

Selwyn District Council

Draft Annual Plan 2020/21

(Supporting information to the Council's 2020/21 Consultation Document)

Community outcomes

Community outcomes are the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions. They represent the Council'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 2009-19 and further refined as part of the preparation of the 2012-22, 2015-25 and 2018-28 Long Term Plans (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 (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 2018-2028 LTP includes information on how each group of activities will help us achieve the community outcomes.

Key community outcomes	The Council will <i>(the Council's role is in bold)</i>	Key reporting document	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.	Establish and maintain policies and strategies which protect the environment and advocate to other relevant organisations that they do likewise.	Selwyn District Plan	Environmental Services	Environment Canterbury Ministry for the Environment Department of Conservation Fish and Game Ministry of Health
	Provide sewerage systems that minimise the negative effects of the activity.	Selwyn District Council 5 Waters Activity Management Plan	Wastewater Services	Federated Farmers Forest and Bird Te Taumutu Rununga Te Rununga o Ngai Tahu
	Provide a service to collect and dispose of solid waste in a manner that minimises any potential harm to people and to the environment and maximises the efficient use of resources.	Selwyn Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Selwyn District Council Solid Waste Activity Management Plan	Solid Waste Management	Ministry for the Environment Canterbury Regional Landfill Joint Committee Canterbury Waste Joint Committee Waste Minz
	Ensure services are available for the effective and affordable collection, processing and marketing or beneficial use of diverted materials.			
A district with a rural identity				
A living environment where the rural identity of Selwyn is maintained.	Provide a District Plan which recognises, protects and enhances the natural environment while allowing a strategic approach to managing development.	Selwyn District Plan	Environmental Services	Environment Canterbury Ministry for the Environment Department of Conservation Rural Stakeholders Zone Committees

Key community outcomes	The Council will <i>(the Council's role is in bold)</i>	Key reporting document	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
Social				
A healthy community				
We have appropriate health, social and community services & they are accessible to all residents of the district.	Advocate to ensure appropriate health and social services are accessible to Selwyn residents.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy	Community Services Community Facilities	Canterbury District Health Board Pegasus Health (PHO)
		Canterbury District Health Board Rural Health Strategy		Health and social service providers Ministry of Social Development Work and Income Oranga Tamariki Ministry of Youth Development Philanthropic Funders
	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 Aquatic Facilities Strategy Community Centres and Halls Strategic Plan Selwyn Walking and Cycling Strategy Community Facilities Activity Management Plan	Community Facilities Transportation	Sport NZ Sport Canterbury Selwyn Sports Trust Christchurch YMCA Health sector CDHB, MoH Schools Local recreation and sports clubs Local Community Groups Environment Canterbury
We have access to drinking water that helps protect their health.	Provide water systems that meet relevant standards.	Selwyn District Council 5 Waters Activity Management Plan	Water Services	
We have access to an effective and efficient refuse service.	Provide a service to collect and dispose of refuse in a manner that minimises any potential harm to public health.	Selwyn Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Selwyn District Council Solid Waste Activity Management Plan	Solid Waste Management	Ministry for the Environment Contract Partners Waste Minz

Key community outcomes	The Council will <i>(the Council's role is in bold)</i>	Key reporting document	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
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	Community Services	NZ Police Community Watch Neighbourhood Support Canterbury Safer Canterbury
	Provide a place for people to be throughout the various stages of life. Family friendly district. Fulfil their dreams within the district.			
	Ensure that all buildings constructed in the District are safe, durable, accessible and fit for their intended purpose.	Building Act 2004	Environmental Services	Department of Building and Housing
We have access to, and participate in, community life.	Encourage and support volunteers' & volunteering.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy	Community Services	Volunteering Canterbury Neighbourhood Support Canterbury Safer Canterbury Community Groups
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	Community Services	Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Group Emergency Services Government Departments Community groups and communities Township committees Community Board
		Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002		
		Selwyn District Council Local Emergency Management Arrangements		
	Encourage and support community involvement & personal/household responsibility 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	Transportation	NZ Police NZ Transport Agency Environment Canterbury Accident Compensation Corporation Age Concern
		Selwyn Safety Management System		
		Selwyn Walking and Cycling Strategy		

Key community outcomes	The Council will <i>(the Council's role is in bold)</i>	Key reporting document	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 & learning opportunities within the District.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy	Community Services Community Facilities	Ministry of Education Local schools
	Provide lifelong literacy learning opportunities through its Libraries.	Selwyn District Council Libraries Strategic Plan		Tertiary education providers including Lincoln University Community Groups
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 Selwyn District Plan	Community Services Environmental Services Asset Delivery Unit Corporate Services	NZ Trade and Enterprise
	Promote & support Selwyn as a business, tourism & lifestyle destination			
	Support local businesses and the education sector to ensure training matches local business needs.			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
	Advocate for improvements to telecommunications (e.g. broadband and other internet access options).			
	Support the District’s strong existing agricultural and other land based sectors.			Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment Economic Development Association of NZ Local promotion organisations Local Tourism Operators Regional Economic development agencies Regional Visitor/Tourism agencies

Key community outcomes	The Council will <i>(the Council's role is in bold)</i>	Key reporting document	Relevant Council activity	Assistance will be sought from
An accessible district				
Effective and accessible transport system.	Provide a well-maintained, operated and affordable land transport system.	Selwyn Land Transport Activity Management Plan	Transportation	NZ Transport Agency Environment Canterbury Kiwirail
	Advocate for improvements to state highways (NZ Transport Agency) and public transport services (ECan).	Selwyn Road Safety Strategy (includes Selwyn Safety Management System)		
	Promote walking and cycling as a safe, viable mode of transport and recreation.	Selwyn Walking and Cycling Strategy		NZ Transport Agency Central Government

Cultural

A community which values its culture and heritage				
Our District provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities. Local history and heritage is preserved, shared and promoted.	Provide information, cultural and learning opportunities through its network of Libraries. Recognise & promote the role of community in contributing to identifying exploring, sharing & promoting our local history.	Selwyn District Council Community Development Strategy Selwyn District Council libraries strategic plan Selwyn District Council Libraries Strategic Plan	Community Services Community Facilities	Canterbury Libraries National library networks & organisations
	Provide support to local arts and cultural organisations & arts cultural & heritage activities & events	Selwyn District Plan	Environmental Services Asset Delivery Unit	Schools Community groups Local Galleries Community arts, heritage, historical and cultural groups Local artists Creative NZ Canterbury Museum Trust Board
	Provide support to the Canterbury Museum Trust.			
	Recognise and protect sites, buildings and significant trees with cultural or heritage values.			
	Work with Te Taumutu Rununga to ensure our commitments to the Treaty of Waitangi are met.	Local Government Act 2002	All Council activities	Te Taumutu Rununga Te Rununga o Ngai Tahu

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 activities 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 year.
- A funding impact statement that shows how the group of activities will be paid for. 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 plan documents. The funding impact statement is cash-based and presented in the prescribed form required by Section 5 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 an annual residents' survey. The survey involves an independent survey of households in the Selwyn District. The results are expressed as a percentage of residents that respond with a good or very good. The survey typically has a margin of error of +/-4%.

Community facilities

Services covered

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

Recreation reserves	30 main recreation reserves (706 ha) and 24 conservation reserves (425 ha)	Township reserves, streetscapes and linkages	454 reserves and playgrounds covering over 119 ha.
Cemeteries	19 cemeteries (two closed).	Rental housing	24 houses.
Public toilets	34 facilities.	Gravel reserves	23 operational sites
Community centres and halls	27 facilities.	Forestry	57 sites with a total area of 98.6 ha.
Swimming pools	1 District Aquatic Centre 2 sub-district pools 4 community pools.	Property and buildings	District Head Quarters 14 Strategic properties 12 Heritage buildings
Libraries	At Rolleston, Lincoln, Leeston, Darfield plus 2 volunteer libraries.	Total asset value	\$240 million.

Overview

Many people choose to live in Selwyn District because of its high quality natural environment populated with a number of townships, among what is essentially a working rural backdrop. Both the townships and the rural environments present opportunities for the Council to add significantly to people's enjoyment and wellbeing on an everyday basis. The Community Facilities Activities have a major impact on both the social and cultural quality of life for the District's residents, while enabling the retention of the best elements of its natural environment.

The focus of Community Facilities is on the things district residents have told us is important to them in helping to make Selwyn District a great place in which to live, work and play:

- building strong, safe communities;
- supporting local economic prosperity;
- enhancing the natural environment and landscape;
- enabling residents to live healthy and active lives.

We do this through working with the community to plan and provide a range of services and facilities. Some activities, notably the provision of recreation reserves, community centres and swimming pools, enable residents to enjoy organised sport, leisure activities and informal recreation with all their accompanying benefits of health and social contact. Property and Buildings are mainly provided to support the delivery of Council services but also to preserve heritage, while rental housing serves a social and economic function. Cemeteries are important for their memorial and cultural links to the past as well as their present day interment function.

Community facilities, including Community Centres, Libraries and Swimming Pools provide social, health and wellbeing benefits. Recreation and fitness activities improve your overall health. Swimming, in particular, is an ideal workout for your heart and circulation, as you use your whole body to swim. Spending leisure time at the library or at an activity in the community centre promotes lifelong learning, increases community awareness and provides opportunities for positive experiences which contribute to wellbeing. Council operated facilities (community centres, libraries/service centres and swimming pools) are managed within the Community Services and Facilities Team at Selwyn District council.

Open space in the townships, along streams, together with the larger parks in rural areas, provides opportunities for people to exercise, relax and enjoy the natural surroundings. Open space is obtained, developed and maintained by the Council to protect natural elements, forming landscapes which preserve the District's character and have cultural and environmental values important to residents and visitors.

Public toilets are necessary services for visitors and residents alike, when they visit towns or enjoy facilities away from their homes. The Council provides public toilets to meet public health responsibilities and to service township business precincts and tourist routes and therefore support the district's economic interests.

Gravel pits add economic value, but require significant areas of land and establishment costs, in order to become productive units. For this reason, and with diminishing resources on existing sites, Council will be progressively withdrawing from direct involvement with this activity over the next few years. Forestry activities have been used as a form of sustainable land management, controlling weeds and reducing soil erosion, but the viability of forestry on plains sites has been severely tested by natural hazards in recent years. Therefore Council is reassessing forestry operations with a view to reducing involvement with this activity over time and looking for alternative uses for the sites.

Why is the Council involved?

The planning of Community Facilities Activities requires a long-term, integrated strategy, in order to effectively contribute to the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community. Councils are obligated to consult with their communities to understand what is important to and valued by them.

Council involvement in the Community Facilities Activity is considered to be an essential component required to promote community wellbeing in the district. Involvement in this activity contributes, in some way, to achievement of many of the community outcomes but, in particular, the development of a healthy community. The provision of services comprising the Community Facilities Activity is viewed as a critical element in attaining this goal.

Community Facilities strengthens local communities in a number of ways, including providing places and spaces for people to meet and interact; supporting voluntary community committees, clubs and groups in which people work together and develop a sense of common purpose; and delivering community social, leisure, education and cultural activities. Community halls, swimming pools libraries, service centres, heritage buildings, and reserves are an important part of the social fabric for many communities providing a focal point and contribute to attaining a sustainable community with a sense of identity and belonging.

The benefits of physical activity are now widely accepted and recognised. Increasing peoples' physical activity has emerged in the last decade as a key international and national goal to improve health. Council encourages residents to live healthy and active lives by providing a range of recreation and leisure facilities, including parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, halls and sport fields.

The natural environment and landscape, everything from parks and open countryside to playing fields and other green spaces, play an important part in promoting and maintaining good health and well-being and creating a sense of identity. Council enhances the environment and landscape by ensuring each township is served by a reserve, park or domain. Large rural recreation reserves and the smaller esplanade reserves provide environmental protection of riverbanks and lake margins and support the District's biodiversity. The network of reserves and open space creates green corridors for birds and animals.

A robust local economy is an important element of people's quality of life. A strong economy provides income and jobs, which influences people's ability to participate in, and contribute to, a community's well-being. Community Facilities help to make Selwyn an attractive place to live and draw businesses and people to settle in the District. Some facilities are a destination in their own right and promote visitors and tourism that supports the District's economic interests.

People choose to live where they can enjoy a range of amenities and facilities, not just where they can be within easy reach of employment opportunities. The Council aims, through the Community Facilities Activities, to create environments where there is a good balance of both economic and the more intangible benefits people look for when they settle into a community.

Community facilities are generally land based and the Council is in a very strong position to co-ordinate the acquisition and management of land of the right quality and in the right localities, on a District-wide basis. The Council is involved in land use planning through the District Plan and Resource Management Act processes. If land use is planned ahead, then Community Facilities can be planned in advance, to serve the District. This puts the Council in a unique position to ensure that identified community needs can be progressed at the earliest opportunity, in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Council is in a position to provide for the whole of the service for Community Facilities including planning, acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, renewal and replacement and this enables integrated service provision.

Reserves and public open spaces are an important element in both the residential and rural environment providing visual contrast with built form, a sense of spaciousness as well as opportunity for physical exercise, leisure activities and social contact. They also provide opportunity to conserve and enhance the natural environment, rural landscape character and heritage features. Access to waterways and places of natural beauty engenders a sense of custodianship which is essential for future preservation of the District's natural features, of enduring value to both residents and visitors.

Townships are planned to provide land and facilities that form part of residential and retail/commercial sectors. Parks, reserves, waterways, halls, community centres, swimming pools and sports-fields linked together with integrated streets and walkways of open space enable members of the community to experience their living environment in a satisfying way, creating a sense of identity and belonging, which is essential to health and wellbeing. Taking a District-wide approach and agreeing on levels of service for the whole community prevents duplication and inconsistencies in service provision.

The provision of public toilets is required to protect the public health of district residents and has indirect economic benefits in supporting visitor destinations. Provision of cemeteries is necessary to meet the burial and remembrance needs of resident and has an important role in preserving the district's social history. Council's provision of gravel extraction sites supports road maintenance and construction and forestry activities are undertaken to manage land until alternative uses are found and to act as a carbon sink. The Council considers that it is necessary to own and manage a portfolio of properties and buildings to accommodate Council activities and support delivery of core services such as maintenance and operations. Ownership of these properties enables Council to retain a range of strategic options for service delivery.

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 Council's property portfolio."

Council contribution to community outcomes

Community outcome	How community services contributes:
A safe place in which to live, work and play We are safe at home and in the community	Pools provide learn to swim opportunities which help ensure people are safe when in water. Passive reserves and access ways provide safe transport routes in neighbourhoods
An educated community Our district provides a range of quality, lifelong education and training opportunities	Provide libraries for lifelong learning and education.
A prosperous community Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental, social and cultural environment of the district	Provision of public toilets supports growing tourism industry and business commercial hubs.
	The provision of community facilities supports the district as a tourist and lifestyle destination drawing new residents and workers to Selwyn.
A community which values its culture and heritage Our district provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities. Our heritage is preserved and shared	The library network provides information, learning, recreational and cultural opportunities.
	Support for preservation of heritage adds to the historical and cultural identity of the district.
	Cultural activities, events and facilities allow residents to experience the arts and culture.
	Residents have a place to remember the lives and contributions of past members of the district's communities.
	Heritage aspects of cemeteries are preserved.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

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

Major projects

Key projects include:

- Foster Park development including road network - \$979,400 (*funded by reserve development contributions and targeted rates*)
- First stage of the new park development in Prebbleton - \$2.68 million (*funded by reserve development contributions and targeted rates*)
- Rolleston Reserve development to create a high quality park as part of the Town Centre project - \$3.8 million (*funded by targeted rates, reserve development contributions and revenue from land sales*)
- Castle Hill Community Centre building extension - \$221,000 (*funded by a loan and targeted rates*)

Service targets for community facilities

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Recreation reserves		
Residents have opportunities to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles including provision of recreational open space and community facilities	The proportion of residents rating the performance of parks & reserves in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥80%
	Hectares per 1000 population is above the average for similar sized district authorities	≥3 ha
	% of residents who have used or visited a public parks or reserve in the past 12 months.	≥80%
Township Reserves & Streetscapes		
Township reserves & streetscapes enhance the landscape character of the District & unique identity of township environments and provide places for recreation activities and social contact	% of townships where all residents are serviced by a reserve within 500 m	≥70%
	The proportion of residents rating the performance of playgrounds in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥80%
Community Centres & Halls		
Community centres and halls provide local venues for social, cultural, recreational and educational uses	The proportion of residents rating the performance of community centres/halls in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥70%
	The % satisfaction from annual user surveys for: a) Lincoln Event Centre (LEC) b) Rolleston Community Centre (RCC) c) West Melton Community Centre (WMCC)	a) ≥90% b) ≥90% c) ≥90%
	Number visits per annum at LEC, RCC and WMCC (combined)	≥150,000

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
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	The % satisfaction with SAC from User Survey	90%
	Selwyn Aquatic Centre achieves 100% compliance with New Zealand Recreation Association Pool safe accreditation.	100%
	Number of swims per capita of district population per year recorded at Selwyn Aquatic Centre, Darfield and Southbridge pools	≥4.5
	Number visits per annum at the Selwyn Aquatic Centre	≥300,000
Public Toilets		
Provision of public toilets helps to promote a healthy living environment for district residents and has economic benefits in supporting local businesses & visitor destinations	The proportion of residents rating the performance of public toilets in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥55%
	Number of "facility compliance failures" per annum identified by independent audit	≤6
Cemeteries		
A network of cemeteries is provided to meet the district's burial & remembrance needs	The proportion of residents rating the performance of cemeteries in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥65%
	Number of complaints received per annum related to cemetery service	≤10
Libraries		
An educated community – Libraries provide for lifelong learning and education	The proportion of users rating the performance of libraries in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥90%
	The proportion of residents rating the performance of libraries in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥90%
	The average number of visits per annum to Selwyn public libraries exceeds the national average per capita; population divided by visitors per month	≥8.38
	The number of "digital" sessions (either logged in to library website, using a library computer or using WiFi and own device) per annum	≥50,000
	The number of events/sessions per annum, delivered in Libraries and / or by Library staff.	≥1,500

Community facilities funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	11,468	10,800	12,598	Note 1
Targeted rates	14,240	14,012	13,108	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	116	13	8	Note 2
Fees and charges	6,293	6,816	5,117	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	128	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	32,245	31,641	30,831	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,714	17,058	16,435	Note 3
Finance costs	1,312	4,173	3,343	
Internal charges applied	6,369	4,625	4,410	Note 4
Other operating funding applications	197	197	185	
Total application of operating funding (B)	24,592	26,053	24,373	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	7,653	5,588	6,458	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 5
Development and financial contributions	6,808	6,808	5,874	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	48,881	530	32,634	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	3,120	3,120	2,260	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	58,809	10,458	40,768	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - grow th	58,031	5,255	47,427	Note 6
Capital - level of service	6,220	11,655	9,717	
Capital - renew als	1,518	1,109	1,856	Note 7
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(5,184)	(5,184)	1,569	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	5,877	3,211	(13,343)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	66,462	16,046	47,226	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(7,653)	(5,588)	(6,458)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** General rates – there is an increased general rate requirement associated with the increased support service costs across the Council, due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased service expectations.
- Note 2** Fees and charges – fees and charges funding is lower than the LTP due to the timing of construction of the extension to the Selwyn Aquatic Centre and a delay in the timing of leasing a new commercial property.
- Note 3** Finance costs – the decrease in finance costs is due to the revised timing of capital projects and lower interest rates than originally planned.
- Note 4** Internal charges applied – there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The increase is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.
- Note 5** Increase in debt – the amount of borrowing required to fund this activity is higher than assumed in the LTP due to the timing of projects planned to be completed during the 2020/21 financial year.
- Note 6** Capital growth – the increase is due to changes in the timing of completion of some major capital projects including Te Ara Ātea, sports hub building at Foster Park and the construction of a health hub in Rolleston. These projects were originally planned for completion in the 2019/20 financial year.
- Note 7** Capital level of service – the decrease is due to changes in the timing of completion of some major capital projects including the deferral of the construction of the planned Prebbleton Community Centre.

