



HURUNUI CHANGES  
A Window in Time  
2009



# Hurunui District Council Annual Report 2008 - 2009



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Cover: Hurunui Changes, A window in time by Margaret Orr  
as presented at the 2009 Hurunui Arts Showcase

# CONTENTS

<b>4</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>GROUPS OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES</b>
5	INTRODUCTION FROM THE MAYOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	103	INTRODUCTION
6	DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES	104	(1) COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES
7	COUNCIL MEMBERS	106	1.1 LIBRARY
7	HANMER SPRINGS COMMUNITY BOARD	108	1.2 LOCAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE
8	MANAGEMENT TEAM	110	1.3 PROPERTY
9	ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS HURUNUI LONG TERM COMMUNITY PLAN	112	1.4 PUBLIC TOILETS
10	COST OF COMPLIANCE	113	1.5 CEMETERIES
<b>11</b>	<b>COMMUNITY OUTCOMES</b>	115	1.6 GRANTS & SERVICES AWARDS
11	INTRODUCTION	<b>116</b>	<b>(2) GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>
12	"A DESIRABLE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY"	117	2.1 TOURISM
22	"A HEALTHY, SAFE PLACE TO LIVE"	118	2.2 VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE
34	"A THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMY"	119	2.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
44	"ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE"	<b>120</b>	<b>(3) ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY</b>
56	"ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY"	121	3.1 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT / PLANNING
62	"SKILLS AND EDUCATION FOR WORK AND LIFE"	123	3.2 CIVIL DEFENCE
<b>71</b>	<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>	124	3.3 RURAL FIRE CONTROL
71	STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY	125	3.4 BUILDING COMPLIANCE
72	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	126	3.5 PUBLIC HEALTH AND LIQUOR LICENSING
73	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	127	3.6 ANIMAL CONTROL
74	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	<b>128</b>	<b>(4) UTILITY SERVICES / INFRASTRUCTURE</b>
75	STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	130	4.1 ROADING NETWORK
76	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	133	4.2 SOLID WASTE HOUSEHOLD COLLECTION
100	COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS	134	4.3 TRANSFER STATIONS
100	HURUNUI HOLDINGS LIMITED	135	4.4 SEWERAGE
100	ENTERPRISE NORTH CANTERBURY	136	4.5 STORMWATER / DRAINAGE
101	TRANSWASTE CANTERBURY	137	4.6 WATER SUPPLY
101	CANTERBURY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	<b>139</b>	<b>(5) HANMER SPRINGS THERMAL POOLS AND SPA</b>
		141	<b>(6) GOVERNANCE</b>
		<b>143</b>	<b>AUDIT REPORT</b>

# INTRODUCTION

## ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Each year under section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002, Council must produce a report containing audited Financial Statements. The report outlines:

- The investment and borrowing policy
- Accounting policy
- Performance results by groups of activity
- Financial performance details by groups of activity and
- The extent to which the objectives have been met during the year.

## OTHER DOCUMENTS

### *The Planning Cycle*

The diagram below shows how the Council’s planning procedures and documents fit into the planning framework.



## INTRODUCTION FROM THE MAYOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

This 2008/09 Annual Report is testimony to just what a challenging and difficult year that it was for all of us, commencing with the extreme storm and flood events of July/August 2008, and then overlaid by the ongoing effects of economic recession.

The cumulative effect of these outside influences resulted in financial performance and year end results, somewhat at variance to our budgeted planning.

For example, roading expense was \$8 million, greater than the budget, reflecting the extensive repairs following the floods. The majority of that amount (approx \$7.4 million) was funded by Central Government (New Zealand Transport Agency) but approximately \$600,000 was borne by the Council.

Development contributions were adversely affected by reduced economic activity, and by the change in strategy of the former Queen Mary Hospital site in Hanmer Springs; the decision by the Government to vest the site in this Council has 'saved us' the potential capital cost of acquisition, but has necessitated a provision to refund the development contributions (designated for purchase) collected since 2004.

Taking all these factors into account, the full year result shows an operating deficit of \$1.5 million, compared with a budgeted surplus of \$2.0 million. Whilst disappointing after previous years performance with consistent strong surpluses the Council remains in robust financial health and committed to ongoing prudent and responsible financial governance, as we return to a path of growth, development and prosperity going forward.



G S Jackson  
MAYOR



A Dalziel  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

## DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES

Main Office	<p>Hurunui District Council          66 Carters Road          P O Box 13          Amberley          Telephone (03) 314 8816          Facsimile (03) 314 9181          Email: info@hurunui.govt.nz</p>
Service Centre	<p>Cheviot Service Centre          39 Hall Street          Cheviot          Telephone (03) 319 8862          Facsimile (03) 319 8861          Cheviot Toll Free to Amberley 319 8812</p>
Service Centre/Libraries	<p>Amuri Service Centre/Library          School Road          Culverden          Telephone (03) 315 8946          Facsimile (03) 315 8946          Culverden Toll Free to Amberley 315 8400</p>
	<p>Hanmer Springs Service Centre/Library          49 Amuri Avenue          Hanmer Springs          Telephone (03) 315 7912          Facsimile (03) 315 7914          Hanmer Springs Toll Free to Amberley 315 8400</p>
Auditor	<p>Audit New Zealand, Christchurch          On behalf of the Controller and Auditor General</p>
Banker	<p>WestpacTrust</p>

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

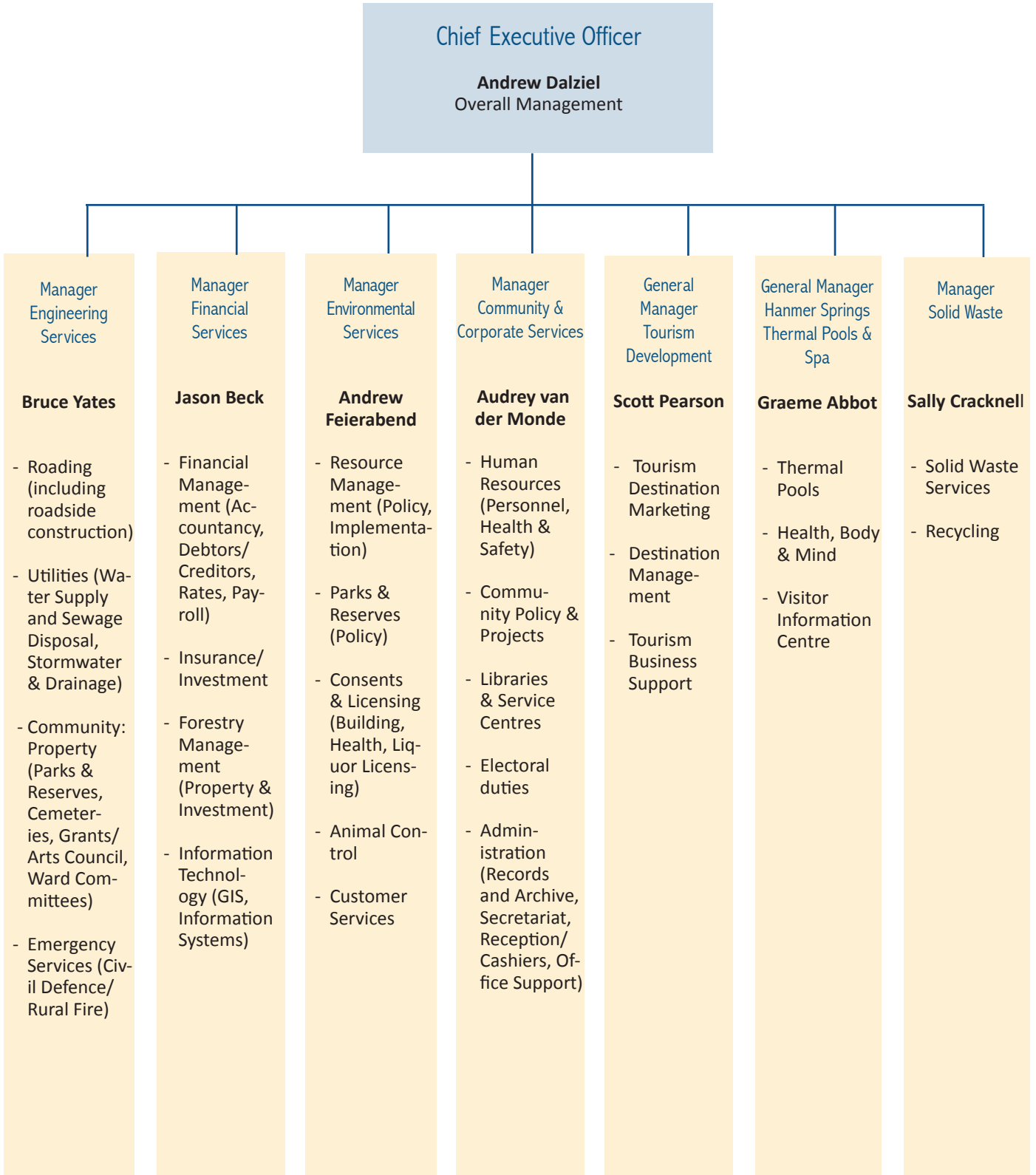
\*As at 30 June, 2009

Mayor (elected by District residents)	Garry Jackson
Deputy Mayor (appointed by the Council from elected members)	Michael Malthus
Amberley Ward Councillors (elected by ward residents)	Andrew Smart Russell Black Julie Coster
Amuri-Hurunui Ward Councillors (elected by ward residents)	Winton Dalley Judy Meikle Wendy Doody
Cheviot Ward Councillor (elected by ward residents)	Vincent Daly
Glenmark Ward Councillor (elected by ward residents)	Kerry Prenter
Hanmer Springs Ward Councillor (elected by ward residents)	Michael Malthus

## HANMER SPRINGS COMMUNITY BOARD

Chairperson (Appointed by Board from elected members)	Rosemary Ensor
Members	Andrew Cameron Nicholas Cowie Conrad Wilkshire Garth Smith Cr. Michael Malthus

# MANAGEMENT TEAM





## ACHIEVEMENT TOWARDS HURUNUI LONG TERM COMMUNITY PLAN

### Performance

No major variance from the strategic directions of the Hurunui Long Term Community Plan, however, due to various reason, the Council recorded a deficit of \$1.5 million, which was \$3.5 million lower than the net surplus after tax figure as specified in the 2008/2009 Annual Plan.

### Significant Variations / comments

The major reasons for the surplus for the Council being \$3.5 million lower than the surplus predicted in the 2008/2009 Annual Plan were:

#### Revenue:

- Development Contributions are \$1,044,000 lower than budgeted due to \$362,000 previously received for the Queen Mary purchase having to be refunded and change in the recognition of \$403,000 of Development Contributions received on Building Consents.
- Council had budgeted to receive \$763,000 in vested assets, which is to be recorded as income and an increase to assets. None were recognised during the year.

#### Expenditure:

- Net cost to Council of roading repairs as a result of the floods (after applying the NZTA subsidy) was approximately \$600,000.
- Costs of Solid Waste were \$468,000 greater than budget due to increased volumes of waste and increased contractors' costs.
- Costs in the regulatory area were \$773,000 greater than budgeted. Increases as a result of costs associated with Plan Change 13, costs for Private Plan Changes that have been on-charged to applicants, Rural Fire Suppression Costs that have been on-charged to land owners, increased cost incurred for Building with regards the Building Consent Accrediation process, additional costs incurred relating to the response and recovery after the floods.

## COST OF COMPLIANCE

A significant amount of Council's costs are attributable to compliance with legislation and consent conditions. The following is a listing of only some of the costs that Council has incurred during the 2008/2009 financial year that relate to compliance.

### Compliance with the Local Government Act 2002

1. Costs in preparation of the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan:
  - Audit fees \$58,802
  - External Costs relating to Asset Management Plans
    - Roading \$30,382
    - Sewerage \$28,716
  - External costs in developing and reporting on the community outcomes through a annual residents survey \$22,000
  - Staff and Councillor's time in preparing and consulting on the LTTCP estimated to be in excess of \$1 million.
2. Costs in preparation of the Council's Annual Report:
  - Audit fees \$83,200
  - Staff time in preparing the Annual Report estimated to be in excess of \$100,000.

### Compliance with Canterbury Regional Council Resource Consents

Council has approximately 78 separate Resource Consents with the Canterbury Regional Council with over 600 separate conditions to be complied with. During the 2008/2009 year the external costs were as follows:

- Environment Canterbury Consent Charges 55,615
- Water Quality Testing Costs 101,066

### Building Consent Authority

Council has worked towards obtaining accreditation as a Building Consent Authority. This process incurred external costs of \$83,576 and also involved a significant amount of the Building Consents Staff's time estimated to be in excess of \$150,000.

### Remuneration Authority

The Remuneration Authority is charged with determining the level of remuneration paid to the elected members of the Council. The cost of the authority is apportioned to each Local Authority. For the 2008/2009 year, the cost to Council was \$1,635

### Other Internal Costs

The Council is asked to complete numerous surveys for Government Departments such as the Ministry of the Environment, the Department of Internal Affairs and Statistics New Zealand. In addition, the Council is required to comply with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA), which will normally involve staff time in researching any issues relating to a request and preparing a response.

# COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

## INTRODUCTION

The term 'Community Outcomes' is used to describe what people in our community want to happen now and in the future for the benefit of not only today's people, but future generations. Community Outcomes are about improving the well-being of our communities over time in a sustainable manner. The term 'community well-being' is used to cover the following areas:

- Economic Well-being
- Social Well-being
- Cultural Well-being
- Environmental Well-being

Community Outcomes are developed to enable both the community and the Council to deliberately work towards achieving positive results to benefit the community and help ensure a better future. The purpose of focusing on economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being is to achieve overall community well-being.

The Community Outcomes identified by the Hurunui District will guide not only Council's planning, but also influence planning across all sectors of the community including government departments.

### Identifying the Community Outcomes

Council undertook a process to identify what our communities consider important for the future of the Hurunui district. As a result, six high level outcomes were identified. These are shown on the following pages.

To identify what people consider vital in terms of economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being, we undertook a survey in early 2005, giving the opportunity for every household as well as 138 key organisations and community groups to rate each outcome according to their own level of importance. This assisted with prioritising the outcomes. We published the results and asked for your feedback, after which, we were satisfied that we had captured what is important to our communities.

### Achieving the Community Outcomes - Contributing Organisations

Although we have a key role to play, it is important to understand that Councils are not solely responsible for achieving the Community Outcomes. Everyone in the community has a part to play. We are, however, a critical provider of services and amenities and have a responsibility towards the well-being of our district, therefore we have a contribution to make towards the achievement of Community Outcomes, with more involvement in some than in others.

Other organisations and groups also have a part to play towards achieving the outcomes. Many organisations have already indicated that they want to work with us. Rather than each Council working in isolation to achieve similar results, where possible we collaborate and coordinate efforts with our neighbouring councils as we are often dealing with the same organisations and government departments. Our list of contributing organisations and agencies is constantly growing and evolving; the following list details organisations that we have currently identified as contributing to the Community Outcomes:

<i>Hurunui-Kaikoura Primary Health Organisation</i>	<i>New Zealand Historic Places Trust</i>	<i>Ministry of Environment</i>
<i>Department of Conservation</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</i>	<i>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT)</i>
<i>Environment Canterbury</i>	<i>MainPower</i>	<i>Ministry of Education</i>
<i>Creative Communities New Zealand</i>	<i>Ministry for Culture and Heritage</i>	<i>Canterbury District Health Board</i>
<i>Presbyterian Support</i>	<i>Ministry of Health</i>	<i>Ministry of Economic Development</i>
<i>Christchurch and Canterbury Marketing</i>	<i>Enterprise North Canterbury</i>	<i>New Zealand Transport Agency</i>
<i>Federated Farmers of New Zealand</i>	<i>Sport and Recreation New Zealand</i>	<i>Ministry of Social Development</i>
<i>Housing New Zealand</i>	<i>New Zealand Police</i>	<i>Accident Compensation Corporation</i>
<i>New Zealand Fire Services</i>	<i>St. John</i>	

Following are detailed descriptions of our six Community Outcomes, how we will achieve our objectives, what information we have collected to measure our progress towards the desired outcomes and what that tells us about our community's wellbeing.

Note that annual data is not available for every measure. For many indicators, we rely on data from sources external to the Council. In each case we endeavour to report the most recent information available. The Council does conduct its own annual survey of residents views on a number of key issues, but it is not possible to question residents about every relevant issue every year - there are simply too many issues. We look to report on each key issue that we have identified at least once in every 3 years.

### Opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process

In July 2004, the Council entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, agreeing that it will work together with these groups to develop appropriate processes that will allow Council to fulfil its statutory responsibilities whilst recognising Ngāi Tahu as the tangata whenua. On 18 March 2009 the management team, staff and Mayor met with Rūnanga representatives and kaumatua to discuss the relationship. The opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process is now undergoing a review.

Community Outcome 1:

"A DESIRABLE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY"

To enhance this outcome, we need to have:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong sense of community that gives people a sense of belonging and encourages them to take part in local activities, to support essential volunteer services, and to be involved in local consultation and decision making</li> <li>• Attractive, well designed villages that present a positive image encouraging people to live in and visit the area</li> <li>• Opportunities in leisure, art and cultural activities</li> <li>• Effective planning for future development but ensuring the preservation of local heritage and rural uniqueness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People are involved with their local community</li> <li>• People actively participate in public decision making</li> <li>• People feel the Hurunui District is an attractive place to live</li> <li>• Our future heritage is protected for future generations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Percentage of people involved in work outside home</li> <li>1.2 Number of volunteers involved in essential services</li> <li>1.3 Degree people feel a sense of community with others in the local neighbourhood</li> <li>1.4 Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities</li> <li>1.5 Perception of how people feel about their own quality of life</li> <li>1.6 Voter turnout at local government elections</li> <li>1.7 Number of people involved in Council meetings, committees and submissions to Council</li> <li>1.8 Level of confidence in Council's decision making in the past year</li> <li>1.9 Degree of understanding of Council's decision making</li> <li>1.10 District population and growth rate</li> <li>1.11 Perception of attractiveness of townships and villages</li> <li>1.12 Perception of use of subdivisions, coastal environment, Hanmer Basin and Hurunui lakes</li> <li>1.13 Number of Heritage sites and buildings</li> </ul>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 13 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.

## Indicator 1.1

**Percentage of people involved in work outside home**

## Relevance

The number of people involved in work outside home can help to identify if the District is a desirable place to work. It is also usually considered that desirable areas to live are those with low levels of unemployment.

## Limitations

The data only updated at Census time (5 yearly intervals), and is at a high level only, so for example it does not break down further from those "not in labour force" to show how many were unable to work due to disability, those retired or those who are not actively seeking work and so on. It also does not show how many residents living in the District work outside the District. This data was last updated three years ago and there have been major changes in New Zealand's economy over the past year, which has seen increases in unemployment.

N.B. The unemployment level shown here is as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over, not the unemployment rate as calculated by Statistics New Zealand from the labour force only.

## Current Level and Trends

Over the last 10 years, the rate of unemployment in the Hurunui has been significantly less than the national average. This rate (as with the national average) has also reduced over time.

The rate of employment (both full and part-time) in the Hurunui has slowly risen since 1996, and is also at higher level than the national average, with a corresponding decrease in those not in the labour force.

The labour force participation rate is also discussed in Indicator 3.2 and should be considered in conjunction with this indicator.

## Conclusion



As compared to the New Zealand average, more people within the District are involved in paid employment, and less are unemployed. Taking into account the limitations of this indicator, this information and the current trends suggest that there are many employment opportunities available and that the District provides a desirable place to both live and work in.

**Labour Force Status**

	1996		2001		2006	
	Hurunui	NZ	Hurunui	NZ	Hurunui	NZ
Employed Full-Time	48.2%	45.0%	50.1%	46.0%	52.0%	48.4%
Employed Part-Time	17.0%	13.6%	16.6%	13.8%	17.2%	14.4%
Unemployed	3.1%	4.9%	2.7%	4.8%	1.6%	3.4%
Not in Labour Force	30.4%	33.5%	29.0%	32.3%	26.5%	30.4%
Not Specified	1.3%	3.0%	1.8%	3.1%	2.8%	3.4%

## Indicator 1.2

**Number of volunteers involved in essential services**

## Relevance

The number of volunteers involved in essential services gives an indication as to the extent to which District is a desirable place to work.

## Limitations

Comparative data from other regions is limited, which limits the extent to which we can judge how well we are doing.

## Current Level and Trends

The numbers of volunteers, particularly those in fire services, have decreased from 2008 to 2009. There has been a drop off in the number of volunteers nationally and essential services have been looking at ways to boost volunteer numbers.

## Conclusion



This indicator will need to be considered over time in order to get an idea as to trends in this area, but the overall increase is positive, and, from a subjective viewpoint, numbers in the various essential services seem to be good. For more detail on Civil Defence and Rural Fire volunteers, see the Council Activities sections of this report for these activities.

### Number of Volunteers in Essential Services

	2008	2009
Civil Defence Volunteers	73	84
Rural Fire Volunteers	71	60
NZFS Volunteers	141	139
St John Volunteers	73	94
Land Search and Rescue Volunteers	32	32

Indicator 1.3

**Degree people feel a sense of community with others in the local neighbourhood**

Relevance

Neighbourhoods with higher levels of community tend to have better health outcomes. It also indicates that people are happy living in the community and makes it an attractive place to live.

Limitations

No historical data is available. This indicator will be more informative as we accumulate data over time.

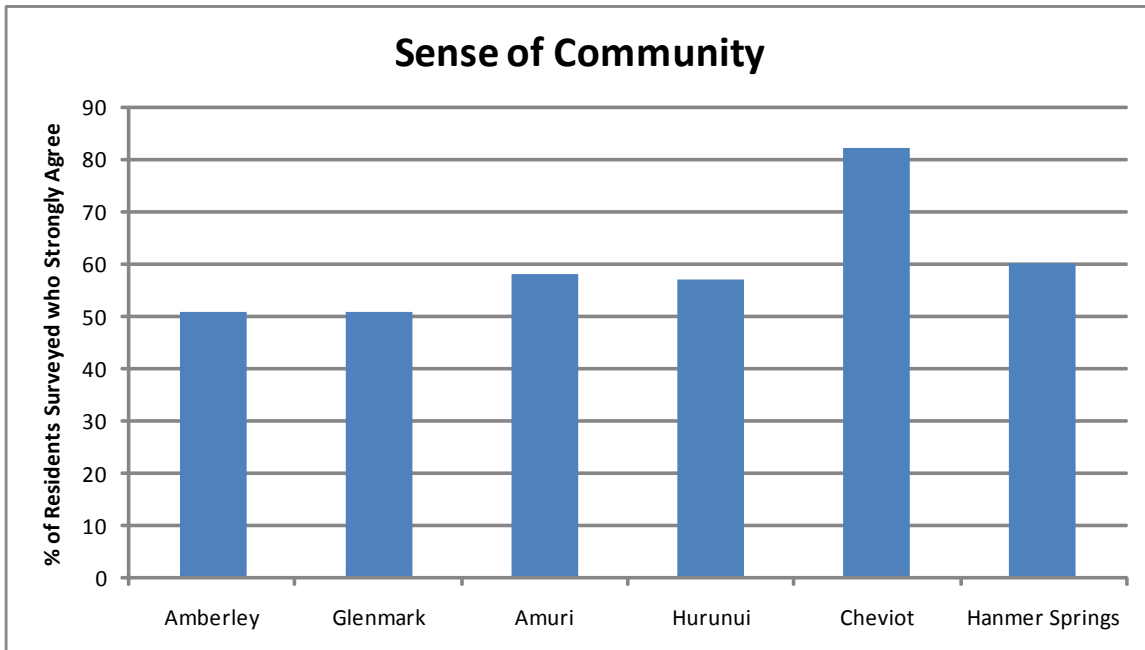
Current Level and Trends

Overall 89% of people surveyed said that they felt a strong sense of community. There is no historical data, which makes it difficult to compare the data. Cheviot residents have a very strong sense of community with 82% strongly agreeing. Glenmark and Amberley had the lowest percentage of residents strongly agreeing with just over 50%, although this is still a fairly high percentage.

Conclusion



89% agreeing is a high percentage of residents and can be considered a good result. Clutha district Council asked the same question in a residents survey and the result showed that 81% agree that there is a strong sense of community.



## Indicator 1.4

**Participation in leisure, arts and cultural activities**

## Relevance

Participating in leisure, arts and culture give people the opportunity to have fun and encourages community participation. It is a quality of life measure, which contributes to the overall quality of life in the district.

## Limitations

No historical data is available. This indicator will be more informative as we accumulate data over time.

## Current Level and Trends

Overall 88% agree that they have the opportunity to participate in leisure, arts and cultural activities. 70% of Cheviot residents strongly agree with the statement, which is much higher than other wards in the district.

## Conclusion



This is a high percentage and can be considered a good result. A more meaningful conclusion will be able to be drawn in the future as historical data becomes available.

## Indicator 1.5

**Perception of how people feel about their own quality of life**

## Relevance

Feelings of a good quality of life indicate that people in the district are happy or satisfied overall with life in the district.

## Limitations

No historical data is available. It is a very general measure and does not give us any data on individual factors which may affect the way in which people perceive their quality of life.

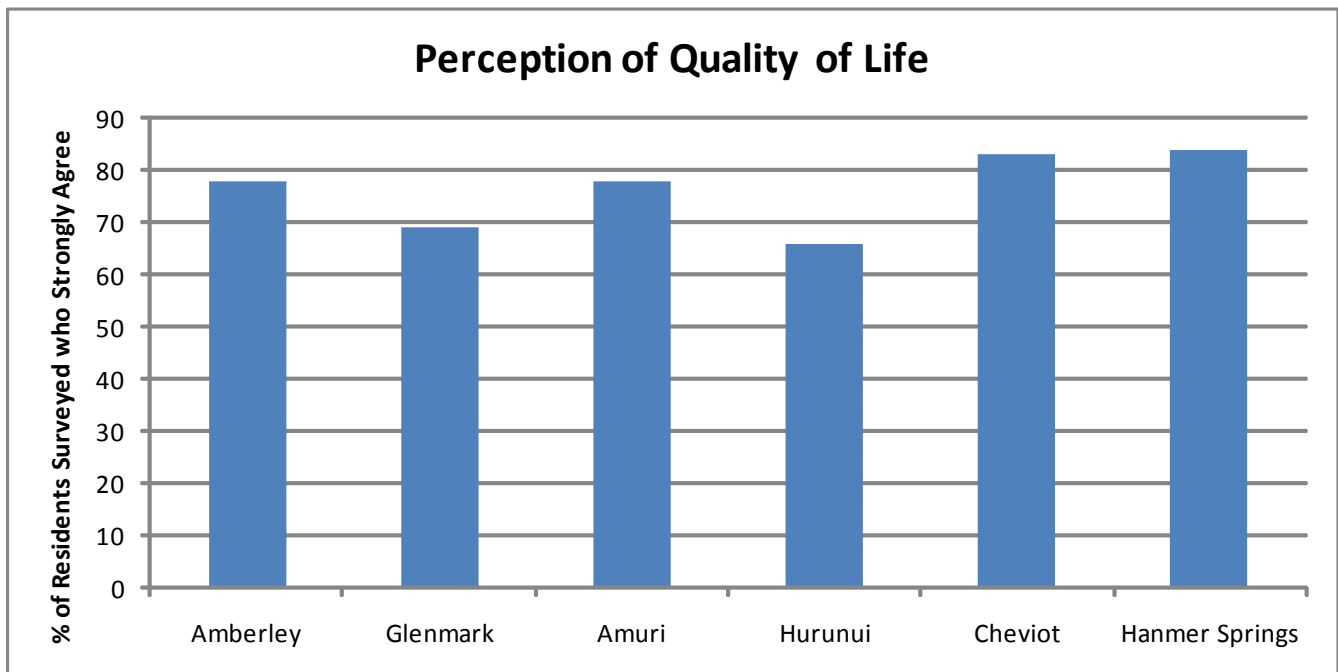
## Current Level and Trends

97% of residents surveyed agreed that they have a good quality of life in the district. In all wards more than 65% of residents strongly agreed that they have a good quality of life.

## Conclusion



This result shows that people living in the Hurunui are generally happy with their quality of life. It will be interesting to see if over time the level of happiness remains high in the district.



Indicator 1.6

**Voter turnout at local government elections**

Relevance

The number of people who exercise their voting rights is one way to demonstrate that the community is participating in decision-making and therefore wish to have a say about what goes on in their district.

Limitations

This measure needs to be used in conjunction with other indicators in this report to show the connection between involvement in local decision-making and the desirability of the District.

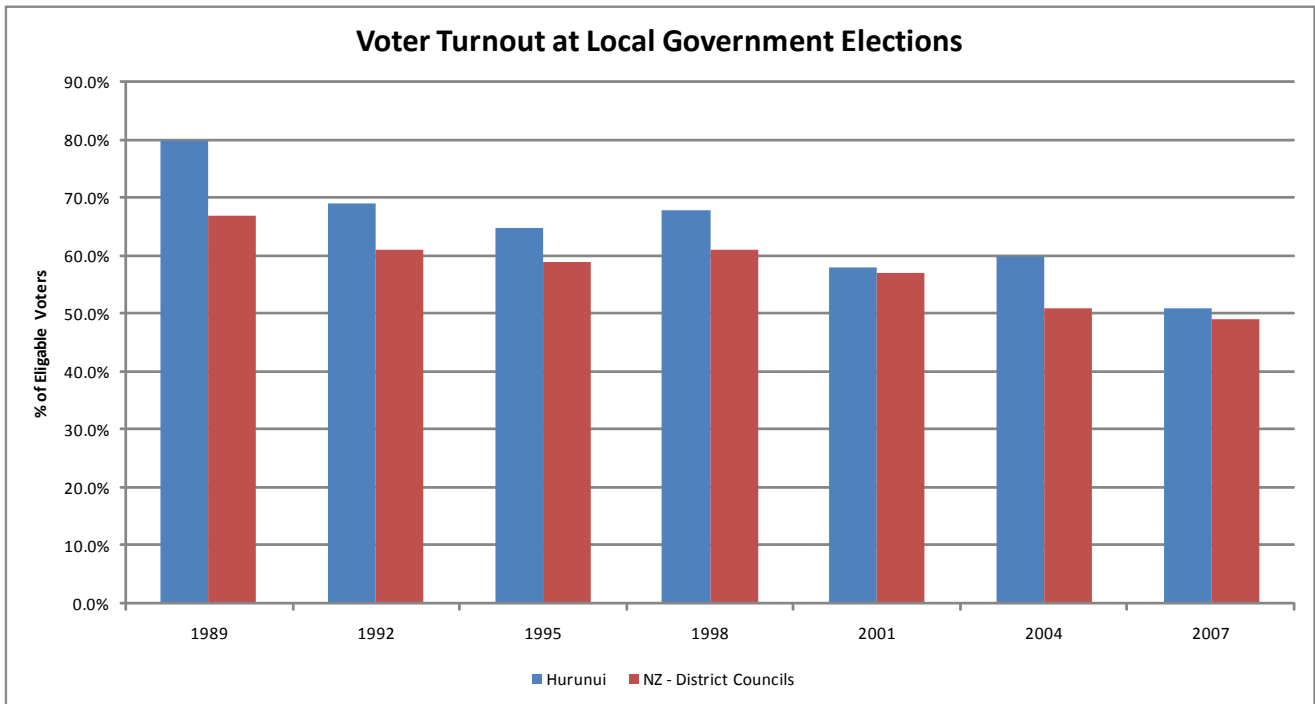
Current Level and Trends

Over the last 6 elections, the proportion of all enrolled electors who cast a vote in the Hurunui District Council elections has decreased from a peak in 1989 of 80% to 51% in the last election in 2007. A comparison to the average for all district councils in New Zealand has been made as the percentage rates for this are higher than voter turnout percentages for regional and city councils, community and district health boards. Hurunui has scored consistently above the average for all district councils in New Zealand until now, but its level for 2007 fell to a level similar to that of other district councils.

Conclusion



Hurunui has been experiencing an overall decrease in voter turnout at local government elections, and turnout at the last election was only 51%. This percentage of voter turnout brings Hurunui into line with the overall results for other District Councils, but their rate of decrease to get to this level has been faster than for these Councils. Ideally we would like to see the level of voter turnout increase.





## Indicator 1.7

**Number of people involved in Council meetings, committees and submissions to Council**

## Relevance

People's involvement in Council activities can demonstrate their desire to influence decision-making, which is likely to be driven in part by a desire to ensure that their district is managed in such a way that it is a desirable place to live, work and play in.

## Limitations

While this indicator demonstrates participation in Council processes, it does not tell us why this participation is occurring. A high level of participation could demonstrate that the current situation is acceptable and that there is a desire to keep it this way and enhance it, or it could demonstrate dissatisfaction and a desire for change.

## Current Level and Trends

In a survey conducted in February 2009, 36% of people interviewed stated that they had contact with the Mayor or their local councillor, or attended a Council committee meeting within the 12 months previous. This is an increase consistent with the result of the 2008 survey. This varied between wards, with 53% of Cheviot residents having made contact and only 27% in Glenmark.

## Conclusion



Based on comparable questions in other local Council surveys, this is a high rate of participation from members of the public. It will be interesting to see whether this level of participation, and especially the trend towards an increase in participation, continues, as this runs contrary to the trend identified in the previous indicator.

## Indicator 1.8

**Level of confidence in Council's decision-making in the past year**

## Relevance

If there is public confidence that Council makes decisions that are in the best interests of the District, this indicates that the District is a desirable place to live, work and play.

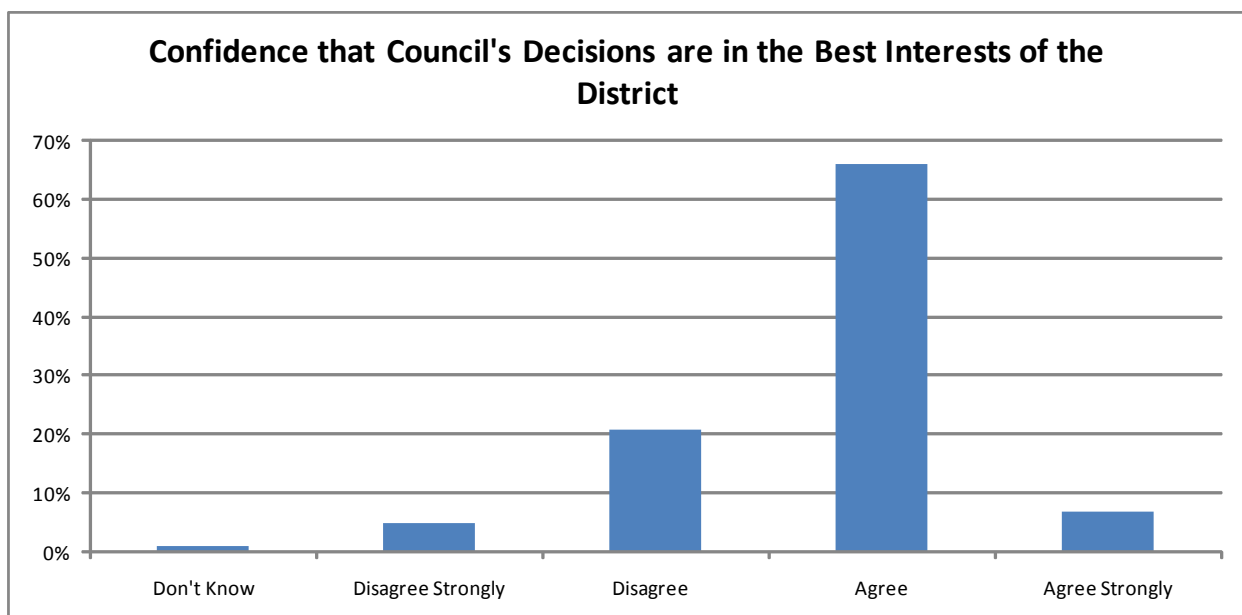
## Current Level and Trends

In a survey conducted early in 2007, 73% of residents agreed that they have confidence in the Council making decisions that are in the best interests of the District, with 26% disagreeing and 1% who did not know. This compares favourably with, for example, 46% confidence levels reported in 2006 in the Christchurch City Councils decision-making. A question was not specifically asked in the equivalent Hurunui District Council survey in 2009 about the confidence in Council's decision making, however, the question was asked "how satisfied are you with the overall performance of the Hurunui District Council's Mayor and Councillors?" The result was 75% satisfied in 2009 compared with 70% in 2008 and 77% in 2007.

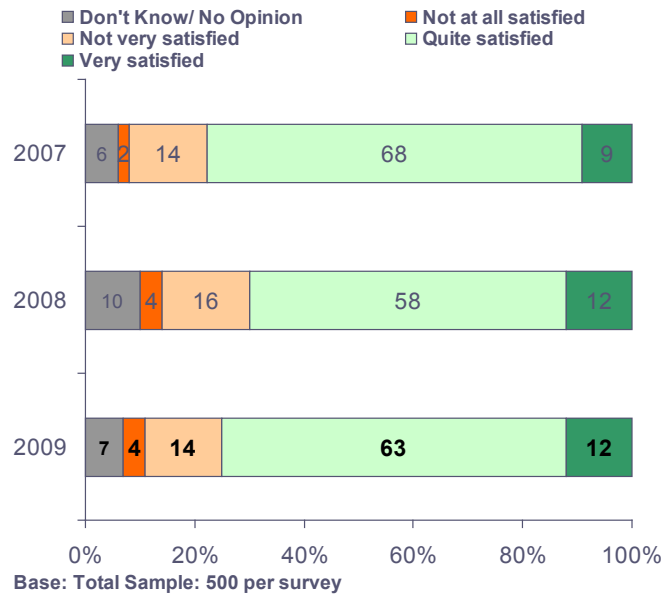
## Conclusion



This result confirms a recent high level of public confidence in Council decision-making. This will be an important measure over time to see if confidence in Council's decision-making changes and any reasons for that change. The reason for the drop in the survey ratings of the related question mentioned above is not apparent.



### Satisfaction with the Performance of Mayor and Councillors



Indicator 1.9

**Degree of understanding of Council's decision making**

Relevance

The more people understand how Council makes decisions the more likely they are to be involved in the decision-making process and are therefore able to influence decisions which affect the desirability of the District.

Limitations

While an understanding of how Council makes decisions is more likely to get people involved in the decision-making process, this alone does not always mean that they will.

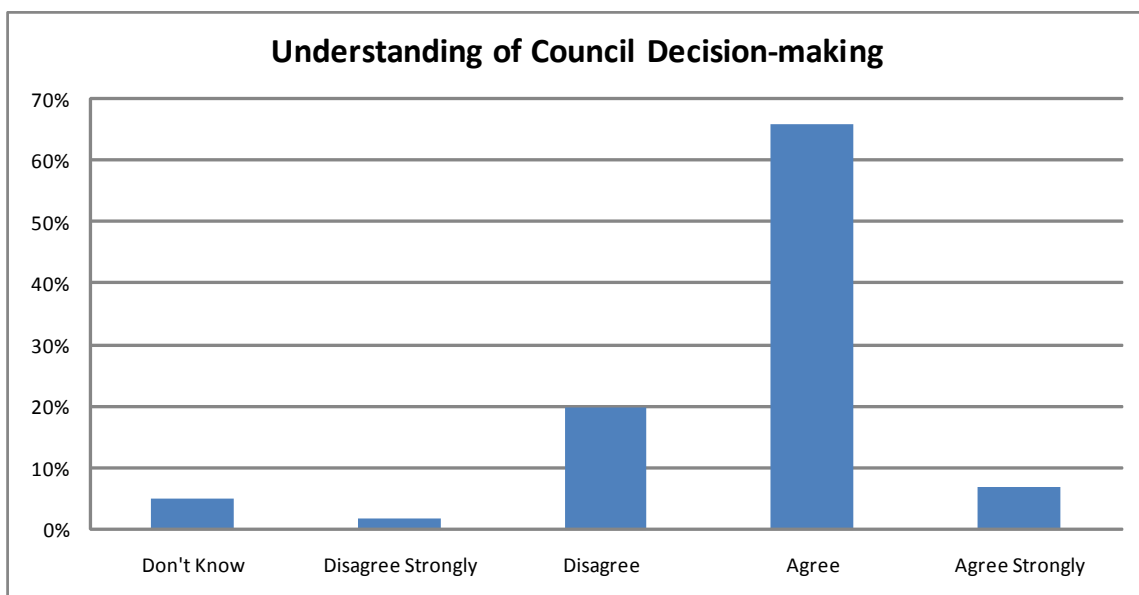
Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted early in 2007, 73% of residents stated that they understand how the Council makes decisions, with 22% disagreeing and 5% who did not know.

Conclusion



This is a reasonably large proportion of people who understand Council decision-making, and it will be important to monitor this level over time. It is interesting to note that the percentage of people who report that they understand how Council makes decisions is the same as that of people report that they are confident in the Council's decision-making.



## Indicator 1.10

**District population and growth rate**

## Relevance

The rate of growth in a district is a good indicator that it is a desirable place for people to live, work and play in.

## Limitations

We are reliant on the 5 yearly Census, with estimates given in the years between. The estimates are based on changes to the census count that result from births, deaths, people moving into or out of the country (net migration), as well as taking into account people moving residence within New Zealand (internal migration).

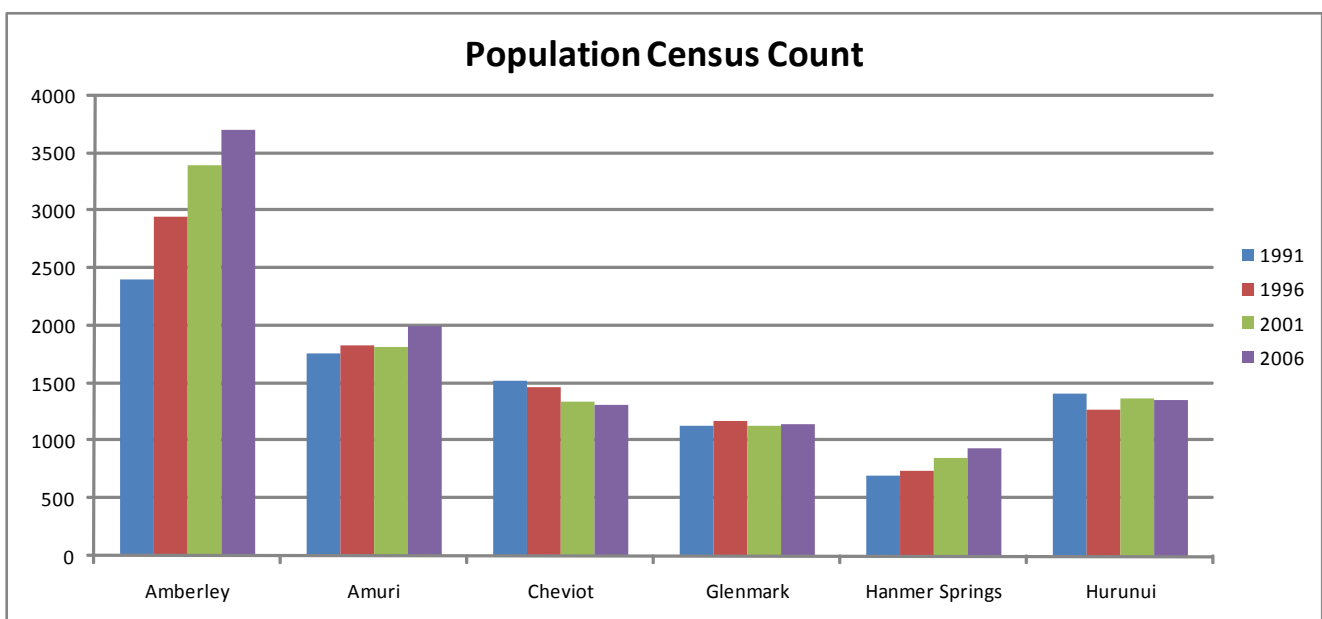
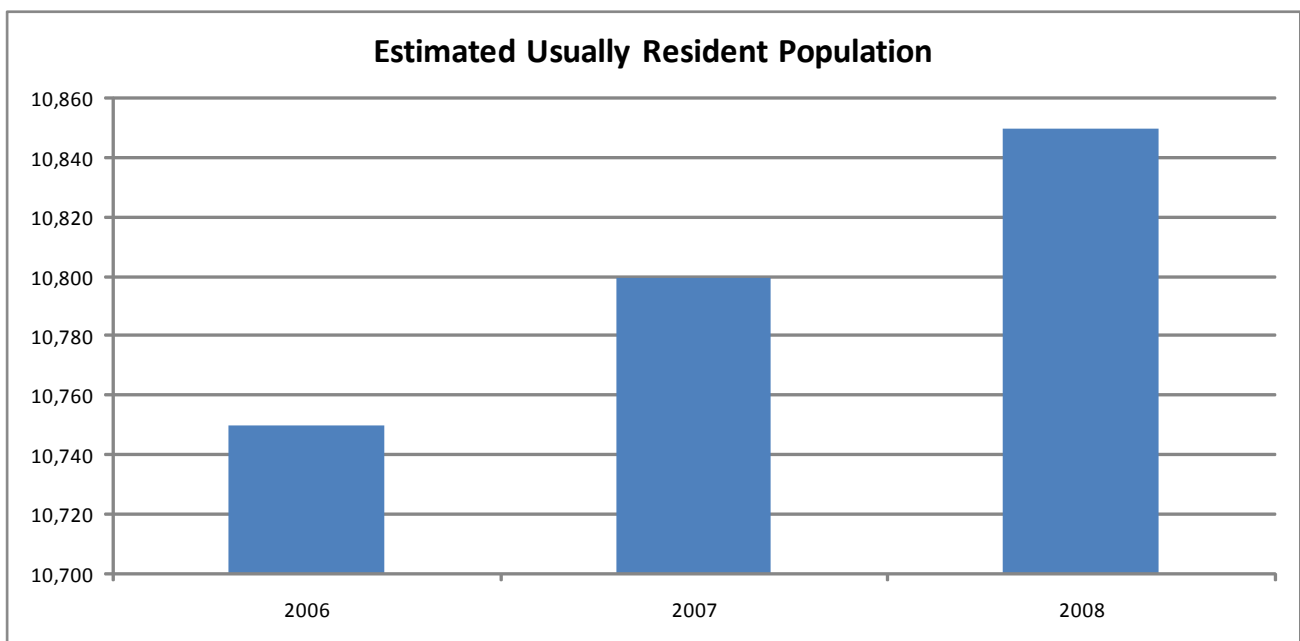
## Current Level and Trends

As the graphs on the following page illustrate, overall the District population is continuing to grow. However, on a ward level the growth rates differ, with Amberley and Hanmer steadily increasing over the last 15 years, Amuri increasing slightly in the most recent count, Glenmark and Hurunui remaining fairly static and Cheviot decreasing slightly.

## Conclusion



The District overall has good rates of growth, and estimates predict that this will continue (Estimated population at June 2007 was 10,800; the estimated population at June 2008 is 10,850).



Indicator 1.11

**Perception of attractiveness of townships and villages**

Relevance

If the townships and villages in the District are found attractive, it is more likely that they will appeal as a place to live in or visit. As well as attracting new residents or visitors, attractiveness will increase the amenity value and appeal of the area for existing residents.

Limitations

This indicator focuses only on townships and villages and not rural areas.

We are only able to measure residents' views and have not captured the opinion of visitors to the area. At the Ward level, the statistical margin of error for the surveys upon which this indicator is based is quite high, greater than 10% for most Wards (7% for Amberley).

