	8.9%
Annual \$ change		\$ (23)	\$ 105

Example: A residential property in West Melton

	Actual	Actual	Annual plan
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014

Capital valuation	540,000	540,000	620,000
General Rates	416	441	479
UAGC	146	154	164
Earthquake Uniform Charge	135	-	-
Canterbury Museum Levy	20	20	23
Water Supply Rate	350	375	400
Sewerage Rate	410	200	200
ESSS treatment Rate	-	240	240
Swimming Pool Rate	87	87	87
Library Rate	143	150	160
McHughs Plantation Reserve Rate	-	8	8
Recreation Reserves Rate	51	60	60
Community Centre Rate	31	35	35
Community Board Rate	16	16	18
Stormwater Rate	-	53	53
Urban Water Race Rate	10	10	10
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	24	24	24
Recycling Charge	61	61	61
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	383	383	383
	2,283	2,317	2,404

Annual % change		1.5%	3.8%
Annual \$ change		\$ 34	\$ 87

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
General rate				
(The Uniform Annual General Charge is levied on all rating units in the Selwyn District. The balance of the General Rate requirements is applied to the capital value of all rating units in the District).				
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	17,775	163.53	154.27	2,906,725
General Rate	13,502,544,461	0.000772851	0.000816877	10,435,452
General Rate (including GST)				13,342,177
General Rate (excluding GST)				11,601,893
Community Board Uniform Annual Charge (UAC)				
(The uniform annual charge is levied on all rating units in the Selwyn Central and Malvern Wards).				
Selwyn Central Ward	5,854	18.00	16.30	105,372
Malvern Ward	4,177	30.00	26.58	125,295
Total Community Board UAC (including GST)				230,667
Total Community Board UAC (excluding GST)				200,580
Canterbury Museum levy funding Uniform Annual Charge (UAC)				
(The uniform annual charge is levied on all rating units in the Selwyn District).				
Canterbury Museum levy funding	17,775	23.00	20.00	408,825
Canterbury Museum levy funding UAC (including GST)				408,825
Canterbury Museum levy funding UAC (excluding GST)				355,500
Community Centre Targeted Rate				
(Targeted rate applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based on the location).				
Broadfield	274	60.00	60.00	16,440
Castle Hill	101	60.00	60.00	6,060
Darfield / Malvern	1,078	44.00	44.00	47,432
Doyleston	201	22.00	17.00	4,422
Dunsandel / Mead	613	161.00	161.00	98,693
Glenroy	187	36.00	36.00	6,732
Glentunnel (excluding loan rate)	380	30.55	30.55	11,609
Glentunnel loan rate	188	39.92	39.00	7,505
Greendale (excluding loan rate)	204	23.00	23.00	4,692
Greendale loan rate	72	139.00	108.63	10,008
Greenpark	171	46.00	46.00	7,866
Halkett	151	95.00	95.00	14,345
Hororata	253	55.00	55.00	13,915
Killinchy	104	60.00	60.00	6,240
Ladbrooks	256	41.00	41.00	10,496
Lake Coleridge	75	46.00	46.00	3,450
Lakeside	78	37.00	37.00	2,886
Lincoln	1,282	225.00	225.00	288,450
Prebbleton	1,037	23.00	23.00	23,851
Rolleston	3,345	85.00	85.00	284,325
Sheffield	256	40.00	40.00	10,240
Southbridge	504	50.00	45.00	25,200
Springston	465	20.00	20.00	9,300
Tai Tapu	426	75.00	75.00	31,950
Tawera	178	75.00	70.00	13,350
West Melton	1,072	35.00	35.00	37,520
Community Centre Targeted Rate (including GST)				996,977
Community Centre Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				866,936

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)

Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate

(Targeted rate applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based on the location).

Castle Hill	94	40.00	35.00	3,760
Courtenay	42	100.00	100.00	4,200
Darfield	1,031	46.00	46.00	47,426
Dunsandel	559	35.00	35.00	19,565
Glentunnel/Coalgate	248	40.00	40.00	9,920
Greendale	204	23.00	23.00	4,692
Halkett	151	17.00	17.00	2,567
Hororata	330	46.00	46.00	15,180
Kimberley	41	50.00	50.00	2,050
Kirwee	443	73.00	73.00	32,339
Kirwee-Pavilion Upgrade	444	32.00	32.00	14,208
Leeston	616	40.00	40.00	24,640
Lincoln	1,281	40.00	40.00	51,240
McHughs Plantation (Zone 1)	2,796	22.50	22.50	62,910
McHughs Plantation (Zone 2)	12,589	7.50	7.50	94,418
Osborne Park	193	22.00	17.00	4,246
Prebbleton	1,035	70.00	65.00	72,450
Rhodes Park	426	65.00	65.00	27,690
Rolleston	3,345	75.00	65.00	250,875
Sheffield	256	50.00	50.00	12,800
Southbridge	503	30.00	30.00	15,090
Springston	460	40.00	40.00	18,400
Weedons	303	70.00	70.00	21,210
Weedons - New Pavilion	302	53.95	53.95	16,293
West Melton	1,058	60.00	60.00	63,480
Whitecliffs	129	30.00	30.00	3,870

Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (including GST)				895,518
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				778,712

Sewerage Targeted Rates

(Targeted rate applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based on availability of service).

A full charge is made for each building which is connected to the scheme, and a half charge is made in respect of any property which can be, but is not, connected to the sewerage scheme.

Loan charges only apply to those properties that have not elected to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed within the area of benefit.

Castle Hill

Full	101	413.00	413.00	41,507
Half	95	206.50	206.50	19,618
Pan charge from 4+		103.25	103.25	

Darfield

Sewerage investigations	1,049	63.00	63.00	66,087
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Doyleston

Full	103	600.00	500.00	61,800
Half	13	300.00	250.00	3,900
Loan	22	443.28	439.48	9,752
Pan charge from 4+		150.00	125.00	

Lake Coleridge

Full	71	1,000.00	1,000.00	70,500
Half	21	500.00	500.00	10,500
Pan charge from 4+		250.00	250.00	

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Leeston Sewerage Maintenance				
Full	694	560.00	510.00	388,640
Half	100	280.00	255.00	28,000
Pan charge from 4+		140.00	127.50	
Leeston Holding Capacity				
Full	694	25.00	42.45	17,350
Half	100	12.50	21.22	1,250
Loan	122	230.27	227.64	28,093
Pan charge from 4+		6.25	10.61	
Lincoln				
Full	2,191	280.00	250.00	613,340
Half	173	140.00	125.00	24,220
Pan charge from 4+		70.00	62.50	
<i>Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Treatment</i>				
Full	2,191	240.00	240.00	525,720
Half	173	120.00	120.00	20,760
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	
Prebbleton				
Full	824	250.00	250.00	205,875
Half	239	125.00	125.00	29,875
Loan	70	207.96	206.14	14,557
Pan charge from 4+		62.50	62.50	
<i>Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Treatment</i>				
Full	824	240.00	240.00	197,640
Half	239	120.00	120.00	28,680
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	
Rolleston				
Full	3,038	240.00	240.00	729,000
Half	349	120.00	120.00	41,880
Loan (new development area)	408	81.77	80.95	33,362
Loan (existing township)	156	568.71	561.10	88,719
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	
<i>Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Treatment</i>				
Full	3,038	240.00	240.00	729,000
Half	349	120.00	120.00	41,880
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	
Southbridge				
Full	311	425.00	425.00	131,963
Half	89	212.50	212.50	18,913
Loan	99	393.04	384.89	38,911
Pan charge from 4+		106.25	106.25	
Springston				
Full	172	160.00	150.00	27,520
Half	22	80.00	75.00	1,760
Loan	34	496.15	490.67	16,869
Pan charge from 4+		40.00	37.50	
<i>Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Treatment</i>				
Full	172	240.00	240.00	41,280
Half	22	120.00	120.00	2,640
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Sunshine Terrace (Arthur's Pass)				
Full	9	1,797.00	1,438.00	16,173
Half	-	898.50	719.00	-
Pan charge from 4+		449.25	359.50	
Tai Tapu Sewerage Maintenance				
Full	182	550.00	500.00	99,825
Half	23	275.00	250.00	6,325
Pan charge from 4+		137.50	125.00	
Tai Tapu Sewerage Holding Capacity				
Full	182	-	199.47	-
Half	23	-	99.73	-
Loan	35	711.57	697.82	24,905
Pan charge from 4+		49.87	49.87	
Lincoln/Tai Tapu Road Sewer Extension				
Loan	1	657.92	654.27	658
Tai Tapu Rising Main				
Loan	3	601.22	598.22	1,804
Templeton(Claremont)				
Full	50	975.00	840.00	48,750
Half	9	487.50	420.00	4,388
Pan charge from 4+		243.75	210.00	
West Melton				
Full	171	200.00	200.00	34,100
Half	315	100.00	100.00	31,500
Pan charge from 4+		50.00	50.00	
<i>Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Treatment</i>				
Full	171	240.00	240.00	40,920
Half	315	120.00	120.00	37,800
Pan charge from 4+		60.00	60.00	
Sewerage Targeted Rates (including GST)				4,698,506
Sewerage Targeted Rates (excluding GST)				4,085,658
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rate				
Each separately used or inhabited portion of a property serviced by refuse collection route will be levied:				
Refuse Targeted Rate	13,297	24.00	24.00	319,128
Refuse Recycling Charge	13,875	61.00	61.00	846,375
Each separately used or inhabited portion of a property serviced in the following locations will be levied:				
Arthur's Pass	134	77.00	77.00	10,318
Castle Hill	100	77.00	77.00	7,700
Lake Coleridge	44	77.00	77.00	3,388
Additional charges for physical collection and disposal:				
Refuse Wheelie Bin (240 Litre)	5,613	383.00	383.00	2,149,779
Refuse Wheelie Bin (80 Litre)	3,897	117.00	117.00	455,949
Organic (Green Waste) Wheelie Bin	2,586	204.00	204.00	527,544
Bag Collection (per bag)		1.70	1.70	
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rate (including GST)				4,320,181
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				3,756,679

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)

Urban and Rural Water Targeted Rate

(Targeted rate applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based availability of service).