Community services

Overview

The role of Community Services and Facilities Team is to deliver, facilitate, coordinate and/ or promote a wide variety of community services, activities events and programmes that make Selwyn district a great place in which to live, work and play. The objective is to improve wellbeing and contributing to building Selwyn residents' sense of belonging and community pride as well as the economic prosperity of the district. These services, activities, events and programmes focus on what people have told us are important to them and are valued by them, including:

- Strong sense of community feeling
- Friendly and safe communities
- Family-oriented activities and facilities
- Opportunities to become involved in local communities as a volunteer or community group member
- Opportunities for literacy (including digital), exploring digital technology and lifelong learning
- Opportunities to participate in the arts and culture
- Opportunities for learning more about local history
- Local economic prosperity
- Healthy and active lives.
- Leisure, recreation and social events.

Community Services and Facilities Team facilitate opportunities and provide customer-centric services and programmes, as well as contribute to building the capability of community to deliver their own activities to achieve health and wellbeing of individuals, their whanau and their communities. We do this by:

- Building the capacity of local communities and volunteers (including organising training and workshops).
- Encouraging activities and approaches that build community spirit, a sense of neighbourliness, belonging and connectedness, including initiatives to welcome new residents to Selwyn District.
- Providing a range of opportunities for people to get involved in being a volunteer and joining community groups and clubs.
- Ensuring a range of leisure, sport and recreation programmes and events are delivered that meet the needs and interests of residents of all ages and life stages.
- Promoting arts and culture and facilitating opportunities for involvement.
- Delivering excellent library and service centre customer services and programmes.
- Delivering accurate, timely, accessible and relevant information about Council services and community programmes.
- Contributing to the district's economic wellbeing through supporting local businesses/ networks and encouraging visitors.
- Advocating to a range of central government and community agencies to secure the best possible health, education and wellbeing services and programmes for our residents.

Why is the Council involved?

The Local Government Act 2002 – Amendment Act 2012 states that the purpose of local government is:

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

The role of the Council in the delivery of community and economic development, libraries, and aquatics and some community centre operations is to meet the current and future needs and expectations of communities for good quality local public services and experiences.

There is 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 living in strong communities work together to solve problems and improve community life and are better able to cope with adversity or shocks. Strong communities are a place for people to have fun with others, laugh, share stories and make friends. Community services strengthens local communities through a range of activities, including providing places and spaces for people to meet and interact; supporting voluntary community groups and clubs in which people work together and develop a sense of common purpose; and facilitating community social, recreational, arts and cultural activities and

events. Community centres and libraries/service centres provide a focal point for communities and contribute to these communities' identity and sense of belonging.

The benefits of physical activity and participation in recreation and sport are now widely accepted and recognised. These benefits include personal development, social cohesion, economic development, reduced health care and justice costs, reduced antisocial and self-destructive behaviour and enhanced quality of life. Increasing peoples' physical activity has emerged in the last decade as a key international and national goal to improve health. Lack of regular physical activity is a modifiable risk factor for many illnesses and disease. The Council encourages residents to live healthy and active lives by providing a range of recreation programmes, as well as working with sports and recreation clubs and providers, and promoting activities and events.

A robust local economy is an important element of people's quality of life. A strong economy provides income and jobs, which influences people's ability to participate in, and contribute to, the community's well-being. Jobs provide income and social contact and social connectedness. The ability to purchase goods and services and to obtain adequate food and housing is inextricably linked with income. The Council promotes the economic wellbeing by promoting local businesses, promoting visitor opportunities and working with regional and national agencies to promote the district's economic interests.

People have told the Council through customer feedback, 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 key goals are:

- Goal One: To increase participation in physical activity across all ages
- Goal Two: To increase participation, engagement and enjoyment for all, through outstanding events, programmes and lifelong learning opportunities.
- Goal Three: To celebrate and promote Selwyn's uniqueness, with a particular focus on new arrivals and visitors through channels that include community arts, culture and heritage.
- Goal Four: To build community capacity, collaboration, awareness and understanding, with a particular focus on volunteer-based community groups, community committees and clubs.
- Goal Five: To create and promote opportunities for volunteerism across a wide range of ages.
- Goal Six: To provide accurate, timely, accessible and relevant information about Council services and community programmes.
- Goal Seven: To contribute to growing the economy of Selwyn through supporting local businesses / networks and encouraging visitors.
- Goal Eight: To encourage initiatives, activities and approaches that build community spirit, a sense of neighbourliness, belonging and connectedness.

Demand management

The Council adopts a mixture of approaches for these activities, depending on the requirements of the activity and resources available within both the Council and the community. These approaches include:

- Working with local community groups, committees and clubs to promote community participation and empowerment by providing information, advice and support;
- Delivering services directly where it makes sense to do so;
- Partnering with central government, community groups and/ or community funders to deliver services, programmes and initiatives;
- Encouraging funders and service providers to deliver services and fund services within the district;
- Fostering volunteer participation where opportunities present;
- Encouraging and facilitating community groups, clubs and providers to organise community activities.

In order to determine future provision requirements we have:

- Undertaken research, including demographic analysis, population and economic projections;
- Considered customer and public feedback;
- Considered national and international trends;
- Calculated future requirements for the 10 year planning period taking into account demand trends;
- Considered external and internal factors that might directly influence future provision and issues;
- Applying and monitoring standards based on national / international service standards.

We routinely review and adapt our service model to meet changing demands and address identified gaps as well as changing expectations, with a particular focus on building community groups and clubs capacity and promoting community grants to empower community groups and clubs.

Priority areas of focus for managing demand, addressing gaps as well as responding to changing expectations include:

- Service, resource and programme delivery enhancements across the library / service centre network;
- Increasing the aquatics programme offering and standards in the redeveloped Selwyn Aquatic Centre;
- Enhancements to activate Council owned community centres across the network;
- Building community capacity and encouraging volunteers;
- Developing and implementing a strategic economic development plan with some focus on visitor promotion.

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

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

Major projects

The operational planning, preparation and commencement of service delivery related to the indoor sport and recreation centre based in Foster Park in Rolleston, to service Selwyn.

The operational planning, preparation and commencement of service delivery related to expanded Selwyn Aquatic Centre.

The operational planning, preparation and commencement of service delivery related to the cultural community centre and library Te Ara Ātea.

Council contribution to community outcomes

Community outcome	How community services contributes:
A living environment where the rural theme of Selwyn is maintained.	Community centres and Libraries/service centres act as community hubs within communities and contribute to township and district identity. Programmes are delivered across the district taking in to account individual community demands and interests.
A healthy community. Selwyn people have access to appropriate health, social and community services.	Sport, recreation and leisure programmes are delivered through Council owned community centres and pools. Community, social and health services information is delivered through SAC, Community centres and libraries/service centres Activities and initiatives build stronger and more resilient local communities; through mediums that include lifelong learning, sport and recreation as well as arts and culture Service / programme coordination and collaboration and interagency forums and projects are actively promote and facilitated Education, health and social service delivery is advocated for, for the district
A safe place in which to live, work and play.	Initiatives that build neighbourliness and a sense of identity and belonging are delivered Activities that positively engage newcomers, families with children as well as young people of the district are delivered Council promotes Neighbourhood Support groups and community safety and support
An educated community.	Opportunities for literacy (including digital literacy) and lifelong learning as well as awareness and access to local history are provided across the district Collaborations and partnerships with pre-schools, schools and tertiary institutions happen to provide opportunities for literacy, lifelong learning and fun Council's approach supports businesses in the district.
A prosperous community.	Economic development activities promote local businesses. The district is promoted as a destination and lifestyle destination, drawing visitors as well as new residents and workers to Selwyn. Events and initiatives that draw visitors to the district take place
An ability to experience cultural activities.	Information, learning, leisure, arts and cultural opportunities are delivered The historical and cultural identity of the district is promoted Cultural and arts activities, events and facilities allow residents to experience, and engage with, the arts and culture.

Service targets for community services

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Continue to provide community development services and advice to Selwyn residents	Residents sense of community with their local neighbourhood.	≥75%
	% of Selwyn residents who consider Selwyn a great place to live	≥90%
A healthy community - Residents have opportunities to enjoy healthy, active lifestyles and have access to appropriate health, social and community opportunities and services	% of Selwyn residents a member of a community group (sports club, community or voluntary group, hobby or interest group)	≥85%
	% of Selwyn residents who are volunteers.	≥50%
A safe place to live, work and play – We know our neighbours	Business excellence in Selwyn district celebrated through a bi-annual event	1 event
	Sensational Selwyn Website usage	≥10% p.a.
A prosperous community – Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental, social and cultural environment of the district		
A community which values its culture and heritage – cultural activities and events allow residents to experience the arts and culture	Community Capacity Building initiatives are delivered to more than 500 representatives of community clubs, groups / committees per annum.	≥500 participants
	Community events are delivered / facilitated per annum (targeting youth, families with children , and older people) with more than 10,000 attendees	≥100 events
	Initiatives targeted at newcomers take place annually	≥12 initiatives
	arts, culture and heritage initiatives take place annually	≥12 initiatives
	Initiatives that foster neighbourliness take place annually	≥12 initiatives
	Visitor promotion initiatives take place annually	≥12 initiatives
	Visitor promotion campaigns per annum	≥1 initiative
	Youth consultation activities take place annually.	≥6 initiatives
	Community Capacity Building participants are satisfied / very satisfied with programmes / services delivered (participant surveys)	≥90%
	Arts, Culture and Heritage programme / event participants are satisfied / very satisfied with programme / event delivered (participant surveys)	≥90%
	Participants in 25 community events are satisfied / very satisfied with event delivered (participant surveys)	≥90%
	Community Grants Funding will enable community based initiatives per annum.	≥40 community initiatives

Community services funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement	
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan	
Sources of operating funding					
General rates	3,073	2,967	2,926	Note 1	
Targeted rates	-	-	-		
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	60	60	59		
Fees and charges	-	-	-		
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-		
Other operating funding	-	-	-		
Total operating funding (A)	3,133	3,027	2,985		
Application of operating funding					
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,508	2,554	2,509		
Finance costs	-	-	-		
Internal charges applied	672	364	352		
Other operating funding applications	60	60	59		
Total application of operating funding (B)	3,240	2,978	2,920		
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(107)	49	65		
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	45	21	20		
Capital - level of service	20	26	46		
Capital - renewals	-	-	-		
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(3)	(3)	4		
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(169)	5	(5)		
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(107)	49	65		
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	107	(49)	(65)		

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Note 1 Internal charges applied – there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The increase is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.

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 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 a Community Board in the Malvern Ward. One role of Community Board 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 Board, in the relevant area, 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 with Management or Governance Committees.

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	2020/21
Prepare key accountability documents in accordance with good practice that allow for easy input from ratepayers and meet statutory requirements.	The annual report is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.	The 2019/20 annual report is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.
	The annual plan is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.	The 2021-31 long term plan is prepared within statutory timeframes and with an unmodified audit opinion.
	The proportion of residents rating the overall performance of Council in the Resident Survey as good or very good.	≥65%

Democracy funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	2,736	4,532	4,249	Note 1
Targeted rates	910	893	858	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	52	52	-	
Fees and charges	4	4	106	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	3,702	5,481	5,213	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,340	2,625	2,601	Note 2
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	1,043	3,063	2,823	
Other operating funding applications	154	155	144	
Total application of operating funding (B)	3,537	5,843	5,568	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	165	(362)	(355)	
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 - renew als	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	165	(362)	(355)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	165	(362)	(355)	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(165)	362	355	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Note 1 General rates – there is a decrease in general rate requirement associated with reallocation of support charges to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.

Note 2 Internal charges applied – there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The decrease in the democracy area is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.

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.

Strategy and Policy

The Strategy & Policy activity includes work on the development, adoption, on-going changes to, and monitoring of the District Plan and strategic growth management plans. The form and nature of the District Plan is governed by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). That legislation contains extensive checks and balances to protect all parties to the process. Development of the Plan requires considerable time and resources to achieve a defensible result. The existing Selwyn District Plan became fully operative on 3 May 2016.

A full and comprehensive review of the District Plan (Selwyn District Plan review) is now underway and is the most significant piece of work for the Strategy & Policy activity over the next 3 years. The Council is required to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of its District Plan and this activity area prepares and promulgates plan changes where necessary.

Under the Local Government Act 2002 the Council also 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.

The Selwyn 2031 District Development Strategy (Selwyn 2031) is a key strategic document which helps guide growth and development in Selwyn. It provides an overarching strategic framework for achieving sustainable growth across the whole district to 2031. The Strategy emphasises the importance of adopting and implementing a strategic approach to managing urban growth as a means of strengthening the district's self-sufficiency and to ensure that it continues to be a great place to live, work and play.

The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS) was developed in 2007 with a subsequent update in 2016. The document is a strategic approach to managing growth in the greater Christchurch area and underpins growth management in the north eastern part of the Selwyn District, including the settlements of Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston and West Melton.

This strategic approach is implemented through working with developers and the community to develop strategic plans including structure plans, area plans, urban design guides, outline development plans, the District Plan, the Long Term Plan, Asset Management Plans and community engagement programs. The collaborative partnership to deliver the UDS has now been re-named the Greater Christchurch Partnership.

A review of the urban settlement pattern for greater Christchurch was completed in 2019 as an initial step in a more comprehensive review of the UDS. This work entailed delivery against the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity as Selwyn is considered a high growth Council. This work resulted in *Our Space 2018-2048: Greater Christchurch Settlement Pattern Update Whakahāngai O Te Hōrapa Nohoanga*, which sets out the plan for housing development in the greater Christchurch region for the next 30 years. The plan was put together by representatives from the Selwyn District Council, Waimakariri District Council, Christchurch City Council and Environment Canterbury to plan the future development on the greater Christchurch region. The plan identifies preferred locations for housing growth, including providing for township growth in centres outside of Christchurch, especially Rolleston, Rangiora and Kaiapoi. *Our Space* will also inform reviews of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement and the Selwyn District Plan.

A key Action of Selwyn 2031 was the development of the Ellesmere and Malvern Area Plans (Area Plans) which were adopted in September 2016. The Area Plans outline the strategic approach to managing growth and development in the Ellesmere and Malvern wards in a similar way the UDS does for the Greater Christchurch area.

The Strategy & Policy activity also administers the Selwyn Natural Environment Fund. The contestable fund was set up to help combat the decline of native species in our District. Its purpose is to encourage and assist landowners with voluntary work that benefits the natural environment and to support the continued identification and protection of on-farm biodiversity.

Resource Consents

The Resource Consents activity administers the Selwyn District Plan to meet the community's aspirations and expectations as to the nature of development in the district and how the built and natural environments are to be managed. The Resource Consents activity manages the statutory processes involved in a way that is fair, lawful, timely, and efficient and provides a sound planning framework which promotes the sustainable management of the district's natural and physical resources, and which meets the expected environmental outcomes identified in policy statements and plans.

The Council is required by the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Selwyn District Plan to process resource consent applications associated with the development and use of land, including the subdivision of land. 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. An increasing amount of this activity is taken up by providing information to applicants and facilitating their access to, and through, these statutory documents and processes as well as general customer enquiries about the District Plan and the planning process.

The Resource Consents activity also administers the Selwyn Heritage Fund. The purpose of the fund is to encourage and assist owners with work required to maintain and enhance heritage buildings in the District as well as work required on protected trees.

Building Control

Building control activities include Building Consent Authority (BCA) and Territorial Authority functions of the Building Act 2004. The BCA 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 biennial accreditation review by International Accreditation New Zealand, which occurred in October 2019.

The ongoing growth and development within the district and the increasing complexity of projects places a high work demand on the team, this is strongly influenced by the 'good ground' of the District and the plentiful supply of zoned and serviced residential Greenfield land along with increased ease of accessing the city via the southern motorway improvements. This demand is being met by engaging additional staff and by the use of consultants and an end to end web based building consent system.

Territorial Authority functions are also an area of growth due to the district growth and legislative changes providing statutory timeframes for a number of functions. TA functions include identifying and monitoring earthquake prone buildings, regular residential pool safety inspections, issues and amends compliance schedules, building warrant of fitness audits, dangerous affected and insanitary buildings, addressing buildings with a specified intended life, certificates of acceptance for unauthorised building work, notices to fix, project information memorandums, discretionary exemptions, waivers and modifications, buildings over 2 or more allotments, infringement notices, and associated incidental items related to these functions. MBIE have recently announced that from July 2020 TA reviews will be implemented to review these functions in a similar manner to BCA accreditation with all councils being reviewed once every two years.

The building team work closely with the Compliance team when dealing with enforcement issues to ensure the most appropriate actions are taken utilising the most appropriate legislative instrument and work with customers to achieve compliance.

Environmental Health

Environmental Health covers a range of activities. Licences or permits are issued for a variety of businesses, including those relating to the sale and manufacture of food, the sale of alcohol, hairdressers, amusement devices, and offensive trades. Licences are also considered for alternative businesses wanting to use public land, such as fitness groups. Complaints are also responded to and resolved. Infectious and notifiable diseases are investigated and reported to Crown Public Health. Some Environmental Health issues are investigated in conjunction with Compliance requirements under the RMA 1991, District Plan rules and Council bylaws.

Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement

Monitoring, Compliance and Enforcement are intrinsically linked and are the fundamental elements required to keep our environment healthy for today and for future generations. Monitoring is an important part of the resources consent journey and conditions placed on resource consents are monitored for compliance.

Compliance is important for both resource consents holders and people conducting activities that are permitted under the District Plans rules as well as certain activities covered by district bylaws. Having set criteria to gain compliance across the district gives us all reassurance and certainty that the environment is being protected for all to enjoy.

When compliance is not met, a variety of enforcement tools can be utilised under the Resource Management Act 1991 to restore the necessary compliance required to protect the environment. These enforcement tools are considered when all other solutions have been exhausted. In some circumstances, when the health of the environment and/or people are compromised Council also has the ability to consider and utilise the Health Act 1956 to remedy, mitigate or stop activities. Risk to the people and environment are major factors when considering enforcement processes.