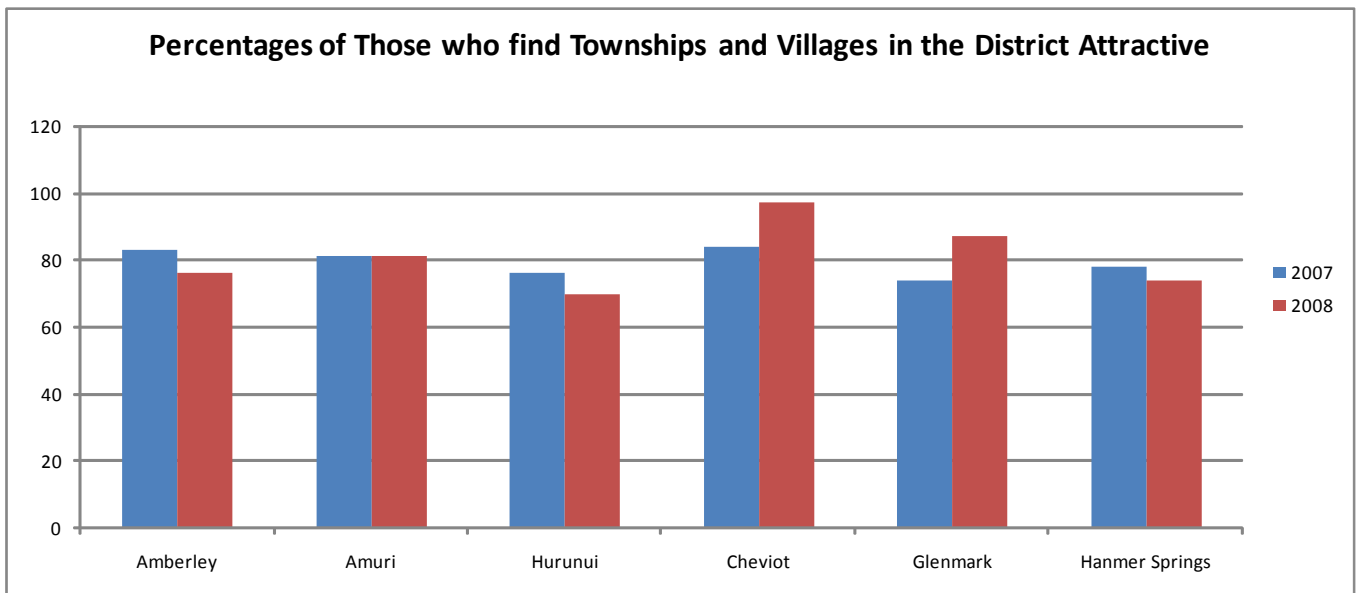
Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted in April 2008, four out of every five residents found the townships and villages in the District attractive. This is the same proportion who agreed that the townships and villages were attractive in the equivalent survey conducted in 2007.

Conclusion



As this result is reasonably high, it suggests that the area is attractive to live in. It will be interesting to see the trends in this indicator over time, particularly in areas where beautification of town centres or entrance ways are undertaken. From the data that we have so far, it is apparent that the Cheviot and Glenmark wards show a significant increase from 2007 to 2008.



Indicator 1.12

**Perception of use of subdivisions, coastal environment, Hanmer Basin and Hurunui lakes**

Relevance

These areas are special environments in the Hurunui and are popular recreation areas, it is important that people are happy with how they are being used. Subdivision affects the use of farmland and special areas such as the ones listed above.

Limitations

There is limited data available as no question asked in the residents survey directly relates to this measure. The data used has been gathered over three years.

Current Level and Trends

In 2008 55% of residents surveyed agreed that subdivision of rural farms into lifestyle blocks was an issue in the Hurunui.

In 2009 31% of residents surveyed agreed that access to the coast was an issue. This does not indicate whether they think that coastal access is sufficient and therefore does not need consideration or whether they do not think it an issue at all.

In 2007 73% of residents surveyed agreed that enough is being done to protect areas such as the Hurunui Lakes and the Coastal Environment.

Conclusion



The data available does not really tell us much about the perception of use. The level of response in the 2008 and 2009 surveys indicate that it is not a big issue in the Hurunui. 73% agreed in 2007 that enough is being done to protect these areas would indicate that people are satisfied with the current use.

## Indicator 1.13

**Number of Heritage sites and buildings**

## Relevance

It is important that the District's heritage is protected for future generations and also that the character of the Hurunui is retained, while striking a balance between preservation and growth and development.

## Limitations

While it is important to ensure that heritage is protected, it is only one factor that influences the amenity value of an area.

While the District Plan contains a schedule and rules pertaining to heritage features, the list is not exhaustive and other areas with heritage values may be unprotected.

## Current Level and Trends

There are currently 74 sites with heritage features noted in the District Plan. There have been 3 additions since the Plan was made operative in 2003, these being a result of Plan Change 12/1, which was adopted by Council on the 7th of June 2008.

## Conclusion



While this measure alone does not provide us with much information, trends that become apparent over time may be instructive.

Community Outcome 2:

"A HEALTHY, SAFE PLACE TO LIVE"

To enhance this outcome, we need to have:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• good, affordable health care services available for all</li> <li>• adequate emergency services including fire, police and ambulance</li> <li>• good quality, affordable accommodation available to meet the community's needs</li> <li>• affordable and accessible community and social services particularly for the elderly and young families</li> <li>• management systems and resources to deal with civil defence emergency situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People feel the Hurunui District is a healthy place to live</li> <li>• Suitable housing is available and affordable</li> <li>• Rates of crime and injury decline</li> <li>• Social Services are available and accessible</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Number and percentage of people enrolled in PHOs</p> <p>2.2 GPs per head of population</p> <p>2.3 Reasons for why people did not go to the doctor when they wanted to</p> <p>2.4 Involvement in physical activities, including barriers</p> <p>2.5 Median dwelling sale prices</p> <p>2.6 Size of waiting lists for Council and Government housing</p> <p>2.7 Civil defence resources and plans</p> <p>2.8 Rate of hospitalisation and unintentional deaths for injuries (accidents)</p> <p>2.9 Rate of deaths for intentional injuries</p> <p>2.10 Number of workplace fatalities and injuries</p> <p>2.11 Road crash fatalities and injuries by cause of crash</p> <p>2.12 Total crime offences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <i>Number and rate of recorded burglary offence</i></li> <li>– <i>Number of successful clearances</i></li> <li>– <i>Number and rate of recorded violent offences</i></li> <li>– <i>Number and rate of recorded sexual offences</i></li> <li>– <i>Number and rate of recorded total car offences</i></li> <li>– <i>Number and rate of recorded drug offences</i></li> <li>– <i>Number of youth apprehensions by age group (0-13 years, 14-16 years)</i></li> </ul> <p>2.13 Perceptions of sense of freedom from crime (safe or unsafe) locations</p> <p>2.14 People's perception of accessibility of health and social services</p> <p>2.15 Number of people receiving Government accommodation supplements</p>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 15 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.

Indicator 2.1

**Number and percentage of people enrolled in PHOs**

Relevance

The number of patients enrolled in the Hurunui-Kaikoura Primary Health Organisation through local medical centres gives us an indication of the accessibility of healthcare within the district. Accessibility of health care is one of the major factors of having a healthy safe place to live in.

Limitations

This indicator does not tell us whether the community considers the health care services offered to be affordable or not.

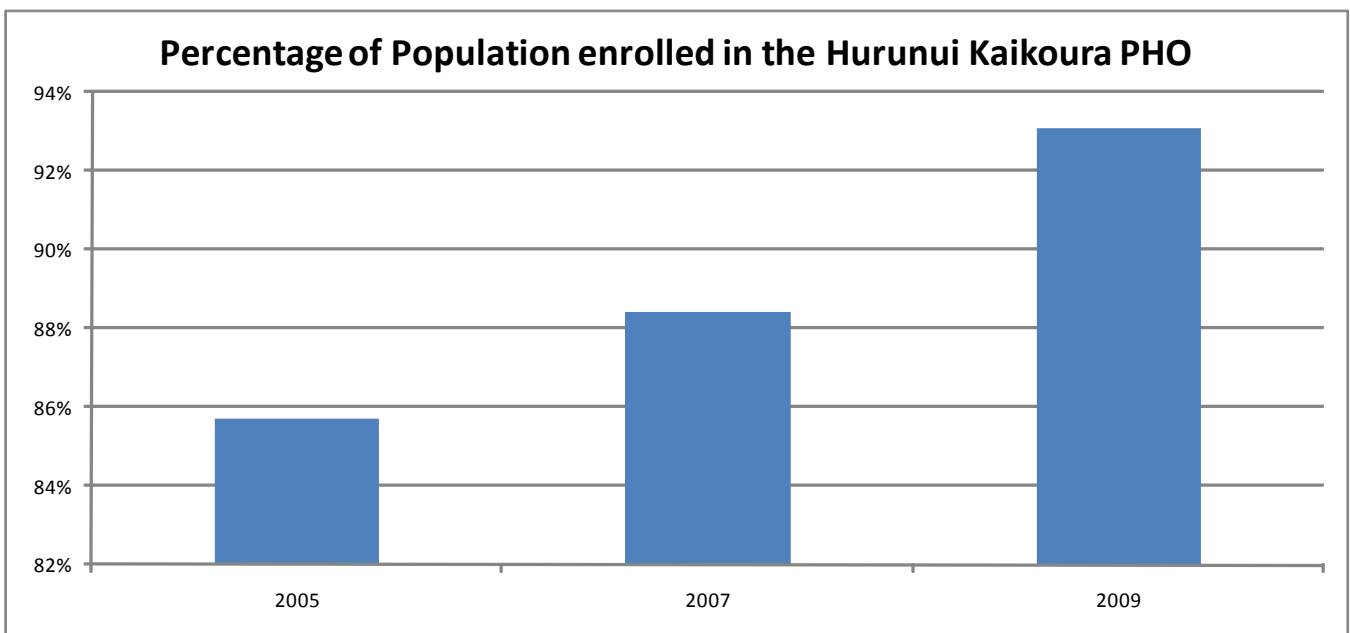
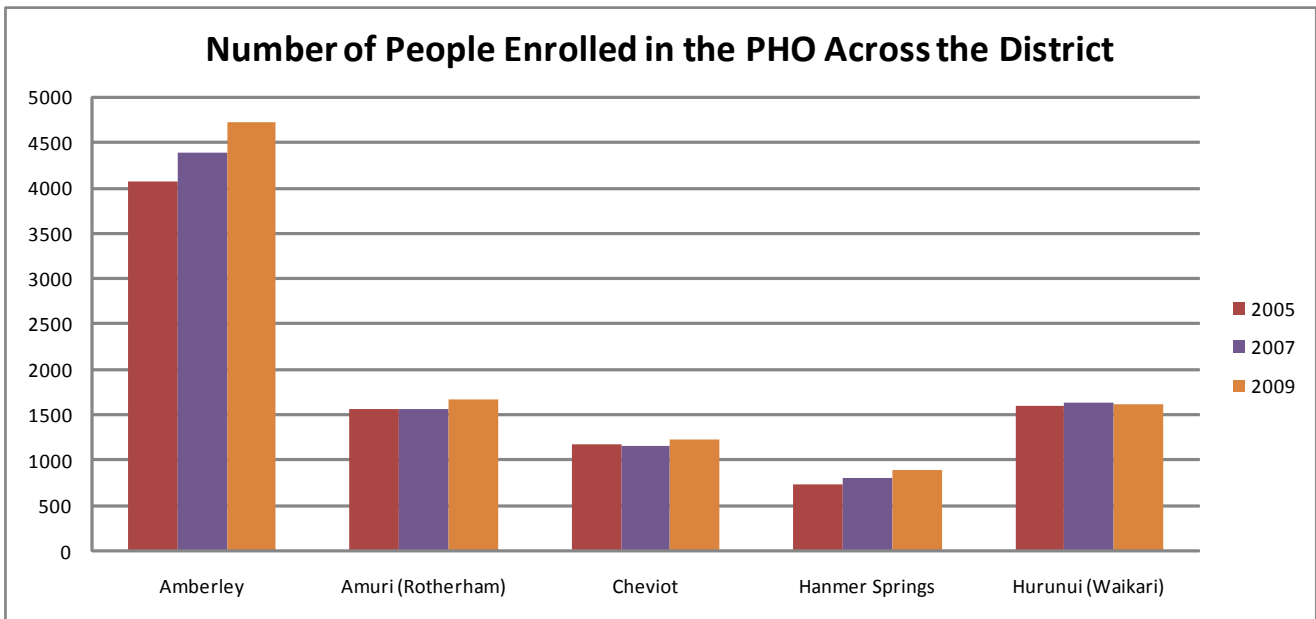
Current Level and Trends

There have been year on year increases in patients enrolled in the PHO overall. Since 2005 Waikari is the only centre to have experienced a decrease.

Conclusion



The overall numbers and percentage of people enrolled in the PHO has steadily increased over the last five years, indicating that the Hurunui district is becoming aware of the benefits of the PHO system and are utilising health services in the district.



Indicator 2.2

**GPs per head of population**

Relevance

The number of GPs available also helps to give us an indication of accessibility of healthcare services within the district, which in turn impacts on the how healthy the community is to live in.

Limitations

The number of GPs indicates availability and demand rather than the affordability of their healthcare services.

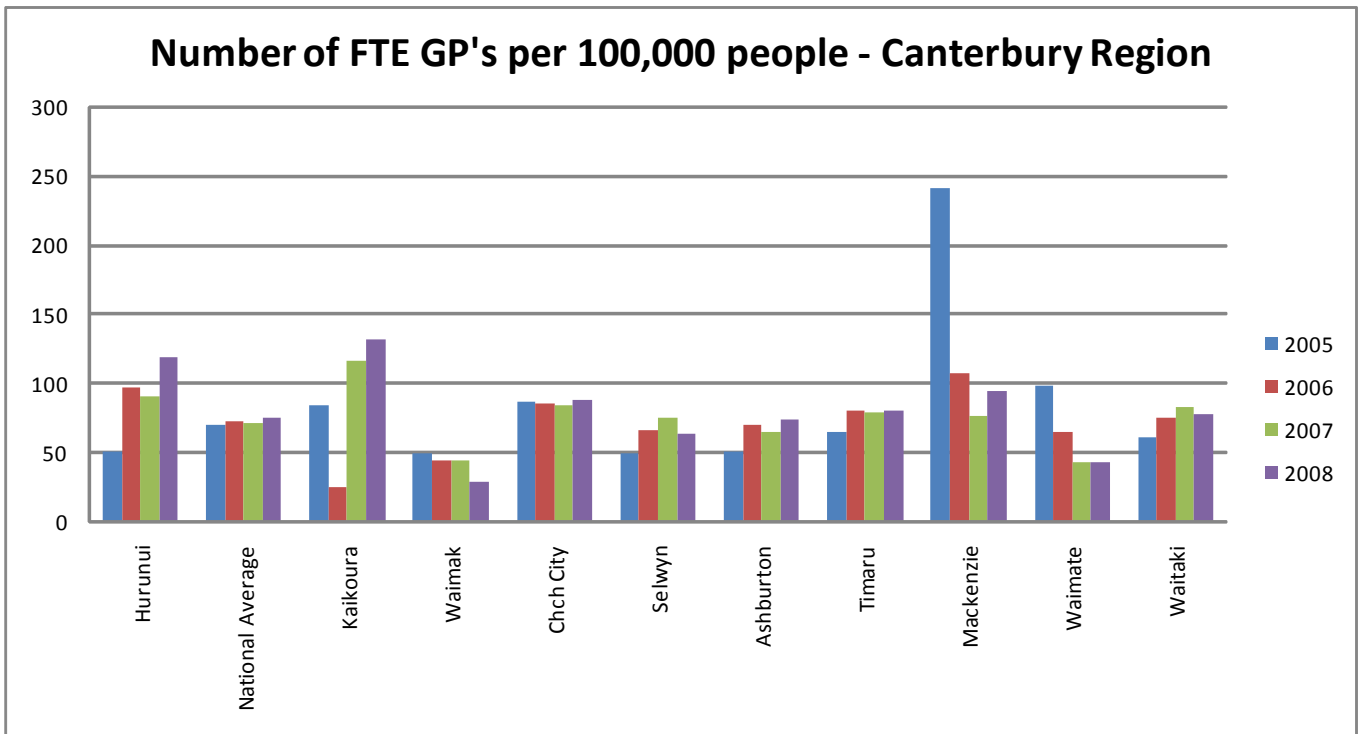
Current Level and Trends

Hurunui has more GPs per head of population (119 per 100,000) than the national average (76 per 100,000). Compared with other districts in the Canterbury region, in 2006 Hurunui was also at the upper end of the scale, along with the Kaikoura district. The number of GPs per population is at its highest since records stated in 2000. There are no strong trend being displayed in the Hurunui, although numbers have increased. Nationally there is a decreasing trend.

Conclusion



While above the national average for GPs per head of population, the District shares the current nationwide difficulty in attracting and retaining GPs in rural areas. It is important to monitor this indicator closely. In the next financial year there are plans for a new medical centre and it is expected that this will impact on this indicator.



Indicator 2.3

**Reasons why people did not go to the doctor when they wanted to**

Relevance

This measure will show us the barriers to healthcare services and whether this impacts on the health of people in the District.

Limitations

The indicator is a subjective measure - for example what one person may consider too expensive, another person may not.

Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted early in 2007, 12% of respondents identified that they did not go to a GP in the last 12 months when they or a family member had wanted to go. This compares with 20% identified in a 2006 'Quality of Life' survey of Christchurch residents.

Conclusion



As this is the first year in which this survey has been undertaken in our District, it will be important to watch this measure over time. Considering difficulties with health services in rural areas, it is promising to see that Hurunui rates better than that measured in Christchurch's 'Quality of Life' survey.



## Reasons Why People did not go to the GP when they or a Family Member Wanted to go

	Hurunui	Christchurch
Expense	37%	52%
Length of journey	18%	2%
Doctor too busy	18%	10%
Too busy to go	6%	20%
Unsure	8%	6%
Other		10%

### Indicator 2.4

#### *Involvement in physical activities including barriers*

#### Relevance

Physical activity has many health benefits for those who participate in it regularly. It helps to keep people fit and active as well as reducing the risk of obesity, heart disease and other illnesses associated with low levels of fitness.

#### Limitations

People are asked if they feel they have the opportunity to participate and while they may see the opportunity they may not choose to take it up. People often have slightly different views of what activities may be included within the scope of physical activity and this may lead to somewhat inconsistent results.

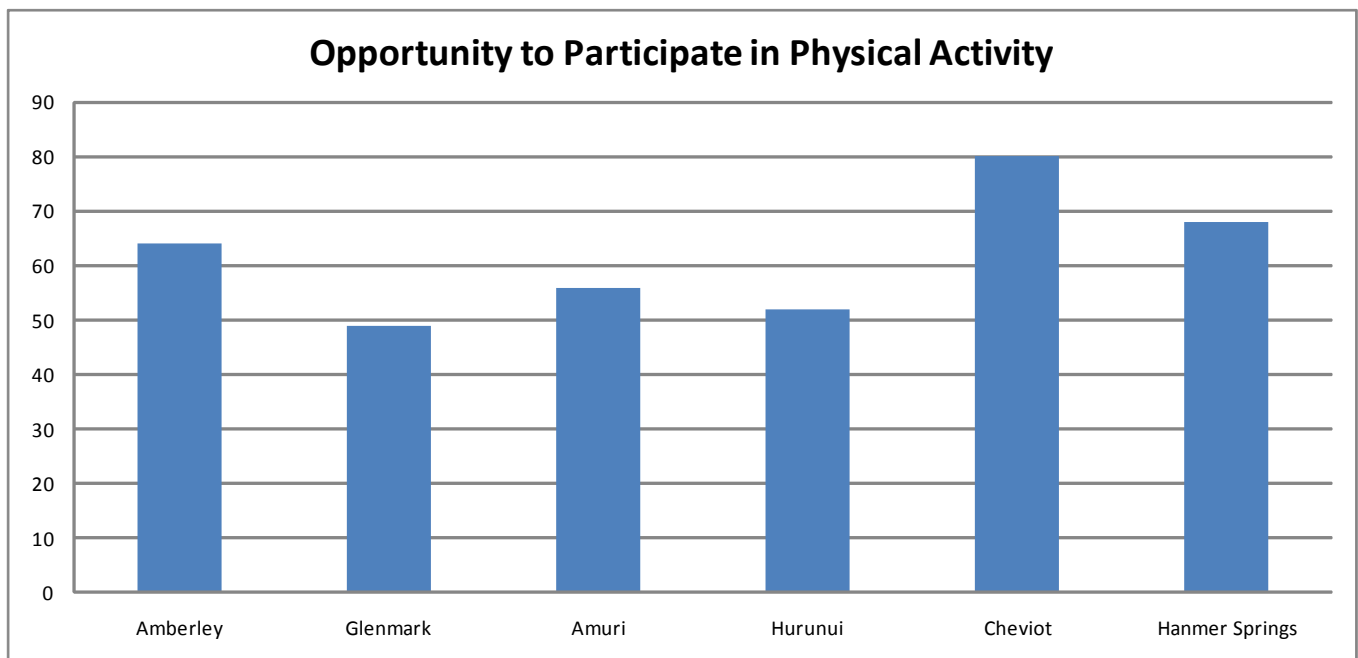
#### Current Level and Trends

The results varied significantly in wards with 80% of residents surveyed in Cheviot strongly agreeing that they have the opportunity to participate in physical activity, while only 49% strongly agreed in Glenmark. Overall 91% of residents survey agreed that they had the opportunity to participate. We don't have any historical data for this measure, which means that we cannot determine any trends.

#### Conclusion



The vast majority of people surveyed feel that they have the opportunity to participate in physical activity in the district. The numbers of people strongly agreeing is somewhat lower in some wards, particularly Glenmark and Hurunui.



Indicator 2.5

**Median dwelling sale prices**

Relevance

The median sales prices for dwellings in the District will help to show us if housing is available and affordable.

Limitations

This data is not broken down to District level, but includes, in addition to covering the Hurunui District: Ashley, Ashley Gorge, Clarkville, Cust, Hundalee, Kairaki, Loburn, Ohoka, Okuku, Oxford, Pines Beach, Sefton, Southbrook, Tuahiwi, Waikuku, Waikuku Beach, and Woodend.

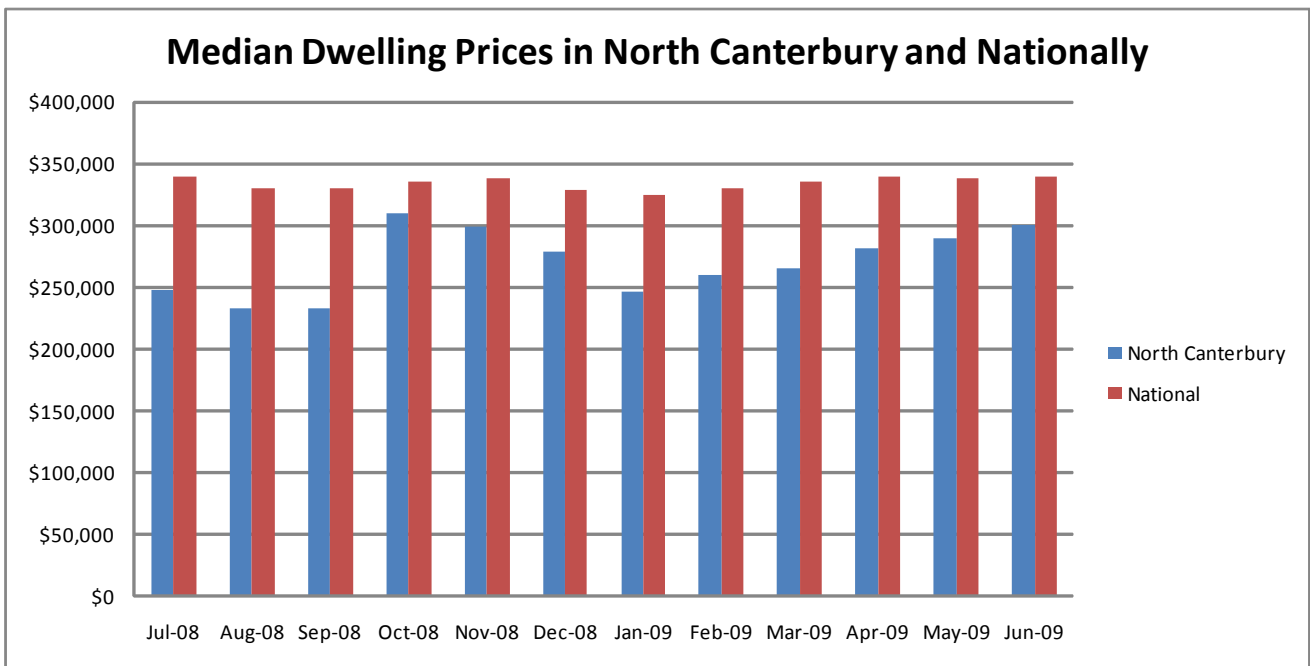
Current Level and Trends

Median sales prices for dwellings in Northern Canterbury have fluctuated from the national average, with peaks in October and June. Median sale prices nationally shown a levelling off over the past few months.

Conclusion



Median sale prices in North Canterbury have risen quite steeply since a low was hit in January. This is in comparison to a relative flattening out of dwelling prices nationally.



Indicator 2.6

**Size of waiting lists for Council and Government housing**

Relevance

This measure indicates the availability of subsidised housing, which contributes to the health and safety of those who need it.

Limitations

For Housing New Zealand houses, people may be on more than one waiting list at a time.

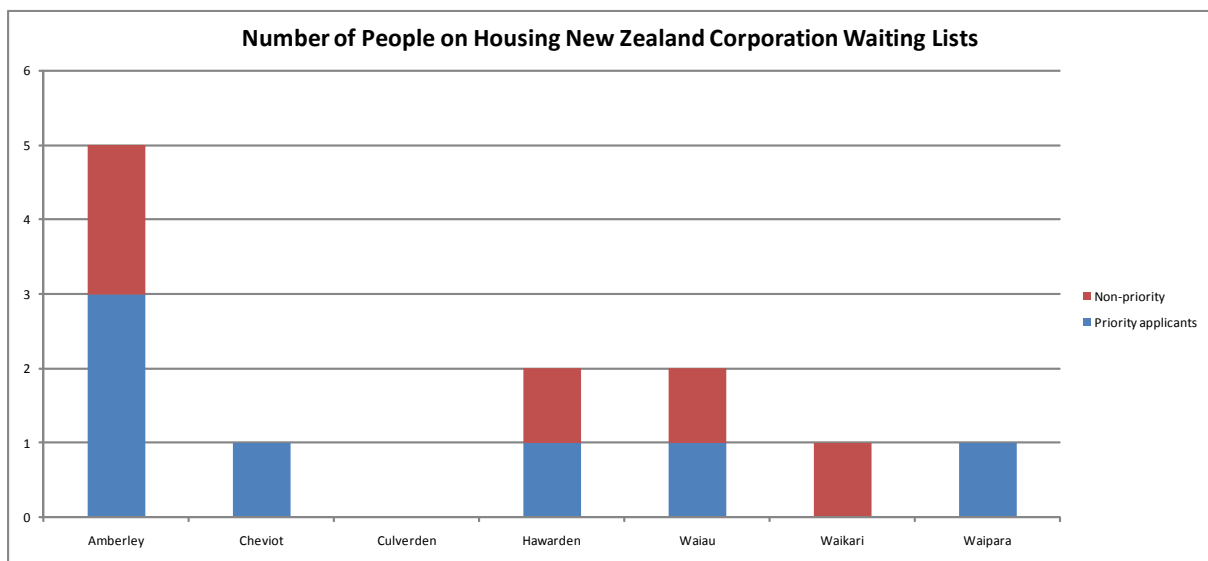
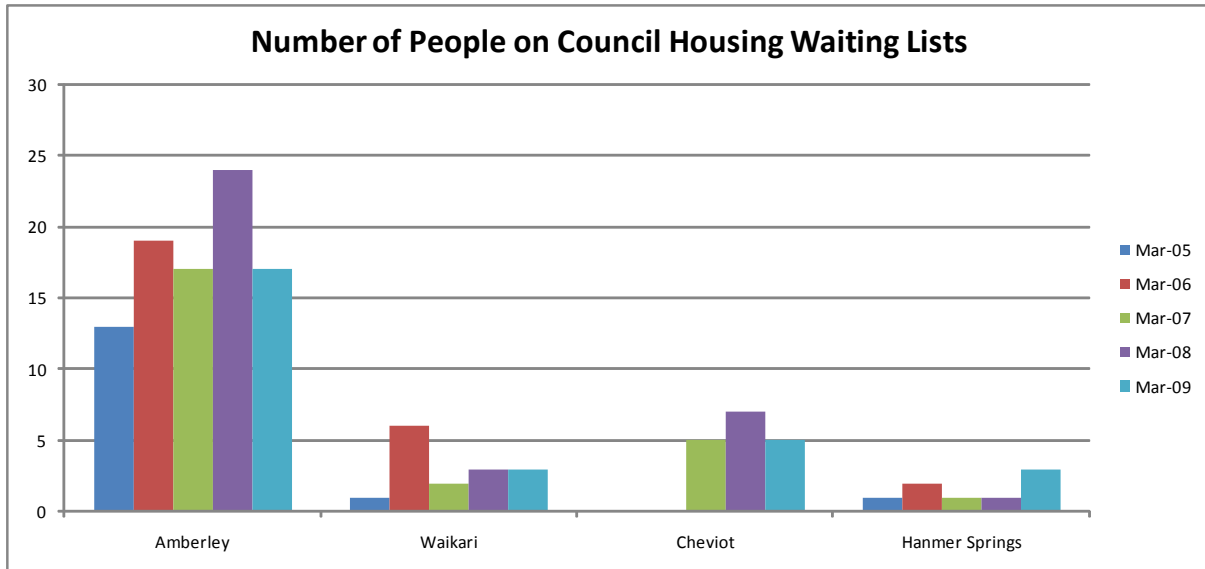
Current Level and Trends

All Council waiting lists have increased since 2005. There was a decrease over the last year in all areas except Hanmer Springs, which increased and Waikari, which remained at the same level. The Housing New Zealand waiting lists have remained relatively stable with an overall increase of one applicant, and this may not necessarily represent a new application but rather a selection of more locations.

Conclusion



The decrease in waiting lists is a positive trend but the supply of housing is still not meeting the demand.



Indicator 2.7

**Civil defence resources and plans**

Relevance

Being the lead authority for Civil Defence emergencies, it is important that Council have in place resources and plans to ensure the District is a safe place to live, prepared for any emergency.

Limitations

Resources and plans can minimise the impact of potential emergencies but they cannot prevent these from happening.

Current Level and Trends

Council has a *Local Arrangements* document, as required under the Canterbury CDEM Group Plan, which was signed on 31 October 2007 and ratified by the Canterbury CDEM Group (as required) in February 2008. In addition, Council has developed a number of contingency-specific plans: The *Adverse Events Plan* has been integrated into the *Local Arrangements*; a *Pandemic Influenza Business Continuity Plan – 2007*; a *District Fire Plan – December 2006* as required under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977; and a *Hanmer Springs Fire and Evacuation Plan*. The *Local Arrangements; a Pandemic Influenza Business Continuity Plan* has been updated to ensure that the district can cope with the “Swine Flu” pandemic.

The annual Pandora exercise was aborted due to the two flooding events of July and August, which gave staff and volunteers experience in dealing with a real Civil Defence Emergency. 85% of Amberley office staff were involved in the response effort. All sector posts have been involved in training activities with the exception of Culverden.

Conclusion



Civil Defence resources and plans are in place to ensure effective management of any emergency situation which may occur in the District.

Indicator 2.8 &  
Indicator 2.9

**Rate of hospitalisation and unintentional deaths for injuries (accidents)**  
**Rate of deaths for intentional injuries**

Relevance

Injury and death rates can help to show us how healthy and safe the District is.

Limitations

This data is not broken down any further, for example in one year an accident may have had 3 fatalities, or there may have been 3 separate accidents each with a fatality. There is also a reasonably large number of injuries where the intent given is "other" and no further information is known.

Fatality information is currently only available for this indicator until 2005, whereas hospitalisation rates are given up until 2007. While the data shows trends over time, there is no data to see very recent changes and trends. No control for population increases has been factored into the data.

Current Level and Trends

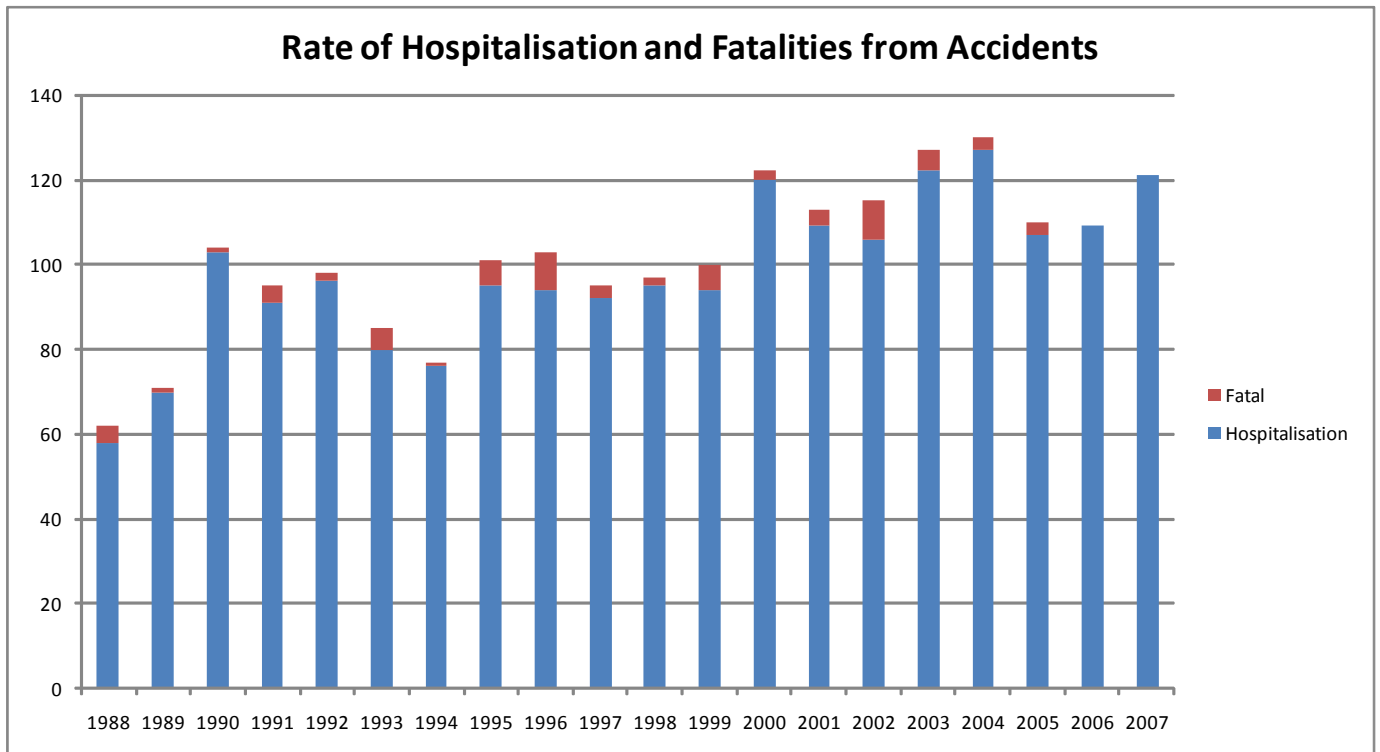
On the whole, hospitalisation rates for injuries have been increasing over the last 18 years, which, to an extent, can be expected due to increases in population. The dramatic increase in hospitalisation from intentional injuries between 2004 and 2007 is of concern. 2007 had the highest rate of intentional injuries since 1988.

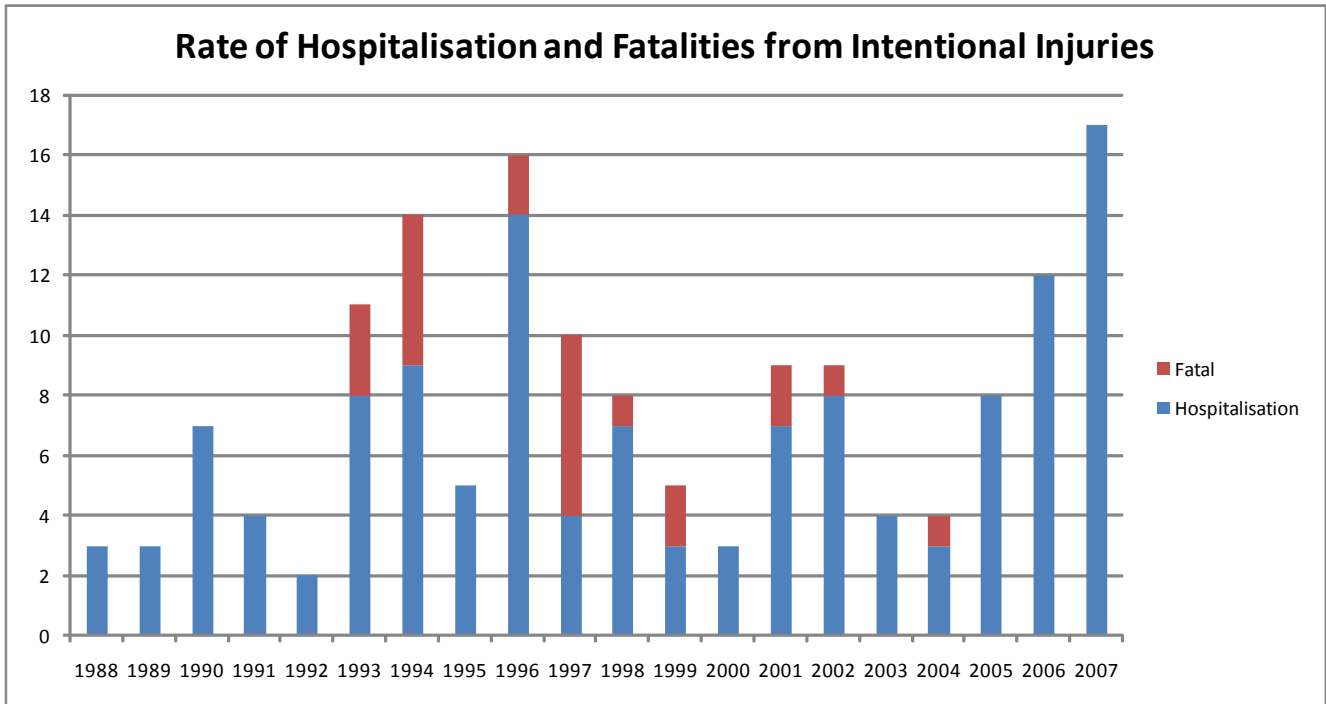
There is no evident trend emerging from fatality data as the numbers are so low and fluctuate from year to year.

Conclusion



As the rate of hospitalisation from hospitalisation has increased sharply since 2004 it will be important for Council to monitor this and consider policy options which may be able reduce these numbers.





#### Indicator 2.10

#### *Number of workplace fatalities and injuries*

#### Relevance

The number of workplace accidents resulting in injury or death will help to show us how well the District is doing in terms of Health & Safety and will highlight where changes are needed, either by the Council directly or through advocacy to other agencies.

#### Limitations

Unfortunately while there is data showing the number of fatalities caused by accidents, this is not broken down into those which occur in the workplace, so only the total fatalities are shown here. Also, the data has not been updated in the last year, and is current only up until June 2006.

There is no indication given as to how long the ongoing claims last for as the same claim may or may not be counted in more than one year.

#### Current Level and Trends

Over the last 11 years there has been only a very small increase in the number of new fatal claims in the district, while ongoing claims have remained steady. All work-related claims have increased steadily with a drop in numbers in the last year.

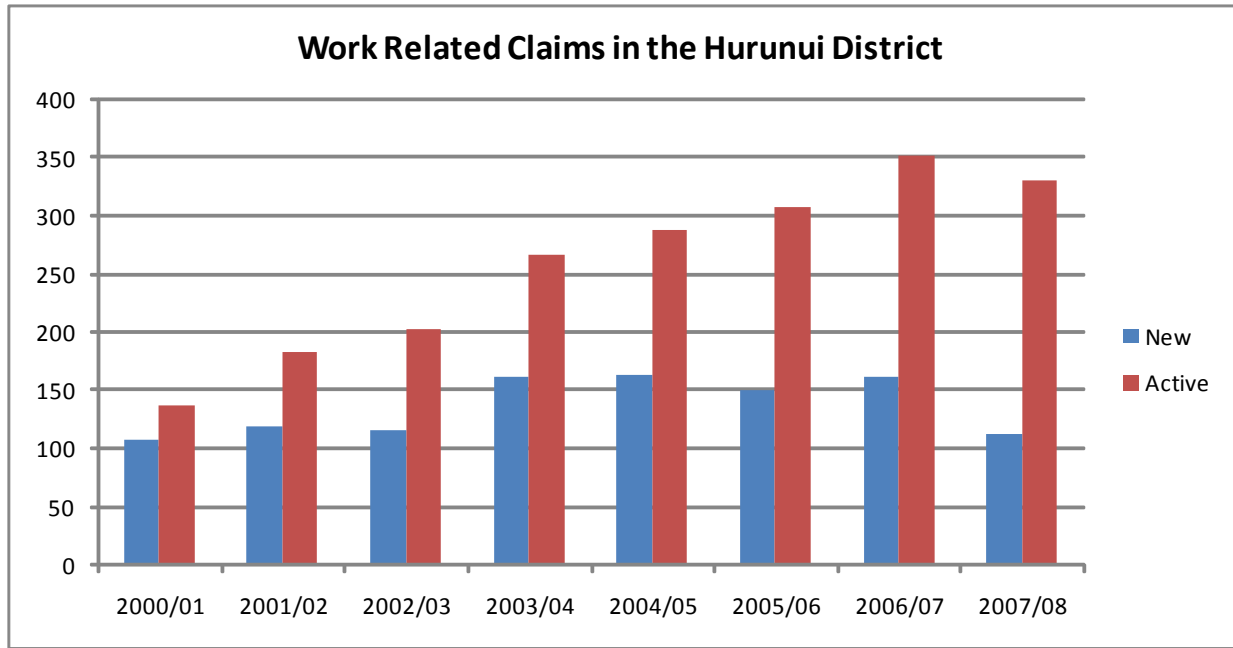
#### Conclusion



The drop in workplace claims is positive. This needs future monitoring to see if this is an anomaly in the data or whether claims will continue to drop.

### Fatal Claims - New and Ongoing Accepted Fatal Claims in the Hurunui District

Year	New Claims	Ongoing Claims
July 2000 - June 2001	4	11
July 2001 - June 2002	9	12
July 2002 - June 2003	7	12
July 2003 - June 2004	5	11
July 2004 - June 2005	7	12
July 2005 - June 2006	9	11
July 2006 - June 2007	5	12
July 2007 - June 2008	5	12



Indicator 2.11

**Road crash fatalities and injuries by cause of crash**

Relevance

Road accidents and their severity can help us to see how safe the District's roads are.

Limitations

While we can obtain information on the seriousness of road accidents and on the main cause of crashes, we cannot cross-reference the two to see how they correlate to each other. At present, data is only available for crashes up until 2007.

Current Level and Trends

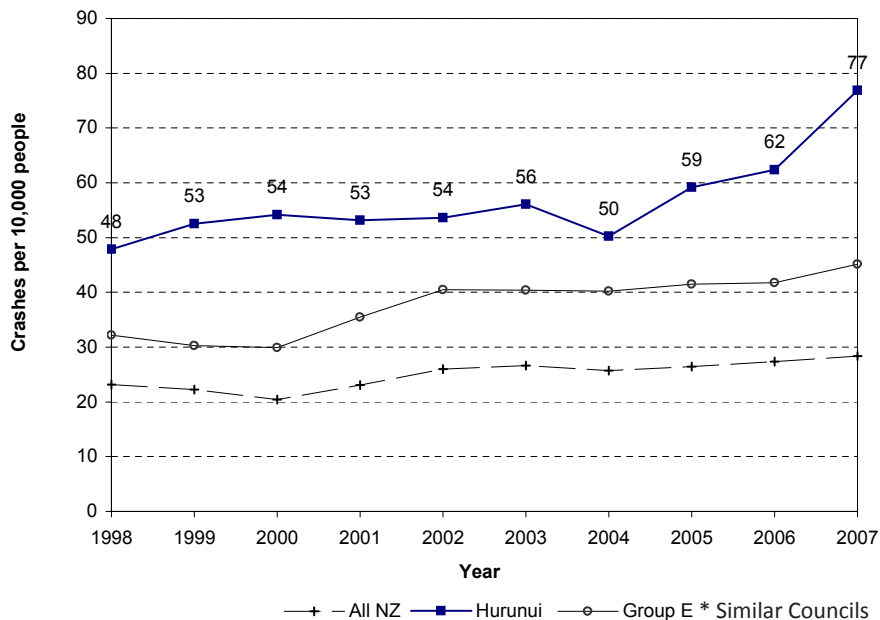
On the whole, there is only a slight increase in road trauma over the last 10 years. The majority of all crashes are through loss of control / head on collisions at either bends (57%) or straights (15%). The number of crashes per 10,000 people has increased and much of this has been since 2004. The seriousness of the injuries seems to be decreasing. The number of fatalities has only risen slightly and the number of serious injury crashes is showing a downward trend, while there is a large increase in the number of non injury crashes.

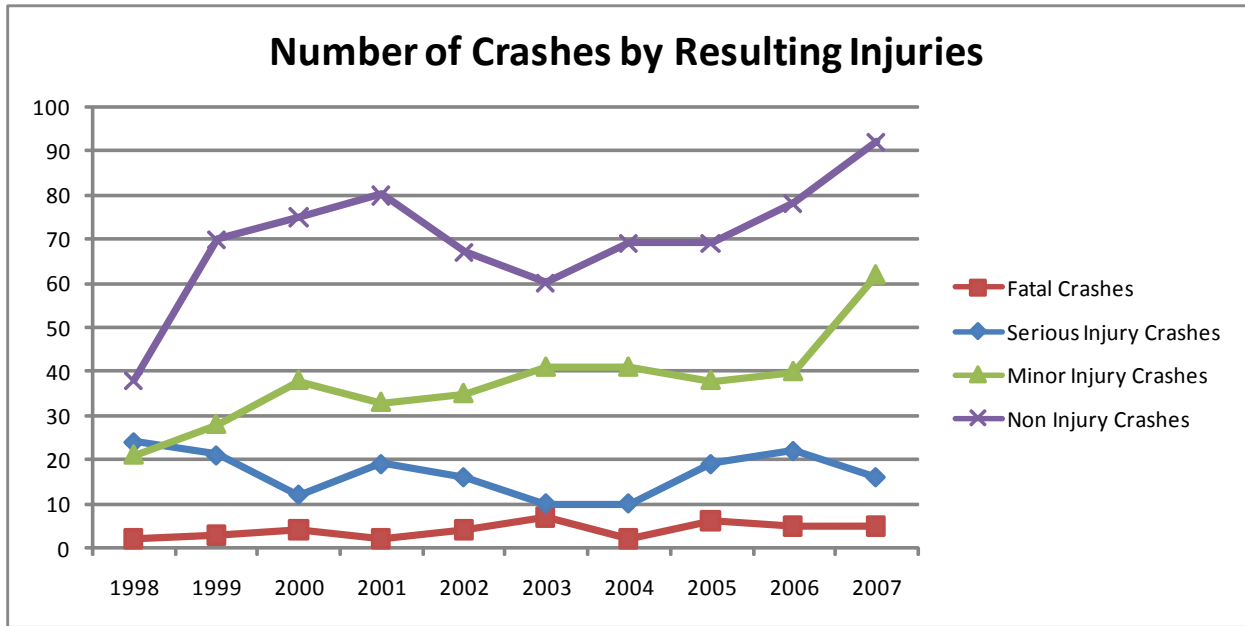
Conclusion



The number of crashes have increased despite being controlled for population increases. It is important to continue monitoring this data and to ensure that action is taken that will help to decrease road crashes within the District.