Full charges are made to all properties connected to the individual supplies, with half charges being made to all those properties within 100 metres from any part of the supply to which water can be, but is not supplied.

Loan charges apply to properties that have not elected to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed within the area of benefit.

Armack Drive

Full	20	540.00	540.00	10,800
Half	-	270.00	270.00	-
Capital injection 5 year loan rate	9	485.00	485.00	4,365
Capital injection 2 year loan rate	7	1,093.00	1,093.00	7,651
Metered supply where metered (>900m3 annually)		0.48m3	0.48m3	

Arthur's Pass

Full	131	580.00	570.00	75,690
Half	11	290.00	285.00	3,190

Branthwaite Drive

Full	24	810.00	810.00	19,440
Half	-	405.00	405.00	-
Metered supply where metered (>900m3 annually)		0.39m3	0.39m3	

Burnham

Full	30	650.00	600.00	19,500
Half	2	325.00	300.00	650

Castle Hill

Full	106	600.00	500.00	63,600
Half	90	300.00	250.00	27,000

Darfield

Full	969	350.00	350.00	338,975
Half	149	175.00	175.00	26,075
Metered supply where metered (>500m3 annually)		0.42m3	0.42m3	

Darfield 'Rural A' extension

Full	554	175.00	175.00	96,950
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Darfield 'Rural B' extension

Full	192	175.00	175.00	33,600
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Doyleston

Full	95	350.00	350.00	33,250
Half	28	175.00	175.00	4,900
Metered supply where metered (>800m3 annually)		0.16m3	0.16m3	

Doyleston Holding Capacity

Full	95	-	31.92	-
Half	28	-	31.92	-
Loan	52	423.81	415.96	22,038

Dunsandel

Full	173	525.00	500.00	90,563
Half	9	262.50	250.00	2,363
Metered supply where metered (>600m3 annually)		0.27m3	0.27m3	

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Edendale				
Full	64	367.00	327.00	23,305
Half	5	183.50	163.50	918
Irrigation connection	4	367.00	327.00	1,468
Metered supply		0.52m3	0.48m3	
Metered irrigation		0.64m3	0.59m3	
Hororata				
Full (per water unit)	157	142.00	140.00	22,294
Half (per water unit)	14	71.00	70.00	994
Water quality testing		56.00	-	
Hororata - capital improvement				
One charge per water unit	164	40.89	40.89	6,706
Johnson Road				
Full	59	410.00	410.00	23,985
Half	3	205.00	205.00	615
Metered supply where metered		0.41m3	0.41m3	
Jowers Road				
Full	18	750.00	735.00	13,500
Half	-	375.00	367.50	-
Kirwee				
Full	361	440.00	400.00	158,620
Half	38	220.00	200.00	8,360
Metered supply where metered (>800m3 annually)		0.43m3	0.39m3	
Kirwee (Courtenay extension)				
Full	4	440.00	400.00	1,760
Kirwee (Courtenay/Bealey extension)				
Full	19	440.00	400.00	8,360
Lake Coleridge				
Full	55	425.00	375.00	23,163
Half	19	212.50	187.50	4,038
Water supply quality upgrade	64	286.00	286.22	18,304
Leeston				
Full	733	250.00	250.00	183,250
Half	64	125.00	125.00	8,000
Metered supply where metered (>800m3 annually)		0.35m3	0.29m3	
Lincoln				
Full	1,278	200.00	170.00	255,500
Half	111	100.00	85.00	11,100
Metered supply where metered (>400m3 annually)		0.54m3	0.46m3	
Malvern Hills				
Full (per water unit)	1,523	334.00	315.00	508,682
Half (per water unit)	18	167.00	157.50	3,006
Water quality testing	494	34.00	-	16,796
Malvern Hills - Waireka extension				
Full (per water unit)	3	334.00	315.00	1,002
Half (per water unit)	-	167.00	157.50	-
Water quality testing		34.00	-	

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Prebbleton				
Full	910	250.00	200.00	227,500
Half	210	125.00	100.00	26,250
Loan-Kingcraft Drive	1	429.45	344.77	429
Metered supply where metered (>400m3 annually)		0.25m3	0.20m3	
Rakaia Huts				
Full	113	345.00	325.00	38,813
Half	3	172.50	162.50	518
Raven Drive				
Full	13	1,400.00	1,200.00	18,200
Half	-	700.00	600.00	-
Metered supply where metered		1.53m3	1.31m3	
Rolleston				
Full	3,180.50	165.00	165.00	524,783
Half	245	82.50	82.50	20,213
Loan	359	40.92	40.48	14,690
Metered supply where metered		0.33m3	0.33m3	
Selwyn (Rural)				
Full (per water unit)	2,055	142.00	140.00	291,739
Half (per water unit)	-	71.00	70.00	-
Water quality testing	336	56.00	-	18,816
Selwyn (No 2 extension)				
Full (per water unit)	120	142.00	140.00	17,040
Half (per water unit)	4	71.00	70.00	284
Loan (rate varies for each ratepayer)				
Water quality testing		56.00	-	
Selwyn (Rural) - capital improvement				
One charge (per water unit)	2,348	40.89	40.89	96,007
Sheffield				
Full	203	410.00	410.00	83,230
Half	4	205.00	205.00	820
Metered supply where metered (>700m3 annually)		0.25m3	0.25m3	
Southbridge				
Full	345	340.00	320.00	117,130
Half	19	170.00	160.00	3,230
Metered supply where metered (>700m3 annually)		0.20m3	0.19m3	
Springfield				
Full	155	510.00	510.00	78,795
Half	10	255.00	255.00	2,550
Metered supply where metered (>700m3 annually)		0.81m3	0.97m3	
Springfield/Kowai Bush extension				
Full	25	510.00	510.00	12,750
Half	-	255.00	255.00	-
Springfield/Annat extension				
Full	18	510.00	510.00	9,180
Half	1	255.00	255.00	255

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Springston				
Full	179	260.00	240.00	46,410
Half	13	130.00	120.00	1,690
Tai Tapu				
Full	176	350.00	350.00	61,425
Half	19	175.00	175.00	3,325
Metered supply where metered (>600m3 annually)		0.60m3	0.60m3	
Tai Tapu - Otahuna Valley				
Full	51	350.00	350.00	17,850
Loan - connection	-	-	-	-
Loan - registration	-	-	-	-
Templeton(Claremont)				
Full	51	550.00	500.00	28,050
Half	6	275.00	250.00	1,650
West Melton				
Full	284	400.00	375.00	113,600
Half	242	200.00	187.50	48,400
Metered supply where metered(>1200m3 annually)		0.54m3	0.51m3	
Te Pirita				
One charge per rating unit	10	400.00	400.00	4,000
Metered supply where metered		0.73m3	0.73m3	
Urban and Rural Water Targeted Rate (including GST)				4,113,944
Urban and Rural Water Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				3,577,342
Water Race Targeted Rates				
(Targeted rate applied based on the area of a rating unit which has the availability of the service).				
Ellesmere				
Per hectare or part thereof	36,855	13.29	13.29	489,762
Minimum charge	134	103.85	103.85	13,916
Malvern				
Per hectare or part thereof	41,058	14.31	14.31	587,586
Minimum charge	323	112.44	112.44	36,320
Urban water race charge	1,732	10.22	10.22	17,705
Paparua				
Per hectare or part thereof	18,117	10.00	5.93	181,170
Unit charge	1,326	149.76	149.76	198,576
Domestic	48	200.00	200.00	9,600
Urban water race charge	4,696	10.22	10.22	48,004
Rural Public Good	1,605	25.00	20.44	40,125
Irrigation charge (consent holders - /litre/sec)		280.00	271.09	
Stock Water Targeted Rates (including GST)				1,622,762
Stock Water Targeted Rates (excluding GST)				1,411,098

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)

Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate

(Targeted rate based on capital value, land value or area and location of rating unit).

Greenpark

	Capital value			
Class B	14,774,400	0.000491	0.000468	7,260
Class C	11,848,000	0.000355	0.000355	4,208
Class D	970,900	0.000354	0.000354	344
Class E	15,735,000	0.000147	0.000147	2,314
Class F	17,188,000	0.000093	0.000093	1,599

L2 River

	Capital value			
Class A	81,646,750	0.000212	0.000283	17,309
Class B	120,263,550	0.000152	0.000203	18,280
Class C	96,978,000	0.000098	0.000130	9,504
Class D	19,052,960	0.000065	0.000086	1,238
Class E	185,792,000	0.000050	0.000067	9,290
Class F	464,822,240	0.000033	0.000044	15,339

No 3 Subdivision (Ellesmere)

	Capital value			
Class A	14,011,700	0.000598	0.000554	8,383
Class B	14,225,100	0.000521	0.000482	7,406
Class C	6,982,400	0.000214	0.000198	1,493
Class D	10,463,000	0.000369	0.000342	3,865
Class E	922,000	0.000120	0.000111	111
Class F	945,000	0.000154	0.000143	146

No 4 Subdivision (Osborne)

	Hectares			
Class A	1,175	23.652100	14.334600	27,786
Class B	272	14.990100	9.084900	4,083
Class C	311	2.155700	1.306500	670

Hororata River

	Capital value			
	9,772,810	0.000421	0.000397	4,112

Leeston Township Drainage

	Land Value			
	89,872,250	0.000201	0.000183	18,091

Leeston Drainage

	Hectares			
Class A	986	10.491084	9.804751	10,347
Class B	1,377	8.273727	7.732455	11,395
Class C	6,456	6.914278	6.461942	44,638
Class D	1,108	4.007208	3.745054	4,440
Minimum per rating unit	249	43.59	40.74	10,854

Taumutu Drainage

	Hectares			
Class A	214	23.376256	22.053072	5,003
Class B	210	23.859173	22.508654	5,011

Taumutu Culverts

	Capital Value			
Class A	9,336,000	0.001181	0.001050	11,026
Class B	8,927,300	0.000329	0.000292	2,937
Class C	964,700	0.000170	0.000151	164
Class D	460,000	0.000106	0.000094	49

	Rating	2013/14	2012/13	Estimated
	numbers			revenue (\$)
Wairiri Valley	Hectares			
Class A	152	2.298978	1.839182	349
Class B	-	1.519916	1.215933	-
Class C	33	1.357128	1.085702	45
Class D	17	1.285700	1.028560	22
Class E	155	1.196000	0.956800	185

Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (including GST)				269,297
Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				234,171

Swimming Pools Targeted Rate

(Targeted rate applied to separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit based on the location).