With the growth of the Selwyn District over the last decade and the continuing growth for the foreseeable future, as well as being located close to Christchurch City and on relatively inexpensive land, there is potential for increased non-rural activities being established without resource consents. Due to the continued and extensive development across the district there is a sustained pressure and an increased expectation that Council will investigate issues that impinge on the health and wellbeing of its ratepayers (citizens) and the environment. By utilising provisions under the RMA 1991, the District Plan and the Health Act 1956, Council works to remedy non-complying activities to create a safe environment where people can live work and play.

Animal Control

Your Council is required to register and keep a record of all dogs (over 3 months of age) in the District and is responsible for administration, compliance and enforcement the Dog Control Act 1996, the Council's Dog Control Bylaw and handles all stock related complaints. With over 14000 dogs now registered, Selwyn has one of the highest dog population per capita in New Zealand. To help keep Selwyn safe for all ratepayers, micro-chipping clinics are provided free of charge on a monthly basis for qualifying dogs.

The removal of wandering stock from roads which could cause a driving hazard is also a function of Animal Control.

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

A full and comprehensive review of the District Plan (Selwyn District Plan review) is now underway and is the most significant piece of work for the Strategy & Policy activity.

Service targets for environmental services

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Strategy and policy		
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.	The District Plan is up to date and in line with legislative requirements, including a reviewing provisions every 10 years.	100%
	Plan Changes are completed and made operative within 2 years of notification. NCS database updated and closed out.	100%
	Private plan changes have a decision made on them within 2 years of notification. NCS database updated and closed out.	100%
	Applications for new designations or amendments to existing designations are processed within statutory timeframes.	100%
Engaging with local communities, developers and other interested parties to develop a strategic direction.	A suggested work programme is included on the Council agenda once a year (Annual Plan process). The Council decides which projects are advanced from the work programme per year.	Achieved
Resource consents and compliance		
That 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 Requirements	100%
To interact with Resource Consent applicants in a manner which results in a high level of customer satisfaction	Preparation of Environment Court Appeals Settled or found in Council's Favour	70%
	Proportion of Resource Consent Applicants very satisfied or satisfied	85%
Building control		
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.	95%
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.	95%
	Proportion of Building Consent Applicants satisfied or very satisfied.	90%
Animal control		
Registration of all known dogs.	Registration of all known dogs by 30 June each year.	100%
All complaints in regard to dog control are investigated in a timely manner.	Percentage of urgent callouts attended to within 2 hours.	100%
	Percentage of non-urgent callouts attended to within 72 hours.	100%
Environmental health		
All registered premises are operated in a manner that minimises any adverse effects on public health.	Food complaints	
	Verbal and written food complaints, enquiries and suspected and confirmed food poisoning incidents will be	100%

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
	responded to promptly and within the same day including contacting the complainant or enquirer.	
	Complaints only in writing with be actioned within 3 working days (subject to human risk level).	100%
	Registered premises inspections	
	All registered premises to be inspected and assessed at least once annually between the months of 1 July and 31 December.	100%
All registered premises are operated in a manner that minimises any adverse effects on public health.	Nuisance complaints	
	Verbal and written complaints, enquiries and nuisance complaints will be responded to promptly and within the same day including contacting the complainant or enquirer.	100%
	Complaints received only in writing will be actioned within 3 working days (Subject to human risk level).	100%
	Complaints received only in writing that have a potential to cause a risk to the consumer or become controversial will be actioned on the day of receipt including contacting the complainant or enquirer if available. If verbal contact cannot be made then a letter will be sent within 3 working days.	100%
	Infectious disease notifications	
	Each notified disease is actioned on the day of receipt from Canterbury District Health Board (Community & Public Health).The initial procedure involves telephone contact with each individual case and if he or she is not available a standard notification letter is sent on the same day	100%
All registered premises are operated in a manner that minimises any adverse effects on public health.	Public swimming pool assessments	
	All public swimming pools in the District will be inspected and assessed on an annual basis. These assessments will take place during the months of October – December or prior to use.	100%
	Show and event monitoring	
	All public shows and events within the District shall be visited on the day of the event for the purposes of food safety, public health and crowd control.	100%
Alcohol licencing		
All licence applications are processed efficiently in accordance with legislative requirements.	Proportion of Special Licenses issued within 15 working days of receipt of reports filed by the Police and the Medical Officer of Health.	100%
	Proportion of all other uncontested licenses issued within 20 working days of the closing day of submissions.	100%
Monitoring, compliance and enforcement		
That activities granted a resource Consent are monitored to maintain compliance	Monthly reports for monitoring of Resource Consents Conditions is completed within 1 calendar month of issue.	85%
Complaint received regarding District Plan Breaches:	All complaints are recorded and investigated to conclusion.	100%

Environmental services funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	10,032	9,618	7,347	Note 1
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	163	70	99	Note 2
Fees and charges	7,691	5,314	5,407	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	17,886	15,002	12,853	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,975	13,083	11,014	Note 3
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	3,528	1,827	1,764	Note 4
Other operating funding applications	5	5	5	
Total application of operating funding (B)	18,508	14,915	12,783	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(622)	87	70	
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	-	42	41	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renew als	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	34	34	34	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(656)	11	(5)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(622)	87	70	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	622	(87)	(70)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** General rates – there is an increased general rate requirement associated with the increased support service costs across the Council, due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased service expectations.
- Note 2** Fees and charges – revenue is higher due to the level of building activity in the district.
- Note 3** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is largely due to the level of building activity in the district, plus projects related to the District Plan review.
- Note 4** Internal charges applied – there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The increase is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.

Transportation

Overview

The Council provides a 2,500km transport network that covers the length and breadth of Selwyn District. This local network, when combined with the national State Highway network, provides a diverse range of roading linkages that enables Selwyn residents, businesses and visitors to live work and play in the district. Of this around 300km of the network is urban road and over 1,000km of the network is low volume road.

There are 29 individual townships or settlements in Selwyn District ranging in size from baches alongside Lake Ellesmere to the larger populated and fast growing urban townships in Eastern Selwyn such as Rolleston, Lincoln and Prebbleton. The majority of the District's population lives within 25km from our boundary with Christchurch City. While this proximity creates excellent opportunities for our residents to access opportunities available to a City, it can also create issues for the Council in meeting the needs of those that have to regularly travel to and from Christchurch.

Land travel across the District takes place on road, cycleway or footpath and this forms an important way for how people experience Selwyn. It may be assumed that Council's transport activities concentrate mostly on the road asset. However there exist a number of other transport assets that together with the road, contribute to making our transport system work. These include bridges, traffic signs and markings footpaths, street lighting, cycleways, bus shelters, kerbing and sumps. As the saying goes 'the parts make the whole'.

Geographically the District's large size means that the predominant method of travel will continue to be private motor vehicle. Notwithstanding, the Council is continually seeking opportunities to enhance public transport and walking and cycling across Selwyn's growing townships to increase transport choices available to our residents.

Why is the Council involved?

Twenty years ago, Selwyn had been considered a predominantly rural district. However since the "new millennium" and accelerated by the Canterbury earthquakes, the pace of urban development has picked up markedly. The extension of the Southern Motorway to Rolleston has made living in the District's eastern townships attractive given the reduced commute time to Christchurch City. Rolleston's proximity to Christchurch has also positioned it as a logistics hub and this is reflected in the presence of two inland ports in the Rolleston Industrial Zone.

As the District's local economy forges ahead with increasing residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural development, more freight will need to be moved between national and international markets. This will result in an increase in heavy vehicles on our roads and through our townships.

Growth means new transport infrastructure vested into Council's ownership needs to be maintained in perpetuity. Fortunately for Council, the majority of new assets have been provided by Developers. However in some circumstances, the Council has to fund Transport improvements to address a gap in service levels or to connect a missing bit of infrastructure. This may range from simple footpath extensions to complex intersection improvements on main arterial and state highway routes. For the 20/21 Financial Year, the following major projects are being progressed:

Major projects

Key projects include:

- Springs/Marshs Road Roundabout \$4.8 million (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*)
- Subsidised sealed road resurfacing \$3.6 million (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*)
- Public carpark of Wordsworth Extension \$1.5 million (*funded by general rates and development contributions*)
- Unsealed road metalling \$1.1 million (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*)
- Weedons Ross Road Widening \$1.0 million (*funded by general rates and NZTA subsidy*)

The majority of identified projects relate to the provision of transport infrastructure to support the Rolleston Town Centre project.

Asset Stewardship

In addition to funding improvements, the Council, like other road controlling authorities must continue to maintain its existing transport network at the lowest whole of life cost. The Council utilises sophisticated pavement deterioration models to support its maintenance decision making. This is to ensure that the transport network is maintained at the best whole of lifecycle cost.

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.

Objective	Performance measure	Service Area	2020/21
Provide a well maintained, operated and affordable land transport system	Response to service requests: The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the long term plan. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	All	>75% resolution within the timeframe specified
	The percentage of residents in the Residents' Survey that rate the performance as 'good' or 'very good'	Urban roads	≥50%
		Rural roads	≥30%
		Footpaths	≥55%
		Cycleways	≥50%
	Condition of the sealed road network: The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. (This Mandatory Performance Measure indicates the percentage of the network that complies with a maximum roughness target for a particular level of road.)	Urban	≥90%
		Rural	≥95%
		All roads	≥95%
	Maintenance of a sealed local road network: The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Sealed roads	≥75km
	Condition of footpaths within the local road network: The percentage of footpaths within a territorial authority district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the territorial authority's relevant document (such as its annual plan, activity management plan, asset management plan, annual works program or long term plan). (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Footpaths	≥80%
Cater for any significant projected traffic increases in a sustainable manner	The percentage of individual large capital projects generally completed in the year that they were programmed to occur	Roading Improvements	≥75%
Pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicle users can safely move around the Selwyn District	Road Safety: The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Road Safety	Progressively reducing number of fatal and serious crashes.
	The percentage of residents in the Residents' Survey that rate the performance as 'good' or 'very good'	Promotion of road safety	≥50%
		Making district roads and footpaths safer	≥40%
Contribute to an integrated and responsive local and regional transportation system	Allocate the appropriate staff and resources to represent the interests of the Council and the community in Greater Christchurch and regional transportation planning, earthquake recovery, funding and implementation initiatives	Attendance at relevant Regional Transport Committee (RTC) and Regional Transport Officers Group (TOG) meetings and forums.	≥80%

Transportation funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	3,926	4,843	3,748	Note 1
Targeted rates	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,858	7,048	7,097	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	282	282	276	
Total operating funding (A)	11,066	12,173	11,121	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,047	7,972	7,781	Note 2
Finance costs	293	896	382	
Internal charges applied	2,360	1,880	1,826	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	10,700	10,748	9,989	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	366	1,425	1,132	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	4,861	3,363	3,823	Note 3
Development and financial contributions	1,808	1,808	2,274	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	12,999	11,428	9,137	Note 4
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	19,668	16,599	15,234	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	28,848	10,192	12,716	Note 5
Capital - level of service	1,181	1,181	1,227	
Capital - renew als	6,632	6,632	6,508	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(459)	(459)	(988)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(16,168)	478	(3,097)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	20,034	18,024	16,366	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(366)	(1,425)	(1,132)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** General rates – the decrease in the general rate is due to the use of borrowing to fund the capital expenditure programme.
- Note 2** Finance costs – the decrease in finance costs is due to the revised timing of capital projects and lower interest rates than originally planned.
- Note 3** Subsidies for capital expenditure – the increase is due to additional subsidised projects planned to be completed during the year, with some projects funded up to 75%.
- Note 4** Increase in debt – the amount of borrowing required to fund this activity is higher than assumed in the LTP due to the timing of projects planned to be completed during the 2020/21 financial year.
- Note 5** Capital growth – the increase is due to changes in timing of completion of some major projects.

Solid waste management

Overview

The Council provides a variety of services related to the management of waste in the District, covering more than 22,000 households. Household waste is mostly collected through the residual waste, recycling and organic kerbside collection system. The remainder take the bins, bags or crates to the nearest kerbside drop off collection point, to Pines Resource Recovery Park (Pines RRP), or in some cases, dispose of waste into farm pits or burn waste on site. Residents pay for the household service through a mix of targeted and compulsory rates. Users of Pines RRP pay on a per tonne basis.

It is a requirement of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for all local authorities to complete a Waste Assessment and conduct a review of their Waste Management and Minimisation Plan's (WMMP) every 6 years. A Waste Assessment was completed in 2017. Subsequently the WMMP was reviewed, and it was recommended that a new WMMP be written. A new WMMP was written, consulted upon, and was adopted in July 2019.

In accordance with the Act, 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 often relates to the way products are manufactured, marketed and sold, all areas over which the Council has limited influence. One area of influence though, is through education. Education is being addressed through the development plans (known as 'Reconnect') for the Pines Resource Recovery Park.

Legislative changes in China have, and continue to significantly impact the viability of several recyclable materials. Investigations into onshore processing options are being considered. Significant processing costs for recyclables have been expected and factored into budgets in the interim.

Why is the Council involved?

The management of solid waste is deemed 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. Harm to the environment and community could easily occur if waste accumulated and was left to decompose and become a source of food for vermin and increase risk of disease. There is also a danger that pollution of surface and 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; facilitating waste minimisation; developing policy and strategic direction; supporting educational programmes; providing clean fill disposal locations; and providing a Resource Recovery Park for waste transfer, organic waste processing, and a drop off location for recyclables and hazardous waste.

Council manages all aspects of the solid waste activity including the managing of private providers/contractors that carry out the following, under contract to the Council.

Waste collection services

The Council provides kerbside residual waste collections in urban, rural-residential and also many rural areas. An optional garden and food (organic) waste collection is also available in most townships.

Residual waste disposal facilities

Residual waste is sent to the Kate Valley Regional Landfill, which currently has resource consent until 2039.

Activity goal

To promote effective and efficient waste management within the District. Maximise the avoidance, recovery or recycling of waste whilst having regard to the environmental, social and economic 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
- A healthy community

Negative effects on the wellbeing of the community

There are risks from providing a solid waste service and these have been assessed in the light of the four aspects of community wellbeing per s10 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Council's response to the possible impact of the activity on the community is set out in table below.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Social	With regard to compulsory recycling and Uniform Annual charges, the interests of the individual may, sometimes, have to take a secondary position to the wider needs of the community.	Provide pricing incentives and options that encourage waste reduction behaviours in order 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 efficient and highly rated services. Provide a range of user pays services (where practical) so people can make a cost-effective choice which best suits their household needs. Ensure that disposal fees are reasonably consistent with those of surrounding Districts.
Environmental	The kerbside collection relies on bins, bags and some crates being left out in the street awaiting collection. Strong winds can lift lids and topple bins, contributing to litter. Animals can tear open bags, causing litter and attracting vermin.	Provide high quality bins and crates. Collection takes place at a regular time (as much as is practical). Make available bin lid clips for high wind areas upon request. Disincentivise bags, and incentivise 80L refuse bins through pricing. Extend kerbside service to additional properties wherever practical and cost effective. This allows for better uptake of wheelie bins instead bags and crates. Investigate conveniently located recycling drop off hubs accessible to those properties that are off-route.
Environmental	There is the potential for nuisance from litter, dust and odours at the Pines Resource Recovery Park.	Provide well sealed bins and practice good housekeeping at the Pines Resource Recovery Park. Utilise fencing and planting to capture litter or to reduce wind speed in operational areas. Operate regular litter collections across the site and along approaching road side. Adhere to Resource Consent conditions. Do not turn compost during high wind events.
Cultural	The pollution of groundwater is an important cultural concern for our community.	Dispose of cleanfill only at consented cleanfill sites and monitor groundwater regularly. Monitor cleanfill closely to ensure compliance. Dispose of residual waste at Kate Valley Regional Landfill where stringent Resource Consent conditions are met. Help facilitate alternatives to burning or burying of waste in rural areas. Work collaboratively with other Councils to manage illegal waste related activity.

Well-being	Possible negative effect	The Council's response is to
Safety	Bag collections increase risks to collection contractors through manual handling injuries, cuts, needle stick injuries, slips, trips and falls.	Disincentivise bags, and incentivise 80L refuse bin through pricing. Extend kerbside service to additional properties wherever practical and cost effective. This allows for better uptake of wheelie bins instead bags and crates.

Major projects

Several significant project components are planned to commence in the 2020/21 year. Construction of a reuse shop, salvage material yard and education centre as part of the "Reconnect" project at Pines RRP

Service targets for solid waste management

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
The Council provides a quality service for the community where charges cover costs.	User satisfaction rating good or very good in the residents' satisfaction survey.	
	Rubbish collection	≥90%
	Recycling	≥90%
	Organic waste collection	≥85%
	Pines Resource Recovery Park	≥75%
The Council protects the environment from illegal dumping.	The proportion of households using the Pines Resource Recovery Park.	≥40%
The solid waste service is effective and efficient.	Number of substantiated formal complaints received per annum related to the solid waste service	≤15
Waste to landfill is minimised	The total annual amount of residual waste to landfill per capita does not increase more than 2% per annum	No increase in kg per capita compared with the previous year
	The annual amount of kerbside residual waste to landfill per capita does not increase over 2017/18 levels.	2% decrease in kg per capita compared with the previous year

Solid waste management funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	Note 1
Targeted rates	8,938	8,791	8,232	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	68	71	69	
Fees and charges	3,034	3,805	3,464	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	12,040	12,667	11,765	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,226	11,018	10,352	Note 1
Finance costs	20	148	34	
Internal charges applied	596	565	551	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	10,842	11,731	10,937	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,198	936	828	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Note 2
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	1,366	3,204	1,366	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,366	3,204	1,366	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - grow th	6,711	3,371	3,626	Note 3
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renew als	-	-	511	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(4,147)	769	(1,943)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,564	4,140	2,194	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,198)	(936)	(828)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** fees and charges revenue and associated costs are lower than the LTP due to lower forecast use of the Pines Resource Recovery Park.
- Note 2** Increase in debt - the amount of borrowing required to fund this activity is lower than the LTP due to timing of completion of enhancements at the Pines Resource Recovery Park.
- Note 3** Capital growth – the annual plan includes upgrades to waste disposal facilities and enhancements at the Pines Resource Recovery Park carried forward from 2020/21.

5 waters services

Activities covered

Community water supplies	30 schemes (public health).
Land drainage	10 schemes (making land farmable/
Stormwater urban	21 schemes (urban stormwater management).
Water races rural and urban	3 schemes (stock water, amenity, habitat)
Community wastewater schemes	14 schemes and ESSS and Ellesmere WWTP (public health)

Overview

The availability of clean safe to drink water and the safe disposal of wastewater are fundamental to the health and welfare of the Selwyn community. The 5 Waters service provides clean safe and reliable drinking water for households and removal of wastewater 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 78 separately rated water based schemes within the District. The 5 Waters assets are valued at \$481 million with water supplies valued at \$108 million, wastewater schemes \$202 million, stormwater \$55 million, land drainage \$43 million and water races \$73 million.