**Crashes per 10,000 people - Hurunui District**





Indicator 2.12

**Total crime offences**

Relevance

The number of reported offences will give us an indication as to the safety of the district.

Limitations

Data is only available at North Canterbury level. It is assumed that Hurunui will follow North Canterbury trends. It is expected though the number of crimes will be much less.

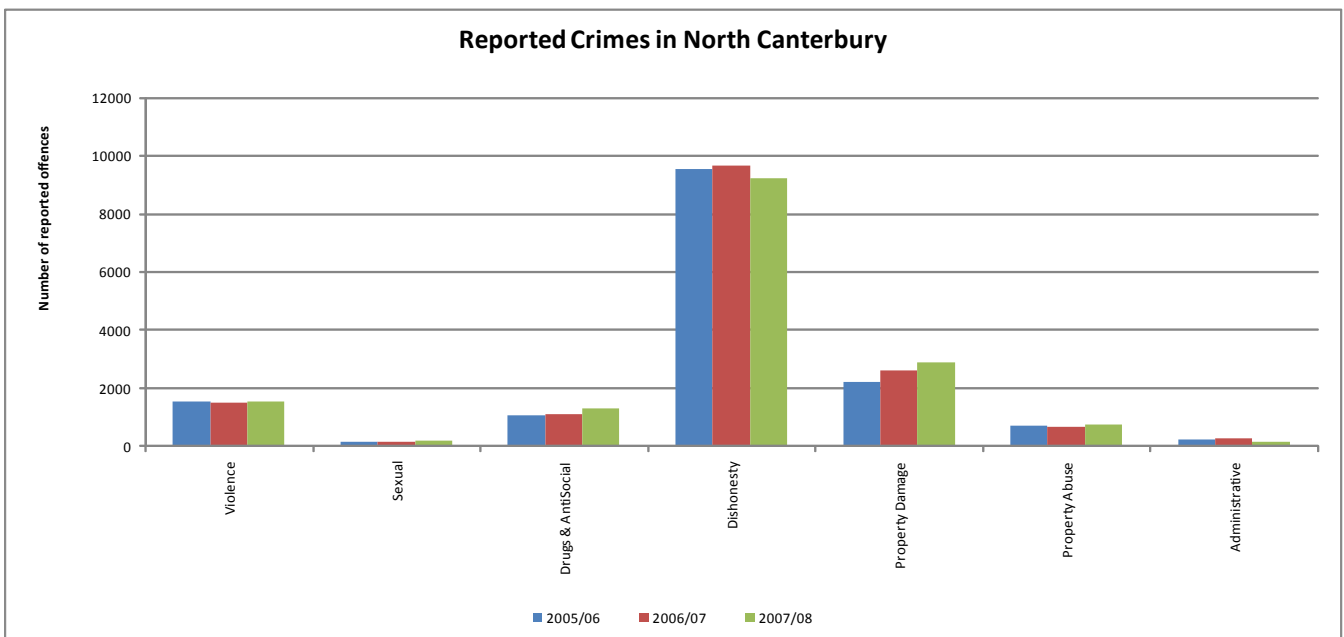
Current Level and Trends

There has been a slight increase in most types of reported offences (0.2% overall compared with 3% between 2006 and 2007). The number of crimes solved as also increased 11.4% in the 2008 with 40.7% of total reported crimes solved, up from 36.6% in 2007.

Conclusion



The small increase in crime can probably be expected as our population increases. However when the trends in the types of crime are looked at this small increase is largely driven by decreases in somewhat more petty offences, such as dishonesty and administrative. A large increase in more destructive crimes, like sexual, drugs and antisocial and property damage.



Indicator 2.13

**Perceptions of sense of freedom from crime (safe or unsafe) locations**

Relevance

It is important to know what perception residents have regarding their safety so that any problems are identified and steps are taken to ensure that the District is a safe place in which to live.

Limitations

From the data we do not know why people feel unsafe. This information will be important to gather if there is an increase in 'very unsafe' responses, to ensure Council knows the issues and can respond to them accordingly.

This indicator also measures people's perceptions only, which may not necessarily reflect the actual situation, for example feeling unsafe when there is no danger, or believing there is no danger when there is.

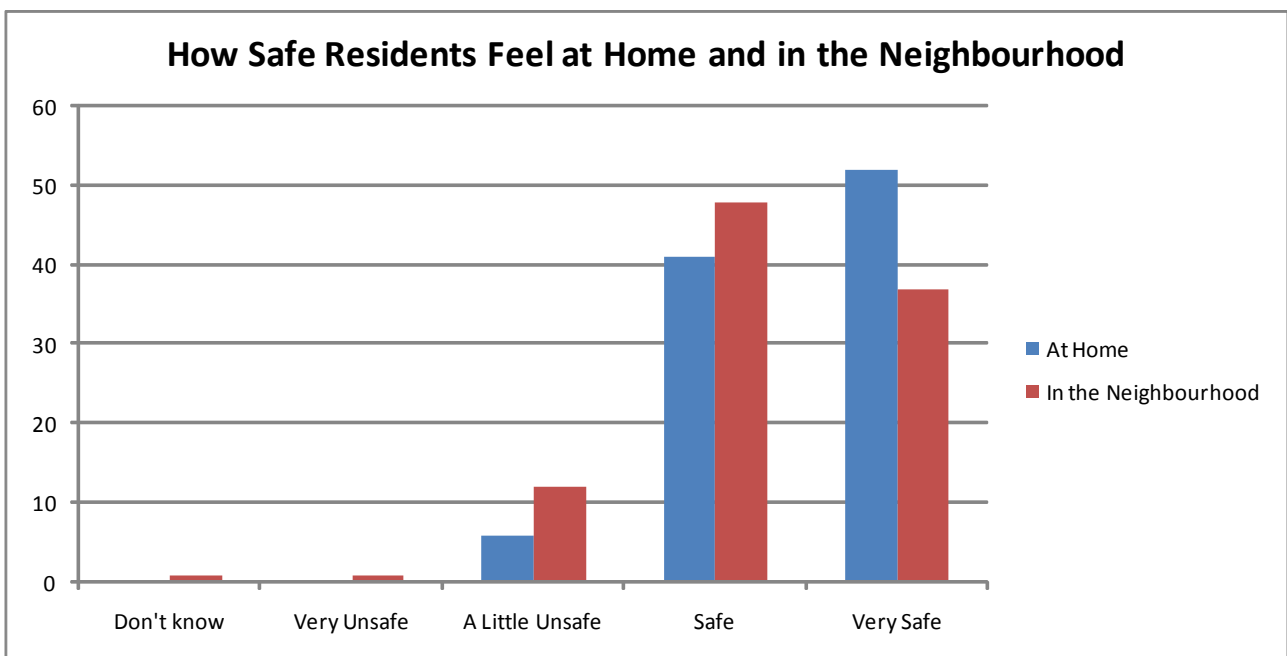
Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted early in 2007, 93% of residents felt either safe or very safe at home, with 85% feeling safe in their neighbourhood. Comparatively, no-one felt very unsafe in their home and only 1% felt very unsafe in their neighbourhood.

Conclusion



The very high levels of people feeling safe suggest that the District is generally considered to be a safe place to live in.



Indicator 2.14

**People's perception of accessibility of health and social services**

Relevance

This measure will give an indication of the extent to which the District is a healthy place to live.

Limitations

The indicator is a subjective measure - it relies upon people's expectations, which may or may not be realistic. Also, there is no comparative data at this stage.

Current Level and Trends

In a survey conducted in April 2008, 15% of respondents disagreed that health services in Hurunui are accessible, although 5% of these reported that they didn't know about health services or didn't have a reason for disagreeing.

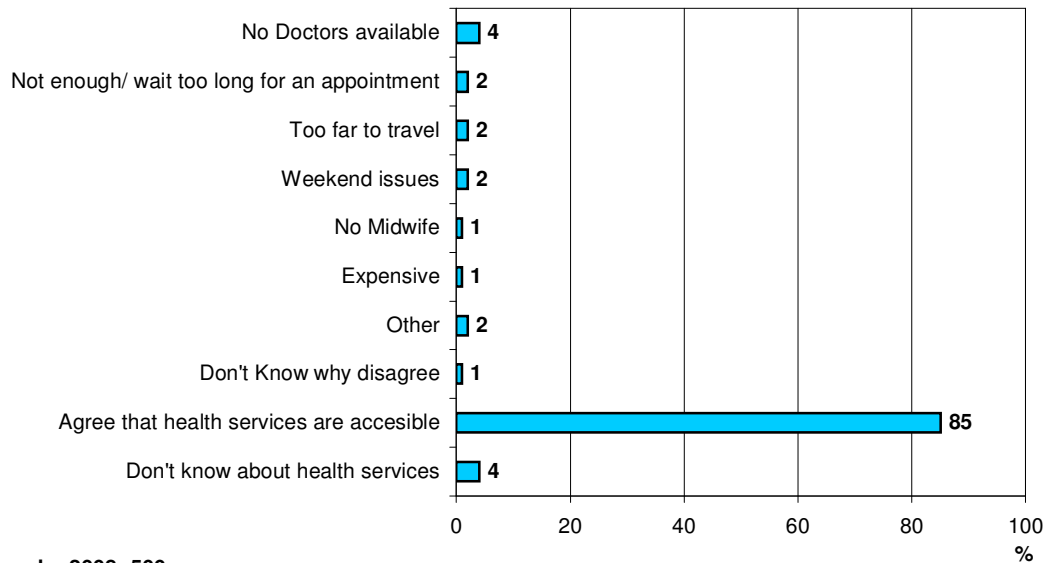
Conclusion



Considering difficulties with health services in rural areas in general, it is promising to see that such a high percentage of Hurunui residents agree that health services are accessible.



## Reasons for Disagreeing that Health Services in the Hurunui are Accessible



Base: Total Sample: 2008: 500

### Indicator 2.15

#### Number of people receiving Government accommodation supplements

#### Relevance

This measure will give an indication of the extent to which housing is affordable in the District, which will in turn indicate the extent to which this is a healthy and safe place to live.

#### Limitations

The data is only available up until 2004, as Statistics New Zealand has not yet produced any more recent results.

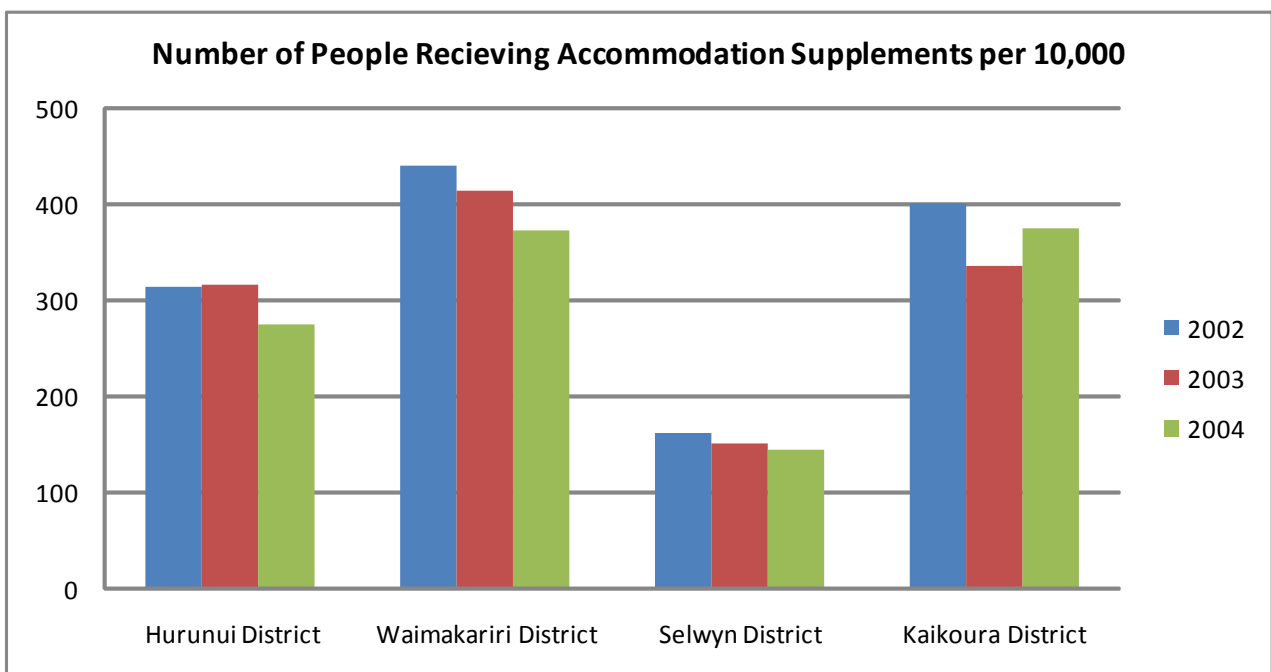
#### Current Level and Trends

The number of people on accommodation supplements has remained fairly steady or decreased, in line with trends in other Canterbury districts, indicating that housing has become more affordable.

#### Conclusion



Despite the increasing population, the number of accommodation supplement recipients has decreased, indicating that housing has become more affordable, something which is in turn likely to have a positive impact upon the health and safety of the district.



Community Outcome 3:

"A THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMY"

To enhance this outcome, we need to:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a place where business development is encouraged but in a way that preserves the community and the environment</li> <li>• Have new and diverse businesses which will provide local services and employment opportunities for attracting and retaining residents</li> <li>• Have equity of access to quality and affordable telecommunication services including broadband availability and adequate cellphone coverage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour force participation rates increase</li> <li>• The Hurunui District has a strong, healthy economy</li> <li>• People's standards of living improve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Percentage of people in full and part time employment by industry and occupational groupings</li> <li>3.2 Percentage of people in labour force</li> <li>3.3 Long term (6 months/1 year plus) unemployment rates</li> <li>3.4 Percentage of people registered unemployed</li> <li>3.5 Percentage and average numbers of employees</li> <li>3.6 Number of GST registered businesses</li> <li>3.7 Distribution of industry by type</li> <li>3.8 \$ value of commercial and residential building consents issued</li> <li>3.9 Average weekly earnings</li> <li>3.10 Total number of means tested benefits</li> <li>3.11 Coverage of telecom services (including broadband)</li> </ul>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 11 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.

## Indicator 3.1

**Percentage of people in full and part time employment by industry and occupational groupings**

## Relevance

This indicator can show us where people are working and whether or not there is diversity in the District's economy.

## Limitations

The classification of occupations is based on ANZSCO V1.0 (Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations,) which was released in September 2006 and is the current standard for collecting occupation data in New Zealand. This data is now three years old and does not show recent changes in our economy.

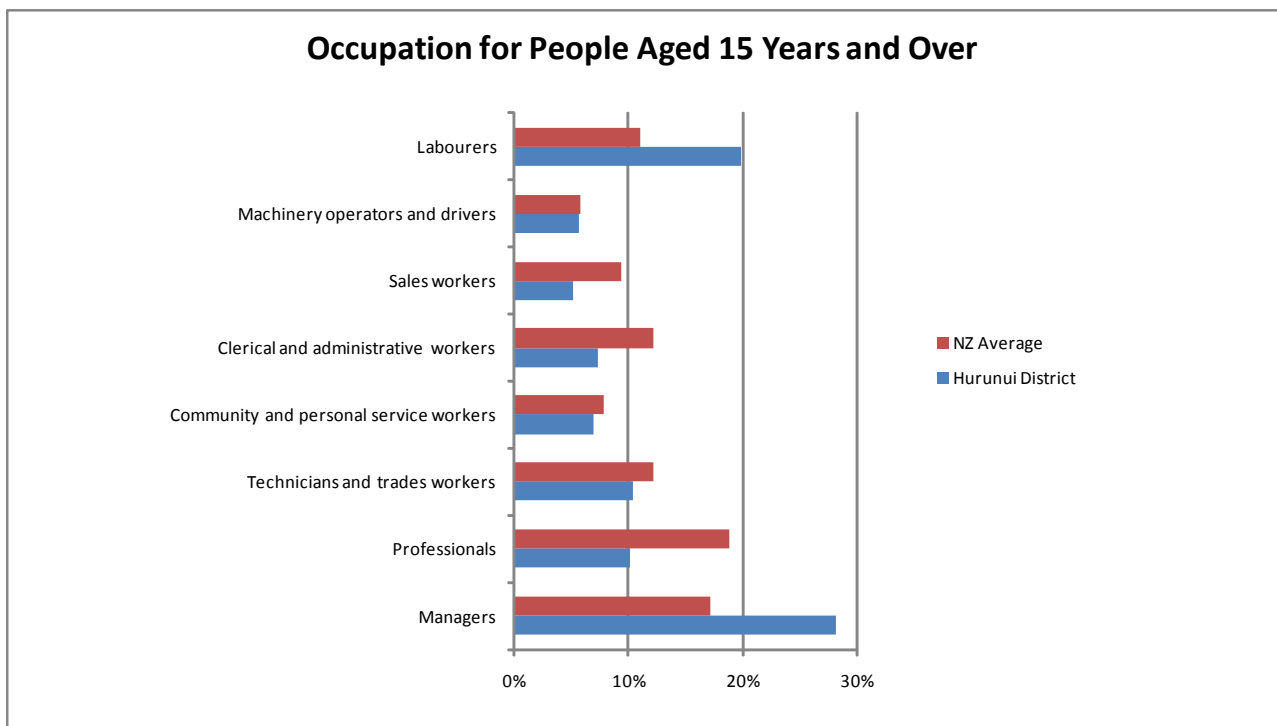
## Current Level and Trends

Currently the largest occupational groupings within the Hurunui District are Managers (28%) followed by Labourers (20%). The lowest percentage (5%) is for Sales Workers. This shows that the District work force is reasonably diverse.

## Conclusion



As the ANZSCO classification system is new, we have no other data to compare this data with. It will be interesting over time to see what trends may appear.



## Indicator 3.2

**Percentage of people in labour force**

## Relevance

Strong labour force participation rates help to build a strong and healthy economy.

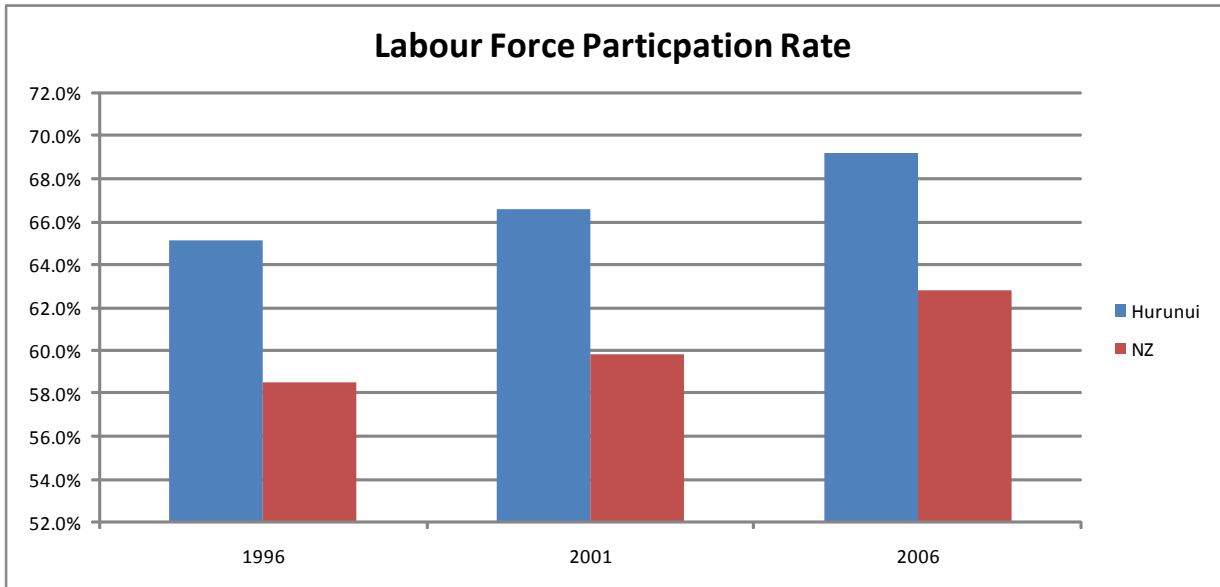
## Current Level and Trends

The percentage of people in the labour force (either full or part time) has increased within the District over the last ten years, following the national increase. The District's labour force rates continue at approximately 4% above the national average.

## Conclusion



The strong participation in the labour force which continues to increase and is above the national rate show that the District has a healthy economy. It should be noted that the current recession does not show in the data as it is based on census results, measured every five years.



Indicators 3.3 & 3.4

**Long term (6 months/1 year plus) unemployment rates  
Percentage of people registered unemployed**

Relevance

Rates of unemployment are a major indicator of the strength of the local economy.

Limitations

For the Hurunui District, the data on long-term unemployment is not broken down by all types of benefits; the unemployment benefit is grouped with other “main benefits”, such as Independent Youth Benefits, Domestic Purpose benefits, and Sickness Benefits. Data is only available back to March (or, for Canterbury, December) 2006.

Current Level and Trends

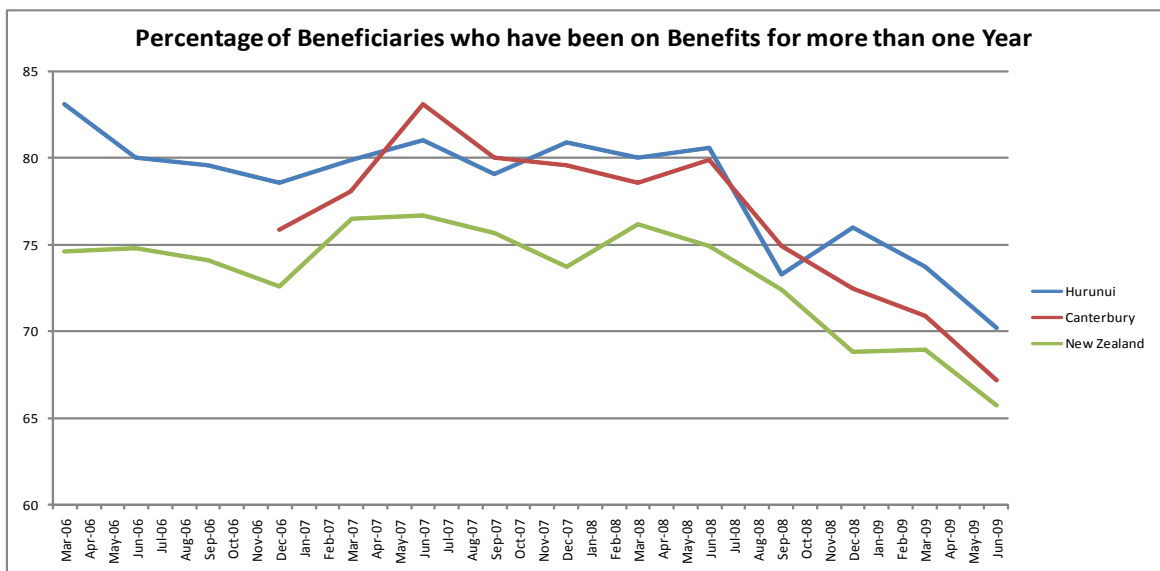
As the graphs on the following page show, the percentage of long-term beneficiaries (greater than one year) has fluctuated over the last two years, with a drop in the past year. This does not reflect the current situation in the economy as those are still short term. It is expected that if the recession were to continue that there would be a rise in the long term unemployed numbers over the next two years.

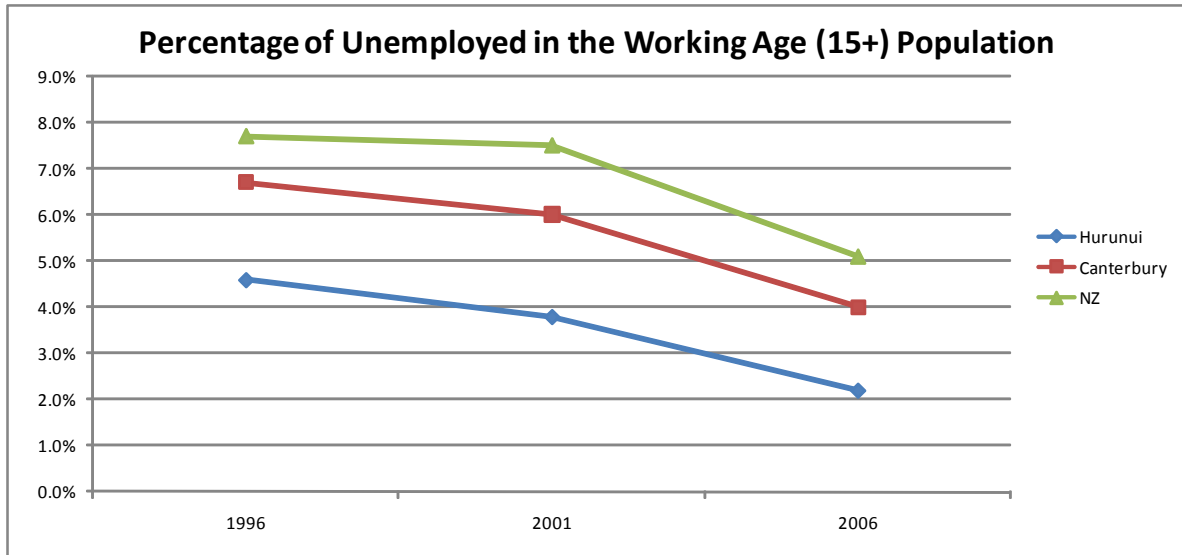
The recession has caused the number of unemployed to jump considerably over the last year. In June 08 national unemployment rates were at 3.9%. In the latest estimate (Mar 09) unemployment rates are at 5.6%. It is expected that this is affecting unemployment rates in the Hurunui.

Conclusion



The percentage of long-term beneficiaries has dropped over the last year, which is a positive trend. This does not take into account the recent changes in the economy as those affected by this change are still considered short term unemployed.





Indicator 3.5

**Percentage and average numbers of employees**

Relevance

The percentage and average number of employees in each type of industry and in each business of each particular type gives an indication as to the diversity of the economy.

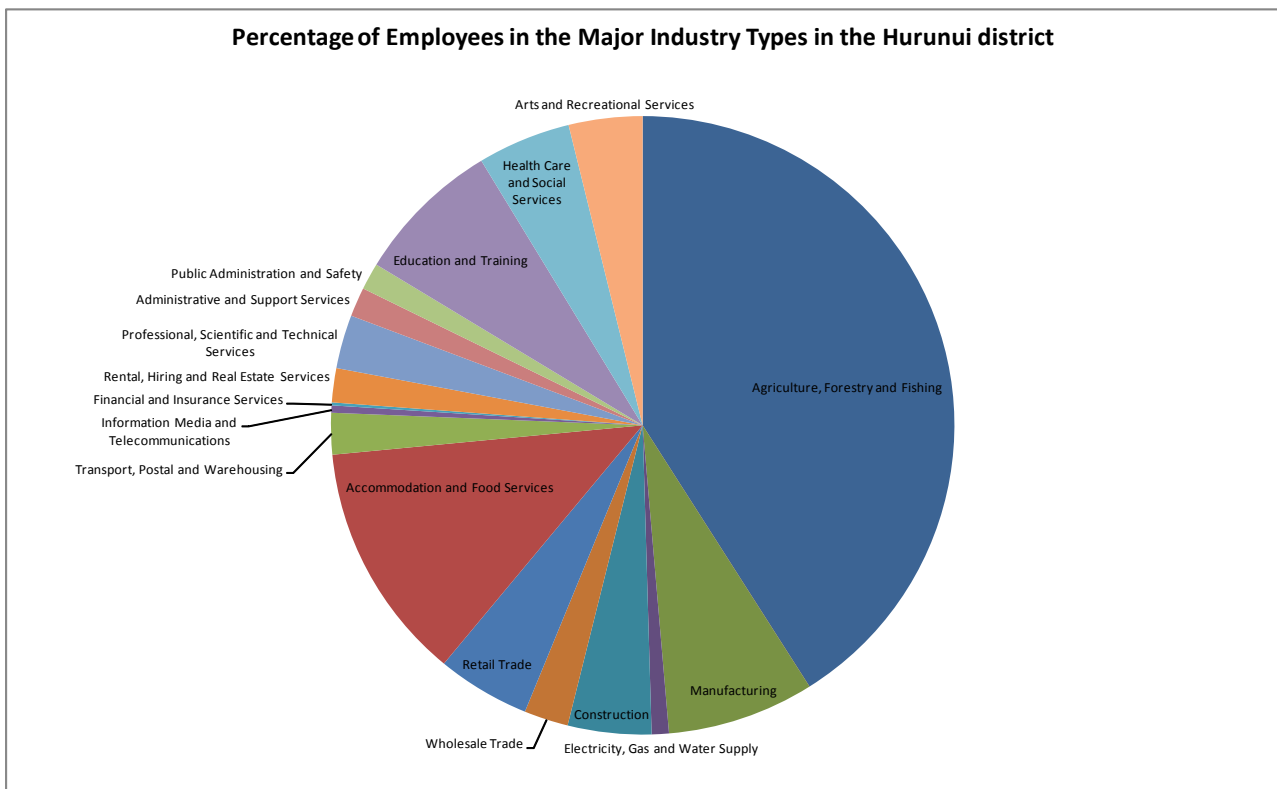
Current Level and Trends

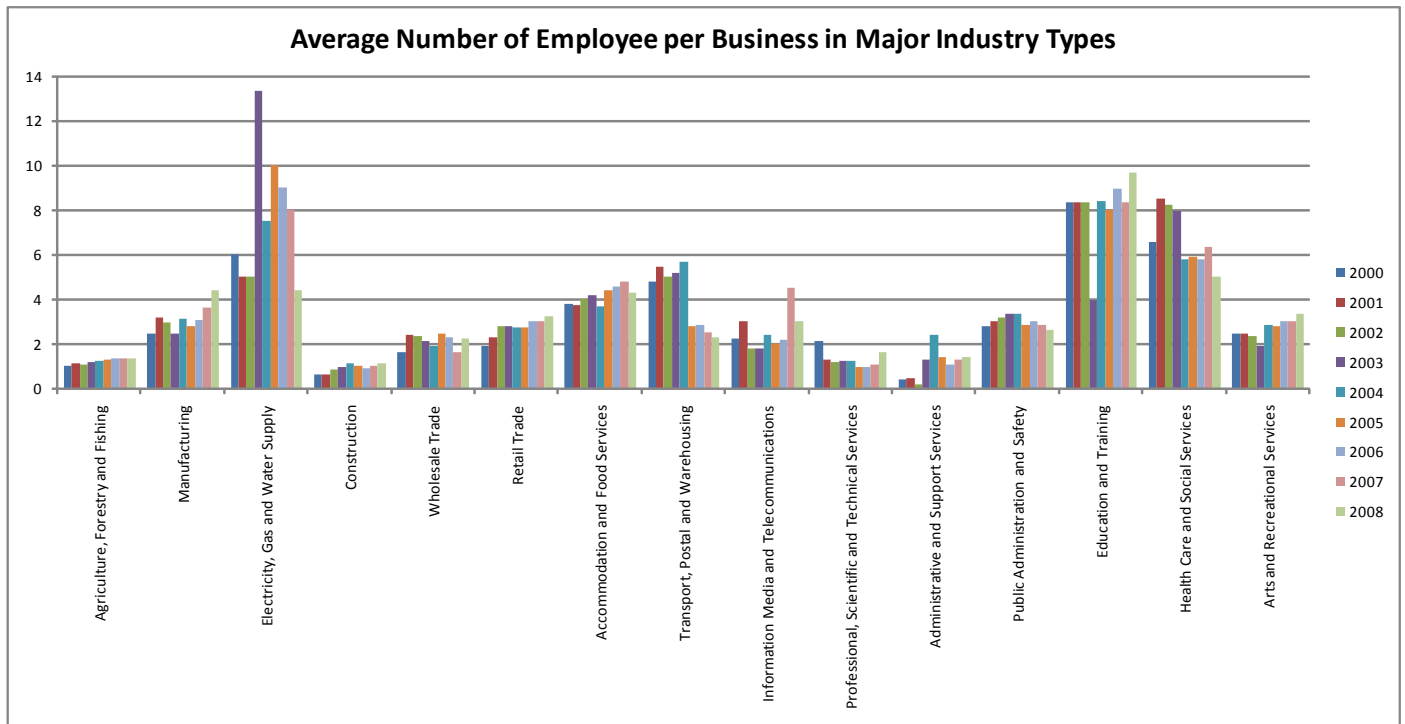
As the graphs on the following page show, both currently and historically, the largest percentage of employees in the Hurunui District work in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, although this has dropped slightly over the last few years. The businesses in these areas tend to be small operations, with an average of only one employee per business (although this has increased slightly over time). The next biggest percentage of employees work in accommodation and food services, and this percentage seems to be increasing slightly over time, with a drop off this year, which could be attributed to the economic recession.

Conclusion



The percentage of employees in each type of industry is tending slightly towards greater diversity, and this is encouraging. The average number of employees in most businesses is increasing, testifying to the growth of these businesses. Some notable exceptions to these trends, which will need to be watched, are public administration and safety and health care and social services.





Indicator 3.6

**Number of GST registered businesses**

Relevance

Business demographic statistics provide an annual snapshot of the structure and characteristics of New Zealand businesses. Over time this indicator will show whether or not we have new business growth on an annual basis. If new businesses continue to invest in the Hurunui, these in turn will contribute towards a thriving local economy, benefiting the businesses themselves and also local residents.

Limitations

Business demography statistics are limited to those enterprises whose data is maintained in the Statistics New Zealand Business Frame, in particular the number of “geographic units” of business activity (defined as a separate operating unit engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominately one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base) for businesses with GST turnover greater than \$30,000 per year.

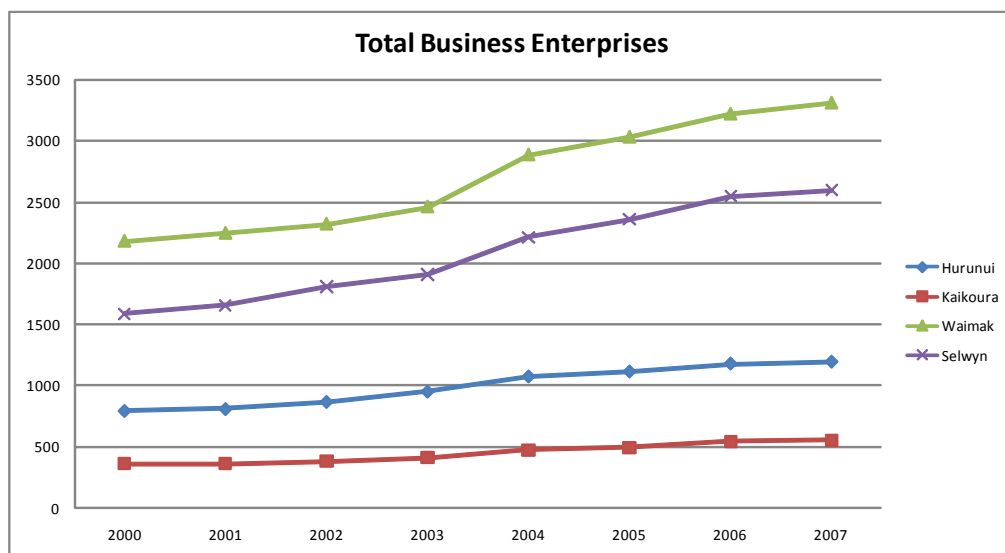
Current Level and Trends

Over the last eight years, the number of businesses (geographic units) in the Hurunui has steadily increased annually, from 1957 in 2000 to 2404 in 2007 (overall a 23% increase, which is the same as the increase nationally over that period).

Conclusion



The number of businesses in the District continues to grow in line with national trends.



## Indicator 3.7

**Distribution of industry by type**

## Relevance

A breakdown of the different types of industry within the Hurunui District can tell us how diverse the local economy is. This, in turn, can be an indicator of the health and potential stability of the local economy.

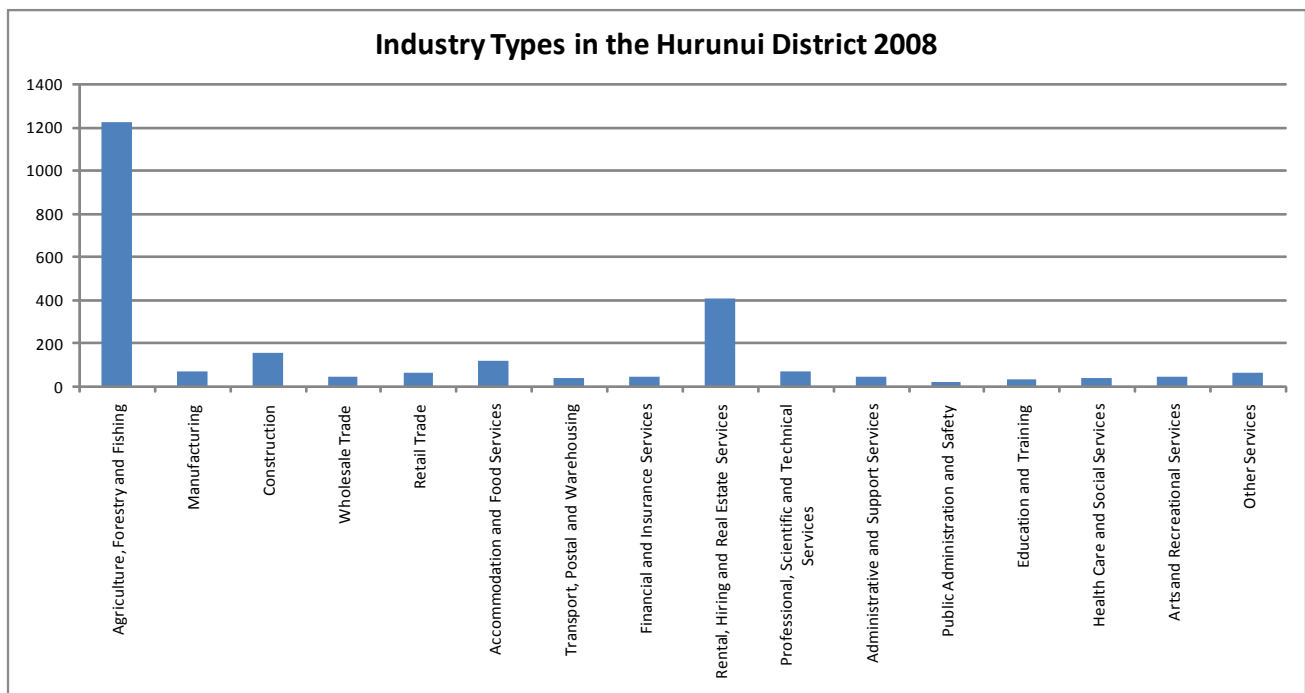
## Current Level and Trends

Currently there is reasonable diversity in industry types within the district, although, as would be expected, the largest proportion by far is 'agriculture, forestry and fishing'. 'Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services' come next, followed by 'Construction', and 'Accommodation and Food Services' industries.

## Conclusion



Hurunui's businesses participate in a diverse range of types of industries, and this is a positive indicator of the health and stability of the local economy. It is hoped that this diversity will help the district to recover from the recession better as different industries will be affected to different degrees.



## Indicator 3.8

**\$ value of commercial and residential building consents issued**

## Relevance

The value of building consents issued will help to show whether or not people's standards of living have improved. The standard of living enjoyed by the District helps to indicate the health of the economy.

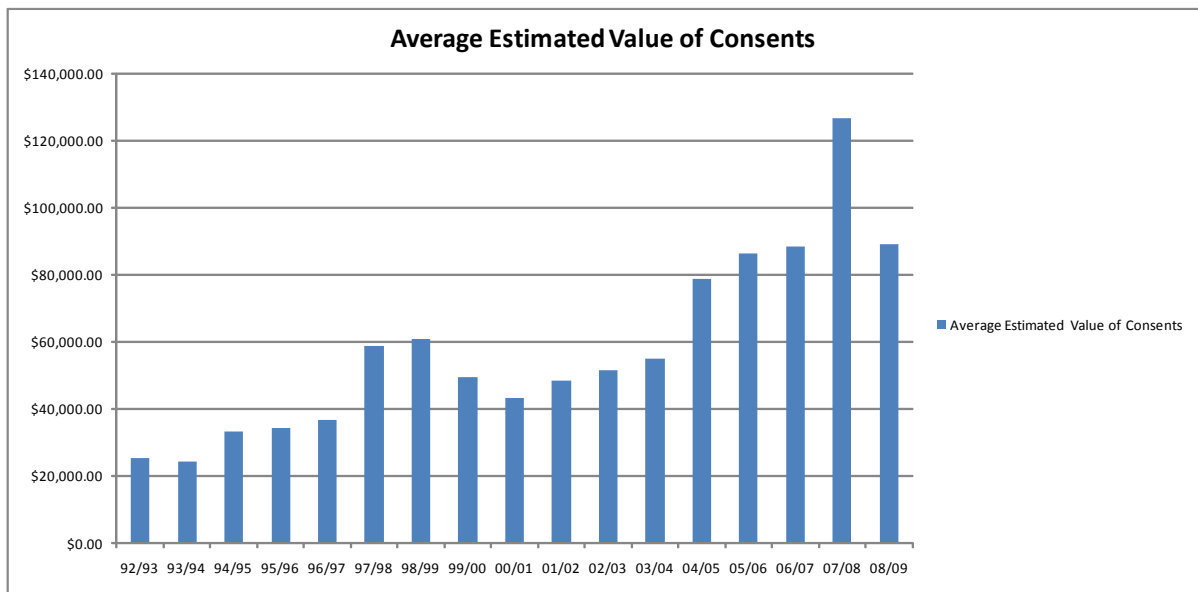
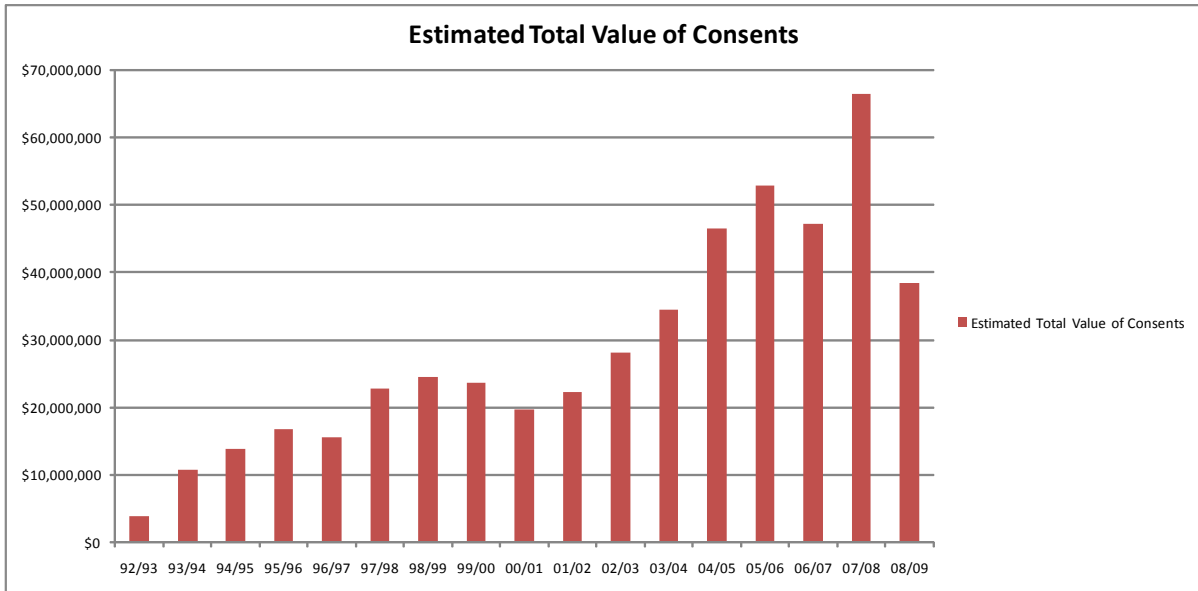
## Current Level and Trends

Over the last 15 years there has been a substantial increase in the value of building consents issued, from \$3,908,713 in 92/93 to a peak of \$66,381,649 in 2007/08. This shows that there is an increase in people building or upgrading their properties in the District. The dip this year shows the effect that the recession has had on people's ability to build or upgrade their properties. It is expected that this will be following a national trend.

## Conclusion



This data suggests that the district is enjoying an increasing standard of living. It is unknown how long the economic recession will last and this will be a factor in determining future trends.



Indicator 3.9

**Average weekly earnings**

Relevance

This indicator will show us how we are doing compared to other areas in New Zealand and how changes in weekly earnings may impact upon the local economy.

Limitations

At this stage data is only available at a regional level, so the assumption is made that Hurunui follows the trend of the greater regional area.

The New Zealand Income Survey collects income data on wages and salaries, self-employment, government transfers, investment income and other transfers (which includes private superannuation and annuities). This survey is a sample survey and therefore all the results are subject to a sampling error.

Current Level and Trends

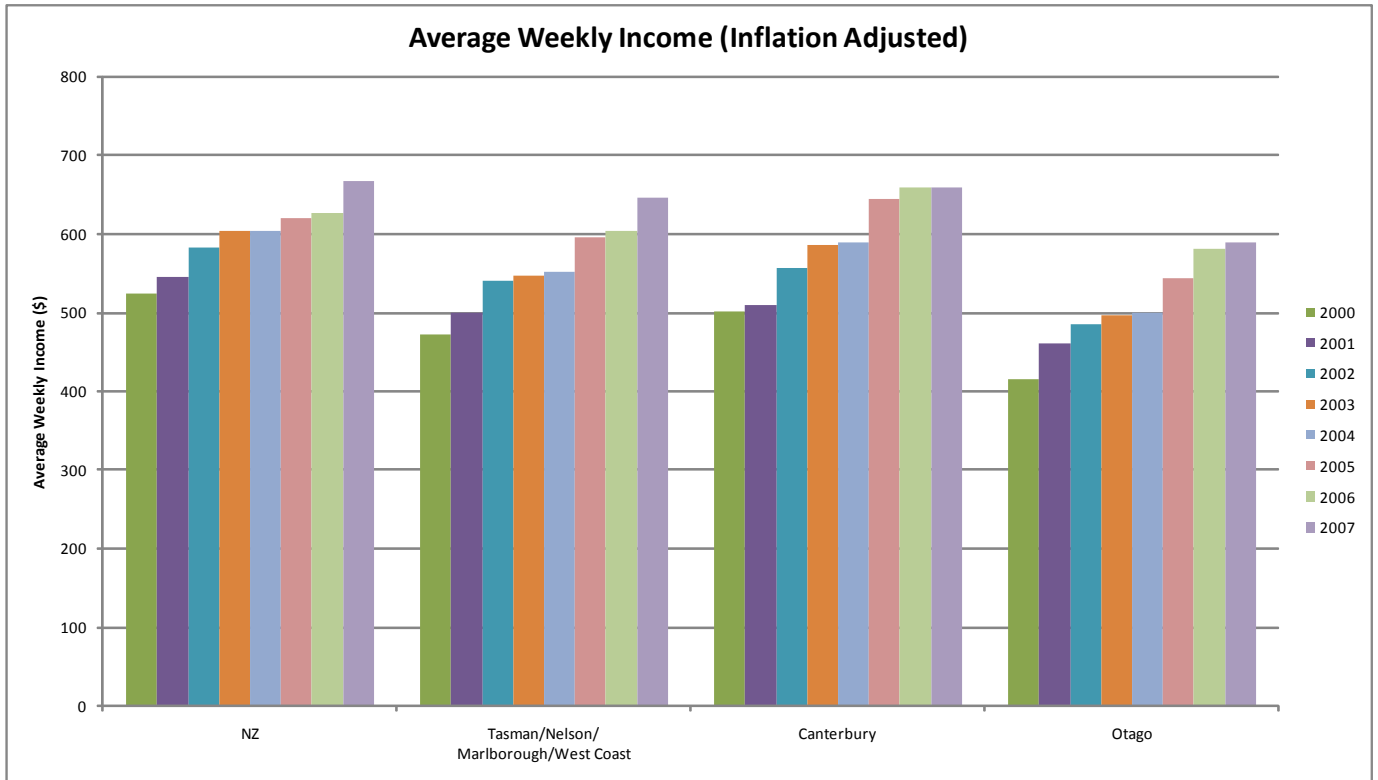
The average weekly income for people in the Canterbury region has kept up with the national average, although in 2007 it has dropped slightly below. Wages have been rising steadily but when adjusted for inflation Canterbury experienced a drop in wages between 2006 and 2007.