Zone 1	3,356	124.00	124.00	416,144
Zone 2	10,450	87.00	87.00	909,150
Zone 3	1,553	31.00	31.00	48,143

District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (including GST)				1,373,437
District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				1,194,293

Library Targeted Rate

(Targeted rate applied to all rating units within the District).

Ellesmere	4,686	160.00	150.00	749,760
Malvern	3,872	160.00	150.00	619,520
Paparua	4,326	160.00	150.00	692,160
Rolleston	3,379	160.00	150.00	540,640

Library Targeted Rate (including GST)				2,602,080
Library Targeted Rate (excluding GST)				2,262,678

Stormwater Targeted Rates

(These rates are applied based on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit served by stormwater systems).

Arthurs Pass	137	100.00	100.00	13,700
Castle Hill	183	55.00	55.00	10,065
Darfield	1,050	24.00	24.00	25,200
Doyleston	121	30.00	30.00	3,630
Dunsandel	180	45.00	45.00	8,100
Edendale	68	22.50	45.00	1,530
Glentunnel	75	50.00	50.00	3,750
Hororata	64	200.00	200.00	12,800
Kirwee	385	35.00	35.00	13,475
Lake Coleridge	69	220.00	220.00	15,180
Leeston	753	70.00	70.00	52,710
Lincoln	1,361	65.00	65.00	88,465
Prebbleton	1,113	43.00	43.00	47,859
Rakaia Huts	114	40.00	40.00	4,560
Rolleston	3,279	40.00	40.00	131,160
Southbridge	374	38.00	38.00	14,212
Springfield	149	25.00	25.00	3,725
Springston	191	45.00	45.00	8,595
Tai Tapu	190	100.00	100.00	19,000
Templeton (Claremont)	59	50.00	50.00	2,950
West Melton	501	53.00	53.00	26,553
Whitecliffs	121	40.00	40.00	4,840

Stormwater Targeted Rates (including GST)				512,059
Stormwater Targeted Rates (excluding GST)				445,269

Schedule of Chargeable Costs for Environmental Services

The charges listed below are required to be adopted by special order or special consultative procedure. The annual plan is such a procedure. Accordingly the Council will on an annual basis review its charges and include them in the budget for public consultation.

1. All fees are fixed fees, unless stated as deposits and charged at time and cost (T/C).
2. All fees are inclusive of GST (unless otherwise stated).
3. The Resource Management Act 1991 is referred to as the RMA.
4. The District Plan is referred to as the DP.
5. If any charge for an application is not paid by the due date, then Selwyn District Council reserves the right under Section 36(7) of the Resource Management Act to stop processing the application. This may include the cancellation of a hearing or the issuing of a decision. Should a hearing be cancelled or postponed due to the non-payment of a charge, the applicant will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

Planning	
Preparing or signing Certificates, Authorities and other documents which do not require a resolution of Council (and not listed elsewhere) including:	
· Signing/sealing survey plans – Section 223 RMA	\$260 minimum fee at Section 224 stage (for Section 223 and Section 224)
· Completion certificates – Section 224 RMA ¹	\$410
· Subdivision Compliance Certificate – Section 226 RMA	\$410
· Preparation of Consent Notices	\$130
· Removal of bonds or caveats	\$130
· Encumbrance Administration	\$130
Preparing or signing certificates, authorities and other documents requiring a resolution of Council, (and not listed elsewhere) including:	\$260 per item
· Approval of easements and right of way Section 321 notices - Local Government Act	
· Revocation of easement	
· Cancellation building line restriction	
Land Information Memorandum	\$205
Overseas Investment Commission Certificate	\$255
General planning advice	Charged at Council's discretion.
Officer's time / site inspection	Time and cost.
Consultant's advice / legal advice	At cost.
Pre-lodgement meetings	First hour free - \$100 per hour thereafter.
Resource consents	
Fixed Fee ² resource consents and processes:	\$560
· Non-complying siting of a building	
· Non-complying recession plane.	
Fast Track ³	\$360 fixed fee
· Internal Setback Applications	
· Site Coverage – in townships with restricted discretionary status	
Temporary non-compliance with the residential density requirements in the rural zone (in the circumstance where a dwelling is retained on the same site, for a defined timeframe, while the new dwelling is constructed).	

Buildings or structures or signs for design, materials, colour and landscaping at Rocklands, Grasmere or Terrace Downs ⁴ , provided they comply with the relevant Development Plan.	\$1,000 Deposit (T/C)
Relocated buildings	\$765
Other non-notified resource consents ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Subdivision (refer below). 	Deposit (T/C) \$1,000
Notified resource consents ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use Subdivision (refer below) 	Deposit (T/C) \$2,000
Note: If the cost of a hearing is likely to exceed \$10,000 as calculated by the Selwyn District Council in accordance with the information contained in the application, the number of submitters involved, and the likely length of the hearing, then the applicant shall pay 50% of the estimated hearing cost prior to the commencement of the hearing (in addition to the above deposits). A hearing shall not be held unless the 50% charge is paid.	
Limited Notified Resource Consents – Affected Parties Identified and Not All Approvals Obtained ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use Subdivision (refer below) 	Deposit (T/C) \$2,000 upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$1,000 if proceed to hearing
Residential subdivision <i>(includes rural residential zones living 3 and subdivision in business zones)</i> Please note that these fees apply to non-notified and notified applications.	
1-10 lots	\$2,000 deposit incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$500 fixed fee for engineering \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
10-20 lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,000 fixed fee for engineering \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
20 plus lots	\$5,000 deposit incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$2,000 fixed fee for engineering \$3,000 minimum fee for planning
Rural Subdivisions Please note that these fees apply to non-notified and notified applications.	
1-5 lots	\$2,000 deposit incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$500 fixed fee for engineering \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
6 plus lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,000 fixed fee for engineering \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the time spent by the planner exceeds the minimum fee, the additional fee will be on-charged to the applicant. The above fees include all work undertaken up to and including issue of subdivision consent. Post issue of subdivision consent engineering plan approval and inspections are then charged out on a time and cost basis at \$120 per hour. Section 223 and S224 costs are additional to the above. 	
Boundary adjustment	\$1,000 deposit plus time and cost
Certificate of Compliance – Section 139 RMA	\$560
Existing use Extension of Time – Section 10(2) RMA ⁴	\$1,000 deposit plus time and cost

Certificate of Existing Use – Section 139A RMA ⁴	\$1,000 deposit plus time and cost
Change, Review or Cancellation of Consent Conditions – Section 127 or 128 RMA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected party approval; or Non-affected parties 	\$560
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notified 	\$2,000 deposit (T/C) notified as for resource consent
Extension of Time/Cancellation of Consent Section 125 or 126 RMA	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected party approval or Non-affected parties 	\$305
Notified ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C) as for notified resource consent
Designations	
Outline Plan Approval ⁵	\$205
Outline Plan Approval ^{4&6}	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Outline Plan Waiver ⁷	\$100
Or alternatively this may be waived at the time of building consent and charged against the building consent at time and cost.	
Notice of Requirement – Section 168 or 168A RMA ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Alteration – Section 181 RMA ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Minor change – Section 181(3) RMA ⁸	\$255 minimum fee
Removal or partial removal – Section 182 RMA ⁹	\$255 minimum fee
Extension of Time – Section 184 & 184A RMA ⁹	\$255 minimum fee
Heritage Orders	
Notice of Requirement – Section 189, 190 & 191 RMA ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Withdrawal of Requirement – Section 189(5) RMA ⁹	\$255
Plan Change Request ⁴	\$10,000 deposit (T/C)
Monitoring	
Basic (desktop)	\$50
Standard (1 inspection)	\$120
Specialised (>1 inspection)	\$220
Time and Cost basis	\$145 per hour
These monitoring fees are included in the price of fixed fee consents and are invoiced separately for “time and cost” consents. Any resource consent that requires additional monitoring due to non-compliance with the conditions of the resource consent will be charged additional monitoring fees on a time and cost basis.	
Landscape plan approval – general ⁹	\$30
Landscape plan approval – specific ¹⁰	\$75
Resource consents	
Access/vehicle crossing inspections	\$50 per lot
Setting up of a Bond including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For payment of financial contributions 	At cost