Drinking water is provided by the Council to over 82% of the population of the District. By comparison, wastewater services are provided to approximately 63% of the District. The largest consented wastewater treatment and disposal area is the Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant, servicing Rolleston, West Melton, Lincoln, Prebbleton and Springston (the Eastern Selwyn Wastewater Scheme).

It has always been clear that the 5 waters 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 an integrated way.

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' 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. This coordination brings better results than a fragmented approach, which could occur if the activities were separately managed, especially by more than one provider.

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 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 wastewater and the draining and disposing of groundwater and excess stormwater run-off.

The wastewater infrastructure is expected to continue to increase rapidly with the predicted growth in the eastern portion of the district. Stormwater assets have been, and will continue to be, rapidly developed to meet the increased standards reflected in the Regional Council's Land and Water 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 into the future'.

Council contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following community outcomes:

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

The 5 Waters Activity Contribution to Community Outcomes

Key Community Outcome	Community Outcomes	How 5Waters Services Contributes
A clean environment	Air, land, water and general environment to be kept in a healthy condition.	Manage the 5 Waters activities in a way that minimises their potential adverse impact on the environment.
A district with a rural identity	A living environment where the rural identity of Selwyn is maintained	Provide water races and land drainage systems that are part of the rural landscape and contribute to the rural theme of Selwyn/ 5Waters services (community and private) are vital for the well-being of rural communities.
A healthy community	We have appropriate health, social and community services & they are accessible to all residents of the district.	Provide water, wastewater and drainage services necessary to support community and public health services. There is potential to provide for recreational opportunities in conjunction with stormwater management strategies.
	We have access to drinking water that helps protect their health.	Provide safe drinking water for all water schemes within the Selwyn district.
A safe place in which to live, work and play	We are safe at home and in the community.	Provide safe drinking water and effective wastewater removal and disposal as well as removal of stormwater and excess groundwater (via land drainage).
	We maintain a coordinated and effective response to, and recover from, emergency and disaster events.	Respond to emergency events by providing safe drinking water and effective wastewater removal and disposal as well as removal of stormwater and excess groundwater (via land drainage).
An educated community	Our district provides a range of quality, lifelong education and training opportunities.	Provide water, wastewater and drainage services necessary to support education facilities.
A prosperous community	Selwyn has a strong economy which fits within and complements the environmental, social and cultural environment of the district.	Provide business with water, wastewater and drainage services, sometimes to a higher standard or with a higher level of reliability than regular domestic services. Effective water races and land drainage systems are essential for productive use of land.
A community which values its culture and heritage	Our district provides a range of arts and cultural experiences and facilities. Local history and heritage is preserved, shared and promoted	Provide water, wastewater and drainage services for cultural activities. All 5Waters activities can impact on the cultural and heritage values and need to be managed to minimise adverse effects.

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 E.coli levels to ensure that safe levels are achieved and maintained.
	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. The adoption of technology to minimise adverse impacts as far as practicable.
	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 long term.	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.
Economic	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 for growth through development contributions.
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, in places, solar panels for energy and can run generators powered by diesel instead of electricity if required.
		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 seepage 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

Key projects include:

- Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme to allow growth in Lincoln, Prebbleton, Rolleston and West Melton \$11.5 million (*funded by development contributions*)
- Wastewater upgrade compliance \$2.5 million (*funded by targeted rates*)
- District water upgrades \$4.6 million (*funded by targeted rates*)
- Leeston stormwater township flood diversion upgrades \$1.4 million (*funded by targeted rates*)

Service targets for 5 waters activities

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Land Drainage		
Nuisance effects from water services are minimised.	Proportion of residents rating the land drainage system good or very good.	≥40%
	The number of complaints received about the performance of the Land Drainage system, expressed per 1000 rated properties.	Less than 6
Water services are provided in a cost effective manner.	Total average operating cost per serviced property for Land Drainage.	≤\$110
Stormwater		
Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised.	Compliance with resource consents for discharge from the stormwater system measured by the number of: a) abatement notices; b) infringement notices c) enforcement orders; and d) convictions Received from Environment Canterbury. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Nil b) Nil c) Nil d) Nil
Nuisance effects of water services are minimised.	Proportion of residents rating the stormwater system good or very good.	≥45%
	The number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system, expressed per 1000 rated properties. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 6
	The median response time to attend a flooding event measured from the time that personnel receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 1 hour for urgent flooding events.
	The number of flooding events that occur as a result of overflow from the stormwater system that enters a habitable floor. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Nil in less than 50 year storm events.
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the stormwater system. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Nil per 1,000 connected properties in less than 50 year storm events
	Total average operating cost per serviced property for Stormwater.	≤\$85

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Wastewater		
Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised.	Compliance with resource consents for discharge from the wastewater system measured by the number of: a) abatement notices; b) infringement notices c) enforcement orders; and d) convictions. Received from Environment Canterbury. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Nil b) Nil c) Nil d) Nil
Nuisance effects of water services are minimised.	Proportion of residents rating the wastewater system good or very good.	≥65%
	The total number of complaints received about sewage odour, blockages and system faults, expressed per 1000 rated properties. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 6
Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need.	Where personnel attend wastewater overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the wastewater system. The median response time measures the: a) attendance time: from the time that the personnel receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; b) resolution time: from the time that the personnel receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Less than 1 hour b) Less than 24 hours
Service capacity is provided to accommodate growing communities, where this growth is sustainable.	The proportion of residential properties serviced by wastewater services within the district expressed as a percentage of total residential properties.	≥60%
The community is provided with water services to a standard that protects their health and property.	The number of wet and dry weather wastewater overflows from the wastewater system, expressed per 1000 rated properties. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 1.3 overflow.
Water services are provided in a cost effective manner.	Total average operating cost per serviced property for wastewater.	≤\$360
Water supply		
Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised.	Compliance with resource consents for surface water takes for water supplies measured by the number of: a) abatement notices; b) infringement notices c) enforcement orders; and d) convictions. Received from Environment Canterbury. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Nil b) Nil c) Nil d) Nil
Nuisance effects of water services are minimised.	Proportion of residents rating the water supplies good or very good.	≥65%
	The total number of complaints received about drinking water clarity, continuity of supply, odour, taste, pressure and flow, expressed per 1000 rated properties. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 15.

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need.	Where personnel attend a non-urgent call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption in the reticulation system. The median response times measures the: a) attendance time: from the time that personnel receive notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; b) resolution time: from the time that personnel receive notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Less than 24 hours b) Less than 120 hours
	Where personnel attend an urgent call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption in the reticulation system. The median response times measures the: a) attendance time: from the time that personnel receive notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; b) resolution time: from the time that personnel receive notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	a) Less than 4 hours b) Less than 48 hours
Service capacity is provided to accommodate growing communities, where this growth is sustainable.	The proportion of residential properties serviced by water supplies within the district expressed as a percentage of total residential properties.	≥80%
	The percentage of real water loss from the water reticulation system in urban schemes. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	20%
	The proportion of an urban fire district area within 135m of one fire hydrant and 270m of two fire hydrants.	Greater than 60% of the district
	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	Less than 0.5m ³ per person per day within urban schemes
	The extent to which the drinking water supplies comply with the drinking water standards for bacteria compliance. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	≥99.5% of monitoring samples comply, at both the treatment plant and within the reticulation, across the district
	The extent to which the drinking water supplies comply with the drinking water standards for protozoal compliance. (Mandatory Performance Measure)	≥90% of the treatment plant sites are compliant across the district
Water services are provided in a cost effective manner.	Total average operating cost per serviced property for water supply.	≤\$330

Water races

Nuisance effects of water services are minimised.	Proportion of residents rating the water race system good or very good.	≥35%
	The total number of complaints received about continuity of supply, expressed per 1000 rated properties.	Less than 50.

Objective	Performance measure	2020/21
Problems with water services are addressed in a timely manner and prioritised according to risk and need.	Where personnel attends an urgent blockage or other fault in the water race system. The median response times measures the: a) Attendance time: from the time that personnel receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site; b) Resolution time: the time that personnel receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm the resolution of the blockage or other fault.	a) Less than 4 hours b) Less than 48 hours
Water services are provided in a cost effective manner.	Total average operating cost per serviced property for water races.	≤\$200
Adverse effects of water services on the environment are minimised.	Compliance with resource consents for surface water takes for water supplies measured by the number of: a) abatement notices; b) infringement notices c) enforcement orders; and d) convictions. Received from Environment Canterbury.	a) Nil b) Nil c) Nil d) Nil

Community water supplies funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	7,820	7,097	6,548	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	129	129	124	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	1,379	1,340	Note 1
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	7,949	8,605	8,012	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,908	3,749	3,604	
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	1,919	2,758	2,680	Note 1
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	5,827	6,507	6,284	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2,122	2,098	1,728	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	2,172	2,197	2,158	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,172	2,197	2,158	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	12,140	920	5,845	Note 2
Capital - level of service	-	1,614	2,859	Note 3
Capital - renew als	1,400	2,024	1,397	Note 4
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	843	843	(3,511)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(10,089)	(1,106)	(2,704)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,294	4,295	3,886	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(2,122)	(2,098)	(1,728)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** Internal charges– there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The decrease in the water area is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.
- Note 2** Capital growth – the increase is largely due to water supply source improvements being planned for completion in the 2020/21 financial year.
- Note 3** Capital level of service – the decrease is primarily due to upgrades to water supply treatment being brought forward and completed in the 2019/20 financial year.
- Note 4** Capital renewals – the decrease is primarily due to upgrades to water supply being brought forward to enable reservoir and pipeline renewals of assets nearing the end of their useful lives to be completed during the 2019/20 financial year.

Community wastewater supplies funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	7,532	6,868	6,542	Note 1
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	669	669	654	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	856	831	Note 2
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	8,201	8,393	8,027	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,145	3,696	3,714	
Finance costs	488	117	94	
Internal charges applied	1,263	1,712	1,663	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	5,896	5,525	5,471	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2,305	2,868	2,556	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	5,064	5,064	5,015	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	2,349	2,349	(1,436)	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7,413	7,413	3,579	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	13,198	6,162	2,351	Note 3
Capital - level of service	2,584	85	1,520	Note 4
Capital - renew als	940	1,157	435	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	287	287	472	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(7,291)	2,590	1,357	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	9,718	10,281	6,135	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(2,305)	(2,868)	(2,556)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** Targeted rates – revenue is projected to be higher than the LTP due to the actual number of connections being higher due to the substantial growth in the district.
- Note 2** Internal charges– there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The decrease in the wastewater area is associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.
- Note 3** Capital growth – the increase is largely due to the timing of work associated with of the planned Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion.
- Note 4** Capital level of service – the increase is largely due to the timing of work associated with of the planned Pines Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion.

Stormwater funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	-	-	-	
Targeted rates	1,445	1,365	1,238	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	178	173	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	1,445	1,543	1,411	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	827	814	780	
Finance costs	74	82	100	
Internal charges applied	196	357	346	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	1,097	1,253	1,226	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	348	290	185	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	364	364	358	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(358)	(364)	(358)	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	6	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	-	-	-	
Capital - level of service	1,942	734	1,077	Note 1
Capital - renew als	-	79	118	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	144	144	159	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(1,732)	(667)	(1,169)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	354	290	185	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(348)	(290)	(185)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Note 1 Capital level of service – the increase is largely due to work associated with the planned work to improve Township flood protection being carried forward for completion in the 2020/21 financial year.

Water races and land drainage funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	42	42	41	
Targeted rates	2,999	2,878	2,724	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	427	427	404	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	174	408	396	
Other operating funding	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	3,642	3,755	3,565	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,745	2,649	2,651	
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	607	816	792	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	3,352	3,465	3,443	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	290	290	122	
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	350	-	-	
Capital - level of service	110	-	41	
Capital - renew als	103	-	2,538	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	366	366	(2,173)	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(639)	(76)	(284)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	290	290	122	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(290)	(290)	(122)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

There are no significant variances to explain between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

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

There are no major projects planned for this activity.

Service targets for Izone Southern Business Hub

There are no service targets for the Izone Southern Business Hub.

Izone Southern Business Hub funding impact statement

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	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	185	333	323	
Finance costs	-	-	-	
Internal charges applied	-	-	-	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total application of operating funding (B)	185	333	323	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(185)	(333)	(323)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	1,389	-	-	Note 1
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,389	-	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - grow th	-	-	-	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renew als	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	1,204	(333)	(323)	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,204	(333)	(323)	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	185	333	323	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

Note 1 Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets – the increase is due to the timing of the sale of commercial property at the Izone Southern Business Hub.

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

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20	Movement
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP	LTP vs
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	annual plan
Sources of operating funding				
General rates	(5,457)	(8,192)	(8,391)	Note 1
Targeted rates	309	330	390	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	90	83	81	
Fees and charges	823	2,140	2,069	Note 2
Internal charges and overheads recovered	22,714	17,168	16,416	
Other operating funding	6,808	6,912	7,466	Note 3
Total operating funding (A)	25,287	18,441	18,031	
Application of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,067	15,721	14,980	Note 4
Finance costs	18	64	78	
Internal charges applied	4,338	2,021	1,950	Note 3
Other operating funding applications	236	147	143	
Total application of operating funding (B)	23,659	17,953	17,151	
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,628	488	880	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in debt	(289)	(289)	(267)	
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(289)	(289)	(267)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital - growth	572	522	511	
Capital - level of service	-	-	-	
Capital - renew als	-	-	-	
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	57	56	55	
Increase / (decrease) of investments	710	(379)	47	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,339	199	613	
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,628)	(488)	(880)	
Funding balance (A-B) + (C-D)	-	-	-	

Explanations for significant variances between the 2020/21 annual plan and the Long Term Plan 2018-2028

- Note 1** General rates – the reduced contribution to the general rate from support services reflects a number of factors including the transfer of lease revenue to community facilities, reduced dividend revenue and increased case of providing services to the rapidly growing community.
- Note 2** Fees and charges – the decrease is largely associated with commercial property lease revenue being transferred to the Community Facilities activity.
- Note 3** Internal charges– there has been an overall increase in the support service costs across the Council due to the continued high levels of population growth and increased services expectations. These costs include increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs. The movements are associated with an internal review of the Council's overhead allocation model to more accurately spread these costs across the different activity areas.
- Note 4** Payments to staff and suppliers – the increase is due to the increased costs required to cope with the demands of a rapidly developing district, including increased IT costs, staffing costs and customer service costs.

Financial prudence benchmarks and indicators

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

The Council is required to include this statement in its long term plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Limit	Met
<i>Rates affordability benchmark</i>		
Rates (income) affordability	\$3,700	Yes
Rates (increases) affordability	7%	Yes
<i>Debt affordability benchmark</i>		
Net borrowing as percentage of income	130%	Yes
Net interest as percentage of income	8%	Yes
Net interest as percentage of rates income	15%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100	Yes
Essential services benchmark	>100	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	15%	Yes

Rating base information

The projected numbers of rating units within the district are as follows:

Year	Rating units
2020/21	31,111

Prospective financial statements

Introduction

The financial statements in this section outline the Council's prospective financial information for the year from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

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 2021 were authorised for issue by the Council on

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 2020 and is not based on the annual plan 2020. There is therefore a difference between the closing equity and cash balances shown for the 2019/20 annual plan and the opening equity and cash balances in the 2020/21 annual plan. The differences arise because the Annual Plan opening balances reflect the Council's actual results for 2019 and updated information in relation to the 2020 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 revenue and expense

a forecast for the year ending 30 June 2021

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue			
Rates	70,014	67,136	63,558
Development contributions	16,216	16,241	15,655
Subsidies and grants	12,268	10,760	11,549
Other revenue	59,048	57,840	56,184
Total revenue	157,546	151,977	146,946
Expenditure			
Employee benefit expenses	28,397	25,917	24,767
Depreciation and amortisation (Note 1)	35,025	35,031	31,341
Finance costs	2,205	5,480	2,864
Other expenses	57,942	55,918	56,294
Total operating expenditure	123,569	122,346	115,266
Surplus / (deficit)	33,977	29,631	31,680
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Gain on property revaluations	-	-	77,388
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	7,618
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	85,006
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	33,977	29,631	116,686

Prospective statement of changes in net assets and equity

a forecast for the year ending 30 June 2021

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July	1,759,194	1,723,958	1,621,266
Comprehensive revenue and expense			
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	33,977	29,631	31,680
Other comprehensive revenue and expense	-	-	85,006
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	33,977	29,631	116,686
Balance at 30 June	1,793,171	1,753,590	1,737,952

Prospective statement of financial position

a forecast for the year ending 30 June 2021

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,622	7,622	6,736
Receivables from exchange transactions	8,000	8,000	8,000
Inventory	30	30	30
Other financial assets	29,561	29,561	28,051
Property held for sale	-	406	770
Total current assets	45,213	45,619	43,587
Non current assets			
Receivables from exchange transactions	300	300	300
Other financial assets	1,122	487	1,089
Investments in council controlled organisations	119,244	119,644	119,324
Investment property	29,161	24,112	27,145
Forestry	247	162	311
Intangible assets	489	156	497
Property, plant and equipment - operational	429,331	430,186	409,391
Property, plant and equipment - infrastructural	1,305,778	1,272,722	1,258,093
Total non - current assets	1,885,672	1,847,769	1,816,150
TOTAL ASSETS	1,930,885	1,893,388	1,859,737
Current liabilities			
Payables under exchange transactions	21,000	21,000	21,000
Borrow ings	3,615	3,615	1,622
Total current liabilities	24,615	24,615	22,622
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	1,043	423	423
Other financial liabilities	524	271	846
Borrow ings	111,533	114,490	97,894
Total non - current liabilities	113,100	115,184	99,163
Equity			
General reserves	1,046,595	1,043,812	1,004,790
Special funds (Note 2)	59,134	12,735	36,119
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	73,195	73,195	73,195
Asset revaluation reserve	614,247	623,848	623,848
Total equity	1,793,171	1,753,590	1,737,952
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	1,930,885	1,893,388	1,859,737

Prospective statement of cash flows

a forecast for the year ending 30 June 2021

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Receipts from customers	119,267	113,411	108,728
Agency receipts	1,650	1,018	1,052
Interest received	1,694	1,053	1,405
Dividends received	5,114	5,859	5,940
	127,725	121,341	117,125
<i>Cash was distributed to:</i>			
Suppliers/employees	86,289	81,835	81,062
Agency payments	1,650	1,018	1,052
Interest paid	2,205	5,480	2,864
	90,144	88,333	84,978
Net cash from operating activities	37,581	33,008	32,147
Investment activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Sale of property, plant & equipment	3,120	3,120	2,260
Sale of property intended for sale	-	-	-
Proceeds from investments	35,439	557	43,633
	38,559	3,677	45,893
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	142,546	52,781	173,219
Purchase of development property	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-	-
Purchase of investments	-	1,754	-
	142,546	54,535	173,219
Net cash from investing activities	(103,987)	(50,858)	(127,326)
Financing activities			
<i>Cash was provided from:</i>			
Loans raised	67,696	18,558	87,064
	67,696	18,558	87,064
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
Settlement of loans	2,748	1,700	2,748
	2,748	1,700	2,748
Net cash from financing activities	64,948	16,858	84,316
Net increase / decrease in cash	(1,458)	(992)	(10,863)
Plus opening cash 1 July	9,080	8,613	17,598
Closing cash 30 June	7,622	7,622	6,736

Reconciliation of surplus to statement of cash flows

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Surplus after taxation	33,977	29,631	31,680
<i>Add / (deduct) non - cash items:</i>			
Vested asset revenue	(28,647)	(28,647)	(30,373)
Revaluation of investment property	(657)	(657)	(639)
Depreciation and amortisation	35,025	35,031	31,341
	5,721	5,727	329
<i>Movement in working capital items:</i>			
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-
Inventory & work in progress	(233)	-	(507)
	(233)	-	(507)
<i>Items classified as investing activities:</i>			
Gain on sale of property	2,350	2,350	368
	2,350	2,350	368
Net cash flow from operating activities	37,581	33,008	32,147

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

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	Annual plan
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Community services	23	23	19
Community facilities	7,932	7,938	7,107
Democracy	8	8	8
Commercial property	34	34	34
Environmental services	151	151	147
Support services	741	741	721
Solid waste	339	339	258
Transportation	14,591	14,591	13,276
Water races and land drainage	764	764	729
Stormwater	960	960	792
Wastewater	5,024	5,024	4,372
Water supply	4,458	4,458	3,878
	35,025	35,031	31,341

Note 2: Statement of movements in reserve funds

Please note that this note will be included in the final Annual Plan document.