Conclusion



The trend in Canterbury wages needs to be monitored carefully and it is expected that there will be little movement in wages as the recession has caused the value of many jobs to stagnate. While it is expected that there will be little increase it is hoped that there will not be a decrease.





Indicator 3.10

**Total number of means tested benefits**

Relevance

The number of persons on means tested benefits provides an indicator of the strength of the economy. As the economy thrives, the number of persons on means tested benefits is likely to decrease.

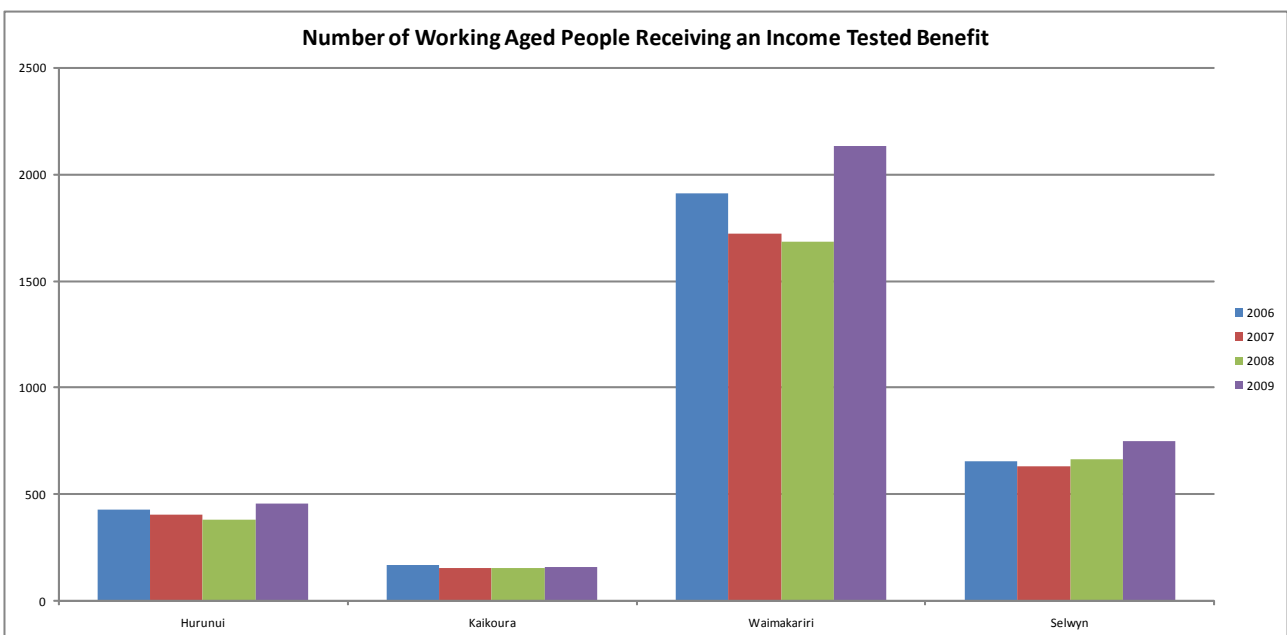
Current Level and Trends

The number of people on income tested benefits decreased from 2006 to 2008. It has increased in the last year and it is expected that this is a result of the recession and most districts have been affected by this. Kaikoura is the only district around the Hurunui to not have experienced an increase. Waimakariri experienced the largest increase with a 27% increase, while we experienced a 20% increase in the past year.

Conclusion



This is a sign that the recession is affecting people's ability to find employment. It is predicted that unemployment levels will rise in future months so it is expected that this will probably increase.



Indicator 3.11

**Coverage of telecom services (including broadband)**

Relevance

The extent to which telecom services cover the Hurunui district will potentially have a major impact upon the strength of the local economy.

Limitations

The maps don't shown don't provide particularly accurate information and they are only a guide to where coverage might be expected. Topography can be expected to be an influencing factor on coverage in the Hurunui district.

Current Level and Trends

Currently there are four major providers of internet and mobile services. Map of coverage areas are available on their websites, although they are not generally of very good quality in the Hurunui district. In the 2006 census only 58.8% of people had access to internet compared with 60.5% for the country. The access to fax machines in the district is significantly higher than the national average, which suggests that this is being used instead of email across the district. It is hoped that changes in the telecommunications industry will lead to more coverage and better access across the district.

Generally good mobile coverage can be accessed along SH1 through the district and along SH7 to Hanmer Springs. There are areas in the district that do not have access to mobile coverage, such as Waiau.

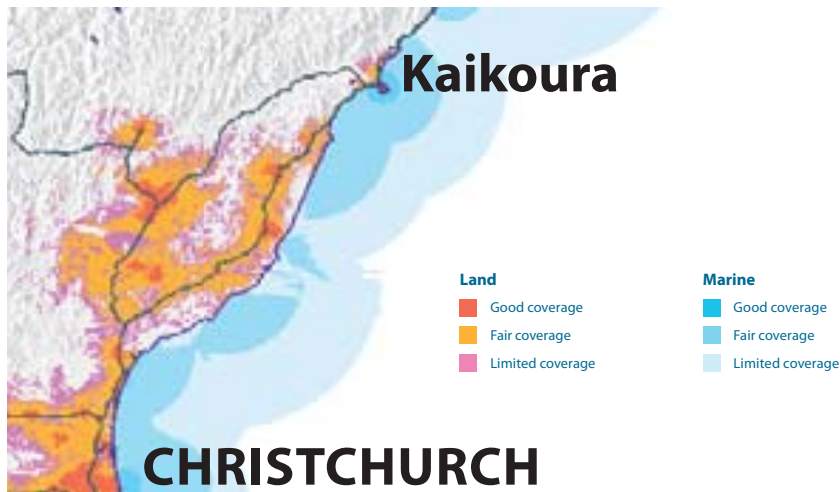
Information on coverage of broadband is more difficult to access. Mobile broadband can be accessed on the Telecom network where mobile coverage is available and Vodafone offers extended 3G across much of the district.

Conclusion

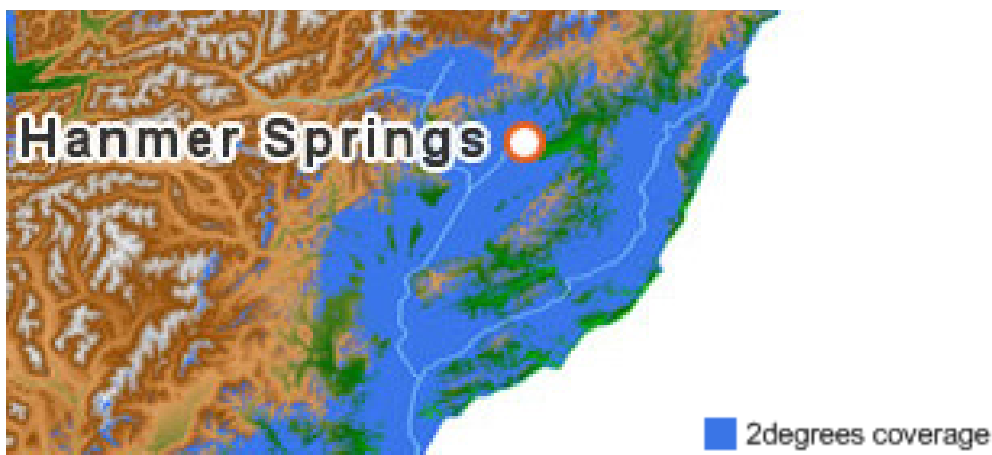


Access to telephone and internet is in line with national averages, but there is not much data specific to broadband availability, and there is room for improvement in all areas.

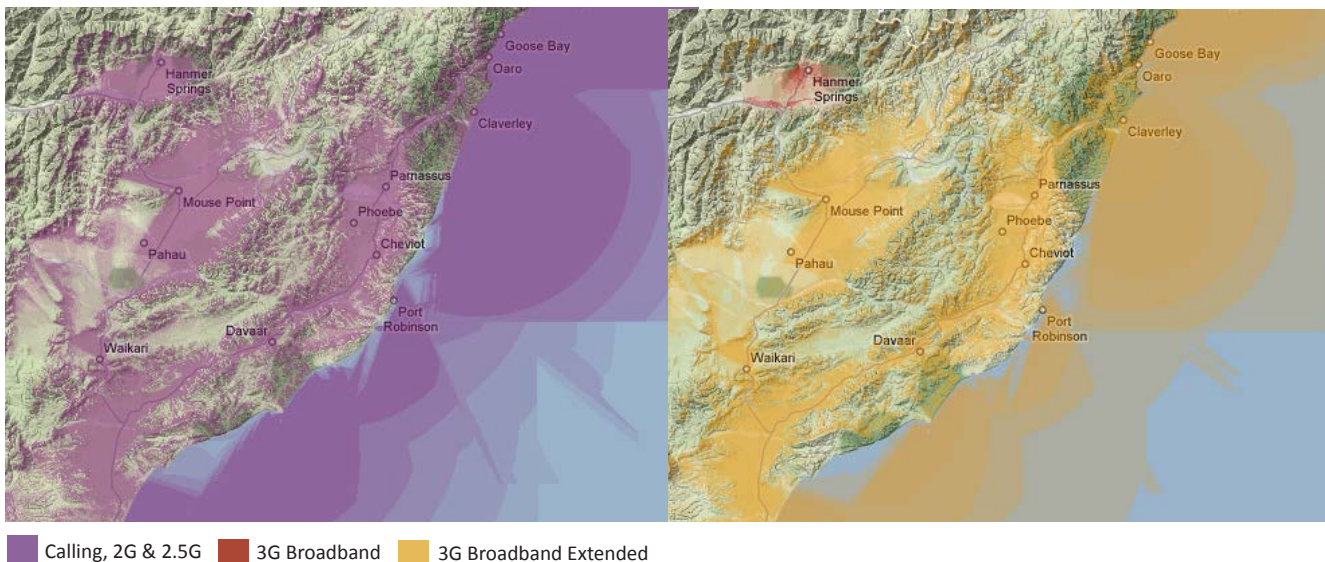
**Telecom Mobile Coverage in the Hurunui District**



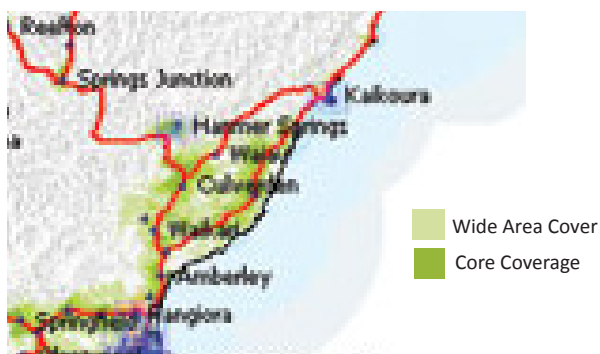
**2 Degrees Mobile Coverage in the Hurunui District**



### Vodafone Coverage in the Hurunui District



### Telstra Coverage in the Hurunui District



### Access to Telecommunications in General (Percentage of People, 2006 Census)

	Hurunui	NZ
No access	2.0	2.0
Cellphone	71.2	74.2
Telephone	92.8	91.6
Fax Machine	43.1	26.0
Internet	58.8	60.5

Community Outcome 4:

"ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE"

To enhance this outcome, we need to have:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water quality and quantity management systems that provide good, clean household drinking water and continuity of supply for agriculture, horticulture and in the event of an emergency</li> <li>• A safe, quality roading network that is well maintained</li> <li>• Sewerage systems that support the development of the District and protects the physical environment and health of the community</li> <li>• Public toilets that meet the expectations of visitors and residents, and also provide an environmental and public health service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People feel the District's infrastructure meets their needs</li> <li>• Water quality and quantity improves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Quality of drinking water throughout the District</li> <li>4.2 Rate of consumption versus supply of water</li> <li>4.3 Discharge consents for wastewater</li> <li>4.4 Roads' safety and maintenance</li> <li>4.5 People's perception of the quality and quantity of amenities in township</li> </ul>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 5 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.

Indicator 4.1

**Quality of drinking water throughout the District**

Relevance

Safe drinking water is a big issue in the Hurunui. The National Drinking Water Standards are not consistently being achieved throughout the Hurunui. With many schemes in the district that supply both domestic, agriculture and commercial needs, this is an area that continues to be difficult to address.

Limitations

Data is only available for council owned schemes.

Some of the water schemes have had slight variations in the number of samples taken, this is because of collection problems, for example when the water scheme is turned off for maintenance or access is denied (weather).

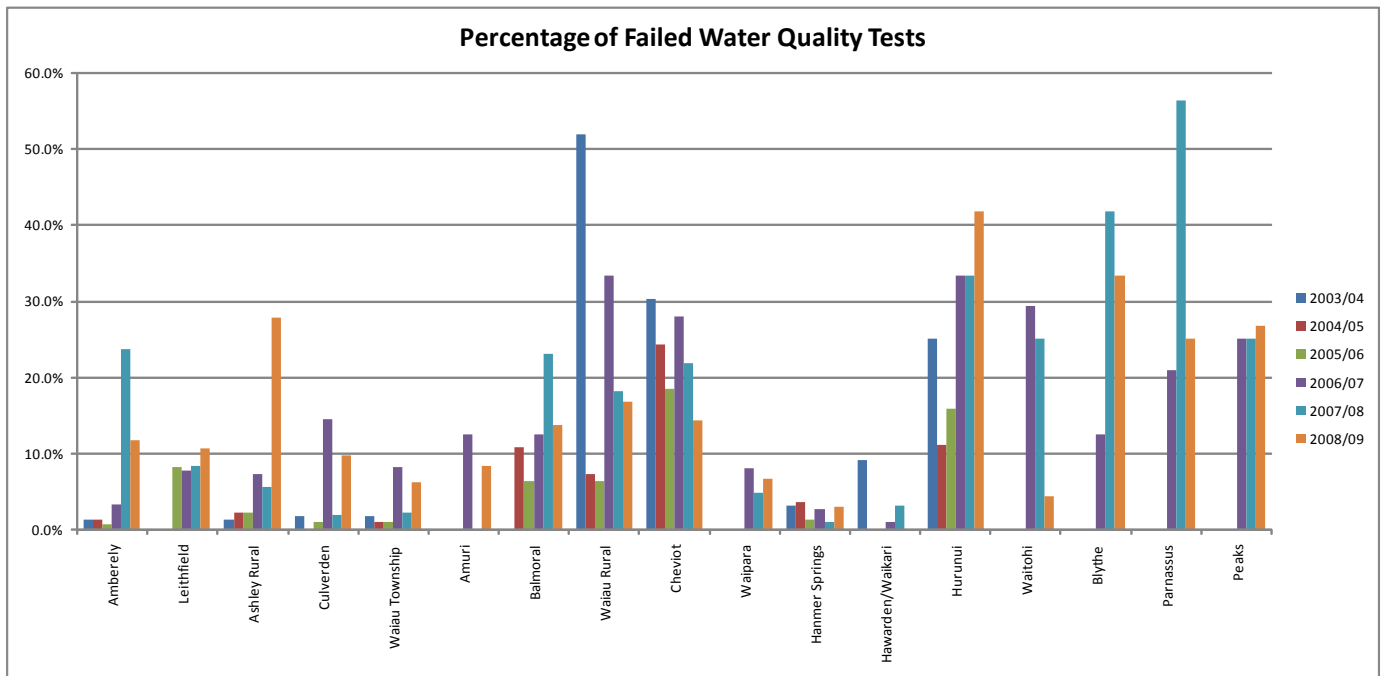
Current Level and Trends

While most schemes overall have decreased in the number of failed tests, some of the smaller schemes, Balmoral, Blythe and Parnassus have had an increase in the number of failed tests since 2003, although there has been some decreases in the past year. The Ashley Rural scheme has experienced a large spike in the past year.

Conclusion



Progress towards achieving quality drinking water has been prioritised by the Hurunui District Council, and upgrading of systems continues in accordance with consumer expectations, legislative requirements and available funding.



Indicator 4.2

**Rate of consumption versus supply of water**

Relevance

It is important that the infrastructure in the District meets people’s needs. The rate of consumption versus supply of water is an indication as to whether, and to what extent, these needs are being met.

Limitations

Variations in demand are often the result of environmental factors (weather): more rain = less demand, drought conditions = high demand.

Current Level and Trends

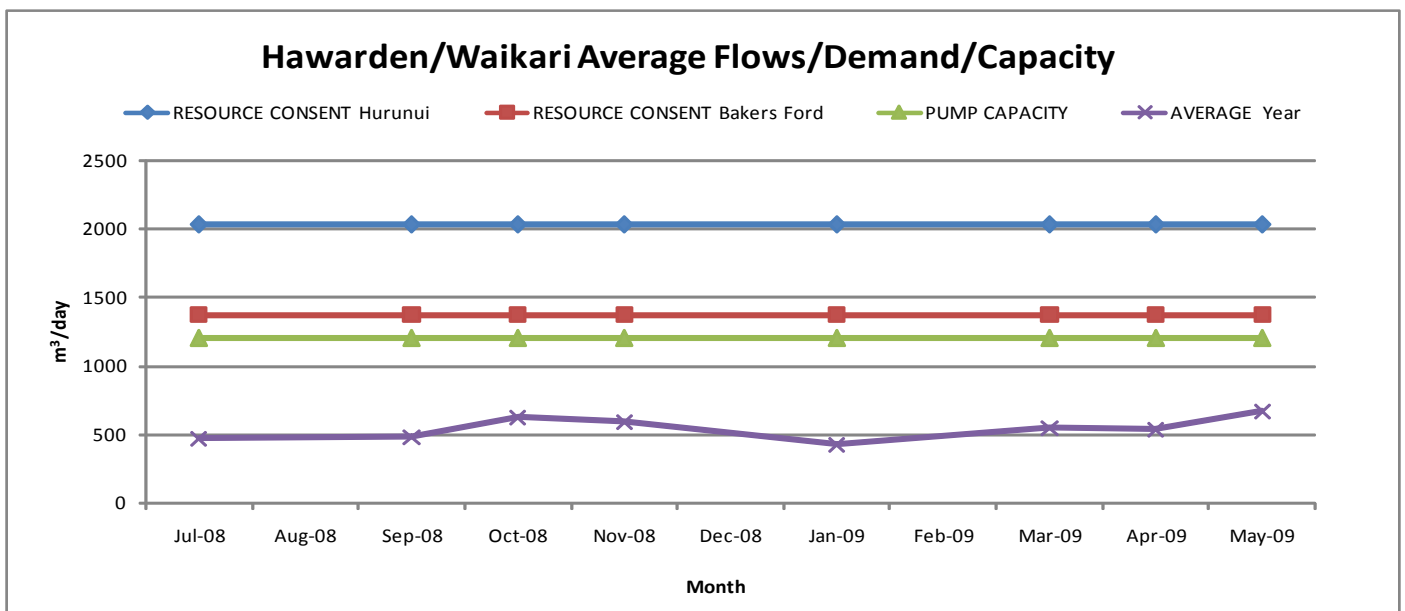
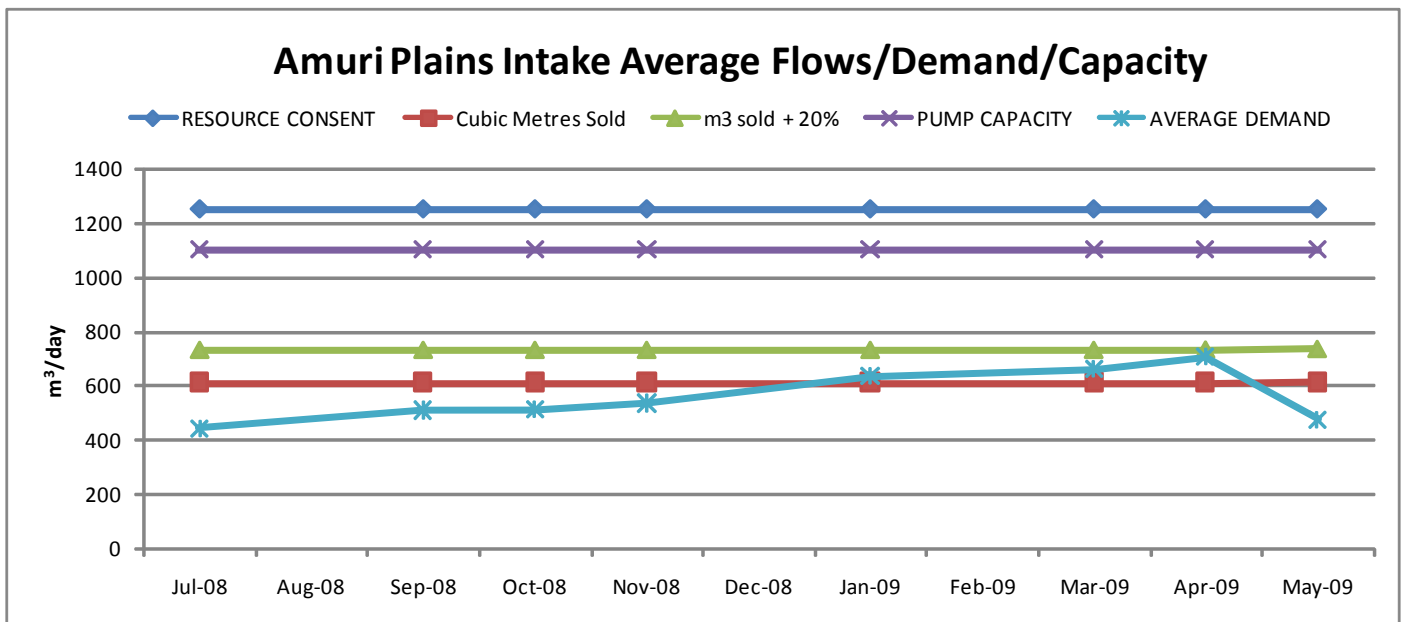
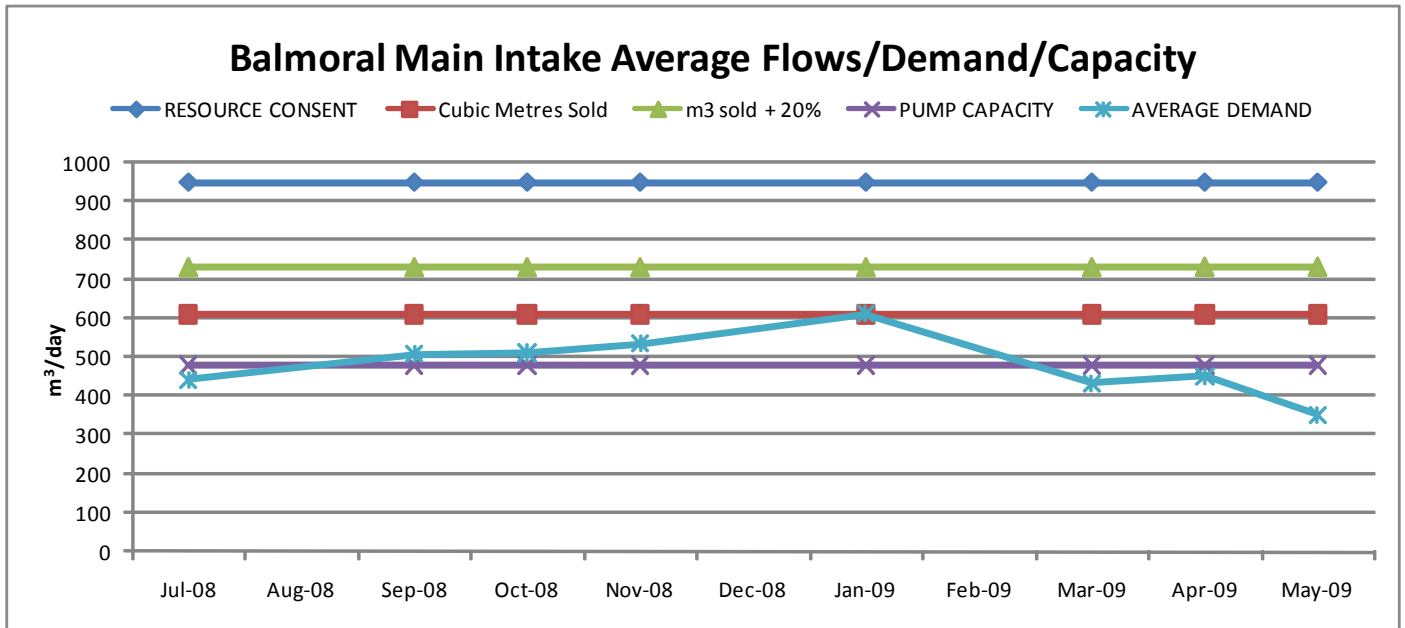
In a survey conducted in February 2009, 64% of respondents reported that they were satisfied that there was sufficient water available. This is an decrease from 77% last year and has dropped below the 2007 result of 69%. As is evident from the graphs on the following pages, demand peaked during the summer months in most areas, but generally remained below the amount of water available, which is determined by the resource consent for each scheme. The Amberley domain water demand exceeded the consent in November.

Conclusion:

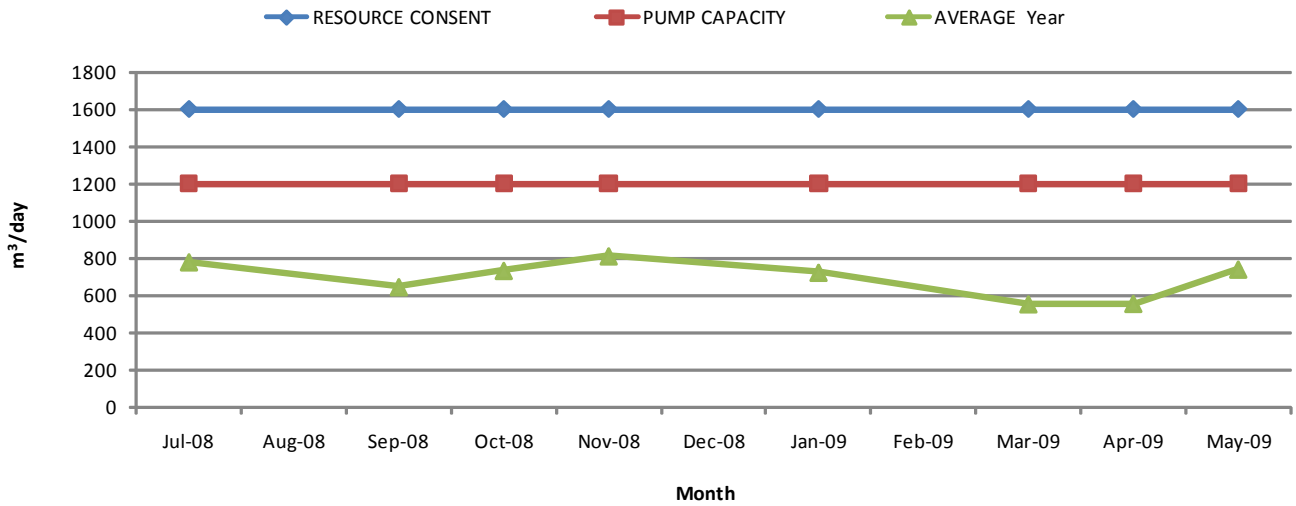


Currently consumption is within the resource consent levels of all of the intakes. Cheviot is the only ward that report satisfaction levels below 75%. Only 50% of Cheviot residents surveyed were satisfied. This could indicated that Cheviot residents are dissatisfied with the water supply more generally. It will be interesting to monitor the effects that the planned changes to the water scheme will have.

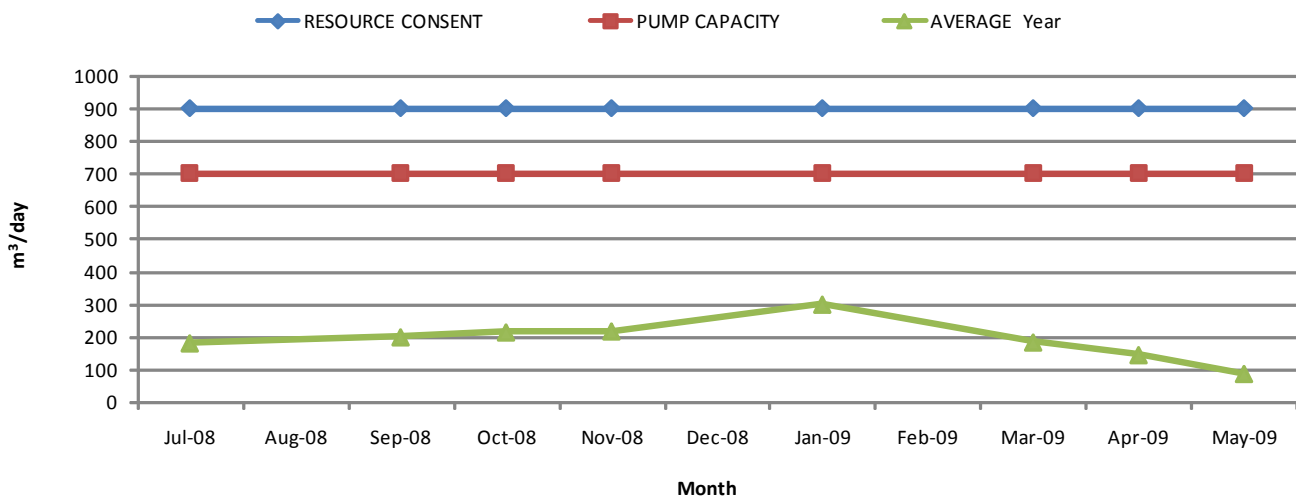
## Demand versus Available Water (Resource Consent Levels) for Water Supply Intakes in the Hurunui District



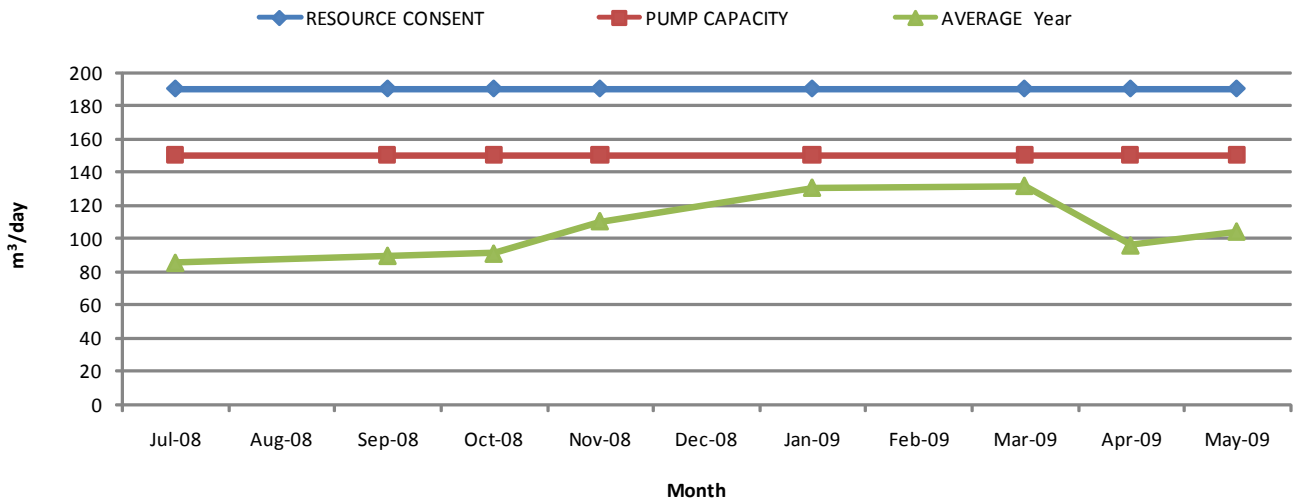
### Hanmer Springs Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



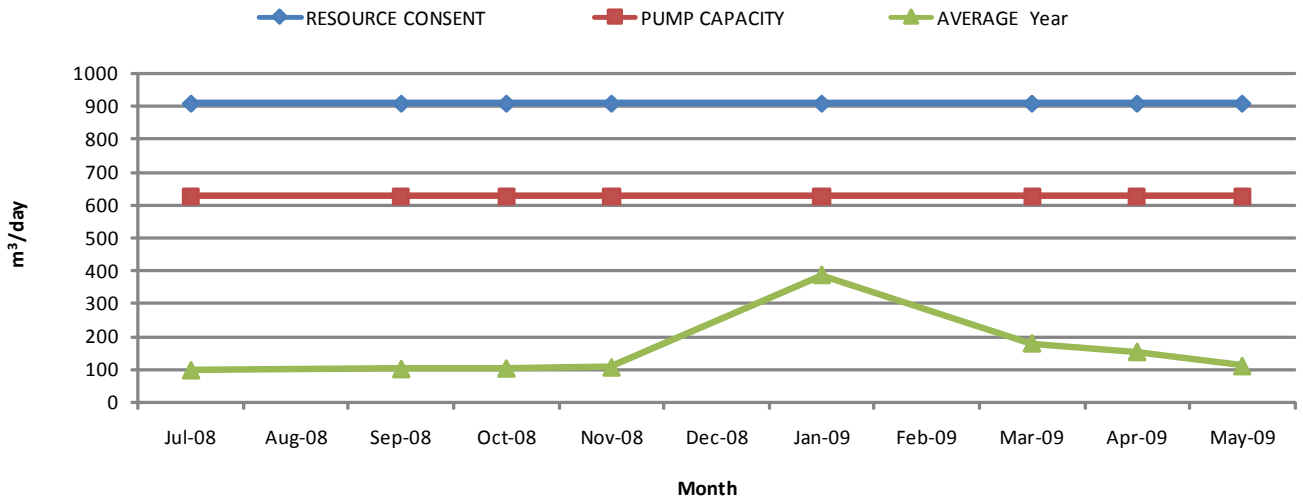
### Culverden Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



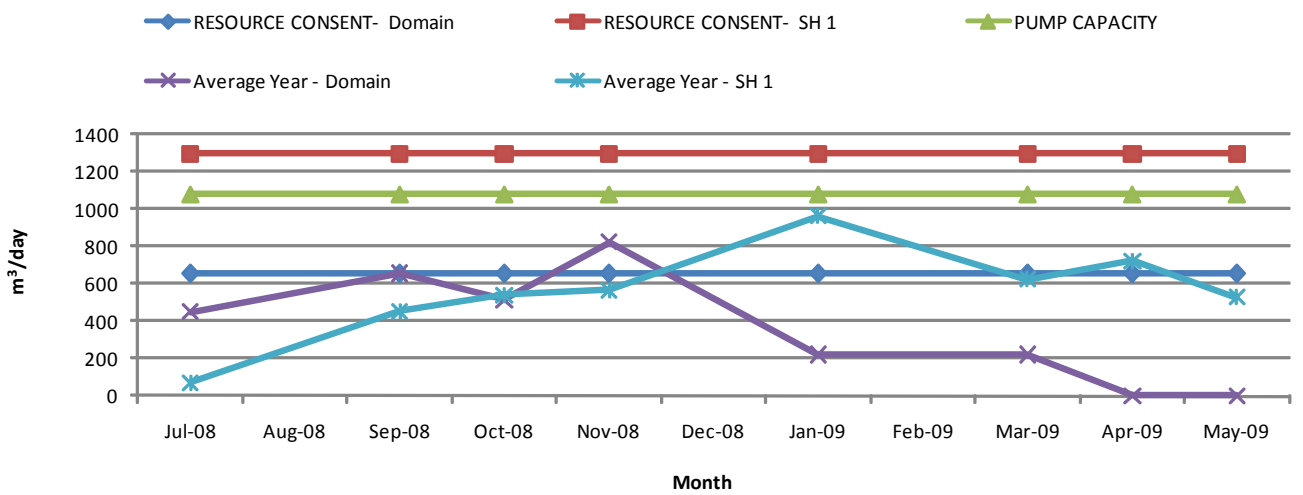
### Waipara Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



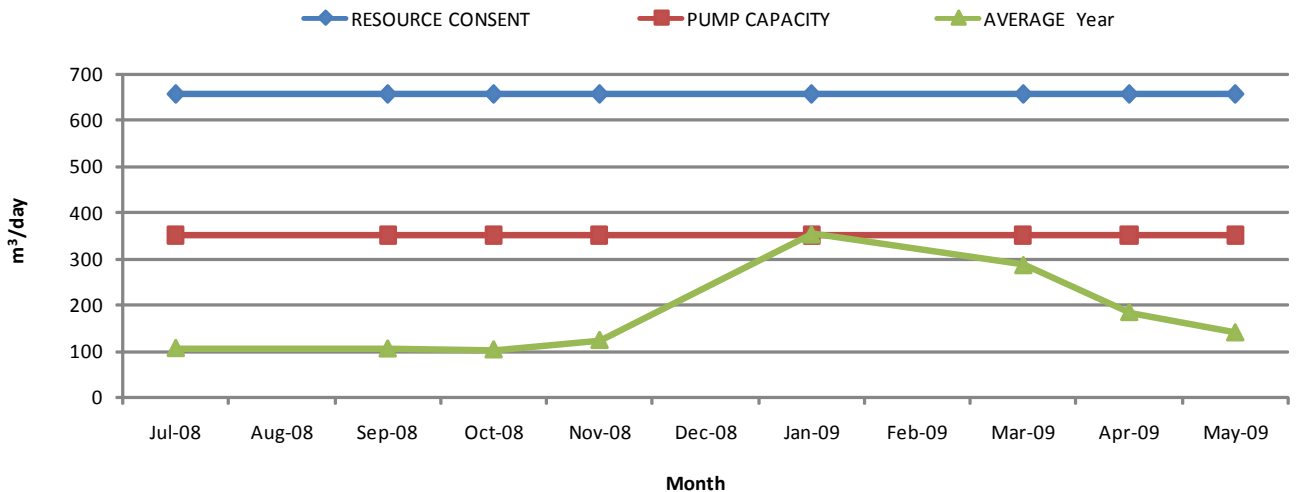
### Waiau Township Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



### Amberley Township Average Flows/Demand/Capacity

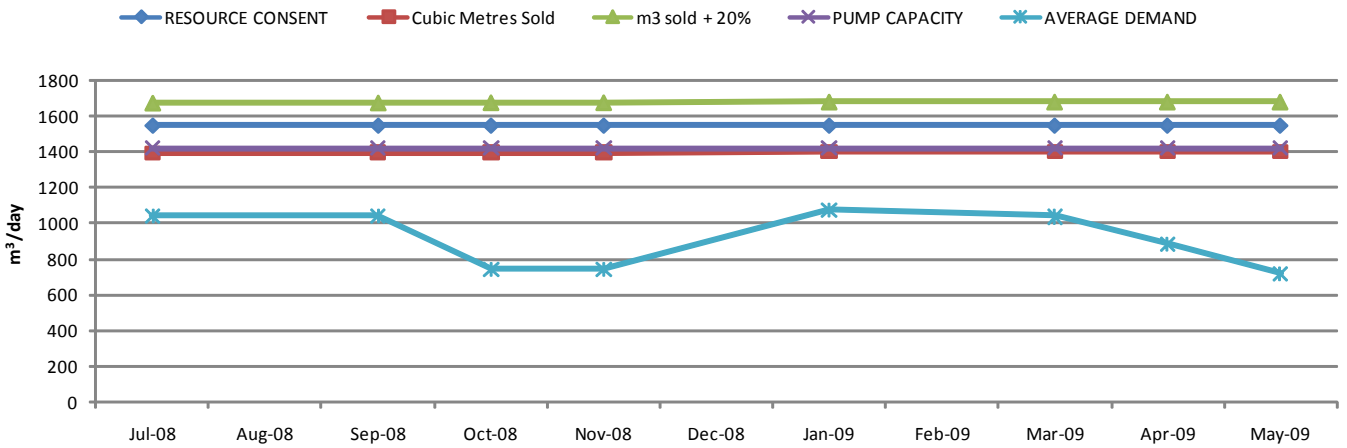


### Leithfield Beach Average Flows/Demand/Capacity

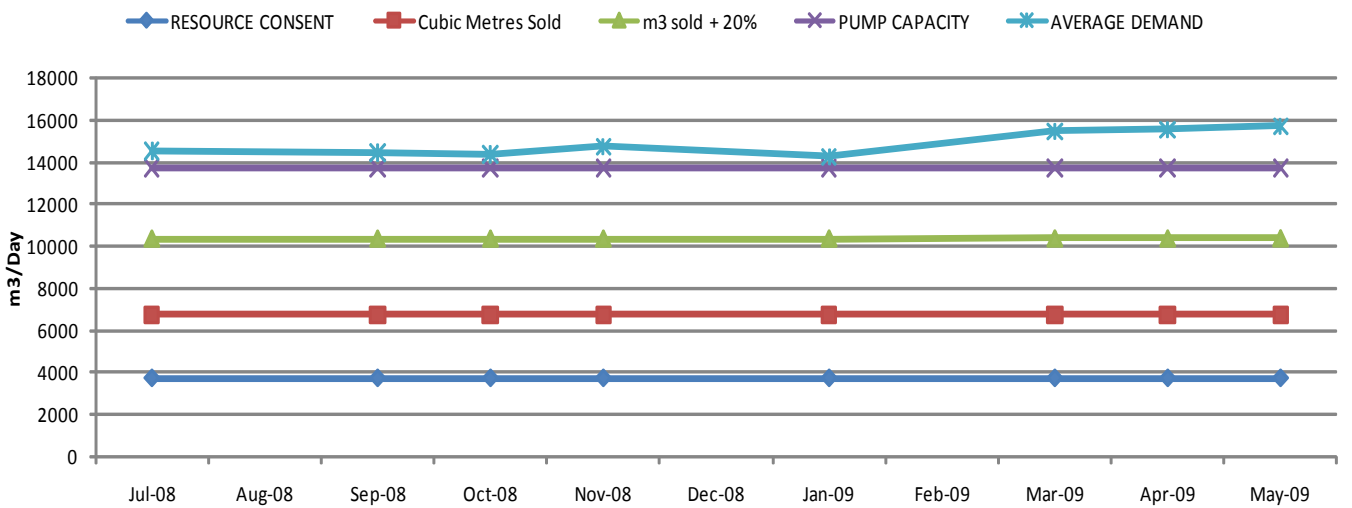




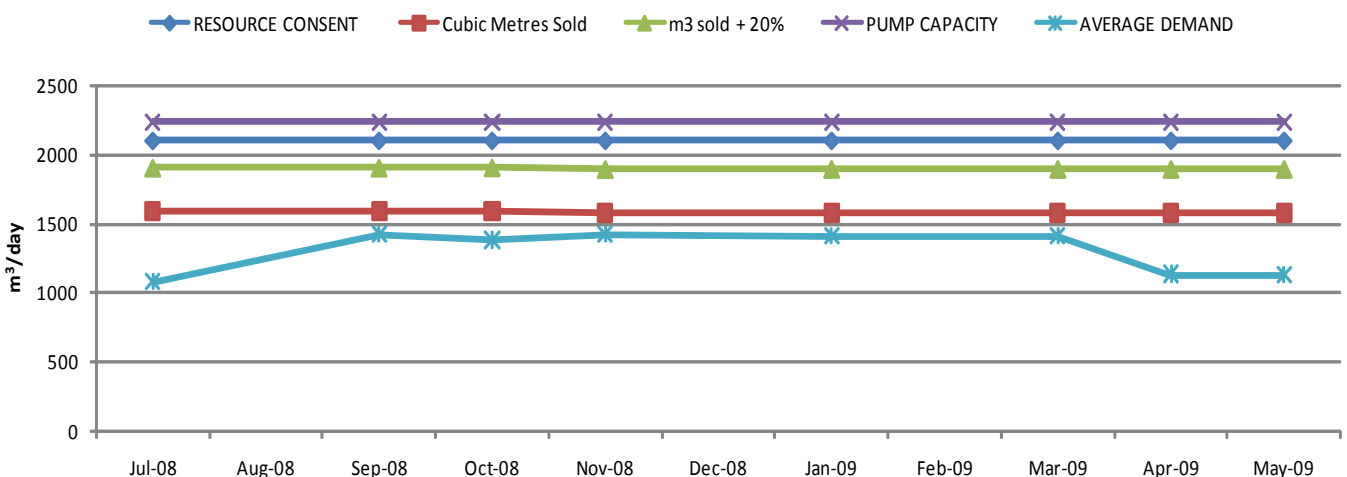
### Cheviot Main Average Intake/Demand/Capacity