· Conditions on resource consents	
Hearing	2 Councillors
Hearing Commissioner's charges	\$180 per hour per panel
Plus officers charged at rates set under 'Officer's Time' where hearings advisors required.	
· 3 Councillors	\$260 per hour per panel
· 2 Councillors and External Commissioner acting as Chairperson	\$160 per hour per panel plus up to \$180 per hour for the Commissioner
(This fee applies when Council has made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner).	
· External Commissioner	Maximum \$180 per hour
(This fee applies when Council has made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner).	
· External Commissioner at the applicant's request.	At cost
For any significant hearing lasting more than three days, the Council will recover the full cost of Hearing Commissioners charges regardless of whether the Council made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner.	
Officer time (per hour):	
· Planning Manager/Team Leader	\$155
· Other Planners	\$145
· Administration Staff	\$75
· Engineering – Road, Water and Wastewater, Reserves and Property acquisitions:	\$120
· Consultants	At cost
· Legal Advice	At cost
· Certificates of Compliance (Sale of Liquor)	\$115
· CD of Plans and Maps (incl postage)	\$15
· Hard copy of District Plan	At actual cost

1. If the processing of your Section 223 & Section 224 exceeds \$260 you will be charged at time and cost. Please discuss at time of application.
2. These fixed fees only apply when there are no affected parties or written approval has been obtained from all affected parties.
3. Fast Track will apply to applications for non-compliances for internal setbacks rules, temporary non-compliance with the residential density requirements in the rural zone and Site Coverage in townships with restricted discretionary status only and will require an application completed to the satisfaction of the Team Leader for resource consents including all neighbours' consents that the Council deems be required.
4. If the actual cost of processing the resource consent is more than \$50 greater or less than the deposit amount, the Council will refund the additional fees paid, or invoice the outstanding amount.
5. Grade 1 outline plan = approval plans for accessory buildings or structures or relocation buildings within the site, provided that the bulk and location of the building complies with the District Plan rules for a permitted activity.
6. Grade 2 outline plan = all other outline plans.
7. Outline Plan waiver fee - waivers are for small inconsequential building works such as internal alterations to buildings etc.
8. If the processing of your Designation exceeds \$255, you will be charged at time and cost. Please discuss at time of application
9. Landscape Plan – general = landscape plans where landscaping is required as a condition of consent, but no specific species or design requirements are specified in the District Plan.
10. Landscape Plan – specific = landscape plans where specific species or designs may or may not be used in accordance with the provisions of the District Plan.

Building	
· Planning Information Memorandum (PIM) only	\$200
· Solid Fuel Heater Application – Freestanding / sewer connection	\$350
· Solid Fuel Heater Application – Inbuilt	\$500
If the fee is exceeded by more than 30% the excess time and cost will be charged.	
Minor Works Application <i>Work with an estimated value of less than or up to \$5,000.</i>	\$550
To cover the likes of solar panel installations, demolition, carports, sheds, some farm buildings, some additions and alterations of a minor nature. Fee is based on historical data. Allows for one inspection, no further information requests during processing and no PIM. If the fee is exceeded by more than 30%, the excess time and cost will be charged.	
Small Works Application <i>Work with an estimated value between \$5,000 and \$15,000.</i>	\$680
Covers the likes of farm buildings, additions and alterations, garages, decks, swimming pools etc. Fee is based on historical data and two inspections, no further information requests during processing and no PIM. If the fee is exceeded by more than 30%, the excess time and cost will be charged.	
· Building consent for deposit for work with an estimated value over \$15,000	\$1,000
· Building Administration Staff	\$65 (per hour)
· Planner	\$145 (per hour)
· Building Officials	\$140 (per hour)
· Travelling Time	\$140 (per hour)
· Mileage	\$0.77(per km)
· Re-inspection	At cost
· Producer Statement Assessment	\$15
· Code Compliance Certificate Fee	Charges on an actual time and cost basis
· Marquee and General Exemptions	\$150 minimum charge and any balance at time and cost
· Engineering Fee	\$20
Other (for example): · Consultants · Peer Review · Fire Reports · Acoustic Reports · Certificate of Title Order	On-charged at cost
Compliance Schedules/Statement of Fitness Issue <i>(including amendments and administration and on-site auditing)</i>	On-charged at time and cost
Section 73 Building Act – Entry on Certificate of Title <i>for land subject to flooding etc.</i> Section 77 Building Act – Building on two or more allotments <i>relates to requirement to hold titles together</i>	Charged at actual cost relating to building consents
Research to provide information relating to building records e.g. Photocopying, postage etc.	Time and cost
All chargeable work under the Building Act for carrying out Council's responsibility is charged at actual cost i.e. notices to fix, dangerous and unsanitary buildings.	Time and cost
Certificate of Public Use	\$500 deposit and billed at hourly rate of staff
Certificate of Acceptance	\$1,000 flat fee for receiving a Certificate of Acceptance application <i>(and on top of the \$1,000 processing of the Certificate of Acceptance is invoiced in the same way as for a building consent application, i.e. levies, inspections, administration, etc.).</i>

Swimming Pools Inspections (fencing of swimming pools monitored bi-annually).	\$140 fixed fee (based on 1 hour minimum to conduct inspection and update records).
Infringement Notices	Maximum fee set by regulation depending on degree of offence.

Liquor Licensing

The following fees are established by Regulation 29 of the Sale of Liquor Regulations 1990 and are reported for information only.

On Licence	\$793.24
Renewal On Licence	\$793.24
Off Licence	\$793.24
Renewal Off Licence	\$793.24
Club Licence	\$793.24
Renewal Club Licence	\$776.00
Temporary Authority	\$134.93 (for each licence i.e. On/Off Licence)
BYO	\$134.93
Special Licence	\$64.40
Manager's Certificate	\$134.93
Renewal Manager's Certificate	\$134.93

Regulatory Health

Registered Premises – excluding offensive trades (this covers the cost of one inspection, with additional inspections being at cost).

Function Centre	\$325
High Risk	\$300
Medium to High Risk	\$275
Low/Minor Risk	\$220
Change of Ownership Inspection	\$260
Revisits Due to Poor Performance	\$95 per hour
Late Payment Fee on food Premises	10% if paid after 1 July (Annually)
Registration:	
· Food Control Plan (FCP) Audit/Verification	\$275
· Hourly rate for FCP validation (per hour)	\$95
· FCP visits signoff/approval (per hour)	\$95
· Mobile Food Traders	\$135
· Shows and Events (12 Month Certificate) (New)	\$95
· Public Health – High Risk	\$150
Other Registered Premises/Licenses:	
· Funeral Directors	\$160
· Hairdressers	\$160
· Camping Grounds	\$175
· Offensive Trades	\$165
· Hourly Rate	\$95
Amusement Devices (set by Statute):	
· First Device	\$11.20
· Subsequent Devices (each thereafter)	\$2.30

Additional Inspections:	
· Inspection Fee	\$95
· Mileage	\$0.77 (per km)
Application Fee:	
· Administration	\$30
· Assessment/inspection	\$95 (per hour)
· Travelling Time	\$95 (per hour)
· Mileage	\$0.77(per km)
Hazardous Substances	
<i>Monitoring and enforcement required pursuant to section 97 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</i>	
Inspections	\$90 (per hour)
Mileage	\$0.77(per km)

Dog Registration Fees			
The following dog registration fees apply for the 2013/14 year (all fees GST inclusive).	1st dog	\$35	
	2nd and subsequent dogs	\$25	
Fee for payment after 31st July 2013	\$50 for the first dog and \$35 for every subsequent dog.		
Fees for part of the registration year are as follows:			
(All dogs aged 3 months and over must be registered with the exception of certified disability dogs).			
Month that dog turns 3 months of age	Only 1 dog owned	For each other dog owned	
July	\$35.00	\$25.00	
August	\$31.90	\$23.10	
September	\$29.00	\$21.00	
October	\$26.10	\$18.90	
November	\$23.20	\$16.80	
December	\$20.30	\$14.70	
January	\$17.40	\$12.60	
February	\$14.50	\$10.50	
March	\$11.60	\$8.40	
April	\$8.70	\$6.30	
May	\$5.80	\$4.20	
June	\$2.90	\$2.10	
(Fees will be waived for Certified Disability Dogs).			
Tag, Collar, Seizure and Micro chipping Fees (inclusive of GST)			
Replacement Dog Tag	\$5		
Dog Collar (Small)	\$8		
Dog Collar (Medium)	\$9		
Dog Collar (Large)	\$10		
Seizure Fee	\$50		

Micro chipping of dogs where dog is not classified as dangerous or menacing and is not being registered for the first time after 1 July 2007. Dogs to be presented at Council Service Centres at prescribed time.	\$20 per dog
Micro chipping of Dogs where dog is being registered for the first time having attained the age of 3 months. (Dogs to be presented at Council Service Centres at prescribed time – applicable to dogs micro chipped by Council staff only). Note that farm working dogs are not legally required to be micro chipped.	Free of Charge
Impounding Fees	\$70 for first impoundment \$96 for the second impoundment \$162 for the third impoundment
Additional Charges	\$30 per day thereafter administration/sustenance fee.

Licence Under Dog Control By-law

Licence Application Fee	\$100
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Stock Impounding

The fees associated with the impounding of stock are:

	Per Animal	
	Sheep	\$5
	Cattle	\$56
	Horse	\$56
	Goat	\$56
	Mule/Donkey	\$56
	Pig	\$56
	Other animals	Up to \$56

Feeding (day or part day):

	Per Animal	
	Sheep or Goat	\$1 per head
	Other stock	\$2 per head
Driving and cartage costs	Actual costs	
Advertising costs	\$90	
Time	\$37 per hour	
Mileage	\$0.77 per km travelled	

(A 50% discount is applied to numbers in excess of 100 sheep which are impounded at any one time from any individual or 10 head of any other stock).