A – General Reserve: the purpose of a general reserve fund is to provide funding for new capital items arising from increased levels of service 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 special 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.

E – Internal borrowing reserve: The purpose of these reserves is to separate out internal borrowings.

Statement of accounting policies

Statement of reporting entity

Selwyn District Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) 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 plan 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 Sicon Limited (Sicon) and Orion New Zealand Limited (ONZL) which are allowed for in the prospective financial statements.

All Selwyn District Council subsidiaries and Central Plains Water Trust are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

The primary objective of the Council and group is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly the Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities for financial reporting purposes.

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 12 June 2019.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 98 and Part 1 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with Tier 1 PBE IPSAS, and other applicable financial reporting standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities, including FRS 42 – Prospective Financial Statements.

Measurement base

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

Presentation currency and rounding

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

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 fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Rates revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

- General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.
- Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy.
- Rates collected on behalf of Environment Canterbury Regional Council (Ecan) are not recognised in the financial statements, as the Council is acting as an agent for Ecan.

Development and financial contributions

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

New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Building and resource consent revenue

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised on a percentage completion basis with reference to the recoverable costs incurred at balance date.

Entrance fees

Entrance fees are fees charged to users of the Council's local facilities, such as pools. Revenue from entrance fees is recognised upon entry to such facilities.

Landfill fees

Fees for disposing of waste at the Council's landfill are recognised as waste is disposed by users.

Provision of commercially based services

Revenue derived through the provision of services to third parties in a commercial manner is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer.

Vested or donated physical assets

For assets received for no or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised at its fair value when the Council obtains control of the asset. The fair value of the asset is recognised as revenue, unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property developments, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

For long-lived assets that must be used for a specific use (e.g. land must be used as a recreation reserve), the Council immediately recognises the fair value of the asset as revenue. A liability is recognised only if the Council expects that it will need to return or pass the asset to another party.

Donated and bequeathed financial assets

Donated and bequeathed financial assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if there are substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met (e.g. as the funds are spent for the nominated purpose).

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the cost of the investment.

Construction contracts

Contract revenue and contract costs are recognised as revenue and expense respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at balance date. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to balance date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract.

Contact costs include all costs directly related to specific contracts, costs that are specifically chargeable to the customer under the terms of the contract, and an allocation of overhead expenses incurred in connection with the group's construction activities in general.

An expected loss on construction contracts is recognised immediately as an expense in the surplus or deficit.

Where the outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contact costs are recognised as an expense as incurred. When it is probable that the costs will be recovered, revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred.

Construction work in progress is stated at the aggregate of contract costs incurred to date plus recognised surpluses less recognised losses and progress billings. If there are contracts where progress billings exceed the aggregate costs incurred plus surpluses less losses, the net amounts are presented as a liability.

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.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at 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 statement of financial position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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 profits 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 or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense or directly in equity.

Leases

Finance leases

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

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

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

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

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Receivables

Receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

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 twelve months and as current if the remaining maturity of the item is less than twelve months.

Other financial assets

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

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

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- fair value through surplus or deficit;
- loans and receivables;
- held-to-maturity investments; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated into a hedge accounting relationship for which hedge accounting is applied.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Loans and receivables

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

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

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

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

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and there is the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

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

Currently, the Council holds bond investments in this category.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. The Council and group includes in this category:

- investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- Shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes.

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Council holds share investments in this category.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Loans and receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is evidence that the Council and group will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, receivership, or liquidation and default in payments are indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, government bonds, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amount.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for investments at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

Inventories and work in progress

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the weighted average method. In the case of manufactured goods, cost includes direct materials, labour and production overheads associated with putting the inventories in their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

When land held for development and future resale is transferred from investment property / property, plant, and equipment to inventory, the fair value of the land at the date of the transfer is its deemed cost.

Costs directly attributable to the developed land are capitalised to inventory, with the exception of infrastructural asset costs which are capitalised to property, plant and equipment.

Work in progress is stated at cost and consists of direct materials, direct labour and plant costs with a proportion of overhead costs. Contract payments (i.e. work invoiced prior to completion) have been deducted. For major contracts the percentage completion method is used.

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 rather than 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.

The Council owned land on Byron Street adjacent to State Highway 1 as held for sale following the approval by the Council on 14 September 2011 and subsequent meetings to sell this land.

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.

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, other land and work in progress 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 or group entity 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

Parent

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:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual depreciation rate
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 & channelling	50 years	2%
Footpaths base and 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

Water races (structure)	5 – 100 years	1% - 20%
Water races (race)	Not depreciated	

Land drainage

Land drainage (structure)	5 – 80 years	1.25% - 20%
Land drainage (drain)	Not depreciated	

Water supplies

Wells	50 years	2%
Pump Stations	5 – 80 years	1.25% - 20%
Reservoirs	25 – 50 years	2% - 4%
Valves Service Connections	25 – 50 years	2% - 4%
Pipes & Fire Hydrants	50 – 75 years	1.3% - 2%

Sewerage systems

Manholes	95 years	1.05%
Pipes	50 – 95 years	1.05% - 2%
Pump stations	5 – 150 years	0.7% - 20%
Sewerage treatment stations	5 – 95 years	1.05% - 20%
Service connection	95 years	1.05%

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

Sicon Limited

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:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	10 – 33 years	3% - 10%
Improvements	10 – 50 years	2% – 10%
Plant and machinery	2 - 12 years	8.3% - 50%
Motor vehicles	6 – 10 years	10% - 16.7%
Furniture and fittings	3 – 10 years	10% - 33%
Computer equipment	3 years	33%

Revaluation

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued either on a yearly or three 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 on a three yearly valuation cycle at fair value, as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The last valuation of the Council's farm land 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 30 June 2016.

Other land and buildings

Other land and buildings are valued at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation of such property held by the Council S E J Newberry B Com (VPM) SPINZ (ANZIV) Registered Valuer of Ford Baker Limited and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2016.

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 Selwyn District 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 last valued as at 30 June 2017 by Mike Tapper (BE (Elec), MPINZ) who is a senior valuer with Beca Valuation Limited. Water, sewerage, stormwater, land drainage and water race assets were last valued as at 30 June 2017 by Amy Paterson-Horner NZ Dip Eng, Dip Civil Eng Applied, CertETN a valuer at Stantec New Zealand Limited.

Land under roads

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

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 revenue and expense and accumulated in an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset for the Council and for each asset for Sicon Limited. 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 revenue and expense.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

The recoverable amount as at 30 June 2017, has been determined based on a value in use calculation using estimated cash flow projections. The projection are based on 0.5% growth rate for the first five years then nil growth rate beyond that. The post-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 2.6%.

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.

Mining Licences

Acquired mining licenses and permits are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use, the specific licence and permit.

Brand Name / Customer List & Customer Contracts

Brand Name, Customer List & Customer Contracts are finite life intangibles recorded at their fair value on acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment. They are amortised on a straight line basis over their assumed useful life. The fair values have been established by reference to Former BCL revenue, discounted cash flows and contracts on BCL books at time of acquisition.

These valuations use assumptions including future revenue, margins, risk and appropriate discount rates.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates for software and mining licences have been estimated as follows:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual amortisation rate
Selwyn District Council	4 years	25%
Sicon Limited	2-3 years	33%-50%
Wanganui mining	24.04 years	4.16%
Brand Name	10 years	10%
Customer Relationships	3 years	33%
Customer Contracts	As profit realised	

Mining Licences transferred at acquisition date with a finite life are amortised on a straight line basis over their useful life.

Amortisation begins from acquisition date and ceases at the date that the licence is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry assets

Forestry assets are independently revalued 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 Selwyn District Council forest was independently revalued as at 30 June 2016 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 recognised 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 2017.

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

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.

Value in use for non – cash generating units

Non – cash generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non – cash generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash – generating assets

Cash generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The value in use for cash-generating assets 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 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 Inland Revenue Department, 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.

Payables

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

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 entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured 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, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised 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 it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

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 and Sicon Limited belong to a 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

A provision is recognised 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 an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

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 Council's decision. Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning of the year in the Annual Plan/Long Term Plan (LTP). The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

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	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
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Asset Management Area: Financial

All	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, renewal or 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	Asset values	BERL	The Council revalue 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.	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	Borrowing costs	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors	Interest on term debt is assumed to be 3%.	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 rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Asset Management Area: Financial						
All	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, renewal or 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	Asset values	BERL	The Council revalue 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.	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	Borrowing costs	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors	Interest on term debt is assumed to be 3.0%.	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 rates are lower than they would otherwise have been.
All	Dividends	Sicon Limited, Orion NZ Limited, and the Council	It is assumed that dividends from Orion NZ Limited, and Sicon Limited will be \$5 million.	All	Dividends	Sicon Limited, Orion NZ Limited, and the Council.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council	The Council funds capital expenditure from a number of sources:	All	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council
All	Funding of capital expenditure	The Council	Assumptions have been made on how each capital project included in the Long Term 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.	Moderate	There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions or the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable. There is also a risk that depreciation funds will be utilised affecting funding for renewals	The Council will assess the availability of funds as part of the annual budget process and if funds are not available, it may revise the capital programme that is set out in the Selwyn Long Term Plan.
All	Funding of capital expenditure	Development Contributions	Development Contributions will remain available to fund network infrastructure.	Moderate	There is a risk that policy implementation and methodology restrictions will affect the ability to collect Development Contributions or the method by which contributions are calculated.	If Development Contributions are less than assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates to cover any shortfall or delay upgrade works.
All	Inflation	SOLGM/BERL forecasts	The level of prices is assumed to increase over the period of the Long Term Plan for each activity area as forecast by BERL.	All	Inflation	SOLGM/BERL forecasts

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Insurance	The Council in conjunction with its advisors	That an appropriate level of insurance will be secured by Council.	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that insurance will be difficult to secure and that NZTA will not provide adequate emergency funding to reinstate damaged services.</p> <p>There is a risk that insurance premiums will rise more rapidly than expected.</p>	<p>Council's assets may not be able to be insured in a similar manner to the current approach and different options may need to be considered. This includes increasing reserve funds and higher excess sums.</p> <p>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.</p>
All	Investment in Orion NZ Ltd and Sicon Limited	Sicon Limited, Orion NZ Limited, the Council	The Council revalue its investment in Orion NZ Limited, and Sicon Limited 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 Orion NZ Limited, and Sicon Limited will change the Council's equity but will not have a direct impact on revenue or expenditure.
All	Investments	The Council	Earnings from cash balances will be treated as revenue	Low	There is a risk that the Council will revise this policy and allocate these funds differently.	Should the Council allocate or retain these funds differently, there will be inadequate funds for roading improvements, or the revenue available to support the general rate requirement will reduce and the Council may need to increase rates or reduce expenditure.
All	Izone Southern Business Hub surplus	Izone	<p>It is assumed that the Izone Development will generate a cash surplus of \$42 million.</p> <p>Allocation of funds to capital projects will be determined through the LTP process</p>	Low	There is a risk that the surplus will be higher or lower than forecast	If the surplus is lower, then Council will have less investments to fund future activities. If no surplus is realised then Council may need to increase rates or reduce expenditure.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Transportation	NZTA revenue	The Council	<p>It is assumed that the level of financial assistance received from NZTA for maintenance will remain at 51% for the 2018-28 period.</p> <p>Works associated with nationally and regionally significant projects will receive sufficient NZTA funding (e.g. Christchurch Southern Motorway Stage 2).</p> <p>Funding Assistance for large Capital transport works would be achieved on a case by case basis through a Business Case approach with NZTA.</p> <p>NLTP Funding will be awarded for 3 year periods and that the following 7 years will be funded in a similar manner.</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that sufficient funds will not be available to pay for the planned capital projects. For example, because growth does not provide sufficient funding from development contributions or the community considers that required rate rises are not affordable	The Council will assess the availability of funds as part of the annual budget process and if funds are not available, it may revise the capital programme that is set out in the Long Term Plan.
All	Resource consents	The Council	Extra-ordinary consents required to implement the LURP and Housing Accord will be approved within normal budgets and processes.	Low	There is a risk that the consent conditions will change or that consent 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.
All	Return on investments	The Council in conjunction with its financial advisors	It is assumed that the Council's investments will generate an average return of 3.0 – 5.0%.	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 investments returns are lower than those assumed, the Council may need to increase its rates or reduce expenditure. Conversely, higher investment returns mean rates may be lower than they would otherwise have been.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Selwyn 2031 (District Wide Strategy)	The Council	No significant changes in the management of infrastructure assets, reserves and community facilities are expected in the short term. Actions required in the 2018-21 period can be accommodated within current forecasts.	Low	There is a risk that the visions and initiatives identified through the District wide strategy process cannot be accommodated through current planning, funding 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.
All	Timing and level of capital expenditure	The Council	The Long Term 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. There is also the risk that actual project costs will vary from those forecasts. Transport projects seeking subsidy will need to be developed through a Business Case approach to NZTA which may change originally anticipated outcomes	If projects do not occur as planned, capital expenditure in any year may differ from that forecast and delay may also change the cost of individual projects. The Council will consider the impact of any change as part of the annual budget process and consider the funding implications of any cost changes.
All	Unidentified liabilities	The Council	It 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.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
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Asset Management Area: Growth

All	Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS)	The Council	The adopted strategy and action plan contained a preferred long-term urban development pattern for the greater Christchurch area. The UDS will continue to promote collaborative planning and project implementation (such as the Greater Christchurch Transportation Statement) across the partner agencies.	Moderate	There is a risk that coordinated effort will cease or become fragmented as priorities vary. There is a potential for competition for growth investment. Mandated amalgamation remains a concern.	Planning and funding initiatives are thwarted
All	Lincoln Hub	The Council	The Lincoln Hub proposal will not require significant investment in infrastructure from Council.	Moderate	There is a risk that there are expectations that Council will fund infrastructure for this proposal. This includes the Lincoln Roading Bypass	If Council is required to provide infrastructure it 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 and disconnected development.
All	National Policy Statement - Urban Development Capacity	The Council	That Council can respond to and undertake the planning and coordination required by the NPS-UDC	Moderate	That planning and coordination is not adequate as required by the NPS-UDC	Planning and coordination is inadequate and insufficient for the growth experienced.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Population Change	The Council and Statistics New Zealand	<p>The Selwyn District population will continue to grow at a high rate, similar to that experienced over the past ten years. Growth will be focused in Rolleston and the Eastern Selwyn area, with moderate rates elsewhere. Some more remote communities will only experience limited growth.</p> <p>Total population will grow to nearly 77,000 in 2028 and 105,000 in 2048.</p> <p>The numbers of persons per house will vary between townships, with a decrease over time</p>	Moderate	There is a risk that the level of population growth will be higher or lower than the projections and that the occur at different rates, it can respond by 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 accelerate, 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 mitigating the risk to the Council of any shortfall.</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>
Transportation	<p>Traffic Growth</p> <p>-General</p> <p>-Heavy</p> <p>-Passenger Transport</p>	The Council	<p>There will be a growth in traffic on state highways and local networks within Selwyn district. While this will vary across the district, but generally be consistent with projected population growth rates.</p> <p>Heavy traffic growth will be higher than general growth with concentrations around industry and transport hubs</p> <p>Passenger transport growth will progressively increase</p>	High	There is a risk that traffic numbers and composition will increase at a rate beyond that expected.	If Council is required to fund and undertake works that are not expected; this will put budgets under pressure, or the extent of works that can be undertaken will be restricted by budget available.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
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Asset Management Area: Lifecycle

All	Central Plains Irrigation Scheme	The Council	<p>Following on from the successful completion of Stage 1 of the Central Plains Water Ltd Scheme supplying surface water to 23,000 Ha in the Te Pirata Area; Infrastructure is being constructed to irrigate 20,000 Ha in the Darfield area (Stage 2), and 4300 Ha in the Sheffield/Springfield area.</p> <p>Water races will be closed at the rate predicted by Council.</p>	Low	There is a risk that the demand for the water race network will become fragmented as farmers receive water from CPW and other sources.	If races are closed at a faster or slower rate than predicted, rates will need to be adjusted on an annual basis to suit
All	Central Plains Irrigation Scheme	The Council	The impact on Council's activities, particularly water races and the requirement for new bridges/culverts will be included in AcMPs.	Low	The CPW construction requires unbudgeted works by Council	Unexpected costs
All	Earthquake Prone Building Legislation	The Council	That any changes to the Building Act regarding earthquake prone buildings will be able to be addressed within normal resources.	Moderate	There is a risk that the legislative requirements will be more onerous than expected.	Council will require additional resources to undertake inspections; or will be required to upgrade buildings where upgrades were not forecast
All	Earthquake Prone Building Legislation	The Council	Council's administration buildings will not require major capital works.	Low	There is a risk that Council's administration buildings will not meet future standards required.	
All	Earthquake Prone Building Legislation	The Council	Council will not assume control of buildings that require upgrade.	Low	There is a risk that Council will assume control of buildings requiring upgrading through gifting or abandonment.	