### Ashley Main Average Intake/Demand/Capacity



### Hurunui No 1 Average Intake/Demand/Capacity



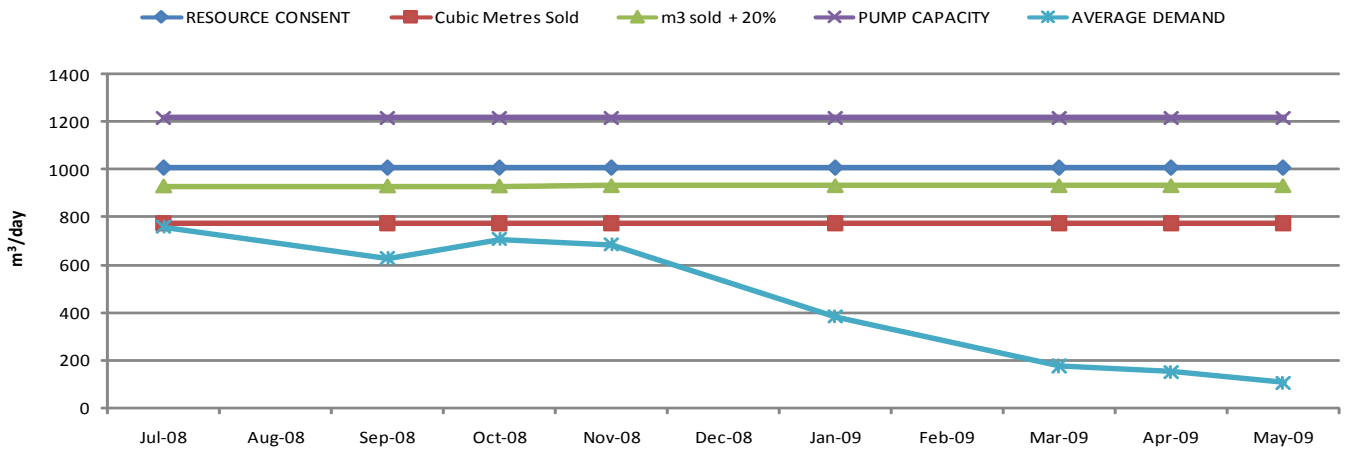
INTRODUCTION

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

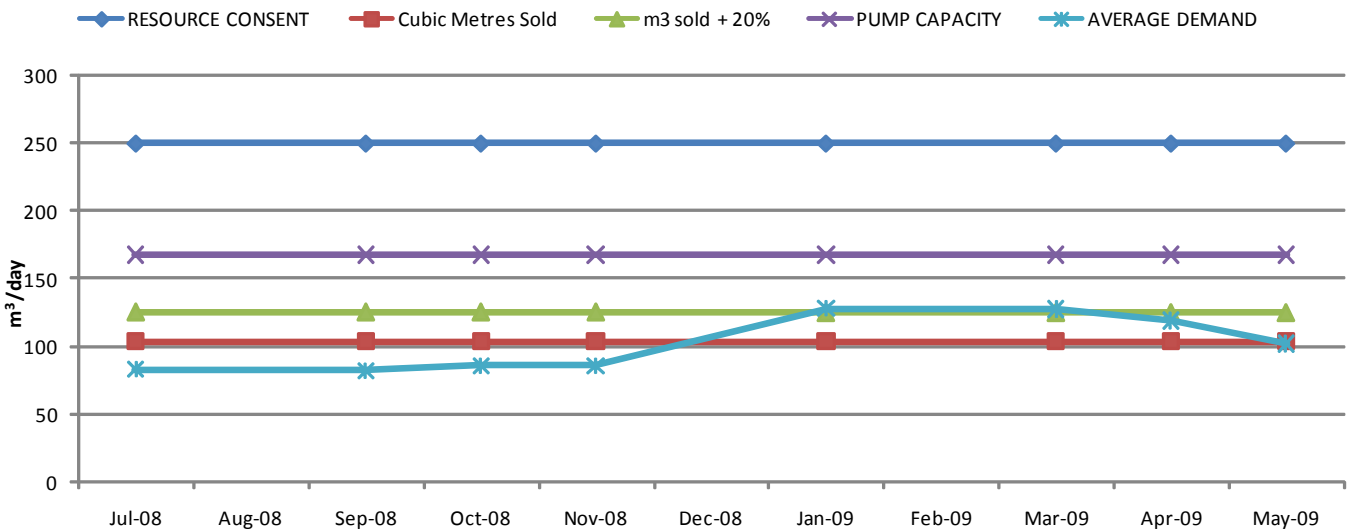
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

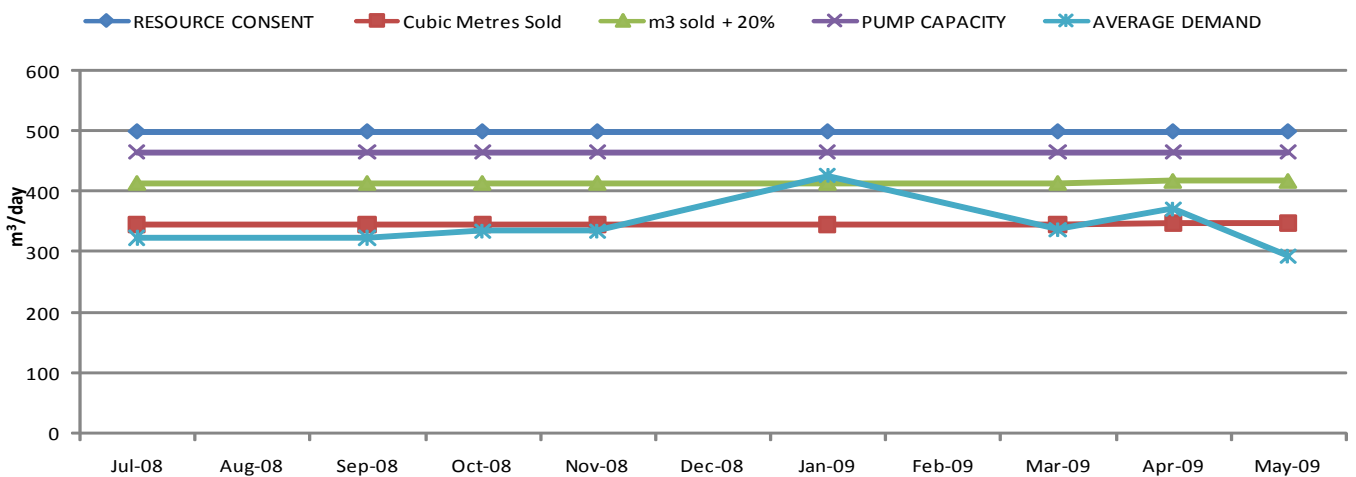
### Waiau Rural Average Intake/Demand/Capacity



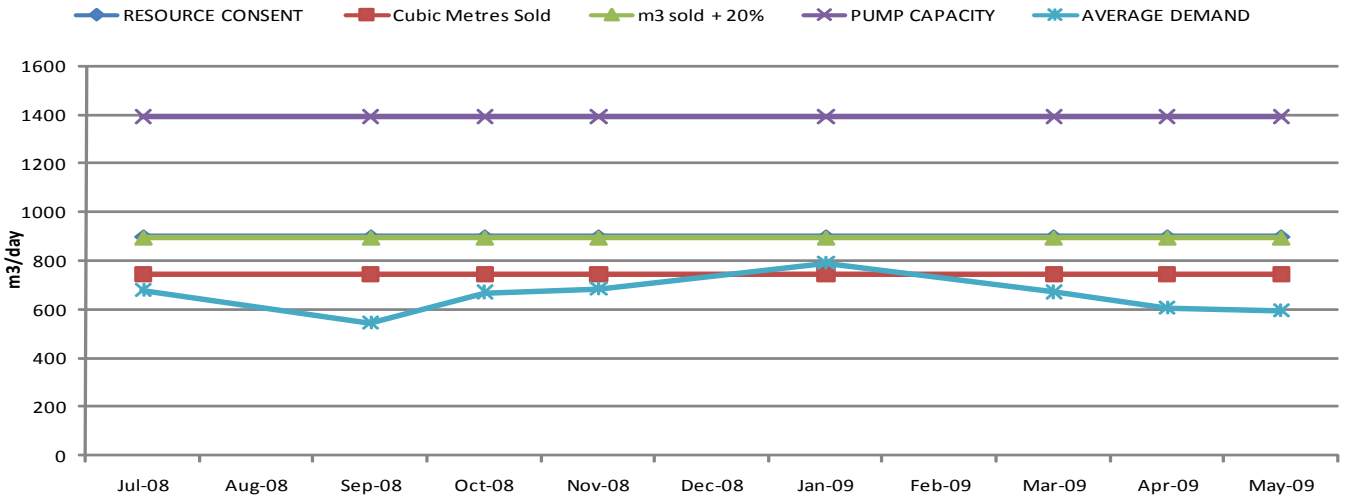
### Blyth Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



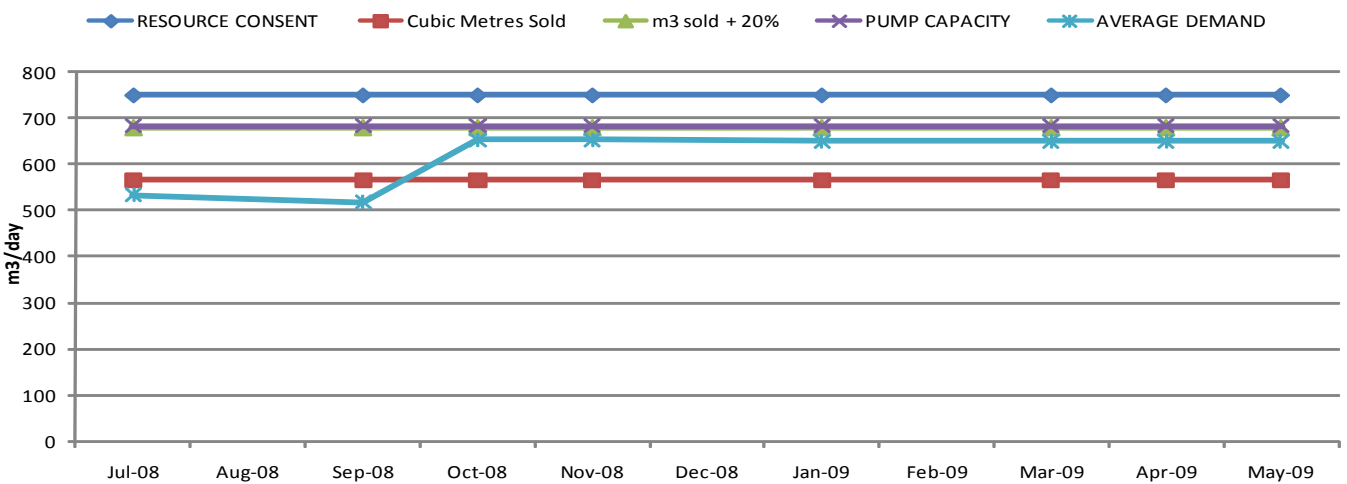
### Kaiwara Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



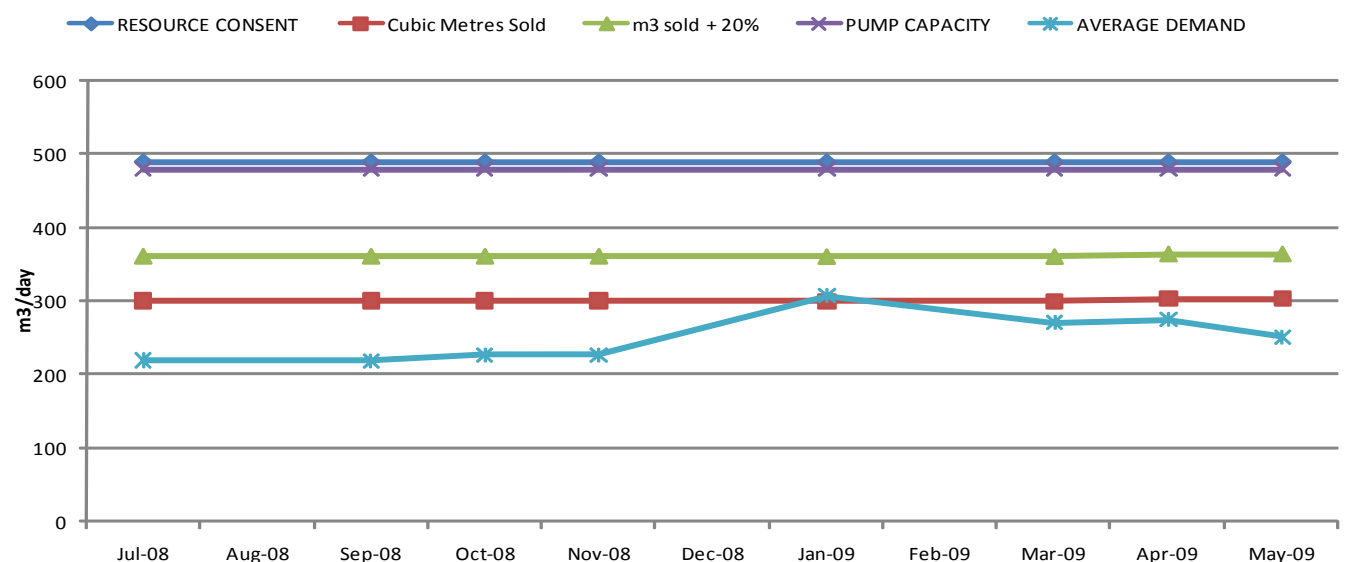
### Upper Waitohi Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



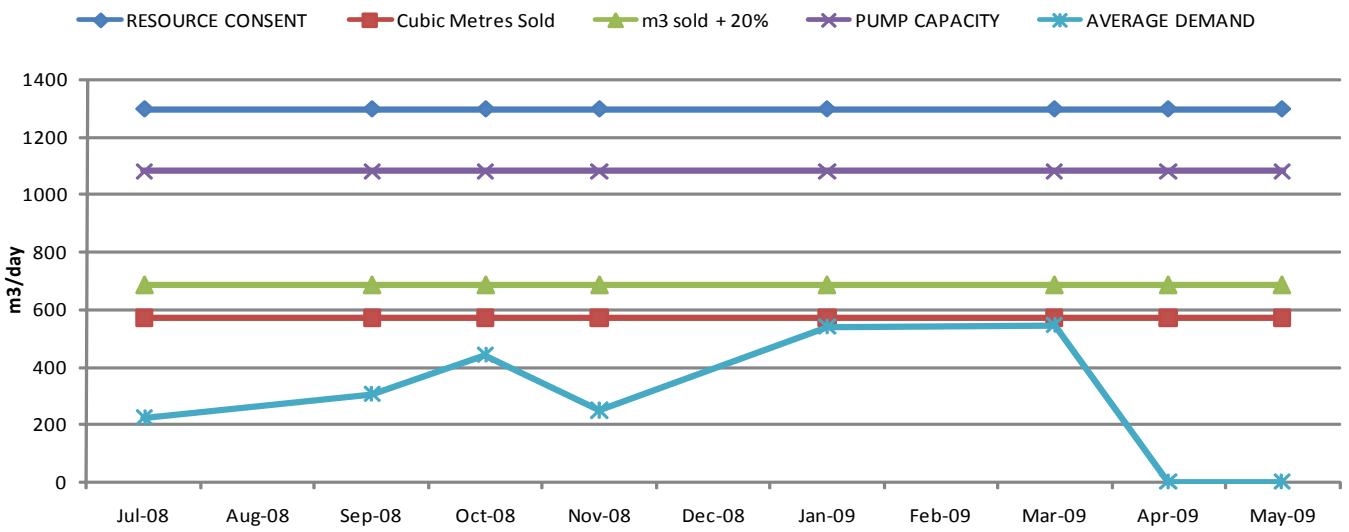
### Lower Waitohi Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



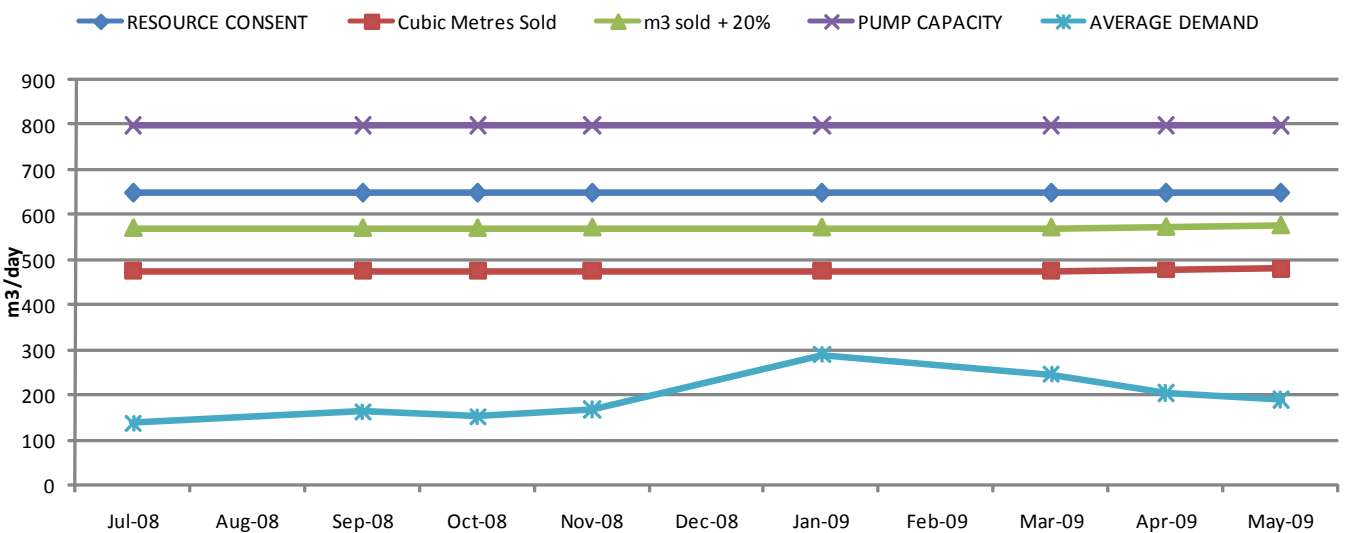
### Parnassus Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



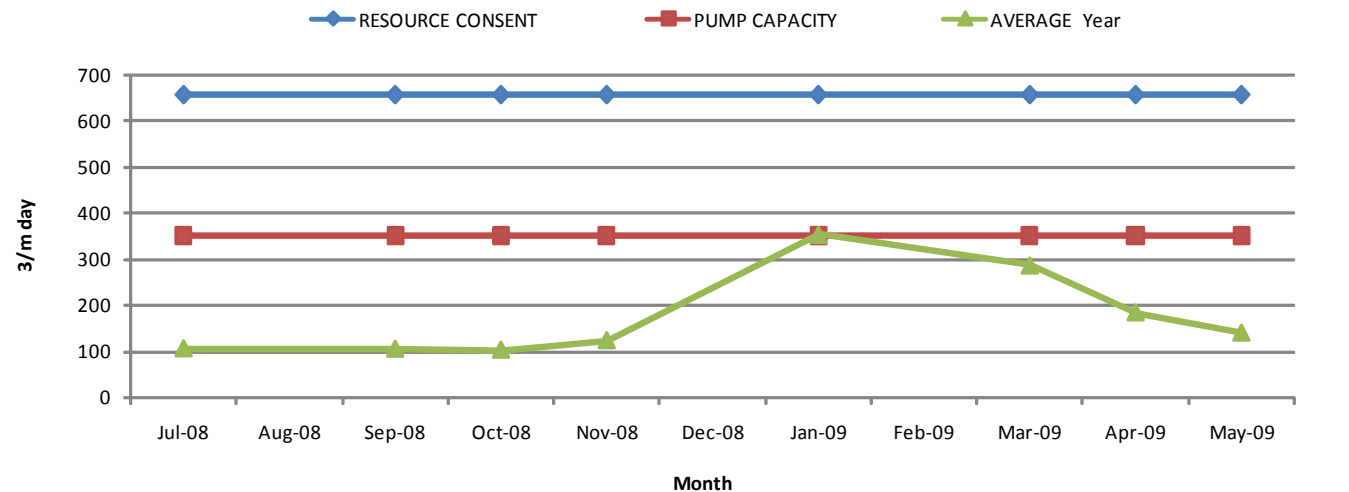
### Kowai River Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



### Mays Well Intake Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



### Leithfield Beach Average Flows/Demand/Capacity



## Indicator 4.3

**Discharge consents for wastewater**

## Relevance

The discharging of untreated sewerage has the potential to cause serious health and environmental issues. Resource consents are issued that ensure that the activity is carried out effectively, sustainably and in a way that will cause the least impact on the environment.

## Limitations

There are a large number of households with septic tanks that are not monitored with any regularity. Therefore this indicator only measures the Council's reticulated sewerage systems.

## Current Level and Trends

Systems are mostly compliant, with some issues of significant non-compliance or repeated minor non-compliance. The following table shows the results of the most recent inspection. Some systems have had issues through the year and others have been compliant at other times during the year.

## Conclusion



Most of the wastewater infrastructure is in good order with continuous upgrading plans to ensure compliance with consent conditions, however, significant non-compliance or repeated minor non-compliance issues will need to be addressed.

**Wastewater Facilities & Consent Compliance**

Amberley	Minor non-compliance issue
Waikari	Fully compliant
Hawarden	Fully compliant
Greta Valley	Significant non-compliance
Motunau Beach	Minor non-compliance
Cheviot	Minor non-compliance
Hanmer Springs	Fully compliant

## Indicator 4.4

**Roads' safety and maintenance**

## Relevance

The perception of the safety and maintenance of roads in the District is an important measure of how residents view the District's infrastructure and whether or not we have a safe, quality road network that is well maintained.

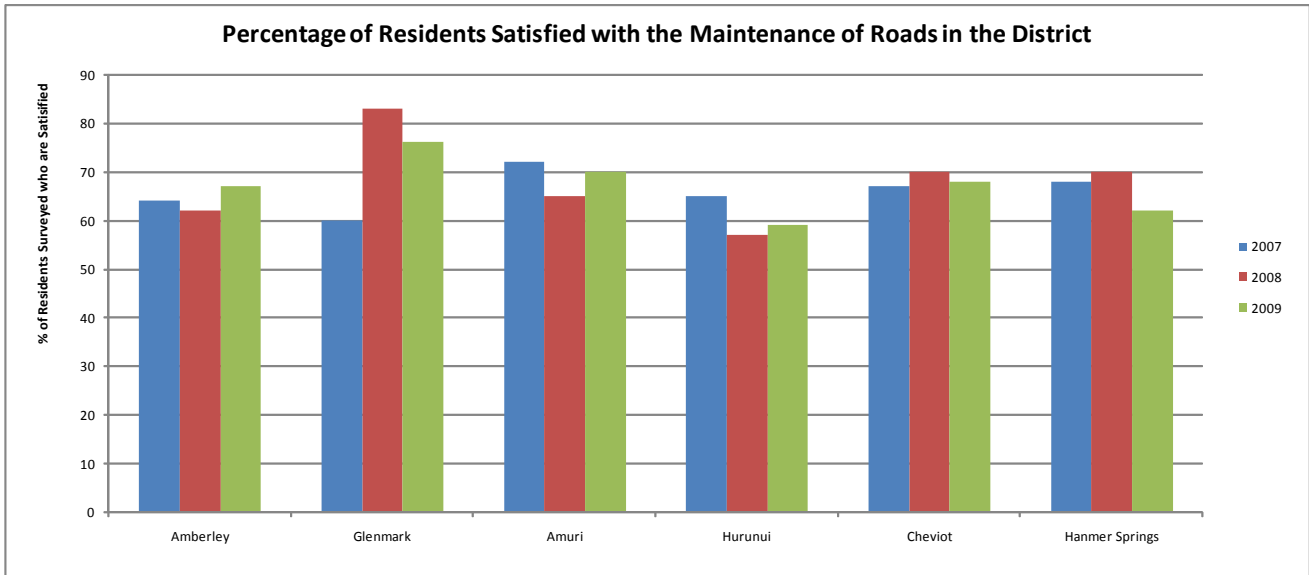
## Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted in February 2009, 67% of people were satisfied with the overall maintenance of the roads in the district, which is a one percent increase on last year. Glenmark, Cheviot and Hanmer Springs showed less satisfaction than last year with the maintenance of their roads

## Conclusion



Results are very similar to last year. The Hurunui district road data shows that our roads are generally in line with national averages for smooth travel and roughness. The Council may need to consider communication strategies to ensure that residents are better satisfied.



Indicator 4.5

*People’s perception of the quality and quantity of amenities in townships*

Relevance

This indicator will tell us where there may be a lack in the number or the quality of amenities provided.

Limitations

This measures residents’ views only and not those of visitors to the district.

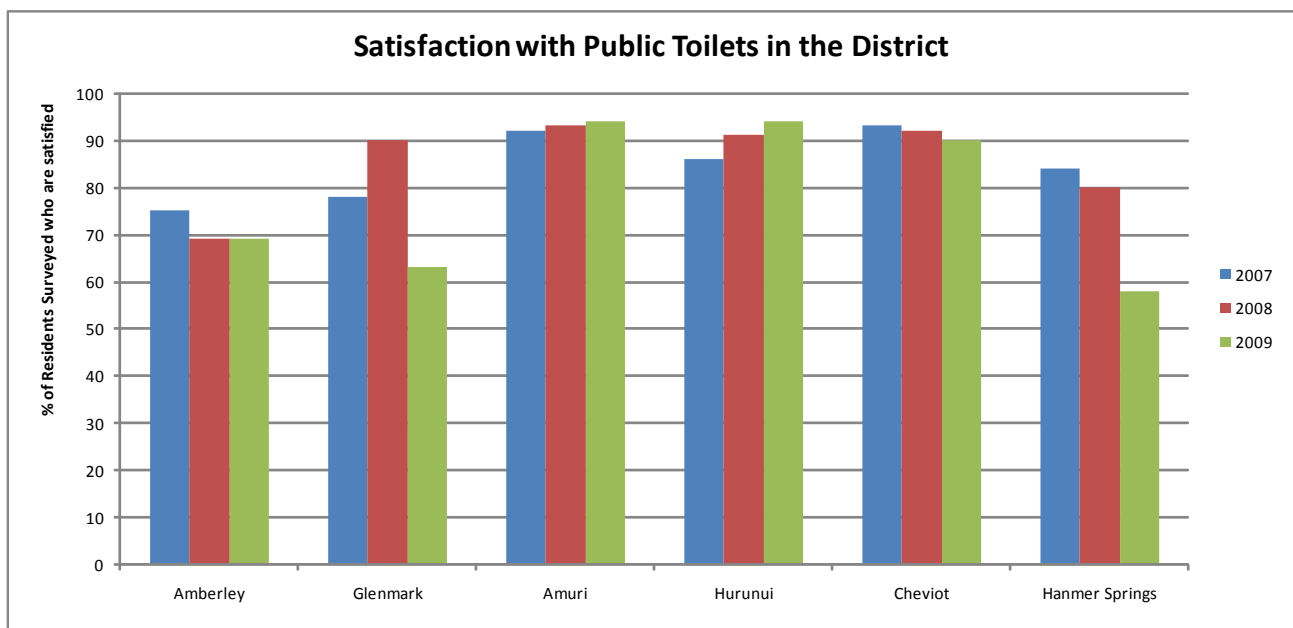
Current Level and Trends

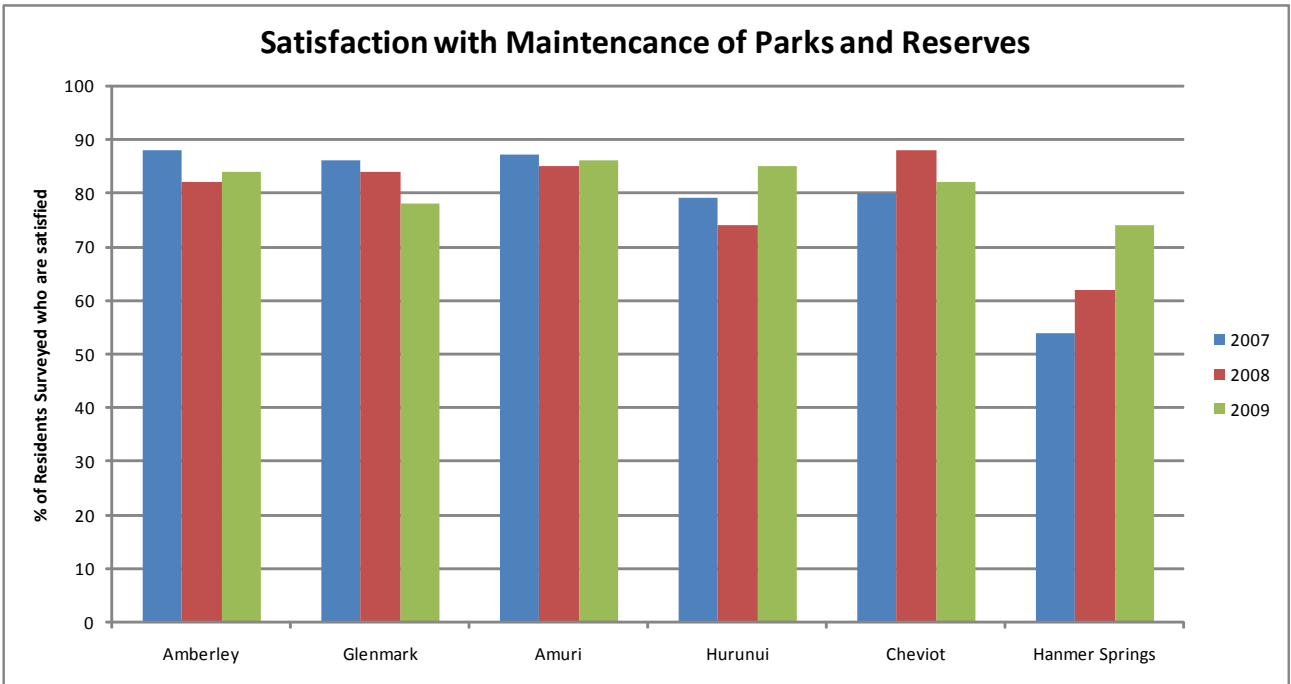
In the survey conducted in April 2009, 78% of residents reported that they were satisfied with the quality of public toilets. Of those who visited public toilets 90% were satisfied with the quality. When compared to other Councils this is a high level of satisfaction. Satisfaction with cemeteries, parks, reserves, and halls was also high, and at levels similar to those reported in 2008 and 2007.

Conclusion



This is a good level of satisfaction, but it is important to continue to look at this measure over time to ensure the high level of satisfaction with amenities in townships remains.





Community Outcome 5:

"ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY"

To enhance this outcome, we need to have:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean and plentiful water in our rivers, lakes and streams</li> <li>• Beaches/ocean in a healthy condition</li> <li>• An effective recycling service and to be actively working towards the target of zero waste</li> <li>• Environmental safeguards and protection for natural assets balanced with property owner’s rights</li> <li>• Clean, healthy air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District's environment is protected</li> <li>• Damage to our environment reduces</li> <li>• Waste to landfills reduces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 State of air quality in the Hurunui</li> <li>5.2 River water and coastal quality</li> <li>5.3 Changes in protected vegetation</li> <li>5.4 Length of funded waterway fencing and riparian planting</li> <li>5.5 Known new fencing of vegetation area</li> <li>5.6 Number of wilding trees</li> <li>5.7 Number of nassella</li> <li>5.8 Number of possums, pigs, ferrets and rabbits</li> <li>5.9 Levels and type of waste to landfills</li> </ul>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 9 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.



Indicator 5.1 **State of air quality in the Hurunui**

Currently we have no information to report on and data is unlikely to become available in the near future.

Indicator 5.2 **River water and coastal quality**

**Relevance** This indicator will help to show the extent to which we have clean water in our rivers and in the ocean.

**Limitations** We only have data from locations that Environment Canterbury decides to monitor.

**Current Level and Trends** Gore bay, Motunau Beach, and Leithfield Beach have the cleanest swimming water in the District, although the water in the Motunau River at the beach is reported as being of poor quality. All other locations measured "good" or "fair". There has been no change since 2008.

**Conclusion** There are some good results here, but there is room for improvement.



### River Water Quality Rating

	2008	2009
Leithfield Beach	Very Good	Very Good
Waipara River Mouth	Fair	Fair
Motunau Beach	Very Good	Very Good
Motunau River Mouth	Poor	Poor
Hurunui River (SH7 Bridge)	Good	Good
Hurunui River (SH1 Bridge)	Fair	Fair
Waiau River (Waiau)	Fair	Fair

Indicator 5.3 **Changes in protected vegetation**

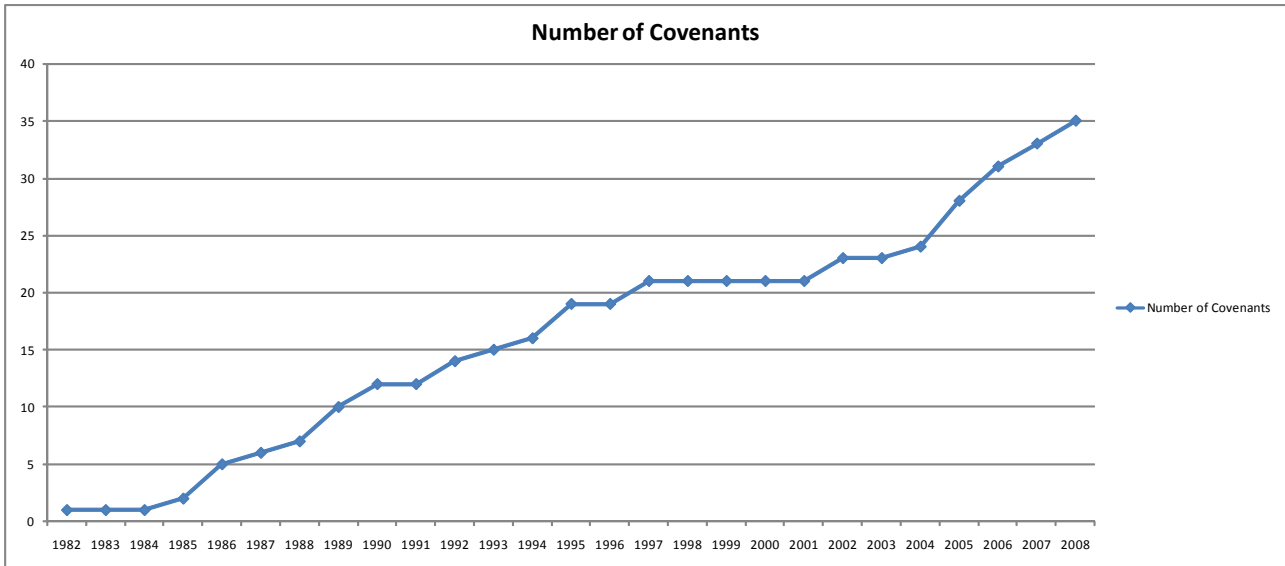
**Relevance** This indicator shows the significant areas of vegetation in the Hurunui district which are protected and therefore demonstrates how well we are doing in ensuring that vegetation is preserved.

**Limitations** The QEII covenants includes significant areas that do not necessarily have vegetation on it. It is the primary covenant used but there are other covenant that can be applied to protect vegetation.

**Current Level and Trends** Currently there are 1694.5 hectares of land in the Hurunui district under the protection of a QEII covenant. This includes 35 separate covenants. Of these two are covenants over areas with significant geological area.

**Conclusion** The number of covenants in the district has been steadily increasing over time. The number registered each year has stayed relatively constant. As this data is taken from what we currently it is impossible to tell if any covenants have been deregistered, although this is very difficult.





Indicator 5.4

**Length of funded waterway fencing and riparian planting**

Currently we have no information to report on and data is unlikely to become available in the near future.

Indicator 5.5

**Known new fencing of vegetation area**

Currently we have no information to report on and data is unlikely to become available in the near future.

Indicator 5.6

**Number of wilding trees**

Relevance

Wilding trees pose a serious environmental threat in some areas. The number (or density) of wilding trees will indicate the severity of this threat.

Limitations

ECan surveys are updated on a cyclical basis, with up to 10 years between counts.

Current Level and Trends

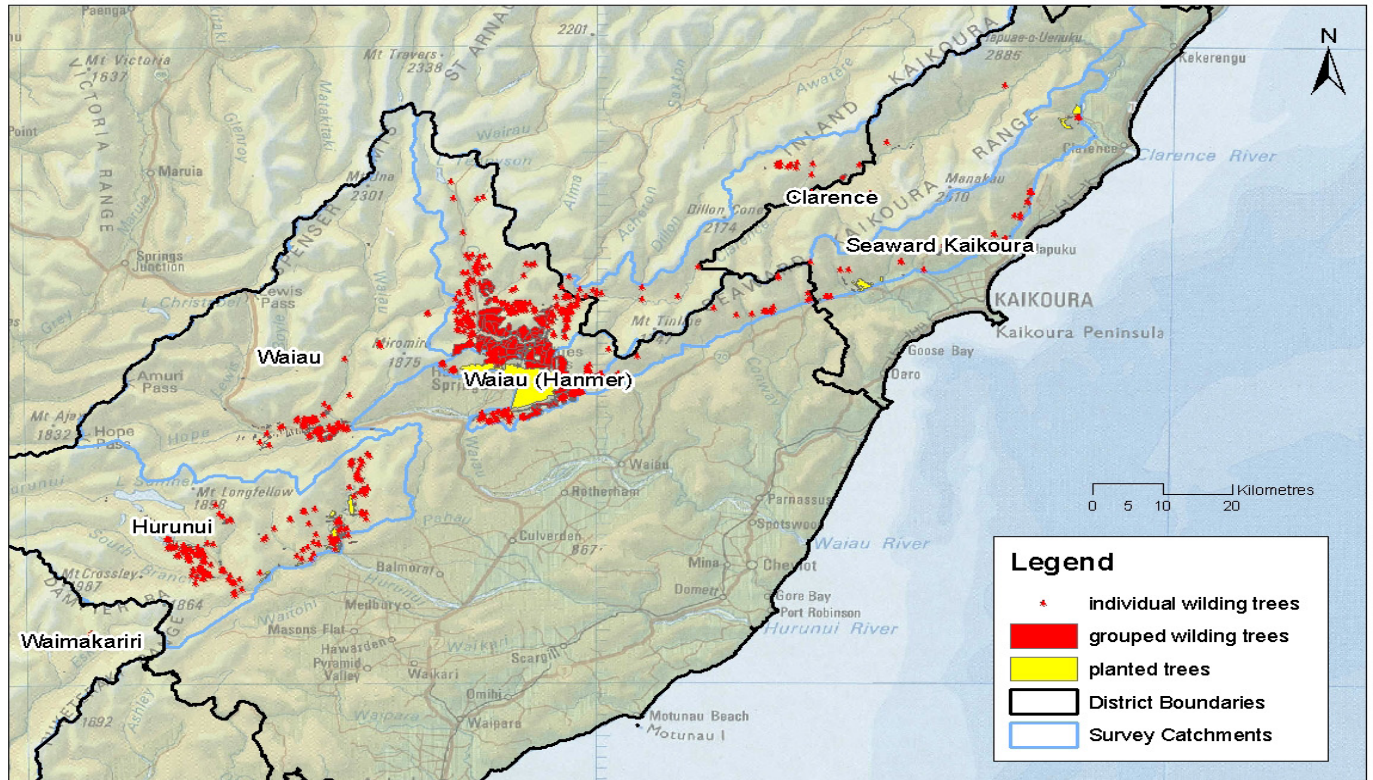
Areas to the north and east of Hanmer Springs are particular hotspots for this problem. Control operations have cleared wilding trees from in some areas, but other areas remain to be cleared.

Conclusion



Much work has been done, but there is more to do, and this is likely to be ongoing.

## Spread of Wilding Trees (2001/2002)



Source: ECan (see also <http://www.ecan.govt.nz/Our+Environment/Land/Biodiversity/WildingConifers.htm>)

### Number of Hectares with Wilding Trees in Catchments

Catchment	Survey date	Survey Area (ha)	No. of hectares with 1 or more wilding trees
Waiau	2002	181,419	4,143 (2.3%)
Hurunui	2001/02	115,078	797 (0.7%)
Kaikoura	2002	61,822	376 (0.6%)
Clarence (lower)	2001	79,745	5 (0.01%)
Clarence (upper)	1999	53,414	8,013 (15.0%)

#### Indicator 5.7

#### *Number of nassella*

#### Relevance

Nassella is a fast growing tussock that is inedible to livestock and can rapidly dominate grasslands, eventually smothering them. As such it is a threat to the environment. The number of nassella is thus an indicator of our environmental responsibility.

#### Limitations

Seasonal trends can affect results, with higher seed germination in a dry season.

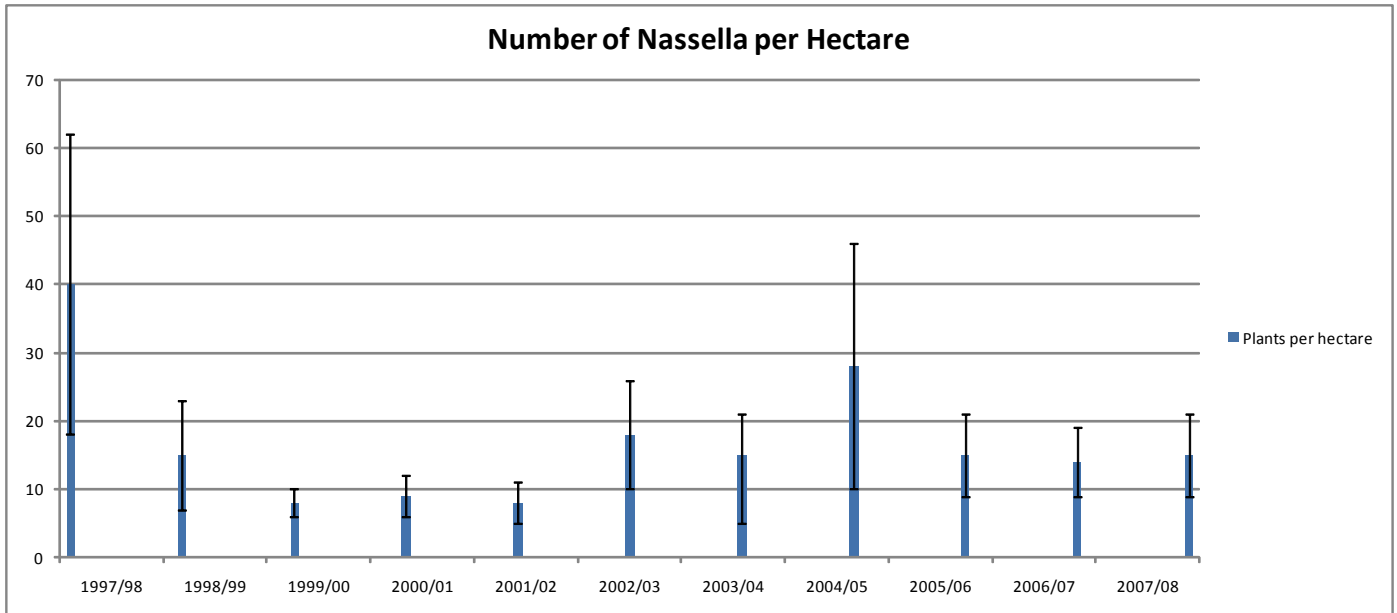
#### Current Level and Trends

The number of plants and seeded plants has fluctuated after an initial decline and has been showing an increasing trend since.

#### Conclusion



It is important that monitoring and control are ongoing so that this problem does not get out of hand.



Indicator 5.8

**Number of possums, pigs, ferrets and rabbits**

Currently we have no information to report on and data is unlikely to become available in the near future.

Indicator 5.9

**Levels and type of waste to landfills**

Relevance

Hurunui is committed to the goal of Zero Waste. By monitoring both the levels and types of waste to landfill we are able to see how well we are achieving this.

Limitations

This indicator should be considered in conjunction with District population growth (Indicator 3.9), as more people are likely to create more waste. Data is not available on a completely consistent basis each year - e.g. extra categories of recycled materials were reported on last year. Comparative data that is not available this year has been omitted.

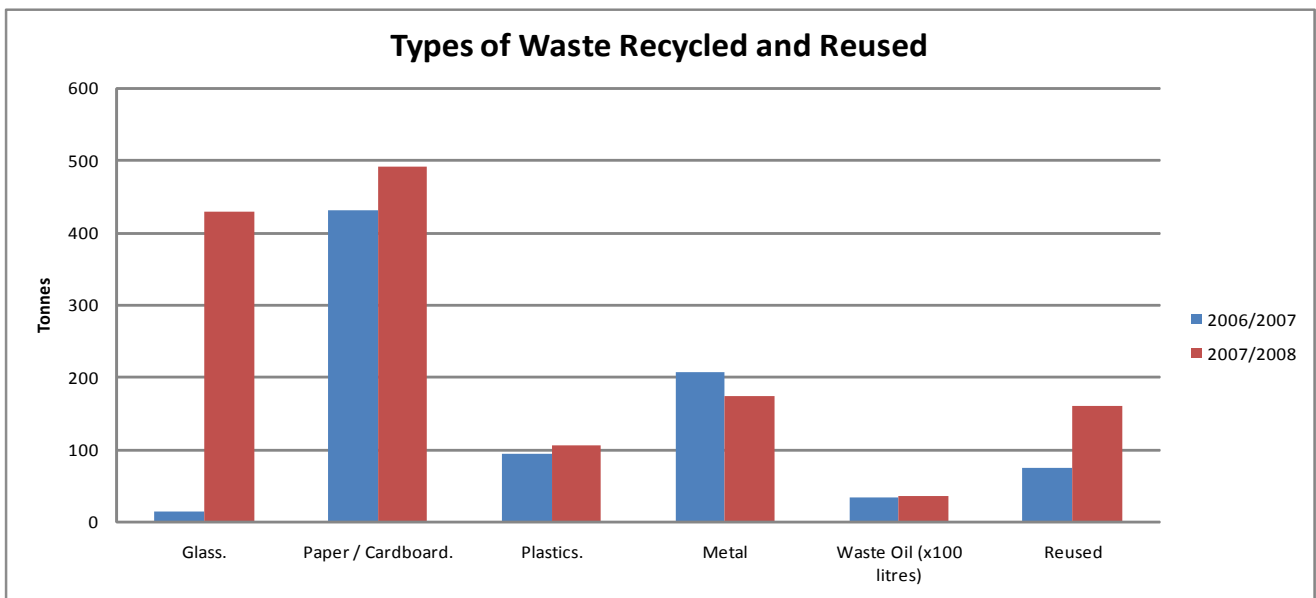
Current Level and Trends

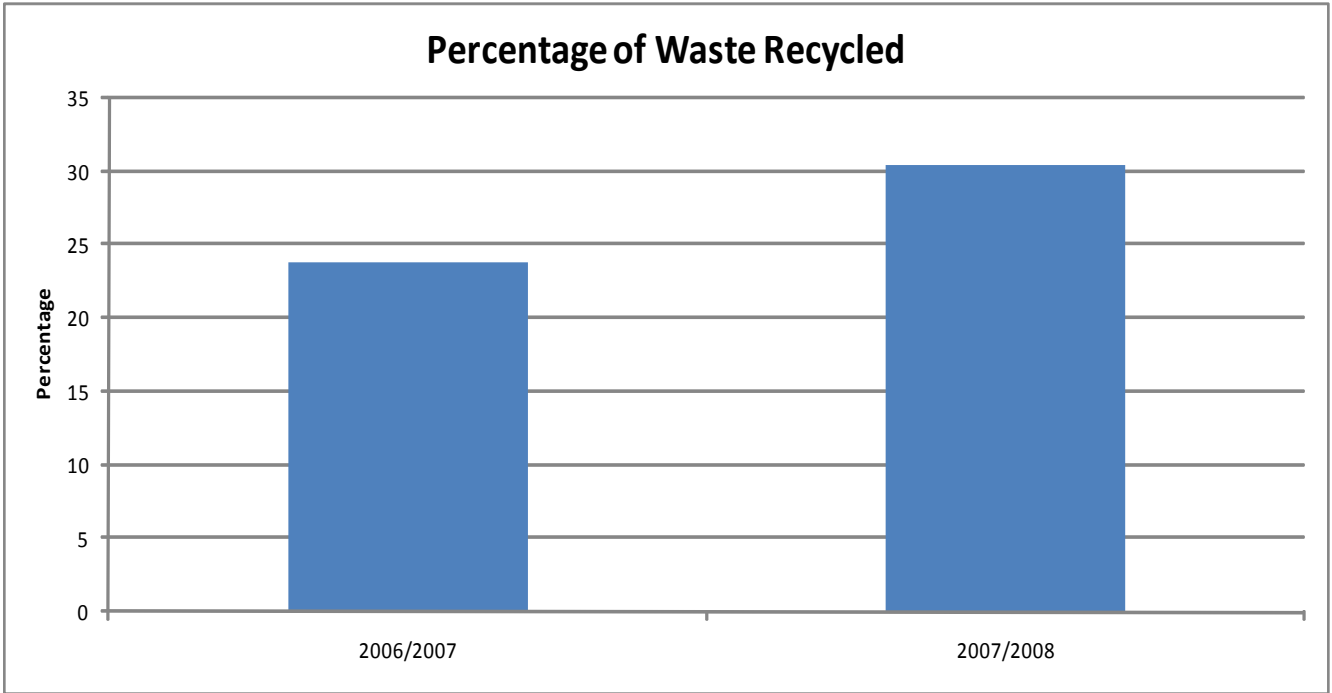
Over the last three years there has been a significant increase in the tonnage of waste that goes to landfill. There has also, however been a significant increase in recycling and reuse of waste. The steep increase in glass recycling is due to glass taken from Amberley by Becon.