Pines Resource Recovery Park Charges

	Current 2012/13	New price 2013/14
Residual waste (rubbish)	\$201.00 per tonne	\$204.00 per tonne
Garden and food waste	\$107.00 per tonne	\$107.00 per tonne
Clean fill	\$52.00 per tonne (restricted quantities)	\$52.00 per tonne (restricted quantities)
Tyres	Surcharge	Surcharge
Car tyres	\$3.00	\$3.00
4WD	\$5.00	\$5.00
Light truck	\$8.00	\$8.00
Heavy truck	\$15.00	\$15.00
Tractor	\$51.00	\$51.00

Recyclables – no charge for approved recyclable materials provided that they are sorted and placed in the correct containers.

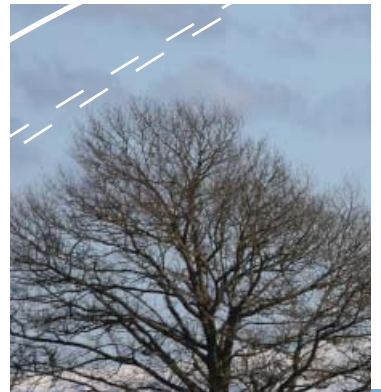
Wheelie Bin Re-Issue Charges

There is no wheelie bin delivery charge for new houses, new owners, or for households changing from a 240 litre rubbish wheelie bin to an 80 litre wheelie bin.

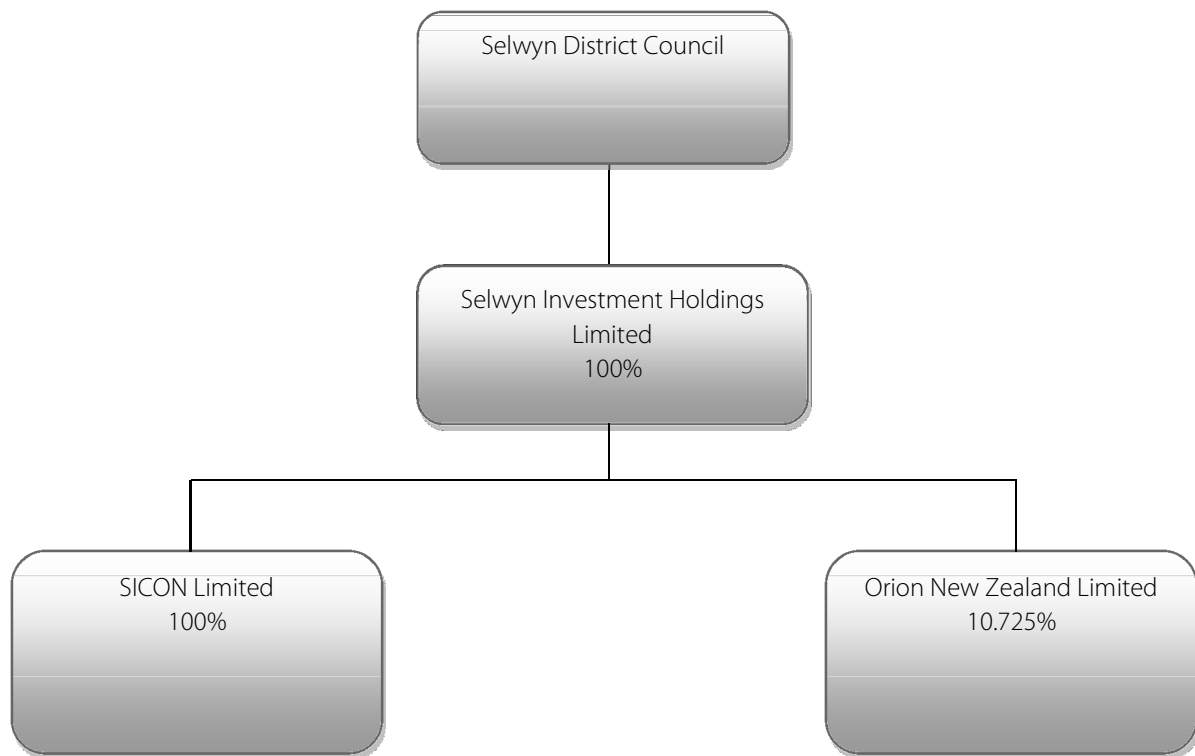
Households changing from an 80 litre to a 240 litre rubbish wheelie bin within two years of receiving their 80 litre wheelie bin will be charged \$65 (including GST) for bin delivery.

To discourage repeated seasonal issue and return of organic wheelie bins, no rates refund is given for organic bins returned during the financial year. In addition, households requesting and receiving a 240 litre organic wheelie bin within two years of having returned an organic bin will be charged \$65 (including GST) for bin delivery.

COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS



Council Controlled Organisations



Community Trusts Administered by the Council:

- Central Plants Water Trust
- Tramway Reserve Trust
- Orion Selwyn District Centenary Educational Trust
- Selwyn District Charitable Trust

Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited

Relationship to the Council

The Council retains control over the activities of Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (the Company) through the Company's annual Statement of Intent, the Company's Constitution and the ability to appoint directors.

Nature and scope of the company

This enterprise is a company established to combine the Council's trading investments under one umbrella and thereby facilitate effective management of the Council's investments and cash flows. This arrangement is aimed to separate the trading investments from the ordinary operations of the Council and to ensure that the Council's relationship with its investment companies is handled in a commercial manner. The security provided by this ownership enables the Council a facility to efficiently borrow in commercial markets.

The Company's revenue is in the form of dividends from Orion New Zealand Limited and SICON Limited. Net income is distributed to the Council via a fixed dividend distribution policy.

Objective

To enable the efficient management of the Council's trading investments.

Key performance targets

The Company's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

	Target
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation and impairments	\$2,344,750
Surplus / (deficit) after taxation	\$2,198,730
Proposed dividend (<i>excludes special dividend</i>)	\$2,198,730
Debt / total assets	-
Return on total assets	4.28%
Return to shareholders' funds	4.28%

SICON Limited

Relationship to the Council

The Council exercises influence on the Board through approval of its annual Statement on Intent.

The shareholders exercise influence on the Company through the negotiation of the annual Statement of Intent.

Nature and scope of the company

SICON Limited is a supplier of asset management, maintenance and construction services. Consistent with its objective, the Company will pursue activities designed to ensure the efficient and prudent utilisation of its capital assets and human resources.

Ferguson Brothers Limited merged with the Company on the 31st March 2012.

Objective

To operate as a successful, growth focused contracting business and follow these key principles which are central to its business strategy:

- Commitment to quality
- Commitment to its shareholders
- Commitment to Selwyn district
- Commitment to its people
- Commitment to health and safety
- Commitment to the environment
- Commitment to future growth.

Key performance targets

The Company's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

	Target
Return after tax to opening shareholder funds	20.5%
Return after tax on opening total assets	10.1%

To maintain ISO 9001:2008 Quality Standard Certification
To maintain ACC WSMP Certification to Tertiary Level
To maintain NZS 4801 Safety Management Systems Certification
To maintain NZS 14001 Environmental Standard Certification

Orion New Zealand Limited

Relationship to the Council

Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited has a 10.725% shareholding in Orion New Zealand Limited.

The shareholders exercise influence on the Company through the negotiation of the annual Statement of Intent.

Nature and scope of the company

Orion's activities are to:

- Construct and maintain a reliable and secure electricity distribution network in the Christchurch and Central Canterbury region.
- Provide efficient processes that support competition amongst electricity retailers and generators.
- Seek investment / acquisition opportunities in the infrastructure and energy sectors.
- Manage, grow and if appropriate, realise other subsidiary and associate company interests.

Objective

To operate as a successful business and provide shareholders with appropriate returns on their investments and pursue strategies that aim to ensure Orion's long-term success as a business.

Key performance targets

The Company's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

Financial performance targets

	Target
Profit after tax	\$37.0m
Profit after tax / average shareholders' equity	\$5.8m
Fully imputed dividends	\$31.0m
Debt ratio	17
Equity ratio	83

Network reliability targets

	Target
Reliability – Orion network interruptions only:	
Duration of supply interruptions in minutes per year per connected customer (SAIDI)	
- Urban	99
- Rural	415
- Overall	106

Number of supply interruptions per year per connected customer (SAIFI)

- Urban	1.6
- Rural	3.6
- Overall	1.4

Central Plains Water Trust

Relationship to the Council

Central Plains Water Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO), jointly controlled by the Selwyn District Council (50%) and the Christchurch City Council (50%). The Council exercises significant influence over the activities of the Trust through its ability to appoint the trustees.

Nature and scope of activities

Central Plains Water Trust is a trust for the benefit of present and future generations of Christchurch City and Selwyn District residents.

The Trust will hold all necessary resource consents, when obtained by Central Plains Water Limited.

Objectives

The Council recognises a major regional economic benefit in managing the water resource in the Central Canterbury Plains, including significant employment creation. The Council also wishes to be involved to ensure its own infrastructure will not be adversely affected by any proposed scheme.

Key performance targets

The Trust's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

- *To consult, and develop scheme recreational opportunities and environmental community enhancers.*
- *The Trustees' will prepare an annual budget by 30 June and will report the financial results.*

Tramway Reserve Trust

Relationship to the Council

Tramway Reserve Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) of the Council.

Nature and scope of activities

Tramway Reserve, at the end of Tramway Reserve Road, will be subject to restoration and enhancement to be led by the Tramway Reserve Trust. The restoration project was agreed as mitigation for the past and on-going use of Tramway Reserve Drain for waste water management. The Trust was established as part of that agreement between Ngai Tahu and the Council as a condition of the upgraded Leeston (Ellesmere) Sewerage Treatment site.

Key performance targets

The Trust's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

- *The Trust will continue work towards returning the Tramway Reserve waterway to its natural state and facilitating public access.*

Orion Selwyn District Centenary Educational Trust

Relationship to the Council

The Orion Selwyn District Centenary Educational Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) of the Council. The Council exercises significant influence over the activities of the Trust through its ability to appoint the Trustees.