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
Transportation	Long Term Strategies	The Council	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 National - includes: Government Policy Statement on Land Transport Funding RoNS programme; Regional - includes: Regional Land Transport Plan, Greater Christchurch Transport Statement; SDC strategies include: Walking, Cycling and Road Safety	Moderate	There is a risk that national, regional and local priorities change or differ from the priorities identified by Council.	Council programmes that do not integrate with NZTA priorities (national and regionally) are unlikely to attract funding, and provide an overall solution to the district and region.
All	No major adverse events	The Council	It assumed that there will be no major adverse events during the period covered by the Long Term Plan, for example, earthquake, pandemic or flood. While events may occur at any time, Council's planning will focus on operational resilience and Emergency Management. The Council has resilient infrastructure and sufficient borrowing capacity / cash insurance reserves in the event of a worst case natural disaster occurs in the period covered by the Long Term Plan.	High	There is a risk that a major adverse event will occur and result in damage to assets and additional costs to the Council.	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.
All	No major financial impact	The Council	It is assumed that there will be no major financial impact from COVID-19 on the Council.	High	There is a risk that a major outbreak of COVID-19 in New Zealand will occur and result in significant financial and operational impact to the Council.	Any major outbreak of COVID-19 in New Zealand will have a significant impact on the Council and the community. The Council seeks to mitigate this risk through its Civil Defence function, Risk Management, Business Continuity Planning and financial resilience to maintain delivery of critical services.
All	Amalgamation	The Council	It is assumed that the Council will not be amalgamated with other local authorities.	Low	There is a risk that the Council could be amalgamated with other local authorities.	Assets & liabilities of Council would be transferred to another body and the financial forecasts and capital programme outlined in this document would be the responsibility of the new body.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
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Asset Management Area: Levels of Service

Community Facilities	Committees	The Council	The structure and role of Council's committees may alter.	High	<p>Due to the aging population and make up of communities there are insufficient committee members and volunteers available.</p> <p>There is a risk that Council's structure will be altered, along with the role of those committees.</p>	Alternative structures may result in changes to decision making processes and delivery of services by Council.
All	Community Expectations	The Council	The expectations of the Selwyn Community for the provision of services provided by Council will remain similar.	Moderate	There is a risk that there is a change in expectation for services and that the targeted level of service becomes inappropriate.	If there is an increase or reduction in the expectation of service/level of service provision, the cost and delivery model may need to be revised.
All	Community Outcomes	The Council	The Community Outcomes which link to Levels of Service will not change, apart from minor clarification. Funding to deliver the LoS will therefore occur in accordance with the communities stated priorities.	Low	Planning and service delivery is poorly aligned with community expectations	Increase in customer dissatisfaction. Reporting targets and LOS will require revision.

Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Legislation	The Council	The Selwyn Long Term 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 covered by the Selwyn Long Term Plan.	Low	There is a risk that legislative change will bring about changes to the responsibilities of the Council.	If legislative responsibilities change, it may increase or reduce the Council's expenditure and income and associated rate levels. e.g. • Significant changes to funding levels and the AcMP forecasts • Significant changes to contracts, staff arrangements and funding arrangements • Significant changes to external subsidy funding sources.

Asset Management Area: Sustainability

All	Climate Change	Ministry for the Environment The Council	<p>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 Selwyn Long Term Plan.</p> <p>Council will take into account the predicted impacts of climate change as it plans, builds and renews its infrastructure.</p> <p>The expansion/renewal of infrastructure at Selwyn Huts will consider both climate change projections and community views in decision-making.</p> <p>This will be informed by studies including "Impact of Climate Cycles and Trends on Selwyn District Water Assets" (Aqualinc , 2016)</p>	Moderate	<p>There is a risk that climate change will happen more quickly than expected or that the impact will be different to those predicted.</p> <p>Council's business units may not recognise climate change adequately in the delivery of their services.</p>	<p>If climate change happens more quickly or impacts services differently, the Council may need to carry out work on its infrastructure assets.</p> <p>Decisions made now without considerations may have intergeneration effects on land use decisions, environmental policy and infrastructure decisions e.g. relying on unsuitable assets and resources in highly vulnerable parts of the district.</p>
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Activity	Assumption area	Source of information	Stated assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk	Potential impact/consequence if assumption wrong
All	Emissions Trading Scheme	The Council	It is assumed that any costs or actions required in regard to the Emissions Trading Scheme are adequately incorporated into the relevant AcMPs, Sustainability Strategies and the Selwyn Long Term Plan. Funding received from the waste levy is assumed to remain at similar levels (\$10/T and \$0.65/T MoE)	Low	There is a risk that costs or actions have not adequately addressed.	Any increase or decrease in costs or actions will need to be resourced differently to the approach planned.
All	Maori role in decision-making and iwi expectations	The Council Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan	Council will foster relationship with Maori and iwi as community members and as detailed through legislation and other agreements.	Low	There is a risk that objectives differ and there are insufficient consultation and communication mechanisms in place.	Initiates, consents and projects are delayed or poorly implemented

Inflation assumptions used in the preparation of the prospective financial statements

	Roading	Property	Water	Staff	LGCI	CPI
2020/21	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.2%	1.6%

Funding Impact Statement

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

	2020/21	2020/21	2019/20
	Annual plan	LTP	LTP
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates	25,821	24,610	22,518
Targeted rates (including metered w ater supply)	44,193	42,234	39,640
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,407	7,397	7,413
Fees and charges	19,070	19,304	17,345
Interest and dividends from investments	6,808	6,912	7,466
Other operating funding	410	282	276
Total operating funding (A)	103,709	100,739	94,658
Application of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	85,687	81,272	76,744
Finance costs	2,205	5,480	4,031
Other operating funding applications	652	564	536
Total application of operating funding (B)	88,544	87,316	81,311
Surplus / (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	15,165	13,423	13,347
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies for capital expenditure	4,861	3,363	3,823
Development and financial contributions	16,216	16,241	15,679
Increase / (decrease) in debt	64,948	16,858	41,076
Gross sales proceeds from sale of assets	4,509	3,120	2,260
Total sources of capital funding (C)	90,534	39,582	62,838
Applications of capital funding			
Capital - grow th	119,895	26,485	72,537
Capital - level of service	12,057	15,295	16,487
Capital - renew als	10,593	11,001	13,363
Increase / (decrease) in reserves	(3,915)	(3,916)	(4,379)
Increase / (decrease) of investments	(32,931)	4,140	(21,823)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	105,699	53,005	76,185
Surplus / (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(15,165)	(13,423)	(13,347)
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.

Funding Impact Statement – Rating

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 (SUIP)	<p>A SUIP is defined as any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the ratepayer, or by any other person, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use. Separately used or inhabited parts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· A residential, small holding, or farmland property that contains two or more separately occupiable units, flats or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate habitation i.e. has independent kitchen facilities.· A commercial premise that contains separate shops, kiosks, other retail or wholesale outlets, or offices, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business.
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 for the general purpose of the Council.
Uniform annual general charge (UAGC)	A rate that is set at a 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 for a specified purpose.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

The Council sets a uniform annual general charge (UAGC) as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District, under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The UAGC is used to collect the balance of the general rate requirement not collected through the general rate.

General rates

The Council sets a general rate under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a uniform rate in the dollar on the capital value of each 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 or categories 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, or where the land is situated. Etc. Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 list rating factors which may be used as a basis for calculating rates, for example, the value or area of the rating unit, 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 Board** – this rate is set to fund the operations of the Malvern Community Board. A targeted rate is assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the Malvern Ward.
- **Canterbury Museum Levy Funding** – this rate is set to fund the levy paid under the Canterbury Museum Trust Board Act 1993. A targeted rate is assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.
- **Community Centres** – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the various community centres in the District. A targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP in the District. Community centre loan rates are set for some community centres. Loan rates are payable on each SUIP in the Glentunnel and Greendale rating areas where there has been no election to pay a lump sum contribution to fund past capital works.

Recreation Reserves – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining the various recreation reserves and facilities throughout the District. This rate is assessed on each SUIP in the District.

Sewerage – the rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining sewerage treatment and disposal systems. The targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP which has availability of service and additionally per urinals/pans in excess of four within the rating unit

A full charge is made on each SUIP which is connected to the scheme, and a half charge is made on each rating unit which can be, but is not, connected to the sewerage scheme.

The Selwyn Huts sewerage scheme is not included in the Council's district-wide targeted rate. This area's sewerage costs are included in Selwyn Huts residents' annual licence fee.

Sewerage loan rates are set for some schemes. The targeted rate is assessed on area or on a uniform basis on each rating unit based on where the land is situated where there has been no election to pay a lump sum contribution for physical works constructed.

A sewerage investigation targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP in Darfield to cover the cost of monitoring the environmental effects of discharging waste water to ground.

Refuse Collection and Disposal – these rates are set for the purpose of providing a refuse collection, disposal and recycling service. The rates are assessed on all SUIPs serviced by a refuse collection route and on each SUIP located in each of Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill and Lake Coleridge. Targeted rates are additionally assessed per SUIP serviced by the 240 litre recycling, 80 litre refuse and organic wheelie bin systems.

Water Supply – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining water supply schemes. A targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP which is or rating units which may be, connected to Council provided water supply and additionally for quantity of water provided in accordance with section 19 of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002.

The Selwyn Huts water supply is not included in the Council's district-wide water targeted rate. This area's water costs are included in Selwyn Huts residents' annual licence fee.

Water loan rates are set for some schemes. The targeted rate is assessed per rating unit in the rating area where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.

Water Race (Service and Amenity) – these rates are set for the purpose of providing and maintaining water race systems within the District.

The water race (service) targeted rates are assessed per rating unit and per hectare or part thereof which have available water race service.

The water race (amenity) targeted rate is assessed on each rating unit which does not have available water race service.

Land Drainage and River Works – these rates are set for the purpose of maintaining drainage and protecting schemes. The rates are assessed based on the capital value, area, or on a uniform basis of all rating units based on where the land is situated for the following rating areas:

Greenpark	Capital value
L2 Subdivision	Capital value
Ellesmere No. 3 Subdivision	Capital value and fixed amount per rating unit.
Ellesmere No. 4 (Osbornes Drain)	Area
Hororata River	Capital value
Leeston Drainage	Capital value or fixed amount per rating unit
Taumutu	Area

Taumutu Culverts	Capital Value
Wairiri Valley	Area

Swimming Pools – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining swimming pools in the District. The rate is set differentially based on location and assessed per SUIP within the following Zones:

Zone	Rating areas
Zone 1	Incorporating Rolleston
Zone 2	Incorporating Broadfield, Courtenay, Darfield, Dunsandel, Greendale, Halkett, Killinchy, Kimberley, Kirwee, Ladbroke, Lakeside, Leeston, Lincoln, Osborne Park, Prebbleton, Rhodes Park, Sheffield, Springston, Southbridge, Templeton, Weedons, and West Melton.
Zone 3	Incorporating Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill, Glentunnel/Coalgate, Hororata, Kowai Pass, Lake Coleridge, Rakaia Huts, Snowdon, and Whitecliffs.

Library – this rate is set for the purpose of providing the District library service. The targeted rate is assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.

Stormwater – this rate is set for the purpose of providing and maintaining stormwater systems. This targeted rate is assessed on each SUIP, within areas serviced by stormwater systems in the following rating areas:

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

Rate charges

All dollar amounts below are GST inclusive unless otherwise stated.

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 around 3.5% p.a. 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 50% of the Council's work is paid for by rates – 20% from general rates, which all land and property owners pay, and 30% 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); and a variable amount which is based on the capital value.

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

The examples further below show how the planned changes will affect properties in different areas. The examples show the planned rate charges for the plan as well as giving actual rates for the preceding year.

In the examples further below 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 and/or a 240 litre bin.
- Water metered charges are not included and are additional to the rates identified.

	Rating	2020/21	Estimated
	numbers	(\$)	revenue (\$)
General Rates			
<i>The Uniform Annual General Charge is assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.</i>			
<i>The General Rate is assessed as a uniform rate in the dollar on the capital value of each rating unit in the District, and accordingly is not assessed differentially.</i>			
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	27,423	264.00	7,239,672
General Rate	24,065,716,375	0.00090914	21,879,105
General Rates (including GST)			29,118,777
General Rates (excluding GST)			25,320,676
Community Board Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed as fixed amount on each rating units in the Malvern Ward.</i>			
Malvern Ward	4,464	44.00	196,416
Total Community Board Targeted Rate (including GST)			196,416
Total Community Board Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			170,797
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.</i>			
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate	27,423	31.00	850,113
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate (including GST)			850,113
Canterbury Museum Levy Funding Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			739,229
Community Centre Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the District.</i>			
Community Centre Targeted Rate	24,005	175.00	4,200,875
Community Centre Targeted Rate (including GST)			4,200,875
Community Centre Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			3,652,935
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each rating unit within the applicable rating area where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Glentunnel	172	38.00	6,536
Greendale	66	141.00	9,306
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			15,842
Community Centre Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			13,776
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the District.</i>			
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate	24,005	135.00	3,240,675
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (including GST)			3,240,675
Recreation Reserve Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			2,817,978
Sewerage Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP (other than a SUIP in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) which is connected to a Council provided sewerage scheme and a half charge on each rating unit (other than a rating unit in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) which has availability of service but is not connected, and additionally per urinals/pans in excess of four within a serviced SUIP as follows.</i>			
Sew erage Targeted Rate (assessed on each SUIP connected)	14,753	542.00	7,996,126
Sew erage Targeted Rate (assessed on each rating unit which can be, but is not connected)	2,150	271.00	582,650
Sew erage Targeted Rate Pan Charge (assessed on each SUIP per pan in excess of 4)		135.50	
Sew erage Targeted Rates (including GST)			8,578,776
Sewerage Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			7,459,805
Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in Darfield.</i>			
Darfield Sew erage Investigation Targeted Rate (assessed on each SUIP in Darfield)	1,134	73.00	82,782
Sew erage Investigation Targeted Rate (including GST)			82,782
Sewerage Investigation Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			71,984

	Rating	2020/21	Estimated
	numbers	(\$)	revenue (\$)
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed in relation to the following specific categories where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Rolleston (Westland Milk Products Ltd for land at 41 Westland Pl, Rolleston - VRN 2354168058)	1	273,820.68	273,821
Rolleston (per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167104)	0.4049	3,555.47	1,440
Rolleston(per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167113)	0.4046	3,968.88	1,606
Rolleston (per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167300 & 2354167302)	0.7217	3,966.33	2,863
Rolleston (per hectare for rating units at Jones Road, Rolleston - VRN 2354167312, 2354167305 & 2354167304)	1.5546	3,966.83	6,167
Southbridge (on each rating unit within the rating area)	76	323.75	24,605
Tai Tapu (on each rating unit within the rating area)	30	589.63	17,689
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			328,189
Sewerage Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			285,382
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP serviced by a refuse or recycling collection route, except Arthur's Pass, Castle Hill and Lake Coleridge.</i>			
Refuse Targeted Rate	23,560	26.00	612,560
Recycling Targeted Rate	24,081	89.00	2,143,209
<i>Targeted rate assessed based on the extent of service provision.</i>			
Refuse Wheelie Bin (240 Litre) (assessed per refuse bin provided)	7,952	415.00	3,300,080
Refuse Wheelie Bin (80 Litre) (assessed per refuse bin provided)	13,253	139.00	1,842,167
Organic (Green Waste) Wheelie Bin (assessed per organics bin provided)	11,370	206.00	2,342,220
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP in the following locations.</i>			
Arthur's Pass - refuse and recycling service	128	121.00	15,488
Castle Hill - refuse and recycling service	138	121.00	16,698
Lake Coleridge - refuse and recycling service	50	121.00	6,050
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates (including GST)			10,278,472
Refuse Collection and Disposal Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			8,937,802
Water Supply Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each SUIP (other than a SUIP in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) connected to a Council provided metered water supply and each rating unit (other than a rating unit in the Upper Selwyn Huts settlement) within 100 metres from any part of a Council provided metered water supply from which water can be, but is not supplied as set out below. In addition, a charge per cubic metre of metered water supplied will apply.</i>			
Water Targeted Rate (metered supply on each SUIP connected)	17,188	264.00	4,537,632
Water Targeted Rate (on each unconnected rating unit within 100 metres of available Council provided metered supply)	2,519	264.00	665,016
Metered supply (metered supply) (per m3 of water)	4,457,750	0.52 per m3	2,318,030
<i>Targeted rates assessed on each rating unit connected to Council provided restricted water supply or which have a restricted water supply available. In addition, a charge per water unit available to a rating unit will apply.</i>			
Restricted water targeted rate (on each rating unit connected or with water supply available but no water being drawn)	1,645	264.00	434,280
Restricted water targeted rate (on each water unit ^A supplied)	5,459	190.00	1,037,210
^A A water unit is supply of up to 1 m3 of water over a 24 hour period, regardless of whether this supply is taken.			
Water Targeted Rates (including GST)			8,992,168
Water Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			7,819,277
Water Loan Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each rating unit connected to the following water supply schemes where there has been no election to pay a lump sum for physical works constructed.</i>			
Doyleston	31	398.62	12,357
Prebbleton (Kingcraft Drive)	1	387.26	387
Rolleston (Jones Road)	1	401.16	401
Water Loan Targeted Rates (including GST)			13,146
Water Loan Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			11,431
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates			
<i>The water race (service) targeted rate is a targeted rate on the basis of water race service availability, to be calculated as a fixed amount on each rating unit and additionally on the area of the rating unit. The water race (amenity) targeted rate is a targeted rate set in relation to where the water race is not available, to be calculated as a fixed amount on each rating unit.</i>			
Per hectare or part thereof (assessed on each rating unit where water race service is available)	81,853	19.00	1,555,207
Annual charge (assessed on each rating unit with available water race service)	2,394	337.00	806,778
Amenity (assessed on each rating unit in the District where water race service is not available)	25,806	24.00	619,344
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates (including GST)			2,981,329
Water Race (Service and Amenity) Targeted Rates (excluding GST)			2,592,460