Conclusion



Recycling and reuse have increased, and the rate of increase of waste to landfill has slowed in the last year, but ideally we would like to see the amount of waste that goes to landfill decrease.





Community Outcome 6:

"SKILLS AND EDUCATION FOR WORK AND LIFE"

To enhance this outcome, we need to have:	We will know we are succeeding when:	Progress will be measured using these key indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality education available at local schools and preschools</li> <li>• Practical skills and work/trade-based training opportunities available</li> <li>• A variety of options for learning to be available to all</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation rates in education and/or training increase</li> <li>• People in the Hurunui District leave school with qualifications</li> <li>• People feel education in the Hurunui District is of high quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Percentage of school entrants who have participated in early childhood education</li> <li>6.2 Hurunui schools' roll numbers</li> <li>6.3 Number of modern apprenticeships by location of apprenticeship</li> <li>6.4 Number of people undertaking industry training</li> <li>6.5 NCEA results for local schools</li> <li>6.6 Decile rating</li> <li>6.7 Percentage of school leavers with no qualification</li> <li>6.8 Number of people actively enrolled at libraries throughout the District</li> <li>6.9 Percentage of early childhood available unused hours</li> <li>6.10 Perception of the quality of education available within the District</li> </ul>

The following pages demonstrate how we are progressing against the 10 key indicators listed in the above chart.

The following key is used to show how we are going against each measure:



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data indicate that we are not doing as well as we could be and action may need to be taken, either to investigate the problem more fully, or to take action to remedy it.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in data indicate that we are doing OK but that there is room for improvement. This may require action or just continued monitoring.



This face indicates where the levels and trends in the data show that we are doing well in this measure.

## Indicator 6.1

**Percentage of school entrants who have participated in early childhood education**

## Relevance

Quality early childhood programmes prepare young children socially, physically and academically for entry into primary education. Participation rates in early childhood education help to show us whether or not quality education is available in the District.

## Limitations

This data does not tell us where quality education may be available but people choose not to utilise it.

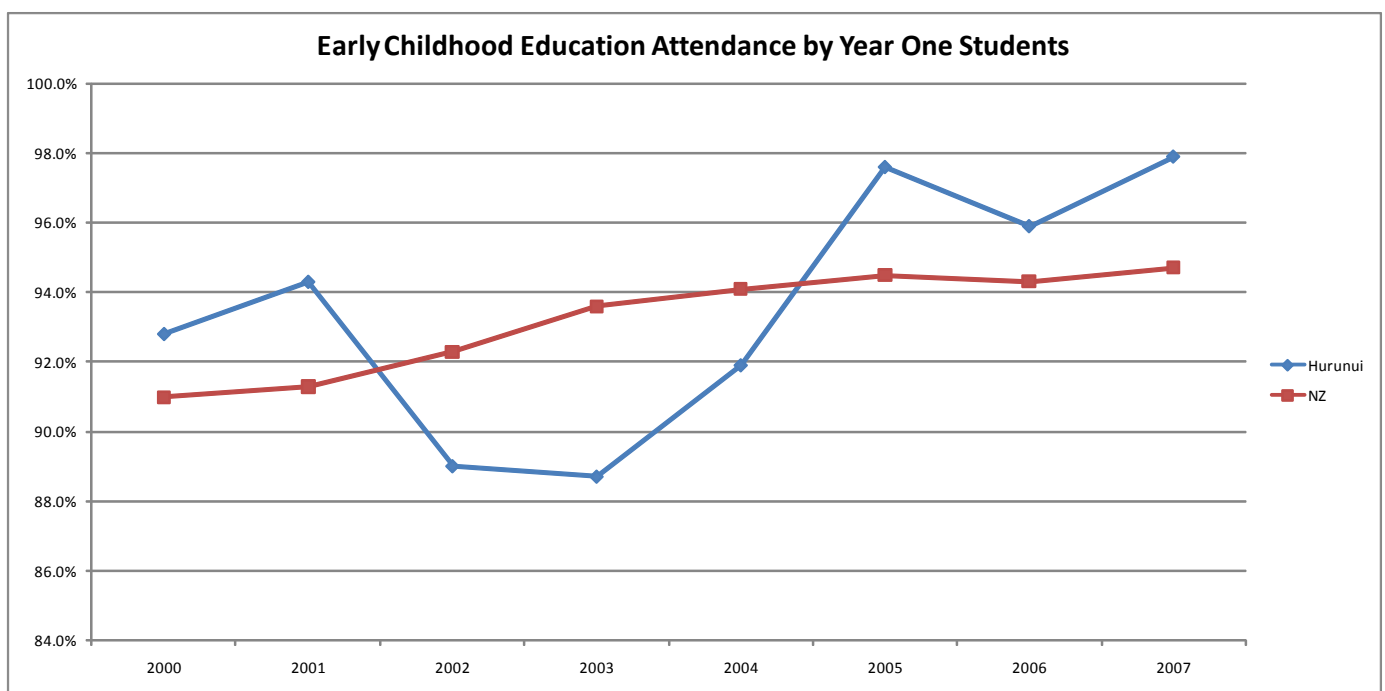
## Current Level and Trends

Since the year 2000, the percentage of school children who have participated in early childhood education in the Hurunui has generally been higher than the national average, although there was a significant dip for three years from 2002 until 2004. There was a slight drop from 2005 to 2006, but has increased again in 2007.

## Conclusion



The high participation rates in early childhood education, as well as its consistency with the national rate, indicate that quality early childhood programmes are being offered in the District and that opportunities to attend are being taken up.



## Indicator 6.2

**Hurunui schools' roll numbers**

## Relevance

School roll numbers tell us about the participation rates in the education offered in the District, which in turn can help to tell us if suitable education is being offered within the District.

## Limitations

As with early childhood education, this data may not identify cases in which quality education may be available but people choose not to utilise it.

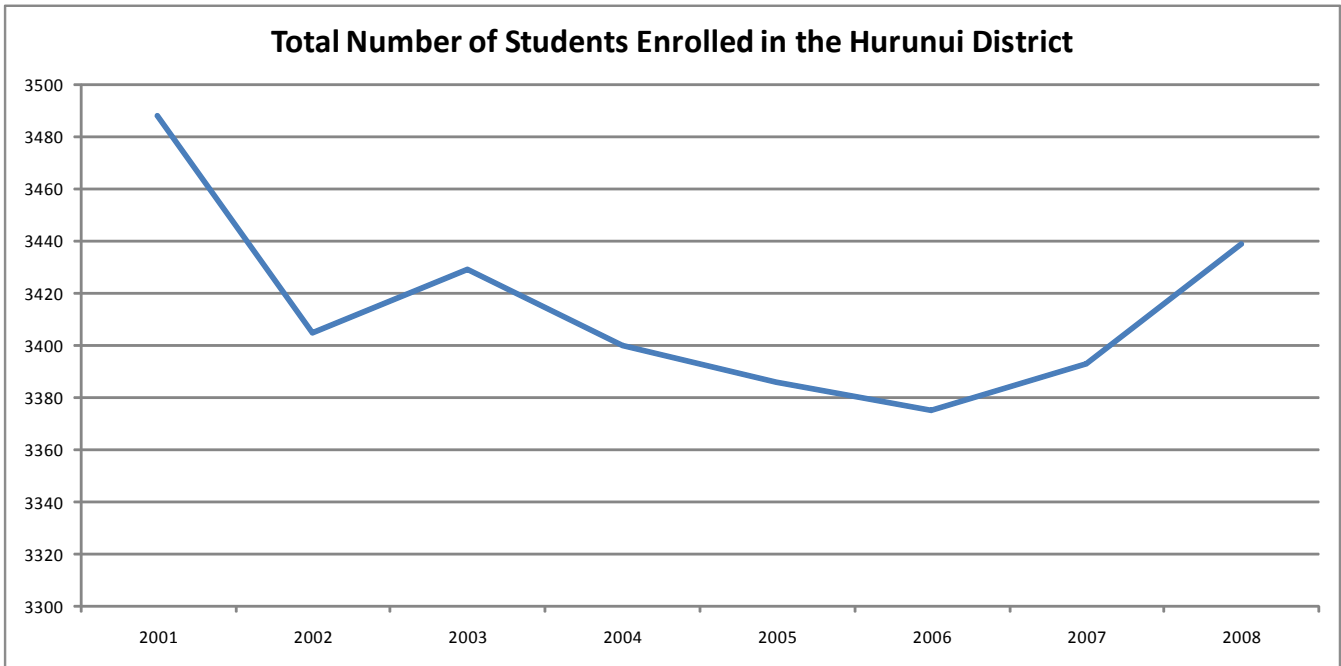
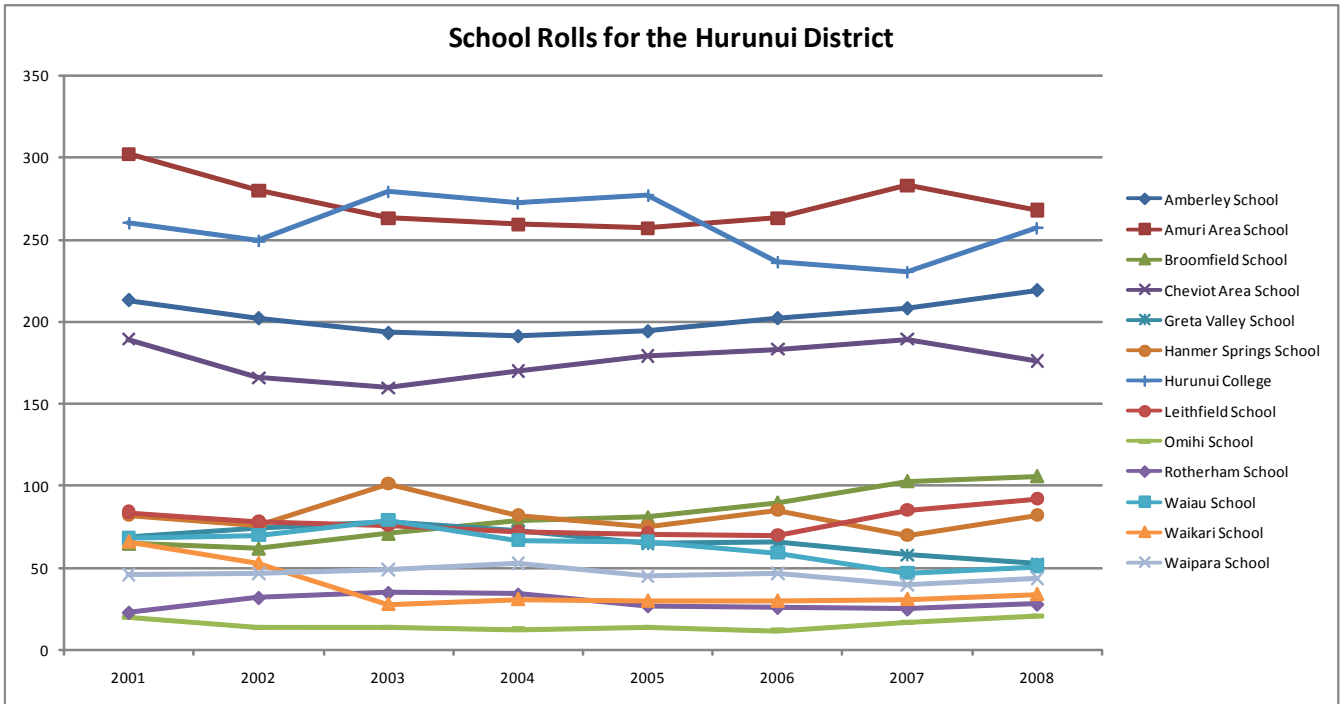
## Current Level and Trends

Over the past eight years most school rolls have remained relatively stable with some annual fluctuations. Some schools have decreased numbers across the period others have risen. The overall trend hit a low in 2006 there has been an increasing trend over the past two years. When compared with the population increases, this suggests that education opportunities are being pursued outside the district. Discussions have been held with the Ministry of Education regarding the possibility of a high school being established in Amberley, but at this stage numbers and population projections do not warrant this in the short to medium term.

## Conclusion



The upward trend is positive and it is hoped that this is continued. If school roll numbers begin to decline again the Council may need to consider assisting the schools to advertise themselves.



Indicator 6.3

**Number of Modern Apprenticeships by location of apprenticeship**

Relevance

This will indicate the extent to which youth are gaining skills and knowledge for work through participation in the Modern Apprenticeships programme.

Limitations

The data is only available at a regional level so includes all of Canterbury.

Current Level and Trends

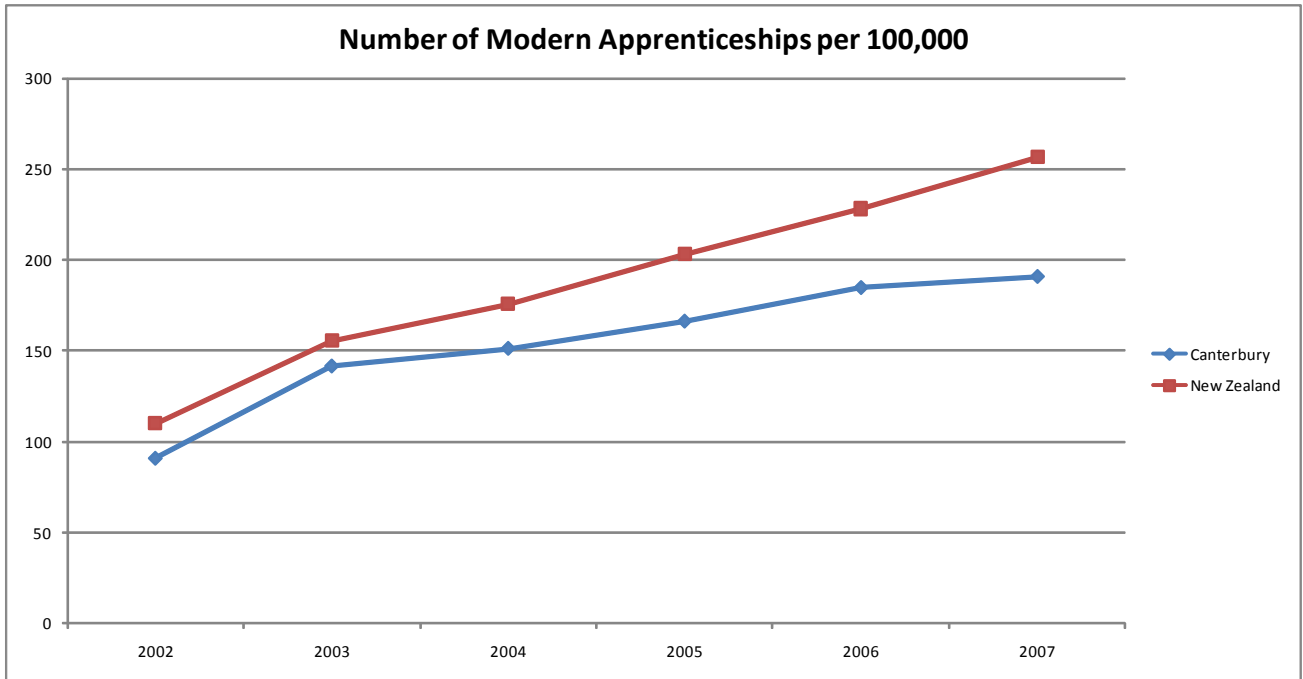
The Canterbury region has a lower level of people participating in modern apprenticeships per 100,000 people than the nationally and this gap has grown. As the Canterbury population has not grown at a rate higher than the national population it seems that the rates of participation are not growing as fast in Canterbury as in other areas. This may be affected by Canterbury being largely rural with the scheme not being as accessible as in busier urban centres, such as Auckland.

Conclusion



The number of modern apprentices is currently at a good level. This indicator will tell us more when it is looked at over time.





Indicator 6.4

**Number of people undertaking industry training**

Relevance

This indicator will help to identify where education opportunities are being offered within the District, and may help to identify where there may be any gaps.

Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted early in 2007, 9% of those surveyed were undertaking industry training. Of these, the lowest area was Amberley, with 6% undertaking training, with Hanmer Springs the highest area, with 14% undertaking training. At this time we do not have any earlier data from our own district to compare this data with.

Conclusion



This indicator will tell us more when it is looked at over time.

**Percentage of People Surveyed Undertaking Industry Training**

Total	Amberley	Amuri	Cheviot	Glenmark	Hanmer Springs	Hurunui
9%	6%	11%	8%	7%	14%	11%

Indicator 6.5

**NCEA results for local schools**

Relevance

This indicator will identify how well our District's high school students are achieving academically.

Limitations

The National Qualifications Framework (NQF) does not measure non-academic achievements, such as sports or cultural activities which may be just as vital for adding to the skills and education needed for future work and life.

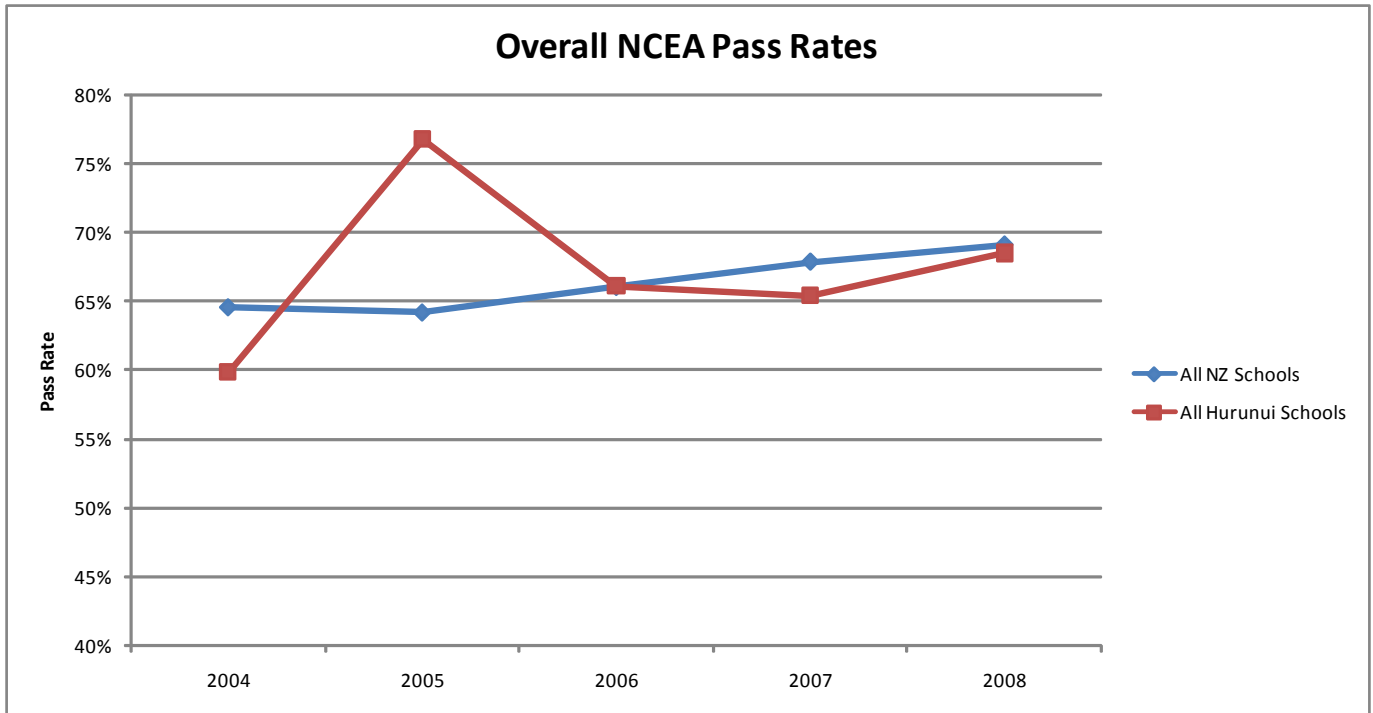
Current Level and Trends

Generally there has been an increase in performance in the overall pass rates. It is difficult to determine a trend in the Hurunui as the numbers are small slight changes can dramatically change the pass rate. The Hurunui has generally performed around the national average.

Conclusion



As there is no particular trend overall, it is difficult to draw any conclusions from this indicator, and it will become more meaningful over time.



Indicator 6.6

**Decile rating**

Relevance

The decile rating of a school is determined by the Ministry of Education and takes account of a number of factors including the socioeconomic status and educational background of the families of the pupils at the school. A low decile rating indicates a school with a significant number of disadvantaged children. Children at low decile schools face difficulties. Their families may be disadvantaged and the parents may have difficulty supporting the learning process.

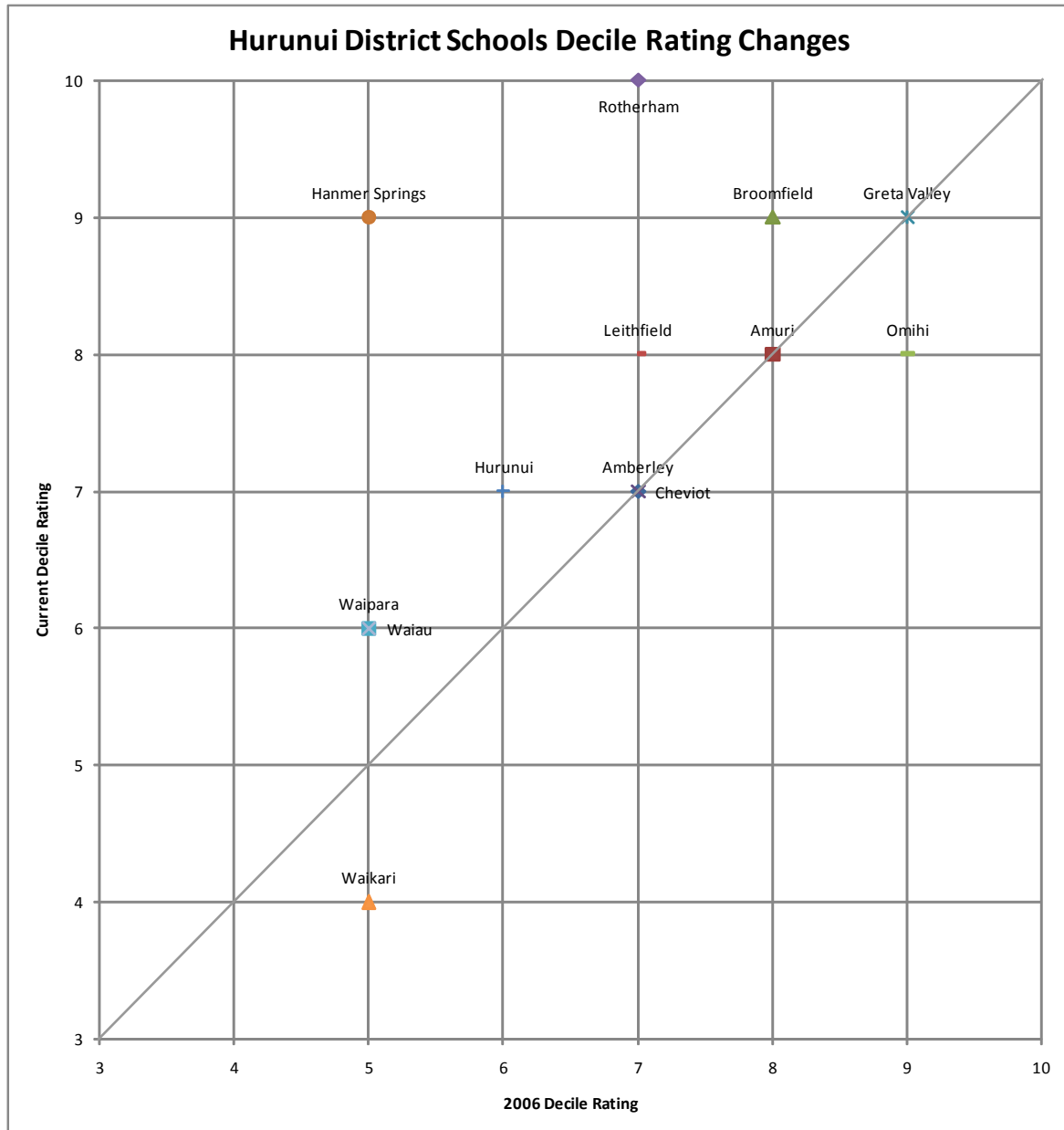
Current Level and Trends

At present, all schools within our District have a decile rating of 4 or higher, with Rotherham Primary school rated 10. The decile rating of most schools has increased over the last two years, the only exceptions being Waikari Primary, which dropped from 5 to 4, and Omihi Primary, which dropped from 9 to 8.

Conclusion



The general increase in decile ratings shows that the base from which our schools draw their students is becoming stronger. Accordingly, students are likely to be of higher quality. One drawback of this, however, is that the schools with increased decile ratings will receive less government funding.



Schools above line = Decile rating increase      Schools on line = No change      School below line = Decile rating decrease

Indicator 6.7

**Percentage of school leavers with no qualifications**

Relevance

This indicator will help to show us how well qualified our school leavers are, which will help to identify the quality of education and training that is offered within the District.

Limitations

It does not capture those students who live in the district but attend schools outside of the district. A large proportion of students from Amberley attend school in Rangiora due to it being the closest school, while a number of students from around the district attend schools in Christchurch.

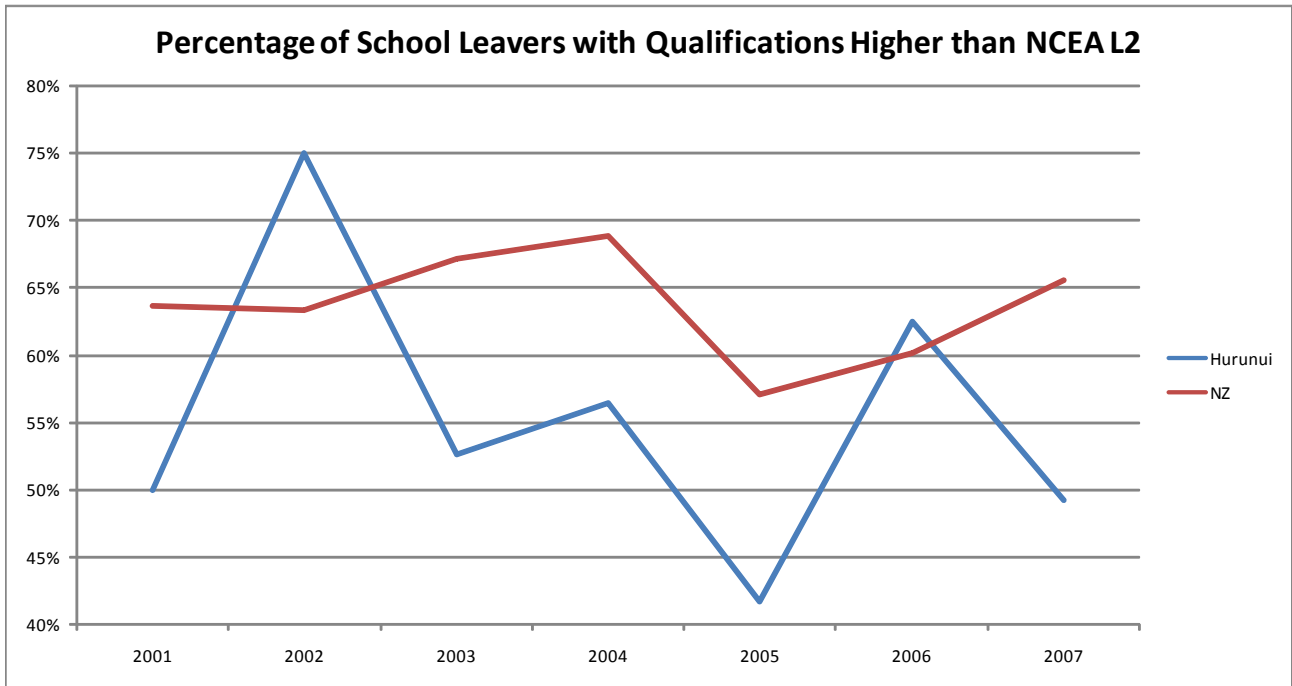
Current Level and Trends

The qualifications held by Hurunui school leavers have fluctuated over the last few years in relation to the national level. While not forming any particular trend, there has been a decrease bring the Hurunui back below national average.

Conclusion



Further comparisons need to be looked at over time to see if the District continues to rank significantly below the national average.



**Indicator 6.8**

**Number of people actively enrolled at libraries throughout the District**

**Relevance**

This measure will help to tell us the number of people who are actively accessing resources for further learning.

**Current Level and Trends**

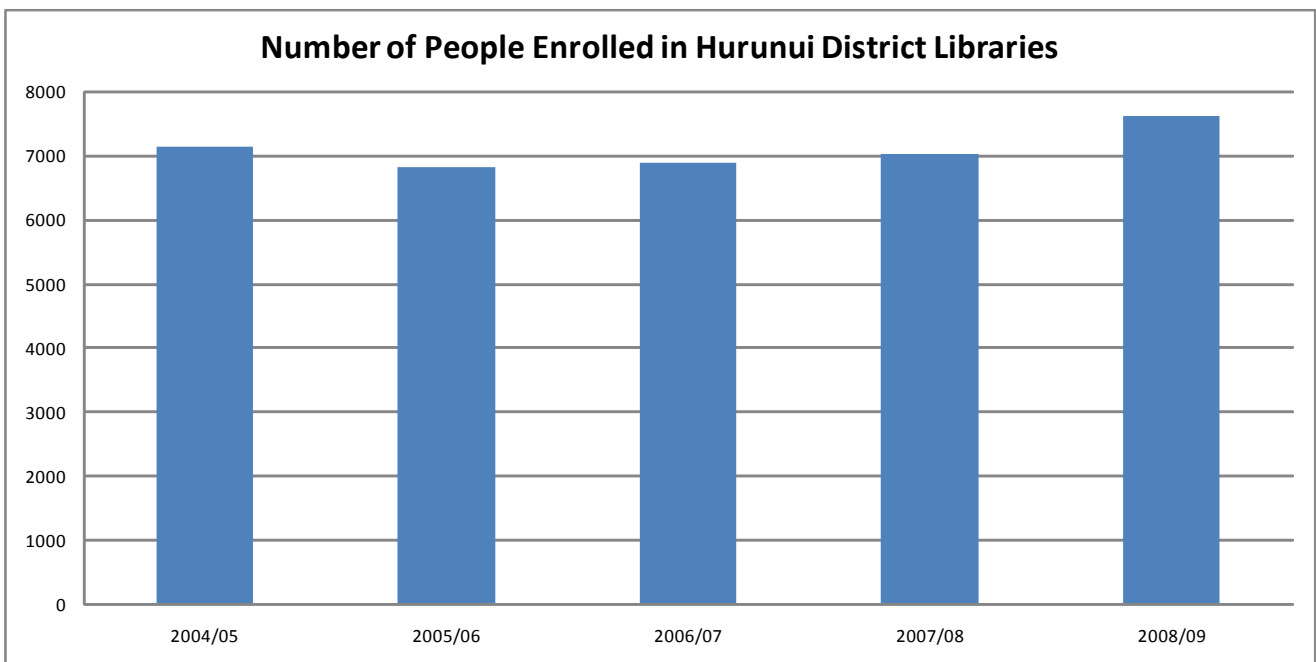
There are currently 7,603 members enrolled at libraries within the District. This is an increase from last years figure of 7,018. Enrolment numbers are now higher than in 2004/05 as there was a drop off of enrolments in 2005/06.

There have also been a reasonably large number of new enrolments over the last four years, with 338 new enrolments in the 04/05 year, 922 in the 05/06 year, 749 in the 06/07 year and 824 in the 07/08 year.

**Conclusion**



District libraries have good enrolment figures, with approximately 2 out of 3 of the District's population being enrolled with libraries throughout the District, an increase in new enrolments and an overall increase in the number of active enrolments. As we continue to monitor this indicator over time we will get clarification as to whether this is an upward trend or merely a fluctuation.



## Indicator 6.9

**Percentage of early childhood available unused hours**

Currently we have no information to report on and data is unlikely to become available in the near future.

## Indicator 6.10

**Perception of the quality of education available within the District**

## Relevance

This measure will indicate the degree to which education provided in the district meets the expectations of residents.

## Current Level and Trends

In the survey conducted in April 2008, 61% of respondents agreed that education in the Hurunui District is of good quality, but only 11% disagreed - the remaining 29% reported that they did not know enough about education in the district to comment. Of those who disagreed, 4% reported concerns about the quality of teaching and 3% reported that they would like more options for boarding. These percentages are very low, and are less than the margin of error for the survey.

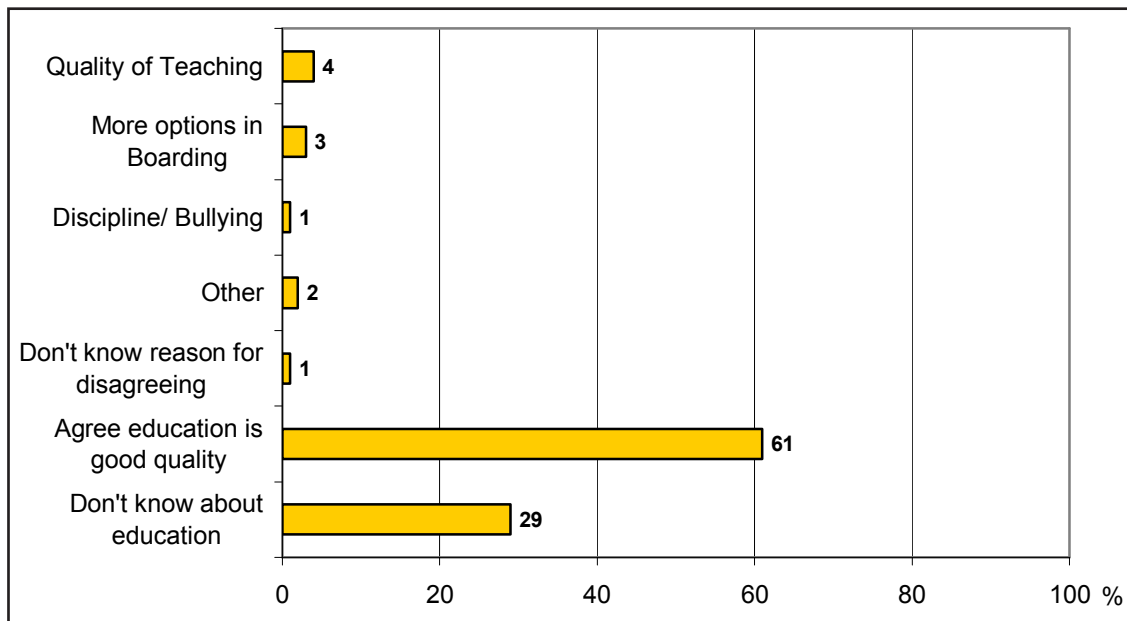
## Limitations

This is a subjective measure, and at this point in time there is no comparative data from other regions or from earlier years in the Hurunui District. This indicator will become more useful over time as we get an indication of trends within the Hurunui District.

## Conclusion



Of those who know enough about education in the district to comment, 85% agree that education is of good quality. This is a good level of satisfaction when compared to levels in other areas about which residents were surveyed (e.g. Indicators 4.4,4.5,4.6).

**Reasons for Disagreeing that Education in the Hurunui District is of Good Quality**



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY

### Compliance

The Council and management of Hurunui District Council confirm that all the statutory requirements of section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) have been complied with.

### Responsibility

The Council and management of Hurunui District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual Financial Statements and the judgements used in them.

The Council and management of Hurunui District Council accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and management of Hurunui District Council, the annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Hurunui District Council.



Mayor  
Garry Jackson



Chief Executive Officer  
Andrew Dalziel



Manager Financial Services  
Jason Beck

Date 29 October 2009

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

	Notes	Group		Actual 2009 \$000's	Council	
		Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's		Budget 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Income</b>						
General Rates	3	5,074	4,880	5,074	5,044	4,880
Revenue from activities	2	27,932	18,528	27,918	18,775	18,528
Other gains/(losses)	3	(185)	258	(185)	0	258
Other income	3	0	1,139	0	1,874	1,115
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>32,821</b>	<b>24,805</b>	<b>32,807</b>	<b>25,693</b>	<b>24,781</b>
<b>Operating Expenditure</b>						
Employee benefit expense	4	7,463	6,732	7,463	7,064	6,732
Other expenses	5	26,875	16,960	26,843	16,584	16,954
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>		<b>34,338</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>34,306</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>23,686</b>
<b>Operating Surplus/(Deficit) before tax</b>		<b>(1,517)</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>(1,499)</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,095</b>
Share of associates surplus/(deficit)	13	27	24	0	0	0
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) before tax</b>		<b>(1,490)</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>(1,499)</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,095</b>
Income tax expense	6	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) after tax</b>		<b>(1,490)</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>(1,499)</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,095</b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Notes	Group		Council		
		Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Budget 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Assets</b>						
<b>Current Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,642	2,205	2,330	6,786	1,915
Trade and other receivables	8	4,413	2,456	4,723	1,579	2,445
Inventories		110	146	110	108	146
Non-current assets held for sale	9	440	167	440	0	167
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>7,605</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>4,673</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>						
Property, plant and equipment						
- Operational	10	28,797	28,491	28,797	25,297	28,491
- Restricted	10	26,644	26,670	26,644	25,806	26,670
- Infrastructure	10	210,533	207,389	210,533	224,245	207,389
Intangible assets	10	48	70	48	0	70
Forestry assets	11	1,679	1,715	1,679	1,500	1,715
Other financial assets	12	2,683	322	2,683	675	604
Investments in associates	13	163	136	0	0	0
Investments held to maturity	12	0	6,029	0	0	6,029
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>270,547</b>	<b>270,822</b>	<b>270,384</b>	<b>277,523</b>	<b>270,968</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>278,152</b>	<b>275,796</b>	<b>277,987</b>	<b>285,996</b>	<b>275,641</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
<b>Current liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	15	4,262	3,360	4,260	3,289	3,359
Landfill aftercare provision	16	8	7	8	0	7
Employee benefits		715	654	715	654	654
Income in advance		954	691	954	0	691
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>5,939</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>4,711</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>						
Term debt		0	0	0	5,919	0
Landfill aftercare provision	16	167	77	167	0	77
Employee benefits		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>167</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6,106</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>4,788</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>272,046</b>	<b>271,007</b>	<b>271,883</b>	<b>276,134</b>	<b>270,853</b>
<b>Equity</b>						
Asset revaluation reserve	17	125,781	123,252	125,781	119,504	123,252
AFS investments revaluation reserve	17	78	78	78	78	78
Other reserves	17	4,699	5,227	4,699	4,357	5,227
Retained earnings	17	141,488	142,450	141,488	152,195	142,296
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>272,046</b>	<b>271,007</b>	<b>272,046</b>	<b>276,134</b>	<b>270,853</b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009**

	Notes	Group		Actual 2009 \$000's	Council Budget 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
		Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's			
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>		<b>271,007</b>	<b>261,427</b>	<b>270,853</b>	<b>268,601</b>	<b>261,315</b>
Available-for-sale investments valuation gain/(loss) taken to equity		0	19	0	0	19
Revaluation of property, plant & equipment	10	<u>2,529</u>	<u>8,424</u>	<u>2,529</u>	<u>5,488</u>	<u>8,424</u>
<b>Net income recognised directly in equity</b>		<b>2,529</b>	<b>8,443</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>8,443</b>
Surplus for the period		<u>(1,490)</u>	<u>1,137</u>	<u>(1,499)</u>	<u>2,045</u>	<u>1,095</u>
<b>Total recognised income and expense for period</b>		<b><u>1,039</u></b>	<b><u>9,580</u></b>	<b><u>1,030</u></b>	<b><u>7,533</u></b>	<b><u>9,538</u></b>
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>		<b><u>272,046</u></b>	<b><u>271,007</u></b>	<b><u>271,883</u></b>	<b><u>276,134</u></b>	<b><u>270,853</u></b>

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Notes	Group		Council		
		Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Budget 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>						
Rates and penalties		9,739	10,549	9,739	11,325	10,549
Roading subsidy		10,876	3,071	10,876	3,314	3,071
Hanmer Springs Thermal Reserve		6,316	6,151	6,316	5,425	6,151
Money received on behalf of other authorities		2,162	2,168	2,162	1,200	2,168
Interest received		505	928	487	445	904
Dividends received		34	32	34	30	32
Other income		2,601	3,459	2,321	4,170	3,437
Payments to suppliers and employees		(25,880)	(18,768)	(25,877)	(17,552)	(18,762)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		0	0	0	(443)	0
Money paid to other authorities		(2,243)	(2,124)	(2,243)	(1,200)	(2,124)
Net GST Movement		(122)	(28)	(159)	0	(28)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	18	<b>3,988</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>5,398</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>						
Payment for investments		0	(500)	0	0	(500)
Proceeds on sale of investments		3,490	1,380	3,800	0	1,116
Payment for plant, property & equipment		(7,042)	(7,840)	(7,042)	(13,704)	(7,840)
Proceeds from the sale of plant, property & equipment		0	60	0	0	60
Interest received		0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(3,552)</b>	<b>(6,900)</b>	<b>(3,242)</b>	<b>(13,704)</b>	<b>(7,164)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>						
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities		1	0	1	5,919	0
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>(1,462)</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>(1,071)</b>	<b>(1,766)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as 1 July		2,205	3,667	1,915	7,857	3,681
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as 30 June</b>		<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>1,915</b>

The GST (net) component of operating activities reflect the net GST paid and received with the Inland Revenue Department. The GST (net) component has been presented on a net basis, as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes.

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2009

### Reporting Entity

Hurunui District Council is a territorial local authority as governed by the Local Government Act 2002 and is domiciled in New Zealand.

The Hurunui District Council group consists of the ultimate parent Hurunui District Council (HDC) and its subsidiary Hurunui Holdings Limited (HHL) (100% owned) and associate Enterprise North Canterbury (50% equity share). All HDC subsidiaries and associates are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

The primary objective of HDC is to provide goods and services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return.

Accordingly, HDC has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS").

The seat of the Council is at Amberley and the financial statements of HDC are for the year ended 30 June 2009. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 29 October 2009.

### Basis of Preparation

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements for HDC have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice ("NZ GAAP").

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRS and other applicable financial reporting standards as appropriate for public benefit entities.

#### Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain assets.

#### Functional and presentation currency

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

#### Changes in accounting policies

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

#### Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

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

- NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (revised 2007) replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (issued 2004) and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The revised

standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and introduces a statement of comprehensive income. The statement of comprehensive income will enable readers to analyse changes in equity resulting from non-owner changes separately from transactions with owners. The revised standard gives the HDC the option of presenting items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income either in a single statement of comprehensive income with subtotals, or in two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income). The HDC intends to adopt this standard for the year ending 30 June 2010, and intends to prepare a single statement of comprehensive income.

- NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (revised 2007) This replaces NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (issued 2004) and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The application of this standard has been delayed for Public Benefit Entities due to issues identified in application for this sector. The revised standard requires the capitalisation of all borrowing costs if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Borrowing costs also need to be considered when revaluing property, plant and equipment to fair value based on depreciated replacement cost.
- NZ IFRS 3 Business Combinations (revised 2008) and the amended NZ IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009 and must be applied prospectively from that date. The main changes the revised NZ IFRS 3 and amended NZ IAS 27 will make to existing requirements or practice are:
  - Partial acquisitions - Non-controlling interests are measured either as their proportionate interest in the net identifiable assets (which is the original NZ IFRS 3 requirement) or at fair value.
  - Step acquisitions - The requirement to measure at fair value every asset and liability at each step for the purposes of calculating a portion of goodwill has been removed. Instead, goodwill is measured as the difference at acquisition date between the fair value of any investment in the business held before the acquisition, the consideration transferred and the net assets acquired.
  - Acquisition-related costs - Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised as expenses (rather than included in the cost of acquisition).
  - Contingent consideration - Contingent consideration must be recognised and measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in accordance with other NZ IFRSs, usually in profit or loss (rather than by adjusting the cost of acquisition).

HDC will adopt the revised NZ IFRS 3 and amended NZ IAS 27 for the year ended 30 June 2010, which will impact on business combinations that occur on or after 1 July 2009.

## Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of consolidation

The purchase method is used to prepare the consolidated financial statements, which involves adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses on a line-by-line basis. All significant intragroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

### Subsidiaries

HDC consolidates as subsidiaries in the group financial statements all entities where HDC has the capacity to control their financing and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the activities of the entity. This power exists where HDC controls the majority voting power on the governing body or where such policies have been irreversibly predetermined by HDC or where the determination of such policies is unable to materially impact the level of potential ownership benefits that arise from the activities of the subsidiary.

HDC measures the cost of a business combination as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, in exchange for control of the subsidiary plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over HDC's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If HDC's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised exceeds the cost of the business combination, the difference will be recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

Investments in subsidiaries are valued as available for sale investments in HDC's own "parent entity" financial statements.

### Associates

HDC accounts for an investment in an associate in the group financial statements using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the HDC has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise HDC's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate after the date of acquisition. HDC's share of the surplus or deficit of the associate is recognised in HDC's statement of financial performance. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

If HDC's share of an associate's deficit equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, HDC discontinues recognising its share of further deficits. After HDC's interest is reduced to zero, additional deficits are provided for, and a liability is recognised, only to the extent that HDC has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports surpluses, HDC will resume recognising its share of those surpluses only after its share of surpluses equals the share of deficits not recognised.

HDC's share in the associate's surplus or deficits resulting from

unrealised gains on transactions between the HDC and its associates is eliminated.

HDC's investments in associates are carried at cost in HDC's own "parent entity" financial statements.

### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received.

#### Rates revenue

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

Council (ECan) are not recognised in the financial statements as HDC is acting as an agent for ECan.

#### Other revenue

Water Billing is recognised on volumes delivered on accrual basis.

Land Transport New Zealand roading subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

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

Sales of goods are recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred to the buyer which is usually when the goods are delivered and title has passed.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income from investments is recognised as revenue, net of imputation credits, when the shareholders' rights to receive payment have been established.

Other revenue including assets vested in Council, with or without restrictions, is recognised as revenue when control over the assets is obtained.

#### Development contributions

Development contributions are recognized as revenue when the Council is legally entitled to receive the contributions. For Resource Consents, the time of recognition is when an applicant applied for Section 224(c) signoff. For Building Consents, the time of recognition is when an applicant applies for the Code of Compliance Certificate.

### Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred.

## Income tax

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

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable 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 rates 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 financial statements and the corresponding tax bases in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

## 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, HDC recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether HDC 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.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the date of acquisition or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant

rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

### Operational 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 on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

## Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and with original maturities of three months or less.

## Trade and other receivables

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

## Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

## Financial Assets

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity investments, loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through equity.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates the designation every reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through profit and loss in which case transaction costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

### Investments

Investments are recognised on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. At subsequent reporting dates, debt securities that the Group has the expressed intention and ability to hold to maturity (held-to-maturity debt securities) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss recognised to reflect irrecoverable amounts.

Investments other than held-to-maturity debt securities are

classified as either held-for-trading or available-for sale, and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value.

Where securities are held for trading purposes, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of financial performance for the period.

For available-for-sale investments, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the statement of financial performance for the period.

### Impairment of investments

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of financial performance when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the investment's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods when an increase in the investment's recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, subject to the restriction that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed shall not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

### Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments (primarily interest rate hedges and foreign currency forward contracts) to hedge the risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain firm commitments and forecasted transactions. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Council and the HHL board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives consistent with the Group's risk management strategy. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Such derivatives are initially recorded at fair value on contract date and are adjusted to fair value at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial performance as they arise.