Nature and scope of activities

The Trust was established in November 2003 by Orion New Zealand Limited. The purpose of the Trust is to promote and support the education of students who are attending Ellesmere College, Lincoln High School and Darfield High School and any other high school established in the Selwyn District in the future, and who are intending to undertake a course of tertiary education in New Zealand.

Key performance targets

The Trust's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

- *The Trust expects to receive enough investment income each year to be able to pay out scholarships to recipients from the three current High Schools in the area.*

Selwyn District Charitable Trust

Relationship to the Council

The Selwyn District Charitable Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) of the Council.

Nature and scope of activities

The Trust receives funds in the form of charitable donations and makes them available for the charitable activities of the Council.

Key performance targets

The Trust's performance targets for the year ending 30 June 2014 are set out below.

- *The Trust aims to distribute all the funds it receives in the year of receipt.*
- *The Trust aims to achieve investment returns in line with those achieved by the Council.*



COUNCIL INFORMATION

Council information

Mayor and Councillors contact details

Mayor		Deputy Mayor (Selwyn Central Ward Councillor)	
Kelvin Coe	513 The Lake Road RD 3 LEESTON 7683 (H) (03) 329 1768 (C) 027 267 7732 kelvin.coe@selwyn.govt.nz	Sarah Walters	143 Midhurst Road RD 1 CHRISTCHURCH 7671 (H) (03) 318 1227 (C) 027 270 1215 sarah.walters@selwyn.govt.nz
Selwyn Central Ward		Springs Ward	
Mark Alexander	478 Two Chain Road RD 7 CHRISTCHURCH 7677 (H) (03) 347 6393 (F) (03) 347 6392 (C) 027 526 6388 mark.alexander@selwyn.govt.nz	Debra Hasson	152 Chamberlains Road RD 4 CHRISTCHURCH 7674 (H) (03) 329 5445 (C) 027 435 5055 debra.hasson@selwyn.govt.nz
Jeff Bland	Weedons Road RD 8 CHRISTCHURCH 7678 (H) (03) 347 4070 (C) 027 399 9206 jeff.bland@selwyn.govt.nz	Malcolm Lyall	520 Springs Road PREBBLETON 7604 (H) (03) 349 7990 (C) 027 433 9964 malcolm.lyall@selwyn.govt.nz
Peter Hill	1316 Tramway Road RD 2 LEESTON 7682 (H) 325 4450 (C) 027 364 5834 peter.hill@selwyn.govt.nz	Lindsay Philps	73 Robinsons Road LADBROOKS CHRISTCHURCH 8150 (H) (03) 325 2130 (C) 027 295 3868 lindsay.philps@selwyn.govt.nz
Malvern Ward		Ellesmere Ward	
Sam Broughton	275 Waireka Road RD1 DARFIELD 7571 (H) (03) 318 8284 (C) 027 223 8345 sam.broughton@selwyn.govt.nz	Pat McEvedy	80 St John Street SOUTHBRIDGE 7602 (H) (03) 324 2572 (C) 027 430 3818 pat.mcevedy@selwyn.govt.nz
John Morten	224 Waireka Road RD 1 DARFIELD 7571 (H) (03) 317 9001 (F) (03) 317 9002 (C) 027 200 2578 john.morten@selwyn.govt.nz	Nigel Barnett	176 Dunsandel/Hororata Road Dunsandel, RD 2 LEESTON 7682 (H) (03) 325 4205 (C) 027 484 4888 nigel.barnett@selwyn.govt.nz

Community Board Members contact details

Malvern Community Board		Selwyn Central Community Board	
Jenny Gallagher (Chairperson)	43 Tramway Road RD 1 DARFIELD 7571 (H) (03) 318 1784 (C) 027 497 0120 jenny.gallagher@selwyn.govt.nz	Liz Russell (Chairperson)	7 Oak Tree Lane ROLLESTON 7614 (H) (03) 347 7262 (C) 027 240 7964 liz.russell@selwyn.govt.nz
Allan Thorne (Deputy Chairperson)	Arbourlea 2143 Bealey Road RD 2 DARFIELD 7572 (H) (03) 318 0798 (F) (03) 318 0797 allan.thorne@selwyn.govt.nz	Alan French (Deputy Chairperson)	23 Delamare Way ROLLESTON 7614 (H) (03) 347 2338 (C) 027 664 4305 alan.french@selwyn.govt.nz
Mary Ireland	3D Perrin Place DARFIELD 7510 (H) (03) 318 8649 (F) (03) 318 8648 mary.ireland@selwyn.govt.nz	Sandy Williams	3 Verona Court ROLLESTON 7614 (H) (03) 377 2908 (C) 021 663 692 sandy.williams@selwyn.govt.nz
Bill Frost	55 Station Road RD 1 COALGATE 7673 (H) (03) 318 2604 (F) (03) 318 2601 bill.frost@selwyn.govt.nz	Joyce Davey	6 Juliet Place ROLLESTON 7614 (H) (03) 347 8217 joyce.davey@selwyn.govt.nz
Bob Mugford	PO Box 35 COALGATE 7646 (H) (03) 318 2877 Bob.mugford@selwyn.govt.nz		

Where to go for more information

The annual plan is also available at www.selwyn.govt.nz or you can get a copy at any Selwyn District library or service centre (see list below).

Customer services	
For general enquiries, assistance and information, telephone (03) 347 2800 or (03) 318 8338	
Website	Selwyn District Council Offices
www.selwyn.govt.nz	2 Norman Kirk Drive PO Box 90 ROLLESTON 7643
Service Centres	
Leeston Library / Service Centre High Street Private Bag 1 LEESTON Phone: (03) 324 8080	Darfield Library / Service Centre 1 South Terrace DARFIELD 7510 Phone: (03) 318 8338
Lincoln Library / Service Centre Gerald Street LINCOLN 7608 Phone: (03) 347 2875	Rolleston Library / Service Centre Rolleston Drive ROLLESTON 7614 Phone (03) 347 2880
Auditors	Bankers
Audit New Zealand PO Box 2 CHRISTCHURCH 8140 On behalf of the Auditor-General	Westpac PO Box 2721 CHRISTCHURCH 8140
Solicitors	Sister districts
Buddle Findlay PO Box 322 CHRISTCHURCH 8140	Akitakata City City Offices, Yoshida 791 Yoshida Cho, Hiroshima 731 0592 JAPAN
	Town of Yubetsu Minatomachi 31, Yubetsu-Cho Monbetsu-gun, hokkaido 099 640, JAPAN
	The Malvern Community Board has been delegated the authority to facilitate relationships with Yubetsu-Cho.
	Shandan County Government North Road No 3 Qingquan Town Shandan County Gansu Province CHINA 734100

Council controlled trading organisations

Council companies

Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (100% owned by the Council)	SICON Limited (100% owned by Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited)
PO Box 90 ROLLESTON 7643 Phone: (03) 347 2800 Fax: (03) 347 2799 Website: www.sih.co.nz	3 South Terrace PO Box 40 DARFIELD 7541 Phone: (03) 324 3068 or (03) 318 8320 Fax: (03) 318 8578 Email: sicon@sicon.co.nz Website: www.sicon.co.nz
Board M Lyall (Chairperson) J Morten S Walters	Board P Carnahan (Chairperson) L Roulston N McBreen J Morten

Other council organisations

Central Plains Water Trust (50% owned by Selwyn District Council)	Izone Southern Business Hub Council committee established to develop an industrial park at Rolleston
PO Box 90 ROLLESTON 7643 Phone: (03) 347 2800 Fax: (04) 347 2799	PO Box 90 ROLLESTON 7643 Phone: (03) 347 2800 Fax: (03) 347 2799 Website: www.izone.org.nz
Trustees DJ O'Rourke (Chairperson) DJ Catherwood RW Davison DAR Haslam V Smart C Williams	Committee Members JB Morten (Chairperson) JL Christensen WJ Bell S Price R McEwan
	Chief Executive RD Hughes Developments Limited Attention: Robin Hughes Phone: (03) 379 2609
	The Council Manager responsible Douglas Marshall - Manager Corporate Services



AMENDMENT TO THE SELWYN DISTRICT COUNCIL LONG TERM PLAN 2012/22

Amendment to the Selwyn District Council Long Term Plan 2012/2022

Introduction

The Council has amended its Long Term Plan 2012-22 so that it can liquidate its subsidiary company, Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (SIHL). The amendment will allow the assets held by SIHL, including cash balances and its shareholding in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited to be transferred into the direct ownership of the Council.

Background

SIHL was established in the mid-1990s (originally in the name of Selwyn Council Trading Enterprises Limited) to manage the Council's investments in SICON Limited, Selwyn Plantation Board Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited. The role of the company was to provide oversight of the operations of the Council's investments and allow them to operate at arm's length from Council.

This approach proved to be successful with SIHL delivering substantial dividends over a sustained period of time. In the mid-2000s SIHL became a more active investor and made two company acquisitions, KB Irrigation Limited and Ferguson Brothers Limited. These two companies have since merged with SICON Limited to form a single contracting operation.

Over the past two years Selwyn Plantation Board Limited (SPBL) has been going through a process to realise its assets with the intention of returning funds to its shareholders (SIHL and Christchurch City Holdings Limited). This process is now almost complete and the company will be wound up in the next few months. SIHL intends to formally liquidate SPBL so that it will no longer exist and all its assets will be transferred to its two shareholders.

Following the wind up of SPBL, the SIHL group assets will comprise mainly of the 100% shareholding in SICON Limited a minority (10.725%) shareholding in Orion New Zealand Limited plus the proceeds from the liquidation of SPBL (estimated to be \$42 million).