	Rating	2020/21	Estimated
	numbers	(\$)	revenue (\$)
Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rates			
<i>Targeted rates assessed differentially on either capital value, or area of each rating unit based on where the land is situated. The Ellesmere No 3 Subdivision annual charge is assessed based on where the land is situated as a uniform rate in the dollar on the capital value of each rating unit in the area and a fixed amount on each rating unit.</i>			
Greenpark (assessed per dollar of capital value in the following categories of the rating area)	Capital value		
Class B	17,853,000	0.000516	9,212
Class C	14,534,000	0.000373	5,421
Class D	1,050,900	0.000372	391
Class E	22,519,000	0.000154	3,468
Class F	22,788,000	0.000098	2,233
L2 Subdivision (assessed per dollar of capital value in the following categories of the rating area)	Capital value		
Class A	154,365,245	0.000362	55,875
Class B	169,200,295	0.000171	28,933
Class C	449,967,170	0.000110	49,537
Class D	25,031,830	0.000072	1,803
Class E	24,675,840	0.000056	1,382
Class F	647,994,230	0.000037	23,980
Ellesmere No 3 Subdivision	Capital value		
Poor drainage (assessed per dollar of capital value)	110,532,000	0.000183	20,189
Imperfectly drained (assessed per dollar of capital value)	59,386,000	0.000135	8,040
Moderately well drained (assessed per dollar of capital value)	7,420,000	0.000088	654
Well drained (assessed per dollar of capital value)	45,551,000	0.000041	1,862
Annual charge (assessed as a fixed amount on each rating unit)	161	66.00	10,626
Ellesmere No 4 (Osbornes Drain) (assessed per hectare of each rating units in the following categories of the rating area)	Hectares		
Class A	1,232	35.77	44,054
Class B	276	22.81	6,303
Class C	332	3.04	1,009
Hororata River (assessed per dollar of capital value in the rating area)	Capital value		
	14,020,810	0.000517	7,244
Leeston Drainage	Hectares		
Class A (assessed per hectare or part thereof of the rating unit where greater than 4.13 hectares)	977	17.926147	17,517
Class B (assessed per hectare or part thereof of the rating unit where greater than 5.24 hectares)	1,388	14.137342	19,628
Class C (assessed per hectare or part thereof of the rating unit where greater than 6.27 hectares)	6,321	11.814448	74,675
Class D (assessed per hectare or part thereof of the rating unit where greater than 10.82 hectares)	1,129	6.847128	7,733
Minimum charge (on each rating unit)	286	64.80	18,534
Taumutu Drainage (assessed per hectare on rating units in the following categories of the rating area)	Hectares		
Class A	157	48.396156	7,615
Class B	185	49.395945	9,115
Taumutu Culverts (assessed per dollar of capital value in the following categories of the rating area)	Capital Value		
Class A	12,763,500	0.001705	21,768
Class B	10,998,060	0.000474	5,216
Class C	1,197,940	0.000245	294
Class D	650,000	0.000153	99
Wairiri Valley (assessed per hectare of each rating units in the following categories of the rating area)	Hectares		
Class A	152	9.856866	1,498
Class C	45	5.818684	263
Class E	155	5.127850	795
Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (including GST)			466,966
Land Drainage and River Works Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			406,057

	Rating	2020/21	Estimated
	numbers	($\text{\$}$)	revenue ($\text{\$}$)
Swimming Pools Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP based on the where the land is situated.</i>			
Zone 1	7,527	181.00	1,362,387
Zone 2	13,499	127.00	1,714,373
Zone 3	1,500	45.00	67,500
District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (including GST)			3,144,260
District Swimming Pool Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			2,734,139
Library Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on a uniform basis as a fixed amount on each rating unit in the District.</i>			
Library Targeted Rate	25,733	225.00	5,789,925
Library Targeted Rate (including GST)			5,789,925
Library Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			5,034,717
Stormwater Targeted Rate			
<i>Targeted rate assessed on each SUIP based on where the land is situated.</i>			
Stormwater Targeted Rate	16,951	98.00	1,661,198
Stormwater Targeted Rate (including GST)			1,661,198
Stormwater Targeted Rate (excluding GST)			1,444,520

Rate examples

Example: A residential property in Armack Drive

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	550,000	550,000	550,000
General Rates	467	530	500
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	188
Swimming Pool Rate	177	181	181
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,623	2,738	2,723
Annual % change	5.9%	4.4%	3.8%
Annual \$ change	\$ 146	\$ 115	\$ 100

Example: A residential property in Arthurs Pass

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	320,000	290,000	320,000
General Rates	272	279	291
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Refuse Charge	121	121	121
Library Rate	225	225	225
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
	1,831	1,891	1,912
Annual % change	10.9%	3.3%	4.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 180	\$ 60	\$ 81

Example: A residential property in Castle Hill

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	590,000	550,000	590,000
General Rates	501	530	536
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	235	235	235
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Stormwater	94	98	98
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charge	121	121	121
	2,593	2,665	2,670
Annual % change	7.3%	2.8%	3.0%
Annual \$ change	\$ 177	\$ 72	\$ 77

Example: A residential property in Coalgate

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	415,000	375,000	415,000
General Rates	352	361	377
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	419	436	454
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	1,933	1,989	2,028
Annual % change	10.3%	2.9%	4.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 181	\$ 237	\$ 95

Example: A residential property in Darfield

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	490,000	490,000	490,000
General Rates	416	472	445
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Darfield Sewerage Investigations	73	73	73
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,730	2,839	2,836
Annual % change	6.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 154	\$ 109	\$ 106

Example: A rural property in Darfield

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	9,900,000	9,700,000	9,900,000
General Rates	8,405	9,348	9,000
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	857	891	929
Water Race Rate	2,622	2,782	2,768
Water Race Annual Charge	318	337	337
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	160	160	178
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	13,772	14,959	14,654
Annual % change	3.1%	8.6%	6.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 417	\$ 1,603	\$ 881

Example: A residential property in Doyleston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	470,000	450,000	470,000
General Rates	399	434	427
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Stormwater	94	98	98
Land Drainage	56	65	65
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	2,713	2,812	2,826

Annual % change	6.9%	3.6%	4.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 175	\$ 99	\$ 112

Example: A residential property in Dunsandel

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	305,000	280,000	305,000
General Rates	259	270	277
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Stormwater	94	98	98
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,456	2,522	2,551

Annual % change	7.6%	2.7%	3.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 174	\$ 240	\$ 95

Example: A residential property in Edendale

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	715,000	650,000	715,000
General Rates	607	626	650
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Stormwater	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,848	2,920	2,968

Annual % change	7.9%	2.5%	4.2%
Annual \$ change	\$ 208	\$ 280	\$ 120

Example: A rural property in Lincoln

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	3,595,000	3,220,000	3,595,000
General Rates	3,052	3,103	3,268
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	4,731	4,816	4,985

Annual % change	9.8%	1.8%	5.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 423	\$ 85	\$ 254

Example: A rural property in Ellesmere (Killinchy)

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	2,060,000	2,060,000	2,060,000
General Rates	1,749	1,985	1,873
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Swimming Pool Rate	248	254	254
Library Rate	225	225	225
Water Race Rate	1,115	1,183	1,176
Water Race Annual Charge	318	337	337
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	52	49	52
Recycling Charge	160	160	178
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	4,452	4,808	4,700

Annual % change	4.6%	8.0%	5.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 195	\$ 356	\$ 249

Example: A residential property in Glentunnel

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	660,000	600,000	660,000
General Rates	560	578	600
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	419	436	454
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Stormwater	94	98	98
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	2,235	2,304	2,349

Annual % change	9.9%	3.1%	5.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 201	\$ 69	\$ 114

Example: A rural property in Greendale

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000
General Rates	12,311	13,974	13,183
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Race Rate	5,738	6,089	6,057
Water Race Annual Charge	318	337	337
Greendale Pavillion Upgrade	139	141	141
Swimming Pool Rate	496	508	508
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
	19,856	21,931	21,100
Annual % change	1.8%	10.5%	6.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 349	\$ 2,075	\$ 1,244

Example: A residential property in Hororata Acheron

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	450,000	430,000	450,000
General Rates	382	414	409
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	419	436	454
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	2,057	2,140	2,158
Annual % change	8.9%	4.0%	4.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 169	\$ 83	\$ 101

Example: A residential property in Johnson Road

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	710,000	695,000	710,000
General Rates	603	670	645
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,706	2,824	2,821
Annual % change	6.1%	4.4%	4.2%
Annual \$ change	\$ 157	\$ 275	\$ 115

Example: A residential property in Jowers Road

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	795,000	740,000	795,000
General Rates	675	713	723
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	235	235	235
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,769	2,848	2,870
Annual % change	7.0%	2.9%	3.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 181	\$ 260	\$ 101

Example: A residential property in Kirwee

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	615,000	585,000	615,000
General Rates	522	564	559
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,763	2,858	2,877
Annual % change	6.9%	3.4%	4.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 178	\$ 95	\$ 114

Example: A residential property in Lake Coleridge

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	270,000	255,000	270,000
General Rates	229	246	245
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	235	235	235
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Refuse Rate	121	121	121
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
	2,321	2,381	2,379
Annual % change	9.4%	2.6%	2.5%
Annual \$ change	\$ 200	\$ 60	\$ 58

Example: A residential property in Leeston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	430,000	405,000	430,000
General Rates	365	390	391
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,104	3,184	3,207
Annual % change	5.9%	2.6%	3.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 173	\$ 80	\$ 103

Example: A residential property in Lincoln

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	675,000	675,000	675,000
General Rates	573	650	614
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
L2 River (Class F)	29	25	25
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,341	3,469	3,455
Annual % change	4.8%	3.8%	3.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 152	\$ 128	\$ 114

Example: A rural property in Malvern Ward (Coalgate)

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	3,900,000	3,270,000	3,900,000
General Rates	3,311	3,151	3,546
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Swimming Pool Rate	177	181	181
Library Rate	225	225	225
Water supply rate	7,542	7,848	8,172
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	104	98	104
Recycling Charge	320	320	356
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	12,737	12,911	13,672
Annual % change	7.9%	1.4%	7.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 937	\$ 1,111	\$ 935

Example: A residential property in Prebbleton

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	660,000	648,000	660,000
General Rates	560	624	600
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,299	3,418	3,416
Annual % change	5.0%	3.6%	3.5%
Annual \$ change	\$ 159	\$ 119	\$ 117

Example: A residential property in Rakaia Huts

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	295,000	315,000	295,000
General Rates	250	304	268
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	1,886	1,994	1,978
Annual % change	7.6%	5.7%	4.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 134	\$ 107	\$ 92

Example: A lifestyle property near Rolleston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	650,000	590,000	650,000
General Rates	552	569	591
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Swimming Pool Rate	177	181	181
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
	1,667	1,719	1,741
Annual % change	12.1%	3.1%	4.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 180	\$ 52	\$ 74

Example: A residential property in Rolleston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	665,000	640,000	665,000
General Rates	565	617	605
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	177	181	181
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,357	3,465	3,475

Annual % change	5.4%	3.2%	3.5%
Annual \$ change	\$ 172	\$ 108	\$ 118

Example: A commercial property in Rolleston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	2,790,000	2,450,000	2,790,000
General Rates	2,369	2,361	2,537
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Library Rate	225	225	225
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
	3,882	3,904	4,100

Annual % change	9.4%	0.6%	5.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 333	\$ 22	\$ 218

Example: A rural property in Selwyn Central (West Melton)

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	6,610,000	5,850,000	6,610,000
General Rates	5,612	5,638	6,009
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Water Race Annual Charge	318	337	337
Water Race Rate - per ha (221 h.a.)	3,978	4,221	4,199
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	11,587	11,909	12,262

Annual % change	9.1%	2.8%	5.8%
Annual \$ change	\$ 967	\$ 322	\$ 675

Example: A property in Upper Selwyn Huts

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	77,000	77,000	77,000
General Rates	65	74	70
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Land Drainage L2 River (Class F)	3	3	3
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
	1,050	1,093	1,080

Annual % change	14.4%	4.0%	2.8%
Annual \$ change	\$ 132	\$ 42	\$ 30

Example: A residential property in Sheffield

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	370,000	345,000	370,000
General Rates	314	332	336
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,461	2,528	2,556

Annual % change	7.4%	2.7%	3.9%
Annual \$ change	\$ 171	\$ 67	\$ 95

Example: A residential property in Southbridge

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	390,000	390,000	390,000
General Rates	331	376	355
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered water supply	180	188	195
Sewerage Rate	542	542	542
Swimming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormwater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,070	3,170	3,171

Annual % change	5.2%	3.3%	3.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 152	\$ 100	\$ 101

Example: A residential property in Springfield

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	320,000	295,000	320,000
General Rates	272	284	291
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered w ater supply	180	188	195
Stormw ater Rate	94	98	98
Sw imming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	2,162	2,226	2,251
Annual % change	8.8%	2.9%	4.1%
Annual \$ change	\$ 176	\$ 63	\$ 89

Example: A residential property in Springston

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	475,000	465,000	475,000
General Rates	403	448	432
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered w ater supply	180	188	195
Sew erage Rate	542	542	542
Sw imming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormw ater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,142	3,242	3,248
Annual % change	5.3%	3.2%	3.4%
Annual \$ change	\$ 159	\$ 100	\$ 106

Example: A rural property in Springs Ward (Tai Tapu)

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	1,475,000	1,400,000	1,475,000
General Rates	1,252	1,349	1,341
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Sw imming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	2,931	3,062	3,058
Annual % change	6.7%	4.5%	4.3%
Annual \$ change	\$ 184	\$ 131	\$ 127

Example: A residential property in Tai Tapu

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	680,000	645,000	680,000
General Rates	577	622	618
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered w ater supply	180	188	195
Sew erage Rate	542	542	542
Sw imming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormw ater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,316	3,416	3,434
Annual % change	5.7%	3.0%	3.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 179	\$ 100	\$ 118

Example: A residential property in West Melton

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	720,000	710,000	720,000
General Rates	611	684	655
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	244	254	264
Metered w ater supply	180	188	195
Sew erage Rate	542	542	542
Sw imming Pool Rate	124	127	127
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Stormw ater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
Organic Wheelie Bin	210	210	206
240 Litre Wheelie Bin	407	407	415
	3,350	3,478	3,471
Annual % change	4.9%	3.8%	3.6%
Annual \$ change	\$ 157	\$ 128	\$ 121

Example: A residential property in Whitecliffs

	Actual	LTP	Annual Plan
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2021
Capital valuation	330,000	300,000	330,000
General Rates	280	289	300
UAGC	249	264	264
Canterbury Museum Levy	31	31	31
Water Supply Rate	419	436	454
Sw imming Pool Rate	44	45	45
Library Rate	225	225	225
Community Centre DWR	175	185	175
Recreation Reserves DWR	130	135	135
Community Board Rate	44	42	44
Stormw ater Rate	94	98	98
Water Race Public Good Rate	22	24	24
Refuse Charges			
Collection Rate	26	25	26
Recycling Charge	80	80	89
80 Litre Wheelie Bin	136	136	139
	1,955	2,015	2,049
Annual % change	10.1%	3.1%	4.8%
Annual \$ change	\$ 179	\$ 60	\$ 94

Schedule of chargeable costs for Environmental Services

The planning charges listed below are required to be adopted by special order or special consultative procedure. The long term plan is such a procedure. Accordingly, the Council reviewed its charges and included them in the draft Long Term Plan 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. Selwyn District Council reserves the right under s36AAB (2) of the Resource Management Act to not perform the action to which the charge relates until the charge has been paid to it in full. If a hearing is 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.

Resource Consents	
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 223/224 RMA	\$260 minimum fee at Section 224 stage (for Section 223 and Section 224)
· Subdivision Compliance Certificate – Section 226 RMA	\$410
· Preparation of documents requiring Council certification including but not limited to preparation, variation and cancellation of consent notices, covenants, encumbrances, A&Is, bonds, caveats, revocation of easements, s.239 &s.241 certificates.	\$130
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 consent for a non-compliant fence	\$500 deposit (T/C)
Resource consent for a non-compliant vehicle crossing	\$500 deposit (T/C)
Deemed permitted boundary activities	\$400 fixed fee
Deemed permitted activity – marginal or temporary non-compliance	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Relocated buildings	\$765 fixed fee
Other non-notified resource consents ²	
· Land Use	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
· Subdivision (refer below).	
Other:	
· Variation and cancellation of consent notices	\$500 deposit (T/C)
· S.348 considerations	

Notified Resource Consents – Affected Parties Identified and Not All Approvals Obtained ⁴ or public notification · Land use	\$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$4,000 if proceed to hearing
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.	
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: · \$500 fixed fee for engineering · \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
11-20 lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: · \$1,000 fixed fee for engineering · \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
21 plus lots	\$5,000 deposit incorporating: · \$2,000 fixed fee for engineering · \$3,000 minimum fee for planning
· 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.	
Rural Subdivisions Please note that these fees apply to non-notified and notified applications.	
1-5 lots	\$2,000 deposit incorporating: · \$500 fixed fee for engineering · \$1,500 minimum fee for planning
6 plus lots	\$3,000 deposit incorporating: · \$1,000 fixed fee for engineering · \$2,000 minimum fee for planning
· 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 (T/C)
Certificate of Compliance – Section 139 RMA	\$1000 deposit (T/C)
Existing use Extension of Time – Section 10(2) RMA ²	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Certificate of Existing Use – Section 139A RMA ²	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Change, Review or Cancellation of Consent Conditions – Section 127 or 128 RMA	
· Non-notified	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)

· Notified	\$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$4,000 if proceed to hearing
Extension of Time/Cancellation of Consent Section 125 or 126 RMA	
· No hearing required · Hearing required	\$1,000 deposit (T/C) \$5,000 deposit (T/C) upfront; or Staged deposits: \$1,000 at lodgement plus \$4,000 if proceed to hearing
Designations	
Outline Plan Approval ³	\$360 fixed fee
Outline Plan Approval ⁴	\$1,000 deposit (T/C)
Outline Plan Waiver ⁵	\$150 fixed fee
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 or Alteration – Section 168, 168A or 181 RMA ⁴	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Minor change – Section 181(3) RMA ⁶	\$750 deposit (T/C)
Removal or partial removal – Section 182 RMA	\$255 deposit (T/C)
Extension of Time – Section 184 & 184A RMA	\$255 deposit (T/C)
Heritage orders	
Notice of Requirement – Section 189, 190 & 191 RMA ⁶	\$2,000 deposit (T/C)
Withdrawal of Requirement – Section 189(5) RMA ⁶	\$255 deposit (T/C)
Plan change request	
Plan Change Request	\$10,000 deposit (T/C)
Monitoring	
Basic (desktop)	\$75
Standard (1 inspection)	\$150 (any extra inspections will be at a T/C basis)
Specialised (>2 inspection)	\$300 (any extra inspections will be at a T/C basis)
Time and Cost basis	\$150 per hour
<p>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.</p> <p>When specific documentation is required annually/periodically through resource consent conditions, any peer review of that documentation will be charged to the consent holder at cost.</p>	
Landscape plan approval – general ⁷	\$30
Landscape plan approval – specific ⁸	\$75

General Planning costs	
Access/vehicle crossing inspections	\$90 per lot
Setting up of a Bond including: · For payment of financial contributions · Conditions on resource consents	At cost
Hearing	2 Councillors
Hearing Commissioner's charges	At cost
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 member plus Commissioner at cost
(This fee applies when Council has made the decision to appoint an External Commissioner).	
· External Commissioner	At cost
(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/Senior Planner	\$165
· Other Planners	\$145
· Administration Staff	\$90
· Engineering – Road, Water and Wastewater, Reserves and Property acquisitions:	\$120
· Consultants including external peer reviews / assessments commissioned by Council i.e. traffic, engineering, urban design, landscape, noise, contaminated land etc and external consultant processing costs	At cost
· Legal Advice	At cost
· Certificates of Compliance (Sale of Liquor)	\$115
· 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. 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.
3. 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.
4. Grade 2 outline plan = all other outline plans.
5. Outline Plan waiver fee - waivers are for small inconsequential building works such as internal alterations to buildings etc.
6. If the processing of your Designation exceeds \$750, you will be charged at time and cost.
7. 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.
8. 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	
Project Information Memorandum (PIM) only	\$250
· 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.	
Building Consent Application deposit	\$1,500
Code Compliance Certificate	Charged on an actual time and cost basis
Certificate of Public Use	\$500 fee for receiving the application. Charged on an actual time and cost basis.
Territorial Authority Discretionary Exemptions (e.g.; marquees, etc.)	\$300 minimum charge, with charges based on actual time and cost
Levies	
- Building Research Levy (set by The Building Research Levy Act 2004)	\$1.00 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work valued at \$20,444 or more)
- Building Levy (set by The Building Act 2004)	\$2.01 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work valued at \$20,444 or more)
- Accreditation	\$0.25 per \$1,000 value (or part thereof) of building work)
Compliance Schedules & Compliance Schedule Statement (including amendments and administration and on-site BWOFF auditing)	Charged on an actual time and cost basis
Annual Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF) renewal fee	\$50.00
Residential Swimming Pool Inspections (fencing of swimming pools inspections are mandatory and must be conducted every 3 years).	\$150 fixed fee (includes the time to conduct the onsite inspection and associated administration)
Certificate of Acceptance	\$1,250 flat fee for receiving the application and issuing a PIM. Processing and inspection charges payable will be calculated in accordance with Section 97 of the Building Act 2004.
Notice to Fix Fee is based on historical data and allows for 2 investigation inspections – 1 to verify the non-compliance and 1 to verify compliance to enable the notice to be lifted, plus associated administration	\$450
Infringement Notices	Maximum fee set by regulation depending on degree of offence, refer to Schedule 1 of the Building (Infringement Offences, Fees, and Forms) Regulations 2007
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> Section 83 Building Act – Removal of entry <i>Relates to removing a Section 77 entry from titles where the requirement no longer applies</i>	On-charged at cost
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. extensions of time, specified intended life, dangerous and insanitary buildings.	Time and cost
Building Consent Printing Fee	
- Residential Applications	\$15
- Commercial Applications	\$25

Hourly Charges	
· Building Administration Staff	\$85 (per hour)
· Planner	\$145 (per hour)
· Building Control Officers · Re-inspection	\$150 (per hour) \$150
· Engineering Fee	\$50
Other (for example): · Consultants · Peer Review · Fire Reports · Acoustic Reports · Certificate of Title Order ·	On-charged at cost

Alcohol Licensing

The following fees are established by Regulations 4 – 13 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and are reported for information only.