### Non-current assets held for sale

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

Any impairment losses for write downs or non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the statement of financial performance. Any increase in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified

as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

## Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

**Operational assets** — These include land, buildings, landfill post closure, library books, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

**Restricted assets** — Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by the Council which provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

**Infrastructure assets** — Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network.

Property, Plant and Equipment are at stated values less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Fixtures and Fittings, Motor Vehicles, Plant and Equipment, and Library Books are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Group 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 statement of financial performance. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to retained earnings.

### Subsequent costs

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

### Revaluation

An assets fair value at the date of revaluation is equal to the revalued amount. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at balance date and this is generally every three years.

Revaluation increments and decrements are credited or debited to the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of financial performance.

Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value is recognised in the statement of financial performance will be recognised up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

### Operational land and units

Land and Buildings were valued by QV Valuations (Registered Valuers) as at 30 June 2008. The basis of valuation is fair value with reference to highest and best use, as at 30 June 2008. They are stated at valuation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

### Restricted assets

Certain infrastructure assets and land have been vested in the Council as part of the subdivisional consent process. The vested reserve land has been initially recognised at the most recent appropriately certified government valuation. Vested infrastructure assets have been valued based on the estimated quantities of infrastructure components vested and the current "in the ground" cost of providing identical services.

### Infrastructural asset classes; roads, water reticulation, sewerage reticulation and stormwater systems

Infrastructural assets are recorded at valuation established using depreciated replacement cost, plus additions at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Valuation of infrastructural assets are carried out on a three yearly cycle.

The roading valuation includes land under the roading network. The valuation of this land is based on the average rateable value of land in the associated ward as determined by QV Valuations (Registered Valuers) as at 30 June 2005. Under NZ IFRS HDC has elected to use the fair value of the land under roads as at 30 June 2005 as deemed cost. Land under roads is not longer revalued.

Roading assets have been valued at depreciated replacement cost as at 30 June 2007. The valuation was performed internally by Manager of Engineering Services, B M Yates, Registered Engineer and peer reviewed by M Gordon, B E Hons (Civil), MIPENZ, Registered Valuer, of Maunsell Limited. Additions and disposals since the date of valuation have been recorded at cost.

Water and Sewage Assets have been valued at depreciated replacement cost as at 30 June 2009. The valuation was performed internally by the Manager of Engineering Services, B M Yates, Registered Engineer and peer reviewed by M Clough,

Registered Valuer of Beca Valuations Limited.

Certain infrastructural assets have been vested in Council as part of the subdivision consent process. Vested infrastructure assets have been valued based on the estimated quantities of the components vested in Council.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all property, plant and equipment and intangible assets other than land and heritage assets, at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation on revalued assets is charged to the statement of financial performance. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the properties revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

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



	Useful Life	Depreciation Rate
Buildings - wooden (excluding properties intended for sale)	50 years	2%
Buildings - concrete (excluding properties intended for sale)	100 years	1%
Furniture and fittings: administration	5 years	20%
Furniture and fittings: pensioner flats	10 years	10%
Library books	3 – 8 years	12.5 – 33.33%
Computer hardware	3 – 4 years	25 – 33.33%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%
Thermal pools - plant	5 years	20%
Thermal pools – development expenditure	20 – 100 years	1% - 5%
Plant and machinery (excluding Council infrastructural assets)	10 years	10%
Small plant and machines	3 - 10 years	10 - 33.33%
Car parks	20 – 25 years	4 – 5%
Landscaping	10 – 50 years	2 – 10%
Roads, Streets and Bridges		
- Land under roads	Not depreciated	0%
- Pavement formation	Not depreciated	0%
- Pavement layers (sealed)	100 years	1%
- Pavement layers (unsealed)	Not depreciated	0%
- Pavement surface (sealed)	Average 16 years	6.25%
- Pavement surface (unsealed)	12 years	8.33%
- Culverts	25 – 50 years	2 – 4%
- Kerb and channel	50 – 80 years	1.25 – 2%
- Footpaths	20 – 75 years	1.33 – 5%
- Bridges – timber	70 years	1.43%
- Bridges – concrete and other	100 years	1%
- Retaining walls	50 years	2%
- Traffic signs	12 years	8.33%
- Street lighting	15 – 25 years	4 – 6.67%
Sewerage		
- Pipes	50 – 80 years	1.25 – 2%
- Pipes other	40 years	2.5%
- Pumps and controls	10 – 25 years	4 – 10%
- Manholes	50 – 80 years	1.25 – 2%
- Treatment plant	25 – 60 years	1.67 – 4%
Water		
- Pipes	50 – 80 years	1.25 – 2%
- Pipes other	50 – 80 years	1.25 – 2%
- Reservoir and tanks	80 years	1.25%
- Pumps and controls	10 – 25 years	4 – 10%
- Pump stations/intakes	20 – 60 years	1.67 – 5%
- Treatment plant	10 – 80 years	1.25 – 10%
Intangible assets	3 - 10 years	10 - 33.33%

## Intangible assets

### Software acquisition and development

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

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

#### Amortisation

The carrying value of intangible assets with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the assets is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortization charge for each period is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

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

Computer software	3 – 4 years	25 – 33%
Aerial Photos	10 years	10%

### Forestry assets

Forestry and other biological assets are stated at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the statement of financial performance. Point-of-sale costs include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, excluding costs necessary to transport the assets to market.

The fair value of standing timber older than 10 years, being the age at which it becomes marketable, is based on the market price of the estimated recoverable wood volumes, net of harvesting costs. The fair value of younger standing timber is based on the present value of the net cash flows expected to be generated by the plantation at maturity. The present values are calculated using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Forests are valued annually by Laurie Forestry Ltd. Any increase or decrease in the valuation is reflected in the statement of financial performance.

### 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 transactions costs.

After initial recognition, the Group measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

### Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists and for indefinite life intangibles, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the greater of market value less costs to sell and value in use.

The Group measures the value in use of assets whose future economic benefits are not directly related to their ability to generate net cash inflows held, at depreciated replacement cost.

In assessing value in use for other assets, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

For non-revalued assets, impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

For revalued assets, other than investment property, the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent it reverses previous accumulated revaluation increments for that asset class.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase to the extent that any impairment losses had been previously charged to equity.

### Employee entitlements

Provision is made in respect of the Group’s liability for retiring gratuity allowances, annual and long service leave, and sick leave.

Short-term benefits - Employee benefits that the Council expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

The Council recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that

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

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

Long service leave and retiring gratuity - The retiring gratuity and long service leave liability is assessed on an actuarial basis using current rates of pay taking into account years of service, years to entitlement and the likelihood staff will reach the point of entitlement.

## Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event (either legal or constructive), and it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at balance date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

As operator of the Waikari Landfill, the Council has a legal obligation under the resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure costs arises.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements, and known improvements in technology, where there is sufficient evidence that these events will occur. The provision includes all other costs associated with landfill post-closure.

Amounts provided for landfill post-closure are capitalised to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits to be obtained. Components of the capitalised landfill asset are depreciated over their useful lives. The discount rate used is a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

## Goods and services tax

These financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

## Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by the Council at the beginning of the year after a period of consultation with the public as part of the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) or Annual Plan process. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance NZ GAAP and are consistent with the accounting

policies adopted by the Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

## Cost allocation

HDC has derived the net cost of service for each significant activity of the Council using a system of cost allocation.

Direct Costs are charged directly to significant activities.

Indirect costs are charged to significant activities based on cost drivers and related activity/usage information.

'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.

The costs of internal services not directly charged to activities are allocated as overheads using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and the like.

## Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management has exercised the following critical judgments in applying the accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2009. Estimates over useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, classification of property as an investment property, landfill aftercare provision, probability of reaching vesting date for long service liability, sick leave provisions, valuations of infrastructural assets. Therefore, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

### Landfill aftercare provisions

Note 16 discloses an analysis of the exposure of HDC in relation to the estimates and uncertainties surrounding the landfill aftercare provisions.

## 2 - Summary of cost of services

		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Budget 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Page</b>	<b>Income</b>		
	Community Services & Facilities	2,191	2,439
	Growth & Development	1,056	929
	Environment & Safety	1,627	1,598
	Utility Services & Infrastructure	16,202	8,021
	Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools & Spa	6,316	6,151
	Governance	0	0
	Commercial Activities	1,189	1,410
	Corporate Services	158	36
	Total activity income	28,739	20,584
	Less internal income	821	683
	<b>Total Activities Revenue</b>	<b>27,918</b>	<b>19,901</b>
<b>Page</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>		
	Community Services & Facilities	2,846	2,469
	Growth & Development	1,007	944
	Environment & Safety	2,403	1,696
	Utility Services & Infrastructure	20,272	11,118
	Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools & Spa	4,729	4,643
	Governance	447	471
	Commercial Activities	214	180
	Corporate Services	3,209	2,848
	Total activity income	35,127	24,369
	Less internal expenditure	821	683
	<b>Total Activities Expenditure</b>	<b>34,306</b>	<b>23,686</b>

### 3 - Revenue

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Rates revenue</b>				
District wide rates	5,074	4,880	5,074	4,880
Rate penalties	63	54	63	54
Targeted rates				
- Refuse	621	546	621	546
- Stormwater/Drainage	66	69	66	69
- Rural Fire	216	210	216	210
- Tourism	275	256	275	256
- Pool Inspections	18	18	18	18
- Medical Centres	89	88	89	88
- Amberley Library Rate	33	33	33	33
- Amenities	1,168	1,016	1,168	1,016
- Sewerage	526	467	526	467
- Water	3,402	2,918	3,402	2,918
	<b>11,551</b>	<b>10,555</b>	<b>11,551</b>	<b>10,555</b>
<b>Other revenue</b>				
Subdivision assets vested	0	12	0	12
Interest	451	566	433	541
Dividends	34	32	34	32
Donations and Grants	560	75	560	75
Other Government Subsidies	294	0	294	0
Petrol Tax	107	99	107	99
Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools & Spa Receipts	6,316	6,151	6,316	6,151
Visitor Centre Retail Sales	700	573	700	573
User Charges	742	1,027	746	1,027
Rental	336	314	336	314
New Zealand Transport Authority subsidies	10,876	3,071	10,876	3,071
Regulatory revenue	1,380	1,367	1,380	1,367
Development contributions	(341)	705	(341)	705
	<b>21,455</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>21,441</b>	<b>13,968</b>
<b>Other gains/(losses)</b>				
Gain on changes in fair value of forestry assets	(36)	215	(36)	215
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment	0	60	0	60
Gain on change in fair value of Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	0	(17)	0	(17)
Gain on changes in fair value of investments	(149)	0	(149)	0
	<b>(185)</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>32,821</b>	<b>24,805</b>	<b>32,807</b>	<b>24,781</b>

#### Rate Remissions

Rates revenue is shown gross of any rate remission, which are recorded as an expense. The Council's rates remission policy allows the Council to remit rates on condition of a ratepayers' extreme financial hardship, land used for sport, and land protected for historical or cultural purposes. During the 2008/2009 financial year. The Council provided remissions totalling \$26,994 (2008: \$18,612).

#### Non-rateable land

Under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. These properties include schools, places of religious worship, public gardens and reserves. These non-rateable properties may be subject to targeted rates in respect of sewerage, water and refuse collection. Non-rateable land does not constitute a remission under the Council's rate remission policy.

#### 4 - Employee benefit expense

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2008
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Salary and wages	7,402	6,514	7,402	6,514
Employer contribution to super	0	109	0	109
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit liabilities	61	109	61	109
<b>Total employee benefit expenses</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>6,732</b>

#### 5 - Other expenses

	Group			
	Actual 2009	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2008
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Fees paid to principal auditor				
- audit fees for financial statement audit	132	131	83	130
- audit fees for NZ IFRS transition	15	15	0	15
- audit fees for LTCCP	8	8	58	8
- disbursements charged	4	0	4	0
Depreciation of non-current assets	5,271	5,364	5,271	5,364
Amortisation of non-current assets	27	35	27	35
Loss on disposal of decommissioned roading assets	423	0	423	0
Rates written off	0	12	0	12
Expenses from other activities	20,995	11,395	20,977	11,391
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>26,875</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>26,843</b>	<b>16,954</b>

Audit New Zealand has been appointed as the audit service provider on behalf of the Office of the Auditor-General for the Council and the Group.

#### 6 - Tax

	Group			
	Actual 2009	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2008
	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
<b>Components of tax expense</b>				
Current tax expense	0	0	0	0
Adjustment to current tax in prior years	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax expense	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit</b>				
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	(1,490)	1,137	(1,499)	1,095
Tax at 30%	(447)	375	(450)	361
Non-taxable income	447	(375)	450	(361)
Non-taxable expenditure	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax expense	0	0	0	0
Prior year adjustments	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Imputation credit account</b>				
Opening balance	295	295	0	0
Movements for the year	0	0	0	0
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 7 - Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Cash at bank or in hand	1,636	1,450	1,324	1,465
Short term deposits with maturities of less than 3 months	1,006	755	1,006	450
	<u>2,642</u>	<u>2,205</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>1,915</u>

## 8 - Trade and other receivables

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Trade and other receivables	4,208	1,999	4,519	1,988
Goods and services tax (GST) receivable	210	462	210	462
Allowance for doubtful debts	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
	<u>4,413</u>	<u>2,456</u>	<u>4,724</u>	<u>2,445</u>

The average credit period on sale of goods and services is nil as services are paid for at the start of the process. An allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of services, determined by reference to past default experience. There was no movement in the allowance for the current or previous financial year.

Rates are paid in quarterly instalments and 10% penalty is added on any rates unpaid at the end of the quarter. A further additional 10% is added to all rates and additional charges from the previous year remaining unpaid at 1 July. A further additional charge of 10% is added to all rates and additional charges remaining unpaid at 1 January.

The status of receivables as at 30 June 2009 and 2008 are detailed below:

	2009			2008		
	Gross \$000's	Impairment \$000's	Net \$000's	Gross \$000's	Impairment \$000's	Net \$000's
<b>Council</b>						
Not past due	4,315	0	4,315	1,864	0	1,864
Past due 1-60 days	154	0	154	160	0	160
Past due 61-120 days	153	0	153	420	(5)	415
Past due >120 days	107	(5)	102	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<u>4,729</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>4,724</u>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>2,445</u>
<b>Group</b>						
Not past due	4,004	0	4,004	1,875	0	1,875
Past due 1-60 days	154	0	154	160	0	160
Past due 61-120 days	153	0	153	420	(5)	415
Past due >120 days	107	(5)	102	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<u>4,418</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>2,461</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>2,456</u>

## 9 - Non-current assets held for sale

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Land classified as held for sale	440	167	440	167
	<b>440</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>167</b>

The Council intends to dispose of parcels of land it no longer needs for its operations. Negotiations are being pursued with potential buyers.

## 10 - Property, plant and equipment

### Freehold Land and Buildings Carried at Fair Value

An independent valuation of the consolidated entity's land and buildings was performed by Quotable Value New Zealand, registered independent valuers not related to the consolidated entity, to determine the fair value of the land and buildings at 30 June 2008. The valuation, which confirms to New Zealand Property Institute Practice Standard 3 - Valuations for Financial Reporting Purposes, was determined by using standard and recognised valuation methods depending upon the type of property. Under the New Zealand Property Institute Practice Standard 1, which came into force from 1 May, 2004, all valuations must be assessed as at the date of inspection of the property, except where the valuation instructions are to assess the value at a retrospective date.

### Land under road

The valuation of this land is based on the average rateable value of land in the associated ward as determined by QV Valuations (Registered Valuers) as at 30 June 2008. Under NZ IFRS HDC has elected to use the fair value of the land under roads as at 30 June 2005 as deemed cost. Land under roads is no longer revalued.



	Cost/ Revaluation 1 July	Accumulated Depreciation 1 July	Carrying Amount 1 July	Current Year Additions	Current Year Disposals	Revaluation Surplus	Classified as held for sale	Current Year Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciation on Assets Sold	Revaluation 30 June	Cost/ Revaluation 30 June	Accumulated Depreciation 30 June	Carrying Amount 30 June
<b>Operational Assets</b>													
Freehold Land	5,907	0	5,907	0	0	2,119	0	0	0	8,026	8,026	0	8,026
Council Buildings	6,466	178	6,288	686	0	696	0	106	0	7,848	7,848	284	7,564
Council Plant & Equipment	3,299	2,002	1,297	595	0	0	0	319	0	3,894	3,894	2,321	1,573
Library Books	833	625	208	61	0	0	0	60	0	894	894	685	209
Thermal Reserve Buildings	7,019	244	6,775	923	0	(492)	0	173	0	7,450	7,450	417	7,033
Thermal Reserve Plant & Equipment	7,267	3,271	3,996	499	0	0	0	409	0	7,766	7,766	3,680	4,086
<b>2008 Total</b>	<b>30,791</b>	<b>6,320</b>	<b>24,471</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,878</b>	<b>35,878</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>28,491</b>
Freehold Land	8,026	0	8,026	0	0	316	0	0	0	8,342	8,342	0	8,342
Council Buildings	7,848	284	7,564	294	0	35	0	123	0	8,177	8,177	407	7,770
Council Plant & Equipment	3,894	2,321	1,573	463	(230)	0	0	309	(173)	4,127	4,127	2,457	1,670
Library Books	894	685	209	64	0	0	0	60	0	958	958	745	213
Thermal Reserve Buildings	7,450	417	7,033	200	0	0	0	176	0	7,650	7,650	593	7,057
Thermal Reserve Plant & Equipment	7,766	3,680	4,086	81	(46)	0	0	376	0	7,801	7,801	4,056	3,745
<b>2009 Total</b>	<b>35,878</b>	<b>7,387</b>	<b>28,491</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>(276)</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>37,055</b>	<b>37,055</b>	<b>8,258</b>	<b>28,797</b>
<b>Restricted Assets</b>													
Freehold Land	14,444	0	14,444	5	0	4,481	0	0	0	18,930	18,930	0	18,930
Council Buildings	6,643	314	6,329	593	0	958	0	140	0	8,194	8,194	454	7,740
<b>2008 Total</b>	<b>21,087</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>20,773</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,124</b>	<b>27,124</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>26,670</b>
Freehold Land	18,930	0	18,930	10	0	(58)	0	0	0	18,882	18,882	0	18,882
Council Buildings	8,194	454	7,740	208	0	(35)	0	151	0	8,367	8,367	605	7,762
<b>2009 Total</b>	<b>27,124</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>26,670</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,249</b>	<b>27,249</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>26,644</b>
<b>Infrastructural Assets</b>													
Freehold Land	1,618	0	1,618	0	0	432	0	0	0	2,050	2,050	0	2,050
Roading Land	11,513	0	11,513	12	0	0	0	0	0	11,525	11,525	0	11,525
Water	27,041	1,767	25,274	1,493	0	(992)	0	865	0	27,542	27,542	2,632	24,910
Sewerage	13,083	633	12,450	834	0	566	0	329	0	14,483	14,483	962	13,521
Roading	157,699	2,950	154,749	2,941	0	656	0	2,963	0	161,296	161,296	5,913	155,383
<b>2008 Total</b>	<b>210,954</b>	<b>5,350</b>	<b>205,604</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>216,896</b>	<b>216,896</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>207,389</b>
Freehold Land	2,050	0	2,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,050	2,050	0	2,050
Roading Land	11,525	0	11,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,525	11,525	0	11,525
Water	27,542	2,632	24,910	1,597	0	1,588	0	825	0	27,270	27,270	0	27,270
Sewerage	14,483	962	13,521	438	0	683	0	311	0	14,331	14,331	0	14,331
Roading	161,296	5,913	155,383	3,269	(423)	0	0	2,940	0	164,142	164,142	8,853	155,289
Drainage	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	0	68
<b>2009 Total</b>	<b>216,896</b>	<b>9,507</b>	<b>207,389</b>	<b>5,372</b>	<b>(423)</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219,386</b>	<b>219,386</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>210,533</b>
<b>Intangible Assets</b>													
Software	375	284	91	14	0	0	0	35	0	389	389	319	70
<b>2008 Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>70</b>
Software	389	319	70	5	0	0	0	27	0	394	394	346	48
<b>2009 Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total 2008</b>	<b>263,207</b>	<b>12,268</b>	<b>250,939</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>280,287</b>	<b>280,287</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>262,620</b>
<b>Total 2009</b>	<b>280,287</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>262,620</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>(699)</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>284,084</b>	<b>284,084</b>	<b>18,062</b>	<b>266,022</b>

## 11 - Forestry assets

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Balance at 1 July	1,715	1,500	1,715	1,500
Gain/(losses) arising from changes in fair value	(36)	215	(36)	215
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,715</b>

The Council owns 215 hectares of predominantly radiata pine forestry, which are at varying stages of maturity ranging from 7 to 23 years.

### Valuation Assumptions

Independent registered forestry consultants, Laurie Forestry Limited, have valued the forestry stands as at 30 June 2009. The following valuation assumptions have been adopted in determining the fair value of forestry assets:

- a pre-tax discount rate of 9.0% (2008: 9.0%) has been used in discounting the present value of expected cash flows;
- the value of the underlying land has not been included in the valuation;
- the valuation assumes that the current tree crop will be grown for one rotation only, and that no new planting will be undertaken or charged against the existing crop.
- time conventions used in the valuation are that the valuation year commences at 1st July and ends 30th June the next calendar year. This convention applies to all costs, prices, yields and age of trees although it may need to be adjusted for any significant price movements during the valuation year.
- the valuation uses current and actual prevailing industry costs. The costs have been expressed in real terms, and no adjustment has been made for any possible changes in prices relative to cost.

### Financial risk management strategies

The Council is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in timber prices. The Council is a long-term investor in forestry and does not expect timber prices to decline significantly into the foreseeable future, therefore, has not taken any measures to manage the risks of a decline in timber prices.

## 12 - Other financial assets

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Financial Investments Available for Sale	2,351	0	2,351	0
Environment Canterbury - Waiiau River Loan	75	0	75	0
Shares carrying amount	257	275	257	557
Sinking funds carrying amount	0	47	0	47
<b>Fair value amount</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>604</b>

The financial statements include holdings in unlisted shares. Fair value is estimated using a combination of estimated future discounted cash flows and asset backing per share. The discounted cash flow approach includes some assumptions that are not supportable by observable market prices or rates. Changes in these assumptions do not significantly change the fair value recognised.

Changes in the fair value of unlisted shares are recognised through Equity using the available for sale approach. The fair value movement recognised in the Equity for the period was a gain of \$11,443 (2008: \$18,260). There were no impairments or realised gains or losses recognised in the statement of financial performance for the period (2008: nil).

In previous years, the Council's investments in the bond market were recognised as "Investments Held to Maturity" with the value recorded at the nominal value of each bond. For cash flow and risk management reasons, the Council has now reclassified the bonds as "Investments Available for Sale" and has been actively trading the bonds on the secondary bond market. As at 30 June 2009, the Council held bonds with a nominal value of \$2,500,000. These have now been valued at fair value, which has resulted in a reduction in value of \$149,000, which has been recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance.

The Council's Bond Portfolio has reduced from a nominal balance as at 30 June 2008 of \$6,029,000 to a nominal balance as at 30 June 2009 of \$2,500,000. A total of \$1,529,000 of the bonds had matured during the financial year. In addition, the Council actively sold a further \$2,000,000 in bonds on the secondary market. The reason Council sold these bonds was primarily to limit its exposure to the possibility that the bonds will lose further value over time and also to assist in cash flow needs, as the Council was not required to borrow the funds as was allowed for in the Annual Plan.

## 13 - Investments in associates

	Group	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Movements in the carrying amount of investment in Enterprise North Canterbury</b>		
Balance at 1 July	136	112
Share of total recognised revenues and expenses	27	24
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Summarised financial information of Enterprise North Canterbury</b>		
Assets	473	417
Liabilities	147	145
Revenues	848	976
Surplus/(deficit)	55	47
Group's interest	50%	50%

Enterprise North Canterbury recorded no contingent assets or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2009 (2008: Nil).

## 14 - Financial Instruments

### Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function of the Group provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic financial markets, and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the consolidated entity.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group approved by the Council and HHL Board of Directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer on an ongoing basis.

Activities of the Group expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates, for which they may enter into forward interest rate contracts to manage interest rate risk and interest rate swaps to mitigate the risk of rising interest rates.

### Interest rate risk management

The Group would be exposed to interest rate risk if it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. Treasury policy provides that this risk is to be managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings, by the use of interest rate swaps contracts and forward interest rate contracts.

As the Group has not needed to incur external borrowing, there are no of interest rate swaps contracts or forward interest rate contracts outstanding at balance date. There are no unrealised gains or losses to be recognised and no gains or losses recognised. (2008: Nil outstanding and no gains or losses recognised)

### Maturity analysis of financial assets & liabilities

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Short-term deposits (with maturity dates of 1 year or less)	2,642	2,205	2,330	1,915
<i>Weighted average effective interest rate</i>	2.06%	7.02%	1.82%	6.72%
Trade receivables	4,422	2,456	4,724	2,445
<i>Weighted average effective interest rate</i>	nil	nil	nil	nil
Non interest bearing shares	257	275	257	557
Sinking Funds (maturity less than 1 year)	0	47	0	47
Other Financial Investments				
Maturity 1 year or less	0	1,529	0	1,529
<i>Weighted average effective interest rate</i>	7.43%	7.43%	0.00%	7.43%
Maturity 1-2 years	488	0	488	0
Maturity 2-3 years	481	500	481	500
Maturity 3-4 years	450	1,500	450	1,500
Maturity 4+ years	932	2,500	932	2,500
	<b>2,351</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>6,029</b>
	<b>9,672</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>10,993</b>
Trade payables - less than 1 year	4,262	3,360	4,260	3,359
Income in advance	954	691	954	691

Council has determined that the carrying value of each instrument reflects the fair value.

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded are spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the Council annually. The Group measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

Trade accounts receivable consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

**15 - Trade and other payables**

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Trade payables	4,193	3,294	4,191	3,293
Goods and services tax (GST) payable	69	66	69	66
	<b>4,262</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>3,359</b>

The Group has a policy to pay payables within the credit timeframe and therefore does not incur interest charges on its payables.

**16 - Provisions**

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Current	8	7	8	7
Non-current	167	77	167	77
<b>Balance</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>84</b>

The provision for Landfill Aftercare costs represents the present value of the Council's best estimate of the future sacrifice of economic benefits that will be required to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring of the closed Waikari Landfill.

## 17- Equity

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Asset revaluation reserve</b>				
Balance at 1 July	123,252	114,828	123,252	114,828
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	2,529	8,424	2,529	8,424
Other Adjustments	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>125,781</b>	<b>123,252</b>	<b>125,781</b>	<b>123,252</b>

The asset revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of land and buildings, and infrastructural assets. Where a revalued land, building or infrastructural assets is sold that portion of the asset revaluation reserve which relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

**Available-for-sale revaluation reserve**

Balance at 1 July	78	59	78	59
Valuation gain/(loss) recognised	0	19	0	19
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>

The available-for-sale revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. Where a revalued financial asset is sold that portion of the reserve which relates to that financial asset, and is effectively realised, is recognised in profit or loss. Where a revalued financial asset is impaired that portion of the reserve which relates to that financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

**Special fund reserves**

Balance at 1 July	5,227	4,877	5,227	4,877
Transfers in	(263)	555	(263)	555
Transfers out	(265)	(205)	(265)	(205)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>5,227</b>

**Retained earnings**

Balance at 1 July	142,450	141,663	142,296	141,551
Net surplus/(deficit)	(1,490)	1,137	(1,499)	1,095
Transfers from asset revaluation reserve	0	0	0	0
Other appropriations	528	(350)	528	(350)
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>141,488</b>	<b>142,450</b>	<b>141,325</b>	<b>142,296</b>

**Summary of equity accounts**

Asset revaluation reserve	125,781	123,252	125,781	123,252
Available-for-sale revaluation reserve	78	78	78	78
Special fund reserves	4,699	5,227	4,699	5,227
Retained earnings	141,488	142,450	141,325	142,296
	<b>272,046</b>	<b>271,007</b>	<b>271,883</b>	<b>270,853</b>

## 18 - Statement of cash flow reconciliation

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
<b>Reconciliation of surplus for the period to net cash flows from operating activities</b>				
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax	(1,490)	1,137	(1,499)	1,095
<b>Non Cash Items</b>				
Impairment of property intended for sale	0	17	0	17
Vested assets	0	(12)	0	(12)
Loss on Fair Value of Forestry	36	(215)	36	(215)
Loss on Fair Value of Investments	149	0	149	0
Loss on disposal of decommissioned roading assets	423	0	423	0
Depreciation and amortisation	5,298	5,399	5,298	5,399
	<u>5,906</u>	<u>5,189</u>	<u>5,906</u>	<u>5,189</u>
<b>Movements in working capital</b>				
(Increase)/decrease in Inventory	36	(38)	36	(38)
(Increase)/decrease in Receivables	(2,007)	(868)	(2,292)	(866)
Increase/(decrease) in Payables	1,583	543	1,583	543
Increase/(decrease) in Landfill Aftercare Provision	90	(18)	90	(18)
Increase/(decrease) in Current Employee Entitlements	0	109	0	109
Increase/(decrease) in Income in Advance	0	211	0	211
	<u>(298)</u>	<u>(61)</u>	<u>(583)</u>	<u>(59)</u>
<b>Other Movements</b>				
Gain on Sale of Plant, Property & Equipment	0	(60)	0	(60)
Purchase of Investments	(27)	0	0	0
Capital Creditors	0	(767)	0	(767)
Other Movements	20	0	(9)	0
Net GST	(123)	0	(159)	0
	<u>(130)</u>	<u>(827)</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>(827)</u>
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (as per Statement of Cash Flows)</b>	<u><b>3,988</b></u>	<u><b>5,438</b></u>	<u><b>3,656</b></u>	<u><b>5,398</b></u>

**Cash balances not available for use**

The total value of cash and cash equivalents that can be used for a specific purpose is \$4.7 million (2008: \$ 5.2 million)  
Refer to Note 25.

**19 - Capital commitments for expenditure**

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Property, plant and equipment	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,500
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,500</u>

There are no operating commitments.

**20 - Contingent assets and liabilities**

The group has no contingent assets as at 30 June 2009 (2008: Nil).

The Council has been given advance notice from the Board of New Zealand Mutual Liability RiskPool that a call will be made on the Council for a share of the shortfall in the mutual pool's funds. The shortfall in the mutual pool's funds have been derived by the impact of the Leaky Building issue. The Council has been advised that the amount of the call is expected to total \$11,449 (2008: Nil).

It is highly likely that the Council will be required to make further calls on any shortfalls on the mutual pool's funds in the future; however, the Council has received no further requests on to date.



## 21 - Related party disclosures

The parent entity in the consolidated entity is the Council.

### Equity interests in subsidiaries

Details of the percentage of ordinary shares held in subsidiaries are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements

### Transactions involving the parent entity

During the year, Councillors and key management, as part of a normal customer relationship, were involved in minor transactions with the Hurunui District Council (such as payment of rates, use of transfer stations etc)

Cr Andrew Smart owns the Amberley Mobil Service Station that has a contract for services with Mobil New Zealand Limited for fuel. Cr Smart sells fuel under a franchise agreement with Mobil New Zealand Limited, and although his service station is not a party to the Council's contract with Mobil New Zealand Limited, it is a beneficiary of the arrangement. The contract for services was established prior to Cr Smart being elected a Hurunui District Councillor. This year's purchases from Mobil New Zealand Limited amounted to \$295,476 (2008: \$288,895) of which it is assessed that 60% of this amount was spent at the Amberley Mobil Service Station. The Office of the Auditor-General has approved this arrangement under section 3 (3) (a) of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968. As at 30 June 2009, the amount owing to Mobil New Zealand Limited amounted to \$23,740 (2008: \$28,960)

Other than the above, no Councillors or senior management have entered into related party transactions with the Group. No amounts were provided for doubtful debts relating to debts due from related parties as at 30 June 2009 (2008: nil).

### Hurunui Holdings Limited

As at 30 June 2009, the total payable from Hurunui Holdings Limited to Hurunui District Council was \$339,458 (2008: \$21,419), the bulk of which was the proposed dividend from the Company to the Council. During the financial year, the Council provided accounting and administration services to Hurunui Holdings Limited for \$4,500 (2008: \$3,500).

### Enterprise North Canterbury

During the financial year, the Council paid a grant of \$50,000 (2007: \$50,000) to Enterprise North Canterbury for its general purposes.

### Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Related party transactions and outstanding balances with other entities in a group are disclosed in an entity's financial statements. Intra-group related party transactions and outstanding balances are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statement for the group.

### Key management personnel compensation

The compensation of the Mayor, Councillors CEO and other senior management is set out below:

	Council	
	Actual 2009 \$000's	Actual 2008 \$000's
Employee benefit expenses	1,047	953
	<u>1,047</u>	<u>953</u>

## 22 - Remuneration

### Remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer is employed on a five-year contract which will expire on 31 October 2012.

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Paddy Clifford (Resigned 28 September 2007)				
- Salary	0	55,263	0	55,263
- Benefits	0	3,319	0	3,319
Andrew Dalziel (Appointed 31 October 2007)				
- Salary	215,659	129,620	215,659	129,620
- Benefits	8,988	5,670	8,988	5,670
	<b>224,647</b>	<b>193,872</b>	<b>224,647</b>	<b>193,872</b>

### Remuneration of Mayor, Councillors and Board Members

	Group		Council	
	Actual 2009	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual 2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Russell Black	12,912	12,895	12,912	12,895
Julie Coster	15,002	8,498	15,002	8,498
Winton Dalley	22,467	15,816	22,467	15,816
Vincent Daly	14,634	12,895	14,634	12,895
Wendy Doody	17,341	15,095	17,341	15,095
Garry Jackson	61,635	56,285	61,635	56,285
Michael Malthus	29,452	15,816	29,452	15,816
Jamie McFadden	0	6,597	0	6,597
Judy Meikle	32,526	17,813	32,526	17,813
Kerry Prenter	14,151	12,895	14,151	12,895
Andrew Smart	12,912	12,895	12,912	12,895
	<b>233,032</b>	<b>187,500</b>	<b>233,032</b>	<b>187,500</b>

## 23 - Severance Payments

Schedule 10(19) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires any severance including the tax liability to be disclosed. For the year ended 30 June 2009, the total severance costs were \$12,000 to one employee (2008: nil).

## 24 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent to 30 June 2009, the Council, together with New Zealand Mutual Liability RiskPool, has settled a weathertightness claim. The Council's share of the costs is \$50,000 which represents the Council's excess under its insurance cover through New Zealand Mutual Liability RiskPool.

## 25 - Capital management

The Council's capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds), which comprise retained earnings and reserve. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings prudently and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayer's funds are largely managed as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, and general financial dealings.

The objective of managing these items is to achieve intergenerational equity, which is a principle promoted in the Act and applied by Council. Intergenerational equity requires today's ratepayers to meet the costs of utilising the Council's asset and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long term assets that will benefit ratepayers in future generations. Additionally, the Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires the council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long term Community Plan (LTCCP) and in its annual plans (where applicable) to meet the expenditure needs identified in those plans. The Act sets out the factors that the Council is required to consider when determining the most appropriate sources of funding for each of its activities. The sources and levels of funding are set out in the funding and financial policies in the Council's LTCCP.

The Council has created reserves for different areas of benefit which are used where there is a discrete set of rate or levy payers as distinct from the general rate. Any surplus or deficit relating to these separate areas of benefit is applied to the specific reserves.

### Special Funds

	Opening	Appropriations		Closing
	Balance	In	Out	Balance
	1 July 2008			30 June 2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amberley Beach Reserve	26,395	462	20,000	6,857
Amberley Pavilion Reserve	37,303	4,617	0	41,920
Amberley Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	72,083	7,389	0	79,472
Amuri Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	32,795	2,310	17,433	17,672
Amuri Community Centre	46,424	3,220	2,568	47,076
Amberley Beach Erosion Protection	0	0	0	0
Cheviot Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	4,061	288	0	4,349
Cheviot RSA Fund	0	6,406	2,415	3,991
Glenmark Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	46,081	3,270	0	49,351
Omihi Reserve Development	(11,475)	(318)	875	(12,668)
Hanmer Springs Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	193,876	0	193,876	0
Hanmer Springs Hall Development Reserve	(43,536)	(7,927)	3,385	(54,848)
Hanmer Springs Township Development Reserve	264,982	(7,234)	0	257,748
Hanmer Springs Conical Hill	13,099	1,825	0	14,924
Hanmer Springs Car Parking	0	0	0	0
Hurunui Ward Land Subdivision Reserve	7,671	544	0	8,215
Waiau Gorge Ferry Bridge Preservation	75,977	5,391	0	81,368
Hanmer Springs Tourism Promotion	26,339	1,869	0	28,208
Queen Mary Development Reserve	680,277	(294,466)	0	385,811
District Library - Amberley Ward	(168,384)	33,480	13,085	(147,989)
District Library	(143,948)	(25,610)	10,572	(180,130)
Chamberlain Bros Trust	13,644	958	0	14,602
Graves Maintenance Trust	1,681	0	0	1,681
Culverden Domain Gates	488	0	0	488
Busch Legacy Trust	148	0	0	148
Hawarden Memorial Park	6,232	438	538	6,132
Bridson Trust	884	0	0	884
Forrester Trust	947	0	0	947
Adverse Events Rescue	13,114	0	0	13,114
Hurunui Disaster Recovery Reserve	4,029,842	0	0	4,029,842
	<b>5,227,000</b>	<b>(263,088)</b>	<b>264,747</b>	<b>4,699,165</b>

# COUNCIL CONTROLLED ORGANISATIONS

## HURUNUI HOLDINGS LIMITED

### Background

The Hurunui District Council owns 100% of the shares in Hurunui Holdings Limited. The Company was previously incorporated to hold the Council's shares in the Lyttleton Port Company. The shares in the Port Company were subsequently sold. In May 2004, Hurunui Roading Limited, another Council Controlled Organisation incorporated to undertake the roading contract work of Council, was amalgamated with Hurunui Holdings Limited.

### Council Objective and Scope of Activities

Since the sale of the Port Company shares, Hurunui Holdings Limited's principal activity has been investment of funds. The future of the Company has been reviewed and it has been resolved that all assets and liabilities of the Company are transferred to Council by way of an imputed dividend. The Company will remain as a non-trading shelf company with the tax losses to be carried forward remaining intact. The tax losses may provide Council with some potential tax benefits in the future.

### Key Performance Measures

As no Statement of Intent has been prepared for Hurunui Holdings Limited, there are no formal performance measures to report against.

### Results

The Hurunui Holdings Limited Annual Report, reports the following results for the year ended 30 June 2009:

#### Financial Performance:

Operating Surplus	11,443
Tax Expense	-
Net Surplus After Tax	\$11,443

#### Movements in Equity:

Equity at the start of the year	299,422
Net Surplus After Tax	11,443
Less Proposed Dividend	(310,865)
Equity at the end of the year	\$Nil

## ENTERPRISE NORTH CANTERBURY

### Background

Enterprise North Canterbury is a charitable trust which provides promotions and economic development services for the North Canterbury region. On behalf of Waimakariri and Hurunui District Councils its activities are focussed on developing existing businesses and promoting new businesses within the region. The Trust also promotes the region as a visitor destination.

The Mayors of the two Councils are trustees and the two Chief Executive Officers are advisory trustees. Other trustees are appointed jointly by the Hurunui and Waimakariri District Councils.

### Key Performance Measures

1. Provide and promote training programmes to assist with business development and the development of human capital in the district
2. Promote and facilitate land use intensification where appropriate
3. Develop and implement a strategic plan for promoting the district
4. Develop, maintain and distribute an information resource detailing district visitor products and services
5. Establish and operate a programme to assist organisations running events in the district.

### Results

The Council will review the Annual Report for Enterprise North Canterbury, which includes the following achievements for the key performance measures listed above:

1. 31 training workshops were delivered with a total of 418 attendees, 34% of which were from the Hurunui District.
2. Enterprise North Canterbury had a significant involvement with the early stages of the Canterbury Water

Management Strategy. Enterprise North Canterbury remains engaged with the Hurunui District Council in a research project initiated by Landcare Research to integrate economic, biophysical, social and legal perspectives to support regional management and governance of the natural resources in North Canterbury.

3. Enterprise North Canterbury made a submission to the Hurunui District Council on the proposed changes to the delivery of tourism and visitor industry services to the district.
4. Enterprise North Canterbury was involved with the distribution of the North Canterbury Wine and Food Trail Guide
5. No achievements to measure against this performance measure.

## TRANSWASTE CANTERBURY LIMITED

### Background

Transwaste Canterbury Limited operates a regional landfill at Kate Valley and associated transport services in a joint venture with Canterbury Waste Services.

The Hurunui District Council is one of the councils in the Canterbury region which between them own 50% of the shares in Transwaste Canterbury Limited. Hurunui's share of the Company amounts to 1.2%.

The council shareholders appoint representatives to a joint committee which in turn appoints four of the eight directors.

### Key Performance Measures

1. To ensure that Transwaste performs in accordance with its Statement of Intent.

### Results

Council has not formally reviewed the Company's Annual Report to measure performance against the Statement of Intent.

## CANTERBURY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

### Background

The Canterbury Economic Development Company is a new Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) that enables the allocation of regional partnership funding for economic development from Central Government for the Canterbury Region. Two of the ten Company Directors represent North Canterbury; one was nominated by the three Councils (Kaikoura, Hurunui and Waimakariri District's) and the other is an industry representative endorsed by the Councils. These directors will represent North Canterbury during the contestable funding allocation processes to be undertaken by this CCO.

### Key Performance Measures

1. Facilitate project proposals in the region.
2. Provide leadership to stimulate and transform the Canterbury economy.
3. Communicate national shifts to regional economic development role players.

### Results

As the organisation has just been created, no formal reports have been received to measure perform



# GROUPS OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

## INTRODUCTION

This section gives summaries of each group of council activities. It includes:

- The Community Outcomes to which the group of activities primarily contributes and a reference to the page number where measurements of progress towards the achievement of those outcomes can be found (in the Community Outcomes section pages 11 of this document).
- Activity performance measurements and results, including a comparison between the actual and the intended levels of service provision as set out in the Annual Plan 2008/09, and an explanation in the case of any significant variations. Some of these are based on survey results from surveys undertaken by Opinions Market Research Limited. A representative sample of Hurunui District residents was contacted by telephone and asked specific questions about selected Council activities. These operate as “rolling surveys”; not every area of interest is surveyed every year. The sample size for the survey undertaken in February 2009 was 500. The margin for error for the survey as a whole was  $\pm 4.3\%$ .
- Any significant acquisitions or replacements of assets and the reasons for these. Also the reasons for any significant variation between the acquisitions and replacements projected in the Annual Plan 2008/09 and those actually made.
- A financial summary comparing the actual and the budgeted revenue, expenditure and capital as projected in the Annual Plan 2008/09.

For more detailed information about each individual activity please refer to the Hurunui Long Term Community Plan 2006 - 2016.

## ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES

### (1) Community Services and Facilities

- 1.1 *Library*
- 1.2 *Local Facilities and Maintenance*
- 1.3 *Property*
- 1.4 *Public Toilets*
- 1.5 *Cemeteries*
- 1.6 *Grants and Service Awards*

### (2) Growth and Development

- 2.1 *Tourism*
- 2.2 *Visitor Information Centre*
- 2.3 *Economic Development*

### (3) Environment and Safety

- 3.1 *Resource Management / Planning*
- 3.2 *Civil Defence*
- 3.3 *Rural Fire Control*
- 3.4 *Building Compliance*
- 3.5 *Public Health and Liquor Licensing*
- 3.6 *Animal Control*

### (4) Utility Services / Infrastructure

- 4.1 *Roading Network*
- 4.2 *Solid Waste Household Collection*
- 4.3 *Transfer Stations*
- 4.4 *Sewerage*
- 4.5 *Stormwater / Drainage*
- 4.6 *Water Supply*

### (5) Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools and Spa

### (6) Governance

## (1) COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

### Activities included:

- 1.1 Library
- 1.2 Local Facilities and Maintenance
- 1.3 Property
- 1.4 Public Toilets
- 1.5 Cemeteries
- 1.6 Grants and Service Awards

### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

Footpath construction was completed in a number of townships throughout the district

The acquisition of part of the former Queen Mary Hospital site has been delayed due to the land being vested in the Council rather than the Council being required to purchase the land.

### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan 2007/2008 projections

Operating Revenue was \$45,000 higher than budget for the year. Total Development Contributions ended the year \$714,000 lower than was anticipated due to a change in the recognition of contributions received from Building Consents and also to take into account of the approximately \$362,000 in contributions previously received for the purchase of the Queen Mary Site that is to be refunded. This reduction has been offset by the receipt of \$384,000 from the Canterbury Community Trust to assist in the provision of additional pensioner housing units in Amberley. In addition, the council received unbudgeted donation of \$84,000 towards the Hanmer Springs Medical Centre and \$51,000 towards the Glenmark Pavilion.

Operating Expenditure was \$268,000 higher than budget. The key variance was in District Reserves, where the allocation of \$30,000 for each ward for reserve costs has been carried forward from the previous year. In addition, the cost of depreciation was \$57,000 higher than the level budgeted for.

Capital Expenditure was \$4.6 million lower than budget. The key variance is in respect to the budget allowed for the purchase of the Queen Mary site of \$3.4 million no longer required. Other significant variances were with respect to the Hanmer Springs Town Centre Upgrade (\$1.4 million), Amberley Town Upgrade (\$250,000) and Amberley Domain Pavilion (\$200,000) where the majority of the project cost has been carried forward into the 2009/2010 year.

### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
A Desirable Place to Live, Work and Play	12



## Financial Detail:

**Community Services & Facilities (Summary)****OPERATING REVENUE**

Rates	1,569,986	1,540,591	1,689,308
Other Income	1,164,892	579,651	744,646
Internal Interest Received	128,640	9,400	113,476
Development Contributions	(394,281)	320,912	455,047
Council Overheads (Income)	51,549	24,919	47,286

**Total Operating Revenue****2,520,786****2,475,473****3,049,763****OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs	566,178	575,330	538,147
Other Direct Expenditure	1,848,669	1,613,021	1,514,999
Internal Interest Paid	91,345	107,895	94,734
Council Overheads	583,995	584,004	561,597
Depreciation	340,303	282,648	321,410

**Total Operating Expenditure****3,430,490****3,162,898****3,030,887****Operating Surplus (Deficit)****(\$909,704)****(\$687,425)****\$18,876****CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Library	64,015	59,500	64,559
Township Facilities	310,281	5,536,125	881,087
Property	267,493	(315,250)	0
Public Toilets	22,246	16,500	182,102
Cemeteries	8,640	2,000	5,200
Grants & Service Awards	0	0	0

**Total Capital Expenditure****\$672,675****\$5,298,875****\$1,132,948**

## 1.1 LIBRARY

**Goal:** To provide a service that will support and encourage the residents of the community to meet and extend their educational, recreational, cultural and information needs.