In response to these changes, and with the support of the Council, SIHL has restructured its operations. It is now governed by a board made up of three elected Councillors and its operational and administrative work is carried out by Council staff. This has reduced SIHL's operating costs by \$400,000 per year to just over \$100,000 per year plus the cost of Council staff time. Under the current structure the future role of SIHL will be relatively limited. It will include:

- High level oversight of SICON Limited's operations
- High level oversight of Orion New Zealand Limited's operations
- Management of any SIHL cash investment balances
- Administration of its own affairs, including board meetings, payment of dividends and preparation of accountability documents (quarterly reports, annual report, annual budget, Statement of Intent)
- Reporting to the Council

The Council intends to liquidate SIHL early in its 2013/14 financial year. The effect of the proposal will be to transfer SIHL's cash balances and its shareholding in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited to the Council. The value of these assets is estimated to be:

	\$
Cash and other net current assets*	31,000,000
SICON Limited shareholding**	9,121,436
Orion New Zealand Limited shareholding***	67,788,000
Loan to SICON Limited	360,000
Total	108,269,436

* This is the estimated proceeds from the liquidation of SPBL of \$42 million, less an \$11 million special dividend paid to the Council in February 2013, leaving \$31 million to be transferred on the liquidation of SIHL.

** This is the value of the net assets of SICON Limited as at 30 June 2012.

*** This is SIHL's valuation of its shareholding in Orion New Zealand Limited as at 30 June 2012.

The Council is intending to liquidate SIHL because its role has reduced significantly. Following the liquidation of SPBL, and the amalgamation of KB Irrigation Limited and Ferguson Brothers Limited into SICON Limited, SIHL will retain only two equity investments plus a cash balance and a loan to SICON.

The Council's view is that the cost of maintaining SIHL is not justified by its current role. SICON Limited has a professional board and the oversight of SICON may be done equally effectively through a sub-committee of Councillors. Similarly, liaison with Orion New Zealand Limited may be done equally effectively through a sub-committee of Councillors.

In assessing whether to liquidate SIHL the Council identified three options:

- **Option 1** – retain SIHL in its current form
- **Option 2** – enhance SIHL's role
- **Option 3** – liquidate SIHL and transfer all the assets of SIHL to the Council. This is the Council's preferred option.

Assessment of options

Option	Assessment
Option 1: <i>Retain SIHL in its current form.</i>	<p>Advantages: By retaining SIHL in its present form the Council will retain the holding company structure established in the 1990s. This structure was set up to ensure that the Council's investments were managed at arm's length from the Council. This allows a separation between the service considerations of the Council and the management of the subsidiary companies. This separation can help drive financial performance and reduce the risk of 'interference' in the operation of the subsidiaries.</p> <p>Disadvantages: Although the cost of operating SIHL has been reduced substantially it is still quite expensive (over \$100,000 per year plus Council staff time). It is unlikely that the benefit that may be gained from the arm's length management of investments justifies the costs involved. It is possible that these costs could be reduced further, but in practice there is always an underlying compliance cost associated with Council Controlled Trading Organisations.</p>
Option 2: <i>Enhance SIHL's role.</i>	<p>Advantages: The liquidation of Selwyn Plantation Board will result in around \$42 million of cash being available for reinvestment. This could provide substantial funds for SIHL to manage a portfolio of investments and the holding company structure would provide the opportunity to bring in specific management and governance expertise. If successfully managed this approach may generate dividends over and above those that could be gained through more passive investment through cash and bonds.</p> <p>Disadvantages: Although active investment management may bring financial benefits, it also brings higher costs and higher risks. This is the model that was pursued by the Council and SIHL in the mid-2000s and is the model that the Council decided was no longer appropriate when it resolved to restructure SIHL in September 2011. The cost of enhancing SIHL's role is likely to be in the region of \$400,000 above existing costs (based on costs incurred in 2010-11). The difficult financial national economic conditions of recent years are continuing and nothing has changed that indicates that a return to more active investment will necessarily bring additional financial rewards over and above the costs and risks associated with such an approach.</p>
Option 3: <i>Liquidate SIHL and transfer all the assets of SIHL to the Council.</i>	<p>Advantages: In September 2011 the Council supported the restructuring of SIHL's operations to become a more passive investor. Following the restructure the cost of operating SIHL were reduced from over \$500,000 per year to just over \$100,000 per year plus Council staff time. Most of this relates to the administrative and compliance costs of operating SIHL and adds little value to the financial performance of the Council group of companies. Liquidation would save the direct costs of operating SIHL plus some of the Council staff time. Some staff time would remain as the investment of cash funds and liaison with SICON and Orion, and reporting to the Council would continue.</p> <p>Disadvantages: SIHL was established to provide for the arm's length management of the Council's investments. If SIHL is liquidated the investments would be managed directly by the Council. There is a risk that more direct management may result in less effective management of those investments. For example, if the Council took a less commercial approach towards the investments it may secure lower returns. Also, the Council would need to establish arrangements to monitor its investments, for example through the establishment of an investment and risk management committee.</p>

The Council favoured option 3, liquidate SIHL and transfer all the assets of SIHL to the Council. It considered that this was the most financially advantageous for ratepayers as it will reduce unnecessary costs whilst retaining effective oversight of its equity investments. Also, the additional cash balances will increase the financial returns available to fund the Council's activities.

Impact on the Long Term Plan

The liquidation of SIHL will affect the assumptions and forecasts set out in the Long Term Plan. In overall terms the impact on the prospective financial information provided in the Council's Long Term Plan is not material, but will have an overall positive effect on the Council's financial performance.

A comparison of the Long Term Plan forecasts for the Council's income from interest and dividends compared with the updated forecasts based on the liquidation of SIHL are set out below. The table shows that the funding from interest and dividends will be higher if SIHL is liquidated rather than retaining SIHL. The difference arises mainly due to the saving in SIHL's operating costs plus a saving in income tax on interest revenue that would be paid by SIHL. The forecasts are also different as the assumptions underpinning the dividend forecasts and interest revenue have been updated since the LTP was adopted by the Council in June 2012. The assumptions relevant to the amendment used in the two sets of forecasts are set out after the table.

Comparison of the Long Term Plan forecasts with the forecasts allowing for the liquidation of SIHL

Forecast interest and dividends from investments compared with the Long Term Plan 2012-22

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Interest and dividends from investments										
Long Term Plan forecasts	5,772	6,487	6,758	6,460	6,615	6,775	6,939	7,228	7,832	8,317
Forecasts assuming the liquidation of SIHL		6,710	7,118	7,024	7,163	7,307	7,454	7,725	8,310	8,774
Increase in funding		223	360	564	548	532	515	497	478	457

The increase in forecast interest and dividends from investments shown in the table will affect the financial forecasts in the LTP. It will increase the other operating funding shown in the internal Council services funding impact statement (page 96 of the LTP), other revenue in the prospective statement of comprehensive income (page 112 of the LTP), cash flows from operating activities in the prospective statement of cash flows (page 115 of the LTP) and interest and dividends from investments in the Council funding impact statement (page 147 of the LTP).

It will also increase the cash balances in the prospective statement of financial position (page 114 of the LTP), with the increase in funding accumulating into the cash balance each year, matched by an increase in general reserves. The liquidation of SIHL will also reduce the Council's investments in council controlled organisations by approximately \$22 million with a corresponding increase in other financial assets.

As the changes described above are not material to the overall financial forecasts in the LTP the Council has not restated the prospective financial information shown in the LTP.

Assumptions for Long Term Plan forecasts

Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact if assumption is wrong
That the dividends from equity investments will be \$4.7m in 2013/14 and thereafter increase in line with general prices.	Moderate	There is a risk that dividends will be higher or lower than forecast depending on the performance of SIHL's subsidiaries.	If dividends are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher dividends may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.
That SIHL will undertake a share buy back in 2012/13 that will return \$20 million of capital to the Council and this sum will be invested by the Council as a cash investment.	Moderate	There is a risk that the share buyback will be delayed or will not take place.	If the share buyback is delayed or does not take place the Council's investment returns will be lower than forecast. This will be offset by higher dividend returns as the funds will be retained and invested by SIHL.
That cash investments will generate a return of 4.5% in 2013/14 and 5% thereafter.	Moderate	There is a risk that returns on investments will be higher or lower than forecast because actual investment balances and interest rates may vary from those used in the forecast.	If investment returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.

Assumptions for liquidation of SIHL forecasts

Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact if assumption is wrong
That SIHL will be liquidated in 2013/14 and its assets will transfer to the Council. This will include a special dividend of \$11m in 2012/13 and a cash balance of \$31m in 2013/14, plus SIHL's shareholdings in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited. It is assumed that \$42m will be invested by the Council as a cash investment.	Low	There is a risk that the liquidation will not be approved by the Council.	If the liquidation does not take place SIHL's assets will not transfer to the Council and returns from investments and dividends will be lower than those assumed. This means the Council will not have the opportunity to determine how to utilise the additional funds and returns.
That the dividends from equity investments will be \$4.5m in 2013/14, \$4.4m in 2014/15 and thereafter increase in line with general prices.	Moderate	There is a risk that dividends will be higher or lower than forecast depending on the performance of Council's shareholding investments.	If dividends are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher dividends may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.
That cash investments will generate a return of 4.0% in 2013/14, 4.5% in 2014/15 and 5% thereafter.	Moderate	There is a risk that returns on investments will be higher or lower than forecast because actual investment balances and interest rates may vary from those used in the forecast.	If investment returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce its expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns may mean rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.

Monitoring arrangements for the assets transferred from SIHL

SIHL has been responsible for managing its investments, including its cash balances and shareholdings in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited. Its oversight arrangements for its shareholdings in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited included:

- Reviewing quarterly, six monthly and annual reports prepared by the companies
- Regular meetings with representatives of the companies
- Attending Annual General Meetings of the companies
- Reviewing each company's annual Statement of Intent
- Making appointments to each company's Board of Directors (as allowed by SIHL's shareholding).