	Application fee range by risk weighting for each premise				
	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
On licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee [^]	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Off licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee [^]	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Club licence / renewal	\$368.00	\$609.50	\$816.50	\$1,023.50	\$1,207.50
Annual fee [^]	\$161.00	\$391.00	\$632.50	\$1,035.00	\$1,437.50
Temporary authority	\$296.70				
Temporary licence	\$296.70				
Manager / renewals	\$316.25				
Special licence – small event	\$63.25				
Special licence – medium event	\$207.50				
Special licence – large event	\$575.00				

Late payments of annual fees will incur a 20% penalty.

Regulatory Health

Fees and charges based on:

Hourly rate: \$155 (incl GST)

Mileage: \$0.85 per/km (incl. GST)

Food Control Plans (FCP) and National Programmes (NP1, NP2 & NP3 – Food Act 2014)

Note: The registration fee is a separate charge to the verification (audit), monitoring and compliance fee.

Food Control Plans

New Registration (includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$75)	
FCP – single site	\$325
FCP registration involving over 1 hour	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus \$75 monitoring and compliance
New business set up assistance option over 1 hour or pre-opening visit	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
FCP mentoring option	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
(Maximum charge for mentoring is 2 hours)	
Registration Renewals (Includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$75)	
FCP single site 12 month renewal	\$325
FCP Multisite 12 month renewal	\$350
Verification , Monitoring and Compliance	
FCP single site audit (including close-out up to 15 mins – no revisit) NB: FCP verification - total time covering 3 hours \$620.00 (includes travel costs) plus \$155.00 per hour for any time over 3 hours.	\$620 (incl travel cost)
Close out and Corrective Actions will be charged at \$155.00 per hour (per rata)	\$155 per hour plus pro rata plus travel costs (capped at \$80)
National Programmes	
New Registration (includes annual monitoring and compliance fee of \$75)	
NP1, NP2 and NP3 (incl monitoring and compliance)	\$325
Registration Renewal	
24 month renewal (includes monitoring and compliance fee of \$75)	\$325
Verification (should SDC become a Recognised Agency)	
NP1 - one-off check	\$325 (incl travel cost)
NP2 – 3 yearly audit	- At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
NP3 – 2 yearly audit	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
Complaints – FCPs and NPs	
Complaint involving issue of “Improvement Notice” by Food Safety Officer	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata travel cost
Exemptions	
Application for exemption	\$155
Assessment of application over 1 hour	At cost @ \$155 per hr plus pro-rata - travel cost
Late Payment Fee	
Payments not received after 20 days from invoice	10%
Revisits due to Poor Performance	\$155 per hour (plus pro-rata - travel at cost)
Investigations (if justified)	\$155 per hour (plus pro-rata - travel at cost)
Late Payment Fee	10% if paid after 1 July (Annually)

Shows and Events		
Shows and Events (New and 12 month licence)		\$450
Other Registered Premises/Licences		
Changes of Ownership Transfer		\$75
Changes of Ownership Inspection (if warranted)		\$155 per hour (plus pro-rata - travel at cost)
Funeral Directors		\$310 (includes travel)
Hairdressers		\$235
Camping Grounds		\$310 (Includes travel)
Offensive Trades		\$235 (Beyond 1.5 hour @ \$155 per hour)
Revisits due to Poor Performance		\$155 per hour plus pro-rata - travel at cost
Investigations (if justified)		\$155 per hour plus pro-rata - travel at cost
Amusement Devices (set by statute): (Note: The fees are subject to change by Worksafe NZ)		
First Device		\$11.50 (Set by legislation – could increase 2021)
Subsequent Devices (each thereafter)		\$2.30 (Set by legislation –could increase 2021)
Public Health		
High Risk (e.g. Methamphetamine contaminated site/premises)	\$155 per hour plus pro-rata travel at cost) Note: Clean-up is charged as per actual cost.	
Hazardous Substances - HSNO		
Monitoring and enforcement required (pursuant to section 97 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996)		\$155 per hour (plus pro-rata travel at cost)
Bylaw Permits		
Permit for Public Place Trader (per year)		\$175
Outdoor Dining Facilities		\$175
Other Commercial Activities (e.g. busking, free standing signs, fitness boot camps)		\$175
The Council reserves the right to charge an occupancy fee for the use of public land for commercial purposes. This charge will be as determined by the Property and Commercial Manager based on the size, duration, location and nature of the activity.		
Events		
No fees are payable for event authorisations, although the Council at its discretion may charge for venue hire or rental fees and may require a bond to cover the potential costs of property damage caused by the event.		

Dog Registration Fees		
The following dog registration fees apply for the 2020/21 year (all fees GST inclusive).	Registration fee per dog Administration fee	\$35 \$10
Fee for payment after 31st July 2020	Registration fee per dog Administration fee	\$45 \$15
Fees for part of the registration year are as follows:		
<i>(All dogs aged 3 months and over must be registered with the exception of certified disability dogs).</i>		
Month that dog turns 3 months of age	Only 1 dog owned	For each other dog owned
July	\$45.00	\$35.00
August	\$41.25	\$32.00
September	\$37.50	\$29.10
October	\$33.75	\$26.20
November	\$30.00	\$23.30
December	\$26.25	\$20.40
January	\$22.50	\$17.50
February	\$18.75	\$14.60
March	\$15.00	\$11.60
April	\$11.25	\$8.70
May	\$7.50	\$5.80
June	\$3.75	\$2.90
<i>(Fees will be waived for Certified Disability Dogs).</i>		

Dogs 14 years and older which have been consecutively registered and compliant with all registration and bylaw requirements over the last 10 years will receive a registration fee rebate of \$30.00.

Tag, Collar, Seizure and Micro chipping Fees (inclusive of GST)		
Replacement Dog Tag	\$5	
Dog Collar (Small)	\$9	
Dog Collar (Medium)	\$10	
Dog Collar (Large)	\$11	
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.	Free of Charge	

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

Stock Impounding

The fees associated with the impounding of stock are:

	Per Animal	
	Sheep	\$10
	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	\$5 per head
	Other stock	\$15 per head
Driving and cartage costs	Actual costs	
Advertising costs	\$90	
Time	\$37 per hour	
Mileage	\$0.72 (per km)	

Pines Resource Recovery Park charges

	2020/21
Minimum waste or organic tipping fee	\$6.00
Residual waste (rubbish)	\$257.00 per tonne
Garden and food waste (organic)	\$107.00 per tonne
Plasterboard (new, clean off-cuts)	\$107.00 per tonne
Clean fill	\$52.00 per tonne
TVs	\$10.00 per flat screen TV or monitor
	\$10.00 per CRT TV or monitor
All other E-Waste (computers, printers, phones, cameras, stereos, cables)	No charge (household volumes only)
Tyres (charges are double if tyre is on rim)	\$5.00 per car / motorbike tyre (\$6.00 if rim is still attached)
	\$6.50 per 4WD tyre
	\$8.50 per light truck or forklift tyre
	\$16.00 per heavy truck tyre
	\$55.00 per tractor tyre
Child car seats	\$15.00 per seat
Recyclable polystyrene >1m ³ included within general waste	\$250.00 per load (over and above general waste disposal fee)
Non-recyclable polystyrene and expanded foams >1m ³	\$7,000.00 per tonne (min charge 20kg)
Hazardous waste (cleaning agents, garden chemicals, fluoro tubes, batteries, used oil, paints, LPG cylinders)	No charge (household volumes only)

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

We accept household volumes of the material below for recycling free of charge

- White ware and scrap metal
- Glass bottles and jars (lids in rubbish)
- Plastic bottles and containers 1-7 (lids in rubbish)
- Steel tins and aluminium cans
- Polystyrene
- Cardboard (flattened)
- Paper, newspaper and magazines
- Clothing

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 \$65.00 (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 \$65.00 (including GST) for bin delivery.

Refuse bag charge

There are rubbish bags available for purchase as an alternative to the Council issued wheelie bins. The charge for refuse bags are \$2.50 (including GST) per bag.

Trade Waste Bylaw 2016

There is a Trade Waste Uniform Annual Charge of \$160 per year (including GST) for Permitted Discharges to cover the administration costs relating to the Trade Waste consenting process.

Burial fees & charges

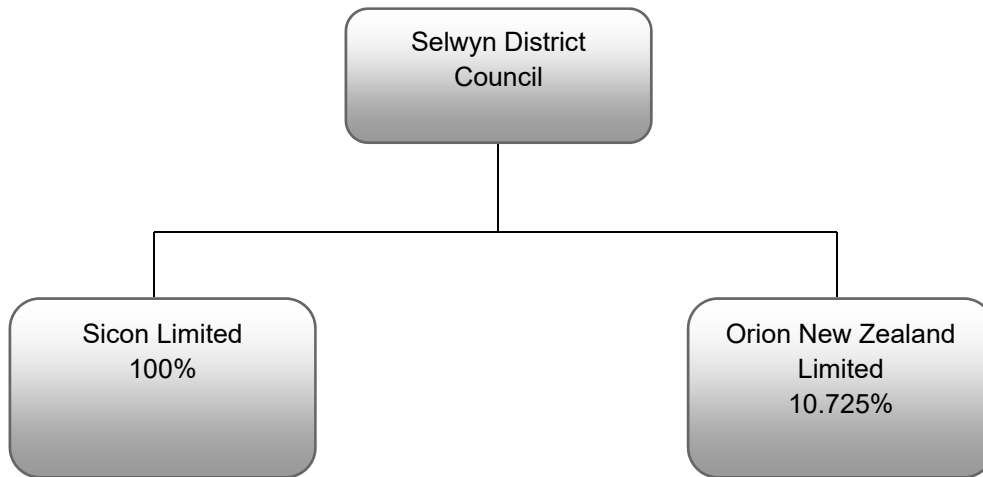
	2020/21
Plot purchase	
Single plot (single or double depth)	\$1,370.00
Side by side plots	\$2,739.00
Ash or child plot	\$546.00
Additional fees	
Out of District fee	\$546.00
Interments with less than eight working hours' notice	\$319.00
Breaking of concrete	\$160.00
Lowering device	\$112.00
Memorial permit	
New headstone	\$81.00
Additions / alterations	\$36.00
Interment fees	
Stillbirth	\$nil
Up to one year	\$409.00
One year to nine years	\$683.00
Ten years and over	
Single depth	\$1,231.00
Double depth	\$1,412.00
Ashes	\$209.00
Disinterment	
Over 12 months	\$1,162.50
Within 12 months	\$1,659.00
Ashes	\$290.10
Reinterment	
Over 12 months	\$1,277.00
Within 12 months	\$1,825.00
Ashes	\$319.00

Schedule of Development Contributions from 1 July 2020

	Development Contribution per HUE (plus GST)
Water	
Prebbleton	\$4,116
Rolleston	\$2,009
Southbridge	\$6,864
Lincoln	\$1,831
Darfield	\$7,343
Kirwee	\$2,733
Leeston	\$1,448
West Melton	\$6,246
Sewerage	
Tai Tapu	Assessed on application.
Eastern Selwyn Sewerage Scheme	\$5,244
Ellesmere Sewerage Scheme	\$10,549
Stormwater	
Lincoln	\$5,296
Roading	
Eastern Selwyn Development Area	\$1,769
Rest of District	\$701
Lincoln ODP4	\$10,092
Lowes Road ODP Area: North High	\$22,577
Lowes Road ODP Area: North Medium	\$15,843
Lowes Road ODP Area: North Low	\$5,132
Lowes Road ODP Area: Fairhurst High	\$21,860
Lowes Road ODP Area: Fairhurst Low	\$8,280
Lowes Road ODP Area: Jozecom High	\$20,314
Lowes Road ODP Area: Jozecom Low	\$10,047
Broadlands Drive – Section 2 Title Plan S0494531	\$365,500
Reserves	
Ellesmere Ward	\$4,867
Selwyn Central	\$11,366
Malvern	\$3,756
Springs	\$10,647

See the Development Contributions Policy on the Council's website for full details of development contributions payable.
www.selwyn.govt.nz

Council Controlled Organisations



Community Trusts Administered by the Council:

- Central Plains Water Trust
- Tramway Reserve Trust
- Selwyn District Charitable Trust

Sicon Limited

Relationship to the Council

The Council exercises influence on the Board through appointment of Company Directors and through approval of its annual Statement of Intent.

Nature and scope of the companies

Sicon Limited are suppliers of asset management, maintenance and construction services. Consistent with its objective, the Companies will pursue activities designed to ensure the efficient and prudent utilisation of its capital assets and human resources.

Objective

To operate as a successful, profitable, 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

Key performance targets will be included in the adopted Annual Plan.

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 2021 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.*

Orion New Zealand Limited

Relationship to the Council

Selwyn District Council 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 and through the appointment of 1 Director to the Board of Orion.

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 31 March 2021 are set out below.

Financial performance targets

	Target
Electricity delivery revenue	\$228m
Profit after tax	\$30.6m
Fully imputed dividends	\$35m
Profit after tax to average equity	4.6%
Debt to debt plus equity ratio	35%
Equity to total assets ratio	54%

Network reliability targets

	Target
Reliability – Orion network interruptions only: Duration of supply interruptions in minutes per year per connected customer (SAIDI)	
- planned	40
- unplanned	85
- total SAIDI	125

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

- planned	0.15
- unplanned	1.00
- total SAIFI	1.10

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 holds all necessary resource consents 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 2021 are set out below.

- *Develop methods to effectively monitor the performance of CPWL in constructing, commissioning and operating the Scheme, and communicate the results to the public.*
- *To consult, and develop scheme recreational opportunities for the headrace canal and its margins and establish and support the Environmental Management Fund.*
- *To establish and support the Community Liaison Group in its ongoing functions.*
- *To design and use the Trust's website effectively to provide information to assist in fulfilling its education and public information objectives.*
- *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 2021 are set out below.

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

Council information

Mayor and Councillors contact details

Mayor		Deputy Mayor	
Sam Broughton	(C) 027 223 8345 sam.broughton@selwyn.govt.nz	Malcolm Lyall	(C) 027 433 9964 malcolm.lyall@selwyn.govt.nz
Selwyn Central Ward		Springs Ward	
Mark Alexander	(C) 027 526 6388 mark.alexander@selwyn.govt.nz	Debra Hasson	(C) 027 435 5055 debra.hasson@selwyn.govt.nz
Jeff Bland	(C) 027 399 9206 jeff.bland@selwyn.govt.nz	Grant Miller	(C) 027 381 7032 grant.miller@selwyn.govt.nz
Nicole Reid	(C) 027 548 6157 nicole.reid@selwyn.govt.nz		
Sophie McInnes	(C) 021 552 877 Sophie.mcinnnes@selwyn.govt.nz		
Malvern Ward		Ellesmere Ward	
Jenny Gallagher	(C) 027 552 7403 jenny.gallagher@selwyn.govt.nz	Shane Epiha	(C) 027 661 8026 shane.epiha@selwyn.govt.nz
Bob Mugford	(C) 021 216 5722 bob.mugford@selwyn.govt.nz	Murray Lemon	(C) 027 541 3305 murray.lemon@selwyn.govt.nz

Community Board Members contact details

Malvern Community Board			
John Morten (Chairperson)	(C) 027 200 2578 john.morten@selwyn.govt.nz	Judith Pascoe	(C) 021 152 2900 judith.pascoe@selwyn.govt.nz
Bill Woods	(C) 027 608 2030 bill.woods@selwyn.govt.nz	Ken May	(C) 021 453 459 ken.may@selwyn.govt.nz
Karen Meares	(C) 021 147 1824 karen.meares@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 19 Messines Street Private Bag 1 LEESTON Phone: (03) 347 2871	Darfield Library / Service Centre 1 South Terrace DARFIELD 7510 Phone: (03) 318 8338
Lincoln Library / Service Centre Gerald Street LINCOLN 7608 Phone: (03) 347 2876	Rolleston Library Rolleston Drive ROLLESTON 7614 Phone (03) 347 2880
Auditor	Bankers
Julian Tan 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

Sicon Limited
(100% owned by Selwyn District Council)

85 Hoskyns Road
ROLLESTON 7675
Phone: (03) 318 8320
Fax: (03) 318 8578
Email: sicon@sicon.co.nz
Website: www.sicon.co.nz

Board

Murray Harrington
Grant Lovell
Pat McEvedy
Steve Grave

Other council organisations

Central Plains Water Trust
(50% owned by Selwyn District Council)

PO Box 90
ROLLESTON 7643
Phone: (03) 347 2800
Fax: (04) 347 2799

Trustees

Denis O'Rourke (Chairperson)
Viv Smart
Olive Webb
Elle Archer
Mark Christensen
Rob Lawrence
Pat McEvedy
Les Wanhalla