Once SIHL is liquidated, the Council will establish arrangements to replicate this oversight at a Council level. This is likely to be carried out through a sub-committee of Council. Where appropriate, the Council or sub-committee may take advice from Council staff or external experts in relation to these activities.

Amendments to the Long Term Plan

Once the liquidation of SIHL is implemented, the Council will directly own and control the assets previously held by SIHL, including cash balances of around \$42 million. The financial forecasts prepared for the liquidation assume that these funds are invested to generate cash returns.

The amendment does not include plans for the any utilisation of the cash balance or additional returns. Decisions on proposals to utilise the funds will be taken by the Council as part of future Annual Budget and Long Term Plan processes. Any use of the cash balance would reduce the investment returns that are available to fund the Council's activities.

The Council's financial strategy includes reference to SIHL within the section on investment revenue. It indicates that the objective of holding the investment in SIHL is to secure a financial return to the Council and ratepayers. The strategy also includes a target investment return of 4% on the fair value of SIHL. The transfer of SIHL assets to the Council will not change the underlying strategy of holding the assets to secure a financial return to the Council and ratepayers, or of seeking a return on the equity investments in SICON Limited and Orion New Zealand Limited of 4% of fair value. As such, the liquidation of SIHL does not involve a change to the Council's financial strategy.

The Council's investment policy refers to SIHL in section 3.1, Equity (page 255 of the Long Term Plan). This section of the policy has been changed to reflect the liquidation of SIHL. The changes (using track changes) are set out below. The changes represent an updating of the policy to reflect the liquidation of SIHL but do not change the underlying intent of the policy to manage equity investments in a way that maximises returns and increases the economic value of the investments.

The Council's significance policy includes its equity in SIHL as a strategic asset (page 193 of the Long Term Plan). A council can only decide to transfer ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the council if it is allowed for in the Long Term Plan. SIHL has been removed from the list of strategic assets in the significance policy.

Conclusion

The Council is intending to liquidate SIHL as it will maximise the returns available from its investments through the transfer of SIHL's assets to the direct control of the Council. The liquidation will achieve a reduction in unnecessary costs whilst retaining effective oversight of its equity investments.

The Council will establish arrangements for the effective management of these investments, probably through a sub-committee of Council. The cash funds transferred to the Council will be invested to generate a financial return.

The Council has not made any decisions for the use of the cash balance that would transfer, and any such proposals would need to be considered as part of future Annual Plan or Long Term Plan processes. Any use of the cash balance would reduce the investment returns that are available to fund the Council's activities.

Amendment to the Investment Policy (page 255-256 of the Long Term Plan)

Investment classes

3.1. Equity
3.1.1. ~~Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited (SIHL) manages +~~ The Council manages its equity investments. ~~It does so~~ in a way that ensures the commercial imperatives are the guiding objectives of each investment.
~~SIHL~~ The Council currently holds the following equity investments:

- Orion Group Limited (10.725% owned)
- SICON Limited (100% owned)
- Transwaste Canterbury Limited (3% owned). This investment reflects the Council's contribution to the construction of a regional landfill.
- ~~— Selwyn Plantation Board Limited (60.68% owned)~~
- ~~— Ferguson Brothers Limited (100% owned)~~

~~The Council also holds an equity investment in Transwaste Canterbury Limited. This investment reflects the Council's contribution to the construction of a regional landfill. The Council's shareholding is 3%.~~

3.1.2. General policy on management of its investment

Policy Statement	All equities will be managed to maximise returns and increase the economic value of the investment.
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The Council's policy is ~~for SIHL~~ to maximise its returns to the Council through the management of its equity investments. The Council does not have any specific policies in relation to the investments ~~held by SIHL~~, although the shareholding in ~~both SIHL and Orion~~ are is considered a strategic assets under Section 90 of the Local Government Act 2002. The general policy of ~~SIHL~~ the Council in the management of its investments is to maximise the returns and to increase the economic value of each investment it currently holds or will hold in the future.

The way to maximise the returns on each investment is to optimise dividend flows consistent with maintenance and enhancement of shareholder value. ~~This additional income to SIHL will enable a higher dividend/payout to its shareholder (Selwyn District Council).~~
There are various means that an investment can increase its dividend pay-out to ~~SIHL~~ the Council.

~~SIHL~~ The Council ensures that each investment adds economic value over the longer term to enable the Council to use these investments as security for funding special projects of the Council. With a higher economic value (i.e. increases the value of the investment) it enables the Council to borrow more external funds if required, subject to prudent ratios being maintained. In all circumstances the general policy on management of its investments ~~is viewed by SIHL as is~~ what is best for ~~SIHL and~~ the Council in the long term including the individual investment.

3.1.3. Procedures to manage each investment

~~SIHL~~ The Council has several procedures in place to manage the investments it controls. The most important procedure is to review and approve each investment's Statement of Intent (SOI) and business plan yearly. This enables ~~SIHL~~ the Council to review the direction of each company/investment and have an input into these documents to ensure the investment does maximise its returns

to the shareholders. At this point in time ~~SIHL~~ the Council can also review the financial data included in each SOI to ensure the optimum result is achieved for the Council ~~SIHL and its shareholder~~.

Other procedures included:

- Reviewing quarterly, six-monthly and annual reports from each investment. These reports are analysed and compared with the annual budgets and SOI's of each investment. Any variations or other explanations required are brought to the attention of the Board of that investment.
- Regular meetings with the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive of each investment to review their operations and future developments in the Company. These meetings are normally held each quarter of the year.
- Attending all Annual General Meetings and Special Meetings held by each company.
- Having professional advisors within and outside the Board to review the financial reports and markets within the industry to ensure that each investment is performing to the market standards.

The exact procedures that are used for each investment depend whether ~~SIHL~~ the Council is holding the investment for a short or long term.

3.1.4. Risks associated with investments

~~SIHL~~ The Council assesses the risk of each investment based on the market risks for that type of industry. The market risks associated with each investment are noted to ensure that the returns are consistent with the risk taken. Market risks would include competitors' market share, competitors' strength and weakness and other external factors. e.g. Government.

Other types of risks are associated with the investment itself such as the expertise of the Board of Directors, products the company is producing, future investments made by the company, market share and structure of the company (both financial and organisational). These risks can be assessed by the financial returns of the company (i.e. the dividend ~~SIHL~~ received ~~s~~ from the ~~its~~ investment).

~~SIHL's~~ The Council's on-going risk management procedures include:

- Appointment to the Board of Directors of each company, external directors with expertise.
- Approving on an annual basis the investment's Statement of Intent and business plan.
- All other procedures as listed under management of investments.

Statement to the readers of

Selwyn District Council's adopted amendment to the long-term plan on 26 June 2013, for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012

Purpose of Statement

The primary purpose of this statement is to inform readers that we have no role to report, and do not give an opinion, on Selwyn District Council's (the District Council's) adopted amendment to enable the District Council to liquidate its subsidiary, Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited.

This statement informs readers about the District Council's process of amending its LTP for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012 and the extent, and limit, of our involvement in that process.

The District Council's process of amending its LTP commencing 1 July 2012 and our involvement

The District Council adopted its LTP for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012 on 27 June 2012. The Auditor-General appointed me, Ian Lothian, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on her behalf on the LTP adopted on that date.

We expressed an unqualified opinion on the District Council's LTP for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012 in our report dated 27 June 2012. We considered that the LTP adopted on 27 June 2012 provided a reasonable basis for long term integrated decision-making by the District Council and for participation in decision-making by the public and subsequent accountability to the community about the activities of the District Council.

In forming our overall opinion, we reported on specific matters required by section 94(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

In a Statement of Proposal dated 13 March 2013 the District Council proposed an amendment to its LTP for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012 to enable the District Council to liquidate its subsidiary, Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited.

We expressed an unqualified opinion on this Statement of Proposal in our audit report dated 13 March 2013.

We considered that the information within the Statement of Proposal, about the proposed amendment to the LTP and any consequential amendments to the LTP that would be required if it was amended in the manner proposed, was fairly presented, and that the District Council had complied with the applicable requirements of the Act in preparing the Statement of Proposal.

In forming our overall opinion, we reported on specific matters required by section 84(4) of the Act.

On 26 June 2013 the District Council adopted the proposed amendment to its LTP for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012 as described in the Statement of Proposal mentioned above. The District Council has prepared the adopted amendment to reflect the amendments to the LTP adopted by the District Council on 26 June 2013, and any consequential amendments.

The District Council has not prepared an amended LTP that incorporates the amendment adopted on 26 June 2013. Consequently, to form a view of the LTP of the District Council for the ten years commencing 1 July 2012, the content of the adopted amendment should be considered in conjunction with the LTP of the District Council type adopted on 27 June 2012.

We do not give an opinion on the District Council's adopted amendment. There is no legislative requirement for us to report on the adopted amendment by the District Council and we have not performed an audit of the adopted amendment. Consequently we have not updated our audit report that was attached to the LTP adopted on 27 June 2012.



Ian Lothian
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand

Matters relating to District Council's adopted amendment to the LTP subsequent to this report.

This report dated 27 June 2012 relates to the Long Term Plan (the LTP) for the 10 years commencing 1 July 2012, approved by the District Council on 27 June 2012. Subsequent to this, the District Council adopted an amendment to its LTP for the 10 years commencing 1 July 2012 to enable the District Council to liquidate its subsidiary, Selwyn Investment Holdings Limited on 26 June 2013. The District Council has not prepared an amended LTP that incorporates the amendment adopted on 26 June 2013. Consequently, to form a view of the LTP of the District Council, the content of the LTP to which this report relates should be considered in conjunction with District Council's adopted amendment. There is no legislative requirement for us to report on the adopted amendment and we have not done so.