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To increase usage of the library	Promote and encourage use of services by assessing customer needs, providing a variety of library resources, keeping the library website current and interesting	Borrowing book, CDs, magazines etc is maintained	The level of library borrowing across the district is on track to reach the similar level at year end to previous years. Borrowing trends across all parts of the collection are remaining constant.
		Library website visits increase by 5%	Use of the library website is currently tracking at an 8 % increase for the same period last year.
Customers are satisfied with the library service	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	At least 80% of residents are satisfied with the library service	<p>77% of people surveyed were satisfied with the public libraries. This is down from 95% in 2008.</p> <p>87,942 people have visited the Hurunui Memorial Library in Amberley this financial year to date. The year end figures show a 31% increase in the people visiting the library.</p> <p>All our libraries are noticing increased usage rates. This is in keeping with current international trends and predicted trends during times of financial insecurity and recession.</p>
Library membership is active	Have libraries in local communities and resources available online	Members of the library have used their library card at least biannually	822 new borrowers have joined the library during the financial year. Current membership is 7603. Of the community members 82% have used their library card in the last two years.
To introduce new services and programmes to the library	Assess customer needs and develop appropriate programmes including various educational and special interest programmes	Children's programmes are run in each school holiday period	A winter warmers programme was run with 50 children throughout the district participating. There has been a high level of enrolment and participation in this programme. Feedback from teachers and parents have been positive.
		At least one adult programme will be held annually	In August 2009 a Digital Photography course at the Hurunui Memorial library will be held. This course is fully subscribed and has a waiting list. We are currently negotiating with the tutor to run additional courses later in the year.
		Increase the range of adult literacy material by 5%	As part of the Top of the South book rotation 112 new adult literacy books were introduced . This is an increase of 17%.
To extend the range of audio visual aids in the library	Apply for external funding for the purchase of electronic items to enhance the resources currently available	Form a computer bank in the Hurunui Memorial Library	<p>This has been completed. The receipt of 18 new computers last year throughout the Hurunui. Libraries from the Aotearoa People's Network (APN) initiative has greatly enhanced the computer bank in the Hurunui Memorial Library.</p> <p>The use of these computers continues to grow across the district. Customers are using this service to access over 1 million websites per month.</p>

To have access to local history resources within the Hurunui District	Collaborate with organisations and groups involved in collecting and storing local history	Access to local history items held throughout the Hurunui District are digitalised and available to all (subject to external funding)	We have received a kete as part of the Aotearoa People's Network. This includes a hosted website and server storage and an A3 flatbed scanner. We have arranged to meet with the local archive and historical societies to share the kete and technology with them.
Volunteers continue to be involved in the Hurunui District libraries	Volunteers are encouraged and provided with training	No less than one training/information session is held each year	Training sessions for volunteers have been held.
		Volunteers numbers remain constant in each of the 8 libraries in the District	The number of volunteers has remained steady throughout the District's library network. There are 2 new volunteers at Hawarden Library.

<b>Library</b>	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	121,329	116,764	408,492
Other Income	49,455	49,200	55,926
Development Contributions	(25,610)	38,200	85,262
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>145,174</b>	<b>204,164</b>	<b>549,680</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	329,186	309,971	303,400
Other Direct Expenditure	124,978	113,983	116,128
Internal Interest Paid	23,657	0	30,406
Council Overheads	157,350	157,368	146,338
Depreciation	98,673	103,861	101,211
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>733,844</b>	<b>685,183</b>	<b>697,483</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$588,670)</b>	<b>(\$481,019)</b>	<b>(\$147,803)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Library	64,015	59,500	64,559
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$64,015</b>	<b>\$59,500</b>	<b>\$64,559</b>

## 1.2 LOCAL FACILITIES AND MAINTENANCE

**Goal:** To ensure that local communities have suitable amenities and that townships are well-maintained.

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To ensure that parks and reserves are well maintained for the enjoyment of residents and visitors	Employ contractors to maintain and garden parks and reserves	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Routine monitoring by Council staff ensured that all maintenance contract specifications were met.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	80% of residents surveyed consider the standard of parks and reserves to be satisfactory	83% of residents surveyed were satisfied with the standard of parks and reserves.
To encourage recruitment and retention of general practitioners in rural areas	Provide medical buildings in the rural areas of Cheviot, Hanmer Springs and Rotherham	Each rural practice has a practising GP	General practitioners are established in each of the rural medical centres in the district .
To maintain public halls and be responsive to community requests for upgrades	Employ contractors to clean and maintain the buildings	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Public Halls were cleaned and maintained by contractors or volunteers and their work was monitored for compliance with specifications by Hall Committees. A hall custodian is to be appointed for the Amberley Pavilion.
To ensure that township amenities are maintained to an appropriate standard	Employ contractors to maintain amenities	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Township amenities were maintained by contractors and their performance was monitored by Council officers for compliance with specifications.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	70% of residents surveyed consider the standard of public halls to be satisfactory	Not surveyed in this financial year. Last year 83% of those who visited a public hall were satisfied with their standard.

<b>Local Facilities and Maintenance</b>	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	1,337,122	1,310,828	1,147,327
Other Income	376,562	199,070	314,776
Internal Interest Received	128,640	9,400	113,476
Development Contributions	(368,671)	282,712	369,785
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>1,473,653</b>	<b>1,802,010</b>	<b>1,945,364</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	198,483	221,877	188,972
Other Direct Expenditure	1,055,218	909,085	802,785
Internal Interest Paid	67,688	107,895	64,328
Council Overheads	298,477	298,468	285,138
Depreciation	130,344	65,774	122,090
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>1,750,210</b>	<b>1,603,099</b>	<b>1,463,313</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$276,557)</b>	<b>\$198,911</b>	<b>\$482,051</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Amenities	9,778	0	0
Townships	233,896	1,849,125	161,870
Local Reserves	1,427	4,500	0
Swimming Pools	0	10,000	0
Halls	5,994	200,000	0
Amenity Reserves	53,876	72,500	36,014
Medical Centres	5,310	0	683,203
District Parks & Reserves	0	3,400,000	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$310,281</b>	<b>\$5,536,125</b>	<b>\$881,087</b>

## 1.3 PROPERTY

**Goal:** To ensure that venues for social, recreational, economic and cultural reasons meet the needs of the local community.

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To maintain the pensioner housing stock	Contractors are employed to undertake work needed to maintain pensioner housing stock	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	All scheduled work was undertaken with the exception of the Leithfield Beach motor camp house.
To have pensioner housing occupied by occupants who qualify	Plan and assess for pension housing demand	90% of occupants are over the age of 60 and meet the income criteria	Survey has not been undertaken during this financial year. The priority breakdown by location as at 30 June 2009 is as follows :  Amberley: 100% occupied – 8 Priority One Status; 1 Priority Three Status.  Waikari: 100% occupied – 4 Priority One Status; 1 Priority Three.  Hanmer Springs: 100% occupied – 3 Priority One Status.  Cheviot: 100% occupied – 9 Priority One Status; 4 Priority Three Status.
		Pensioner housing stock has a 95% occupancy rate	100% occupancy rate is achieved for all Council Housing in all areas being, Amberley, Waikari, Hanmer Springs & Cheviot.
To maintain Council owned properties for public use	Contractors are employed to undertake work needed to maintain Council owned buildings	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Scheduled maintenance work of Council buildings is in progress or completed.
To ensure that all Council owned property not required for Council or public use is leased out	Regularly review leases and property portfolios	All buildings not required by Council or the public are leased out within 6 months of being vacant	All surplus council land is leased out. No buildings are vacant, except for 1 of the 2 available office spaces at the Ex Chambers building in Culverden, which has been vacant for more than 6 months but for which no lease is actively being sought as it is currently being used by the Council for storage purposes. 101A Carters Road is now tenanted for a 3 year term.

\*The income criteria are as follows:

That the units be let in the first instance to persons being 60 years of age or over, or to invalids and persons in receipt of an Invalids Benefit or Special Needs Benefit. All such persons must have a housing need and their total assets, including cash, investments and house property must not exceed \$22,000.00 for a single person and \$27,000.00 for couples. In the event of there being no applicants for a vacant unit meeting the above criteria, the unit may be let to other tenants meeting the criteria 2 to 4 respectively:

#### PRIORITY ONE

That preference be given to people meeting the asset criteria who have lived and worked in the district or have family who live in the district.

#### PRIORITY TWO

To persons over the age of 50 years who meet the asset requirement.

#### PRIORITY THREE

To persons over 60 years with no asset limit. Flexibility of criteria will be permitted to ensure 100 % occupancy.

#### PRIORITY FOUR

To persons of any age, when advertisements in local papers for tenants have failed to attract applicants meeting priorities one to three.

<b>Property</b>	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	24,597	24,456	57,199
Other Income	685,390	261,881	307,986
Council Overheads (Income)	51,549	24,919	47,286
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>761,536</b>	<b>311,256</b>	<b>412,471</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	22,320	23,815	28,431
Other Direct Expenditure	223,889	177,400	236,524
Council Overheads	40,654	40,654	40,504
Depreciation	81,513	85,388	75,583
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>368,376</b>	<b>327,257</b>	<b>381,042</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$393,160</b>	<b>(\$16,001)</b>	<b>\$31,429</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Pensioner Housing	225,461	40,000	0
Other Property	3,350	(355,250)	0
Depots	38,682	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$267,493</b>	<b>(\$315,250)</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 1.4 PUBLIC TOILETS

**Goal:** To provide and maintain public toilets at strategic localities throughout the District

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To maintain public toilets at a standard that residents are satisfied with	Employ staff and contractors to maintain and clean the Districts public toilets	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Routine monitoring by Council staff ensured work was carried out to meet contract specifications.
	Regularly inspect public toilets		
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	75% of residents surveyed are satisfied with the quality of the District's public toilets	78% of residents surveyed were satisfied with the standard of public toilets in the District.

### Public Toilets

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Other Income	62	0	30
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	3,578	3,839	3,008
Other Direct Expenditure	278,536	241,800	209,151
Council Overheads	28,226	28,226	29,061
Depreciation	29,606	27,425	22,386
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>339,946</b>	<b>301,290</b>	<b>263,606</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$339,884)</b>	<b>(\$301,290)</b>	<b>(\$263,576)</b>

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Public Toilets	22,246	16,500	182,102
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$22,246</b>	<b>\$16,500</b>	<b>\$182,102</b>

	2008/2009 Actual	2008/2009 Budget	2007/2008 Actual
<b>Public Toilets</b>			
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Other Income	62	0	30
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	3,578	3,839	3,008
Other Direct Expenditure	278,536	241,800	209,151
Council Overheads	28,226	28,226	29,061
Depreciation	29,606	27,425	22,386
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>339,946</b>	<b>301,290</b>	<b>263,606</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$339,884)</b>	<b>(\$301,290)</b>	<b>(\$263,576)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Public Toilets	22,246	16,500	182,102
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$22,246</b>	<b>\$16,500</b>	<b>\$182,102</b>



## 1.5 CEMETERIES

**Goal:** To ensure the nine District cemeteries are of sufficient size to meet the needs of the district and to provide a peaceful, tranquil and aesthetically pleasing environment

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To have sufficient plots available in all wards to meet current and future demands	Plan and assess for plot demand and acquire and designate land accordingly	Cemetery records verify availability keeping up with demand	<p>Plot availability is keeping up with demand.</p> <p>Plots sold for the period 1 July 2007– 30 June 2009 are as follows: Balcairn 22, Culverden 8, Glenmark 3, Hanmer Springs 4, Homeview 9, Horsley Down 4, Rotherham 1, Waiau 5, Waikari 6. TOTAL 62.</p> <p>The follow figures show the number of plots presently available/the plots that are marked out but undeveloped at each cemetery as at 31 January 2009: Balcairn 309 / 118 Culverden 311 / 504, Glenmark 63 / 945, Hanmer Springs 108 / 432, Homeview 230 / 0, Horsley Down 177 / 314, Rotherham 384 / 0, Waiau 322 / 0, Waikari 870 / 16.</p>
	Extend Waiau Cemetery to accommodate more plots into the future	Waiau Cemetery is extended	The ground work for the Waiau Cemetery extensions is complete and a layout plan for new berms has been approved by the Amuri Ward Committee. Installation of new berms will now take place in the 09/10 financial year.
To have well maintained and aesthetically pleasing cemeteries	Contract gardeners, ground keepers to maintain cemeteries	Contracts monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specification	Routine monitoring of contractors' performance throughout the year confirmed work was carried out to meet specifications.
	Landscape Cheviot, Rotherham and Culverden Cemeteries	Landscape plans are achieved as specified	Clearance work has been completed in Cheviot. Rotherham tree planting to be done in spring. Replanting of the western boundary in Culverden has been completed.
	Construct new berms in Glenmark, Cheviot and Waikari Cemeteries	New berms are constructed	Cremation berms have been installed at Hanmer Springs, Balcairn and Culverden.
	Install information boards and gazebos in cemeteries	Installation boards installed	Information boards have been installed in the Balcairn and Glenmark cemeteries.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	70% of residents surveyed consider the standard of cemeteries to be satisfactory	This was not survey in this financial year. Last year 95% of those who had visited a cemetery were satisfied.

**Cemeteries****OPERATING REVENUE**

Other Income	32,421	50,000	45,497
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>32,421</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>45,497</b>

**OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs	12,570	14,113	14,025
Other Direct Expenditure	76,934	80,400	68,188
Council Overheads	40,210	40,210	40,549
Depreciation	167	200	140
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>129,881</b>	<b>134,923</b>	<b>122,902</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$97,460)</b>	<b>(\$84,923)</b>	<b>(\$77,405)</b>

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Cemeteries	8,640	2,000	5,200
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$8,640</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$5,200</b>

## 1.6 GRANTS & SERVICES AWARDS

**Goal:** To encourage and assist residents and the community to realise their goals and ambitions and to reward voluntary work that benefits the social fabric of the community and/or the natural environment

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To attract applications from candidates	Advertise the availability of awards, grants and community funds in local media, service centres and libraries	Applications have been received in all categories of grants and service awards:	Applications are at the stages shown below:
		Secondary Education School Achievers Award	This has been completed for this financial year. The awards were presented in November 2008.
		Community Service Awards	This has been completed for this financial year. The recipients were selected and awarded at the June 2009 Council meeting.
		Mainpower Hurunui Natural Environment Fund	This has been completed for this financial year. The recipients were selected and awarded at the June 2009 Council meeting.
		Hurunui Heritage Fund	This has been completed for this financial year. The recipients were selected and awarded at the June 2009 Council meeting.
To continue to fund grants and service awards	Distribute funds on behalf of Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) and Creative Arts New Zealand	All available funding is distributed to applicants	This has been completed for this financial year. The recipients were selected and awarded their funds in May 2009.
	The Council makes a financial contribution toward the awards and grants	The Council makes a financial contribution each year	The full funding allocation for the year has been spent on the above awards.

### Grants & Services Awards

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	86,938	88,543	76,290
Other Income	21,002	19,500	20,431
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>107,940</b>	<b>108,043</b>	<b>96,721</b>

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	41	1,715	311
Other Direct Expenditure	89,114	90,353	82,223
Council Overheads	19,078	19,078	20,007
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>108,233</b>	<b>111,146</b>	<b>102,541</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$293)</b>	<b>(\$3,103)</b>	<b>(\$5,820)</b>

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Grants & Service Awards	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## (2) GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

### Activities included:

- 2.1 Tourism
- 2.2 Visitor Information Centre
- 2.3 Economic Development

### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

There were no significant acquisitions or replacement of assets during the year.

### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan 2007/2008 projections

Operating Revenue is \$208,000 lower than budget. The key reason is that actual revenue generated by the Visitor Information Centre was lower than budgeted for.

Operating Expenditure is \$249,000 lower than budget. The key reason is the lower than anticipated level of activity of the Visitor Information Centre.

Capital Expenditure is \$14,000 lower than budget. This is due to the upgrade of signage being deferred to the 2009/2010 year.

### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
A Thriving Local Economy	34

### Financial Detail:

#### **Growth & Development (Summary)**

	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	339,549	335,630	345,443
Other Income	781,547	993,950	673,133
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>1,121,096</b>	<b>1,329,580</b>	<b>1,018,576</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	412,837	426,414	396,384
Other Direct Expenditure	586,908	801,481	543,136
Council Overheads	85,312	85,312	79,109
Depreciation	7,465	28,500	13,899
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>1,092,522</b>	<b>1,341,707</b>	<b>1,032,528</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$28,574</b>	<b>(\$12,127)</b>	<b>(\$13,952)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Visitor Information Centre	626	0	0
Economic Development	0	15,000	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$626</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 2.1 TOURISM

**Goal:** To provide focus, direction and priorities for the Hurunui District to facilitate the development of economically, ecologically and socially sustainable tourism

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To grow visitor numbers to the Hurunui District	For both targets: Carry out destination marketing to promote the District and the Alpine Pacific Triangle Touring Route via Hurunui Tourism's website, advertisements in media, and attending and conducting seminars.	Number of visitors to the District who stay overnight will increase to 301,700	Hurunui overnight guest arrivals have decreased to 200,944 for the Year to June 2009, compared to 201,488 for the Year to June 2008, a decrease of 544 overnight arrivals.  Percentage growth has decreased to -0.3 % for the Year to June 2009 from 1.3 % for the Year to June 2008.  National figures for guest arrivals saw a decrease to - 5% growth for the Year to June 2009 from 1.7 % for the Year to June 2008.
To increase the number of overnight visitors to the Hurunui District	Establish and maintain relationships with tourism operators and clients.  Assess needs and plan for future demands	The growth in the number of overnight guests to the Hurunui District at least matches the average for NZ.	Hurunui commercial guest nights totalled 314,745 for the Year to June 2009, and were down from 319,410 for the Year to June 2008.  Percentage growth in Hurunui commercial guest nights was -1.5 % for the Year to June 2009 compared with 6.4% for the Year to June 2008.  Nationally, commercial guest nights to June 2009 were - 3.5 % for the Year, which is down from 2.2 % for the Year to June 2008.

### Tourism

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	274,546	271,000	255,922
Other Income	80,941	123,950	89,848

#### Total Operating Revenue

<b>355,487</b>	<b>394,950</b>	<b>345,770</b>
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#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	146,083	157,750	141,873
Other Direct Expenditure	143,346	183,131	190,105
Council Overheads	41,517	41,517	39,263
Depreciation	0	12,000	0

#### Total Operating Expenditure

<b>330,946</b>	<b>394,398</b>	<b>371,241</b>
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#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

<b>\$24,541</b>	<b>\$552</b>	<b>(\$25,471)</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Tourism	0	0	0
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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## 2.2 VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE

**Goal:** To promote the highest quality of visitor information services to local communities, visitors, the wider tourism industry and consumers as they make their travel decisions

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To increase the number of bookings for accommodation and services	Offer assistance with itinerary planning as well as providing information and arranging bookings for accommodation, travel, tours, sightseeing and attractions	Bookings for accommodation and services will increase by 3%	Bookings have decreased by 11% due to the current economic recession.
To offer excellent customer service and information	Undertake customer satisfaction surveys	At least 80% of customers are satisfied with the service and information they receive	Customer satisfaction surveys will be completed in the first quarter of the new financial year.
To generate a surplus to enable the Hanmer Springs Visitor Information Centre to become self funding	Expanding the range and diversity of retail products offered for sale	The Visitor Information Centre will generate an annual surplus of \$23,637	The provisional profit for the twelve months is \$45,216 against a budget of \$19,124.

### Visitor Information Centre

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	(31,986)	(31,803)	(1,243)
Other Income	699,579	865,000	573,138

#### Total Operating Revenue

**667,593**      **833,197**      **571,895**

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	266,754	268,000	254,382
Other Direct Expenditure	364,096	522,300	272,931
Council Overheads	40,576	40,576	36,727
Depreciation	7,465	15,000	13,899

#### Total Operating Expenditure

**678,891**      **845,876**      **577,939**

#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

**(\$11,298)**      **(\$12,679)**      **(\$6,044)**

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Visitor Information Centre	626	0	0
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

**\$626**      **\$0**      **\$0**

## 2.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Goal:** To attract investment and new businesses that bring new job opportunities for residents, encourage more people stay or to settle in the District thus increasing the breadth and depth of the local economy

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To attract new businesses to the Hurunui District	Continue our involvement with the North Canterbury Economic Development Board, to promote the Hurunui District	The number of new businesses registered for GST continues to grow	Hurunui business Geographic Units* grew from 2,429 in the 2007 calendar year** to 2,468 in the 2008 calendar year. This is an increase of 39 or 1.6%.
To have high rates of employment in the Hurunui District	Encourage business growth and consequently, employment opportunities for people in the District	Employment rates in the Hurunui District are not lower than the national average	Employees in the Hurunui district grew from 3,910 in the 2007 calendar year to 4,070 in the 2008 calendar year. This is an increase of 160 or 4.1 % compared to a national increase of 2.0%.  2009 figures are not currently available.

\* Statistics NZ criteria go beyond simple "GST registration" in that they only include businesses with GST turnover greater than \$30,000 per year. Data is given on "Geographic Units", which are defined as a separate operating units engaged in one, or predominately one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.

\*\* Statistics NZ business demographic outputs in this category are updated annually in February of each year.

### Economic Development

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	96,989	96,433	90,764
Other Income	1,027	5,000	10,147

<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>98,016</b>	<b>101,433</b>	<b>100,911</b>
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#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	0	664	129
Other Direct Expenditure	79,466	96,050	80,100
Council Overheads	3,219	3,219	3,119
Depreciation	0	1,500	0

<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>82,685</b>	<b>101,433</b>	<b>83,348</b>
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<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$15,331</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$17,563</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Economic Development	0	15,000	0
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<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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### (3) ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY

#### Activities included:

- 3.1 Resource Management / Planning
- 3.2 Civil Defence
- 3.3 Rural Fire Control
- 3.4 Building Compliance
- 3.5 Public Health and Liquor Licensing
- 3.6 Animal Control

#### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

#### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

Various vehicles were purchased during the year, some of which were budgeted for in the 2007/2008 year but deferred until the 2008/2009 year.

#### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan 2007/08 projections

Operating Revenue is \$179,000 greater than budget. The Revenue includes costs that have been on-charged to private plan change and resource consent applicants. Other variance includes the on-charged cost relating to rural fire suppression to the landowners. This increase in revenue is offset by the income received for building compliance being \$74,000 lower than the level budgeted for.

Operating Expenditure is \$604,000 greater than budget. The key variance include: costs of private plan change and resource consents that have been on-charged to the applicant; rural fire suppression costs that have also been on-charged to the landowner; costs relating to Plan Change 13 (Amberley Township); and increased costs incurred in the Building Consent Authority process; and additional costs relating to the response and recovery as a result of the floods in July and August.

Capital Expenditure is \$110,000 greater than budget due to the purchase of vehicles that had been carried over from the 2007/2008 year.

#### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
Environmental Responsibility	56
A Healthy, Safe Place to Live	22

#### Financial Detail:

<b><u>Environment &amp; Safety (Summary)</u></b>	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	1,131,404	1,126,582	1,032,947
Other Income	1,379,697	1,219,378	1,367,038
Internal Interest Received	13,193	0	2,928
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>2,524,294</b>	<b>2,345,960</b>	<b>2,402,913</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	1,098,388	954,642	857,588
Other Direct Expenditure	1,292,671	655,433	817,822
Council Overheads	634,032	634,028	613,131
Depreciation	12,237	19,760	20,973
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,037,328</b>	<b>2,263,863</b>	<b>2,309,514</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$513,034)</b>	<b>\$82,097</b>	<b>\$93,399</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Resource Management & Planning	32,379	0	0
Civil Defence	36,745	33,400	6,386
Rural Fire	2,630	13,500	134,242
Building Compliance	64,970	0	0
Public Health & Liquor Licensing	20,592	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$157,316</b>	<b>\$46,900</b>	<b>\$140,628</b>



### 3.1 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT / PLANNING

**Goal:** To promote the sustainable management of the District's natural and physical resources

**Performance Measures:**

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To have a system in place to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the District Plan	Developing an environmental indicators and information gathering systems to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the District Plan	An effectiveness and efficiency report will have been completed on the District Plan	No progress in the year to date. Delayed due to other priorities.
To decide on all resource consent applications within statutory timeframes	Ensure appropriate resources are in place to process and determine resource consents received	100% of all resource consent applications are decided within 20 working days	156 resource consents were processed over the period. 152 resource consents were processed within the 20 day statutory timeframe set by the Resource Management Act. 4 resource consents were processed outside the statutory timeframe and 6 resource consents were extended under Section 37 of the Resource Management Act.  This equates to 97% of resource consents being processed within 20 working days. The average processing time for resource consents was 12.69 days.
To ensure that those operating land use consents comply with the terms of the consents issued	Establish a system to monitor land use consents issued	30% of land use consents are checked for compliance with the terms of the consent ( <i>Excluding set back and Hanmer Springs design standard consents which have been given effect to</i> )	469 land use consents required monitoring over the period. 14 consents were monitored which equates to 2.98%.
To manage vehicle access at Ashworth Beach to reduce environmental damage to Ashworth Ponds	Manage vehicle access to the beach through the provision of education initiatives, fencing and provide rangers on the ground in conjunction with Environment Canterbury and the Department of Conservation	Vehicle access is precluded from Ashworth Ponds	Council adopted the Northern Pegasus Bay Coastal Non Statutory Plan on 25 September 2008. Council is working with the Environment Canterbury, DOC and the Waimakariri District Council to determine priorities and funding streams to implement the Plan. The Council will consider requests for funding of an implementation plan through the LTCCP submission process.
To finalise the Hanmer Springs Urban Growth Strategy	Consider impacts from the strategy and process any resulting District Plan change recommendations	Hanmer Springs Urban Growth Strategy is in place	A working group has reported back to the Council in December 2008 with an extensive series of recommendations. The Council has resolved to incorporate these into its planning work programme and consultant briefs have been prepared to progress this work.
To complete township concept plans for Culverden, Rotherham and Waiau	Undertake consultative processes with each of the identified communities to identify community development needs and wishes	Implementation plans have been prepared for each township	Work on an Amuri Concept Plan continues. The plan includes Culverden, Rotherham, Waiau and Mt Lyford. It is expected to be signed off by the ward committee late 2009.

**Resource Management & Planning****OPERATING REVENUE**

Rates

677,983

677,297

472,899

Other Income

571,536

462,750

431,906

**Total Operating Revenue****1,249,519****1,140,047****904,805****OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs

541,043

540,548

436,151

Other Direct Expenditure

604,107

177,875

288,892

Council Overheads

303,340

303,340

291,018

**Total Operating Expenditure****1,448,490****1,021,763****1,016,061****Operating Surplus (Deficit)****(\$198,971)****\$118,284****(\$111,256)****CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

RMA Admin/Compliance

32,379

0

0

**Total Capital Expenditure****\$32,379****\$0****\$0**

## 3.2 CIVIL DEFENCE

**Goal:** To be prepared for and have the ability to respond to and recover from any Civil Defence emergency

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To respond immediately to any civil defence emergency	Develop local civil defence and emergency maintenance (CDEM), plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs)	Emergency plans and SOPs are reviewed and updated each year	Council's Pandemic Business Continuity Plan was amended in June 2009 as a result of Swine Flu.  A joint approach between Hurunui, Waimakariri and Kaikoura emergency services is in progress to develop Tsunami response plans in concert with affected communities. This is expected to be complete by December 2009.  EOC SOPs and Sector Post Handbooks are operational.
	Encourage volunteers in the District to join and participate in training and planning	50% of identified volunteers participate in at least one civil defence exercise in 2008/09	All sector post teams have been involved in training activities except Culverden. Attempts to recruit a Warden to lead this team have been unsuccessful and this remains a work in progress.  The annual exercise Pandora 2008 was aborted as a result of the Hurunui floods of July and August 2008.
To have trained staff to staff a civil defence headquarters	Organise and undertake staff training exercises	No less than 50% of Amberley based Council staffed are trained	85% of Amberley Office staff were involved in regular training and real time events (Hurunui floods of July and August 2008) in this period.
		A training schedule is in place and updated each year	An annual training calendar is in place and meeting its target. The calendar captures training for community based sector post teams, the wardens as a collective and Council staff.

### **Civil Defence**

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	118,188	117,510	162,711
Other Income	8,514	2,300	4,952
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>126,702</b>	<b>119,810</b>	<b>167,663</b>

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	64,478	41,608	60,396
Other Direct Expenditure	79,269	36,064	52,348
Council Overheads	43,599	43,599	43,391
Depreciation	3,854	10,440	11,733
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>191,200</b>	<b>131,711</b>	<b>167,868</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$64,498)</b>	<b>(\$11,901)</b>	<b>(\$205)</b>

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Civil Defence	36,745	33,400	6,386
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$36,745</b>	<b>\$33,400</b>	<b>\$6,386</b>

### 3.3 RURAL FIRE CONTROL

**Goal:** To safeguard life and property from fire in forest and rural areas and other areas of vegetation

#### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To respond to rural fires in time to prevent loss of life and property	Develop a written fire plan with fire prevention and control strategies	Fire plan and strategies are reviewed and updated each year	The Fire Plan released on 19 December 2006 remains extant and the sections on readiness and response were reviewed in December 2008 as required by the Forest and Rural Fires Regulations 2005. Amendments are in progress that will update contact details of support service providers and give more direction to Incident Controllers on the fire ground. Further amendments will now be made as a result of new NRFA compliance issues that are expected to take effect before December 2009.
		No loss of life has occurred	There have been no fatalities resulting from fires in the district.
To have sufficient trained volunteers to respond to rural fires	Recruit volunteer fire fighters to staff fire parties	The number of volunteers matches the number identified as being required	The Council's policy is for a minimum of 6 members per crew. Current VRFF numbers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hawarden-Waikari VRFF - 17</li> <li>• Amuri-Waiau - 14</li> <li>• Scargill - 12</li> <li>• Motunau Beach - 10</li> <li>• Conway Flat - 7</li> </ul>
	Provide suitable training for volunteer fire fighters	90% of volunteers are trained to the basic NZQA unit standard requirements	80% of the district's Volunteer Rural Fire Force has achieved the absolute minimum training requirement. The new Amuri VRFF has completed 75% of the minimum required NRFA standards and will complete the final course before October 2009 in time for the next fire season.

<b>Rural Fire</b>	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	216,474	216,000	210,005
Other Income	155,066	27,928	91,375
Internal Interest Received	8,759	0	2,928
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>380,299</b>	<b>243,928</b>	<b>304,308</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	41,819	43,798	42,026
Other Direct Expenditure	285,506	145,568	112,793
Council Overheads	43,963	43,959	43,344
Depreciation	8,383	8,320	9,240
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>379,671</b>	<b>241,645</b>	<b>207,403</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$628</b>	<b>\$2,283</b>	<b>\$96,905</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Rural Fire	2,630	13,500	134,242
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$2,630</b>	<b>\$13,500</b>	<b>\$134,242</b>

## 3.4 BUILDING COMPLIANCE

**Goal:** To improve, promote, and protect public safety within the Hurunui district

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To decide on all building consent applications within statutory timeframes	Ensure appropriate resources are in place to process and determine building consents received	100% of all building consent applications are decided within 20 working days	430 building consents have been processed with 50 consents exceeding the statutory time frame. An average of 88.4% within statutory timeframe.  400 code compliance certificates have been issued with 54 applications exceeding the statutory time frame. An average of 87% compliance was obtained.  All 8 certificate of acceptance applications have been processed.
That all public buildings in the District have a current Building Warrant of Fitness	Employ qualified resources to inspect public buildings to ensure compliance	No less than 30% of all registered public buildings with a compliance schedule are inspected each year	45 registered public buildings with compliance schedules were inspected for compliance during the annual audit in the month of January being 35% of all buildings with a compliance schedule.
Council building inspections staff are trained to a professional standard	Require staff to receive recognised building accreditation training	All Council building officers participate in BOINZ accredited training programmes	3 out of 4 staff members have undergone 10 days professional training.
All registered private swimming pools comply with the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act	Employ qualified resources to inspect private swimming pools to ensure compliance	No less than a third of all registered private swimming pools are inspected each year	The pool register is currently showing a total of 356 pools in the district. The 2008/09 audit consists of 139 pools with 75% compliant on first inspection. 15 pools were removed and 4 are non complying.

### **Building Compliance**

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	16,047	13,653	87,676
Other Income	437,400	513,600	613,438

#### Total Operating Revenue

<b>453,447</b>	<b>527,253</b>	<b>701,114</b>
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#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	342,609	288,551	295,319
Other Direct Expenditure	185,324	92,644	183,584
Council Overheads	157,557	157,557	150,877
Depreciation	0	1,000	0

#### Total Operating Expenditure

<b>685,490</b>	<b>539,752</b>	<b>629,780</b>
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#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

<b>(\$232,043)</b>	<b>(\$12,499)</b>	<b>\$71,334</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Building Services Consents	64,970	0	0
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

<b>\$64,970</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
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## 3.5 PUBLIC HEALTH AND LIQUOR LICENSING

**Goal:** To improve, promote, and protect public safety within the Hurunui District

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
All food and liquor premises are registered	Employ staff to process and grant licenses	All new food and liquor premises are inspected in the first year of operation	There are 122 registered food premises in the district of which 58 also hold liquor licences. As at 31 March 2009, all 122 premises have been inspected/contacted for the 2008/09 financial year. 14 premises have been reinspected and higher levels of compliance have been achieved.
	Investigate complaints about poor food handling and insanitary conditions	All complaints are investigated within 20 working days	A total of 7 complaints and service requests were received during the period that related to food and licensed premises. All complaints were assessed and inspected within 10 working days of receipt.
All reported infectious diseases are investigated	Engage a contractor to do compliance checks and investigations	Infectious diseases are investigated within 5 working days	A total of 72 infectious diseases have been reported so far this year. These were investigated by Community and Public Health via a postal questionnaire sent within 5 working days of the notification.

### Public Health & Liquor Licensing

	2008/2009 Actual	2008/2009 Budget	2007/2008 Actual
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	72,979	72,560	76,265
Other Income	86,617	91,500	121,285
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>159,596</b>	<b>164,060</b>	<b>197,550</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	96,249	16,324	10,873
Other Direct Expenditure	41,088	98,090	105,516
Council Overheads	48,630	48,630	48,087
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>185,967</b>	<b>163,044</b>	<b>164,476</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$26,371)</b>	<b>\$1,016</b>	<b>\$33,074</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Health Inspection	20,592	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$20,592</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 3.6 ANIMAL CONTROL

**Goal:** To enforce statutory regulations regarding the care and control of dogs and stock

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To respond to complaints regarding dog and other animals that may be causing a nuisance or hazard	Ensure resources are in place to enforce statutory regulations	Dog and other animal complaints are responded to within 24 hours.	Data during the period was not collected in a format that could accurately define response rates. However during the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 the animal control contractor responded to 291 dog control incidents and incidences involving stock. Of those matters relating to dog control 99 calls related to lost and found dogs, 59 calls related to barking dogs, 35 calls related to dogs menacing, biting or exhibiting dangerous behaviour, 8 calls related to welfare, 8 calls related to registration enquires.
To ensure that dogs in the district are registered	Administer dog registrations and take compliance action where necessary.	All dogs the Council has a record of are registered in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996	The forms for reregistering dogs were posted out on 22 June. As at 30 June 2009, of a total of 5060 dogs and 2065 owners, 366 dogs had been registered. Penalty date for registration is 7 August 2009.

### Animal Control

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	29,733	29,562	23,391
Other Income	120,564	121,300	104,082
Internal Interest Received	4,434	0	0

#### Total Operating Revenue

154,731

150,862

127,473

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	12,190	23,813	12,823
Other Direct Expenditure	97,377	105,192	74,689
Council Overheads	36,943	36,943	36,414

#### Total Operating Expenditure

146,510

165,948

123,926

#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

\$8,221

(\$15,086)

\$3,547

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Animal Control	0	0	0
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

\$0

\$0

\$0

## (4) UTILITY SERVICES / INFRASTRUCTURE

### Activities included:

- 4.1 *Roading Network*
- 4.2 *Solid Waste Household Collection*
- 4.3 *Transfer Stations*
- 4.4 *Sewerage*
- 4.5 *Stormwater / Drainage*
- 4.6 *Water Supply*

### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

The relocation of the Amberley Transfer Station had been deferred. Work on the Amberley Sewerage Upgrade had also been deferred due to resource consenting issues. Progress towards the Stormwater project in the Amberley Ward was made, with the majority of the expenditure planned for the 2009/2010 year.

### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan projections

Operating Revenue was \$7.6 million greater than budget. This is primarily due to NZTA subsidies received for the repair work required on the District's roads as a result of the July/August floods. In addition, the Council received a subsidy from the Ministry of Tourism towards the Upgrade of the Hanmer Springs Sewerage of \$224,000. This amount was budgeted for in the 2007/2008 year. Development Contributions were \$328,000 lower than budget due to the change in recognition of the contributions from Building Consents and also due to a lower level of contribution received, particularly for the Ashley Rural Water Supply.

Operating Expenditure was \$8.8 million greater than budget. This was primarily as a result of the repair work required to the roads as a result of the July/August floods. The flooding also resulted in additional costs incurred for Water, particularly in Cheviot, and Sewerage and Stormwater for the Amberley area. In addition, costs relating to Solid Waste were \$469,000 greater than the level budgeted for, which was the result of increased volumes of waste and an increase in contractors and disposal costs.

Capital Expenditure was \$3.4 million lower than budget. The relocation of the Amberley Transfer Station was deferred, accounting for \$1.8 million of the underspend. The actual capital expenditure for Water (\$866,000), Sewerage (\$172,000) and Stormwater (\$308,000) was lower than budgeted for. The majority of these underspends have been carried forward into the 2009/2010 year.

### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
Essential Infrastructure	44
Environmental Responsibility	56



## Financial Detail:

**Utility Services &  
Infrastructure (Summary)****OPERATING REVENUE**

Rates	7,846,563	7,704,853	7,072,994
Other Income	11,501,177	3,757,434	3,734,216
Internal Interest Received	31,935	32,679	38,425
Development Contributions	53,710	382,251	249,650
Council Overheads (Income)	536,674	519,053	268,448

**Total Operating Revenue****19,970,059****12,396,270****11,363,733****OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs	1,105,514	1,102,580	1,013,218
Other Direct Expenditure	14,201,222	5,502,155	5,627,400
Internal Interest Paid	451,426	562,992	311,123
Council Overheads	1,770,337	1,726,082	1,550,002
Depreciation	4,515,061	4,359,863	4,165,988

**Total Operating Expenditure****22,043,560****13,253,672****12,667,731****Operating Surplus (Deficit)****(\$2,073,501)****(\$857,402)****(\$1,303,998)****CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Roading Network	3,055,450	3,342,650	2,807,107
Transfer Stations	142,982	1,967,120	373,292
Sewerage	437,744	745,900	834,179
Stormwater/Drainage/Land Protection	68,141	240,000	98,057
Water Supplies	1,594,993	2,460,267	1,493,427

**Total Capital Expenditure****\$5,299,310****\$8,755,937****\$5,606,062**

## 4.1 ROADING NETWORK

Goal: To maintain and enhance a safe and efficient land transport system

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To maintain the District's roads to a standard appropriate to their use and traffic volume	Assess roads and bridges, plan for their maintenance and upgrade, and contract out the work and monitor performance accordingly	RAMM survey data for Hurunui roads compares favourably with other rural Councils similar to Hurunui District	<p>Smooth travel exposure for Hurunui's roads is 98%, the same as last year. The national average was 89% (higher value is better).</p> <p>The percentage of "rough" roads in Hurunui is 3.7%, slightly higher than last year. The national average is 9.7% (lower value is better).</p> <p>The pavement integrity index for Hurunui's sealed roads is 96%, the same as last year. The national rural average is 94.9% (a higher value is better).</p> <p>The surface condition index for the Hurunui is 94.3% compared to the national average of 97.5% (a higher value is better).</p> <p>The 2007/2008 figures are used as the 2008/09 figures will not be available from NZTA until December 2009.</p>
		Audits of the roading network undertaken by NZTA confirm that the roading network is of a satisfactory condition	The last technical review of Hurunui's roads was conducted in November 2005. It concluded that the network is "well maintained and is managed well on a tight budget." No updated technical review has been undertaken to date. This undertaking is at the discretion of the New Zealand Transport Agency and all indications to date reflect satisfaction. A review is expected in the 2009/10 financial year.
		40 kilometres of sealed roads have waterproof sealing applied per year	34 km was sealed in the 2008/09 year, with emphasis placed on sustainability and durability for long term financial benefits.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	80% of residents surveyed consider the standard of sealed roads to be satisfactory	69.4% of residents surveyed consider the standard of sealed roads to be satisfactory.
		80% of residents surveyed consider the standard of unsealed roads to be satisfactory	46.6% of residents surveyed consider the standard of unsealed roads to be satisfactory. Strategic planning and key performance areas have been targeted for improving survey outcomes in 2010.

To maintain smooth sealed roads throughout the district	Undertake a "roughness" survey for all rural and urban arterial and collector roads annually and half of all local roads	The surface condition index is less than the mean value of all NZ sealed rural roads	The surface condition index on the Hurunui's roading network for 2007/08 was 11.4, compared to a reading of 12.6 last year. A lower figure indicates a better roading surface condition. The percentage rating for the Hurunui was 94.3, compared with the national rating of 97.5 (higher value is better). These improvements are however not translating into perceived improved outcomes for customer satisfaction.
		The surface condition index is less than the mean value of all NZ unsealed roads  (Note goal should have been for sealed roads)	Smooth travel exposure for the Hurunui's sealed roads in 2007/08 was 98% which is the same as last year. The national average was 83% (A higher value is better).
To increase the amount of sealed roads within the total network (currently 563 km)	Be alert to extend funding sources to finance seal extensions where there is economic justification to do so	Annual NZTA statistics show an increase of at least 1 km in the length of the sealed road network each year	An increase of new sealed network has been achieved for the 2008/09 year.
To maintain all bridges to a safe standard	Assess bridges, plan for their maintenance and upgrade, and contract out the work and monitor performance accordingly	All bridges are able to carry class 1 loads (motorcar, light motor vehicle)	49 out of 274 bridges currently have weight restrictions limiting their load carrying capacity to below Class1, namely Island Hills, Rogerson, Terako, Cloudy Range, Mendip Hills, Deans, Okuku, St James and Manuka Creek. (Note: Deans bridge will be decommissioned once the adjacent ford has been legalised. Fitzpatrick's Bridge (Leamington Road), which was severely damaged during the flooding events of July 2008, has now been rebuilt back to full Class 1 capacity. Both routine bridge maintenance and routine bridge repair work continues to be carried out in all road maintenance areas by the respective maintenance contractors. Proactive structural repair work on all existing bridge stock continues (as determined by OPUS IC Ltd and HDC).
To reduce injury causing and fatal crashes on local roads	Participate in the Hurunui District Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee to promote a positive road safety culture	An employee is a member of the Hurunui District Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee	David Edge (Roading Manager) is a member of the Hurunui District Council Road Safety Co-ordinating Committee.
		Council provides funding towards the employment of a road safety coordinator	Funds were provided to employ Tony Francis (Road Safety Coordinator) in that role. 25% comes from Hurunui District Council and 75% from Land Transport New Zealand, the same ratio as for all the road safety and sustainable transport projects in all local authorities in New Zealand.
		The number of road crash fatalities and injuries on local roads reduces each year	There have been no fatal crashes in 2009 on local district roads, with none recorded since February 2003.

**Roading Network****OPERATING REVENUE**

Rates	2,394,987	2,393,261	2,374,297
Other Income	11,000,033	3,527,314	3,188,586
Council Overheads (Income)	536,674	519,053	268,448

<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>13,931,694</b>	<b>6,439,628</b>	<b>5,831,331</b>
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**OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs	355,349	343,274	326,541
Other Direct Expenditure	10,704,279	2,629,550	2,686,987
Council Overheads	833,475	815,854	555,769
Depreciation	3,363,468	2,953,602	2,963,089

<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>15,256,571</b>	<b>6,742,280</b>	<b>6,532,386</b>
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<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$1,324,877)</b>	<b>(\$302,652)</b>	<b>(\$701,055)</b>
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**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Subsidised Roothing	3,032,084	3,103,200	2,772,630
Special Purpose Roothing	1,654	8,500	1,125
Unsubsidised Roothing	0	193,000	5,816
Technical Services Business Unit	21,712	37,950	27,536

<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$3,055,450</b>	<b>\$3,342,650</b>	<b>\$2,807,107</b>
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## 4.2 SOLID WASTE HOUSEHOLD COLLECTION

**Goal:** To ensure a well-managed solid waste disposal system is available for all the District's residents

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To provide a weekly household waste collection service in urban areas	Employ a contractor to collect and dispose of household rubbish from urban households	Household waste is collected from residents and businesses in urban areas each week	Household waste is collected from all urban properties and some rural addresses once per week. A number of businesses in urban areas also receive a weekly collection of business waste through prior arrangement and payment with the Authority. In Hanmer Springs since 1 February 2009 glass has been collected again from the kerbside. Since 1 July 106 businesses have been receiving a collection of waste and recycling through the Council's business collection scheme.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	80% of urban residents (who get rubbish collected) are satisfied with the household collection service	92% of residents surveyed were satisfied with the household collection service.

### Refuse Collection

	2008/2009 Actual	2008/2009 Budget	2007/2008 Actual
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	621,077	603,336	546,327
Other Income	444	0	0
Internal Interest Received	0	0	506
Development Contributions	0	0	0
Council Overheads (Income)	0	0	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>621,521</b>	<b>603,336</b>	<b>546,833</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	0	34,819	0
Other Direct Expenditure	624,706	518,638	531,096
Internal Interest Paid	9,368	0	4,173
Council Overheads	43,216	43,216	42,940
Depreciation	0	0	0
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>677,290</b>	<b>596,673</b>	<b>578,209</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$55,769)</b>	<b>\$6,663</b>	<b>(\$31,376)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Refuse Collection	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 4.3 TRANSFER STATIONS

**Goal:** To ensure a well-managed solid waste disposal system is available for all the District's residents

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
Relocate the Amberley Recycling Station to a more suitable location (target carried over from 07/08)	Acquire land and designate accordingly for the recycling station to operate	Relocation of Amberley Recycling Station	The relocation of the Amberley Recycling Station has been deliberately postponed due to the Council reevaluating its recycling services. This work is ongoing and the current site is being updated to ensure it meets the conditions of the consent.
To have operational transfer stations for the disposal of rubbish within the district	Employ contractors to manage, operate and maintain the district's 5 transfer stations	Contract monitoring records confirm work done as per contract specifications	Three contractors are currently employed to run the transfer stations at Amberley, Hanmer Springs, Cheviot, Culverden and Waiau and as part of the process to improve the facilities offered to minimise residual waste going to landfill, monitoring will be undertaken to ensure contractual specifications are met.
Transfer Stations comply with resource consent conditions	Audit the Amberley Recycling Depot each year	The Amberley Recycling Depot complies with the resource consent conditions	The consent has been granted for two years through until the beginning of October 2009, and an inspection was recently undertaken to ensure the consent conditions complied and the site passed the inspection.
To minimise the amount of residual waste that has to go to landfill	Consider ways to divert waste including an acceptable 'waster-pays' pricing mechanism	A plan to minimise the amount of residual waste going to landfill	Through visiting other sites, the Waste Board have ascertained how they can improve the recycling / recovery facilities. All sites have been updated and since 1 February 2009 a wider range of materials have been recovered for recycling through workshoping in partnership with Becon in Christchurch. Glass is also accepted again at all sites.

### Transfer Stations

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	835,340	820,867	699,000
Other Income	80,587	65,000	72,936

#### Total Operating Revenue

<b>915,927</b>	<b>885,867</b>	<b>771,936</b>
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#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	70,677	53,807	67,162
Other Direct Expenditure	1,024,217	648,416	799,787
Council Overheads	98,044	71,344	94,222
Depreciation	13,364	44,800	9,509

#### Total Operating Expenditure

<b>1,206,302</b>	<b>818,367</b>	<b>970,680</b>
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#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

<b>(\$290,375)</b>	<b>\$67,500</b>	<b>(\$198,744)</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Transfer Stations	142,982	1,967,120	373,292
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

<b>\$142,982</b>	<b>\$1,967,120</b>	<b>\$373,292</b>
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## 4.4 SEWERAGE

**Goal:** To provide proficient, cost-effective sewage disposal schemes relevant to the needs of the community

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To protect public health through compliance with sanitary standards	Provide and maintain sewerage disposal and treatment facilities in most urban areas of the District	Reports from Ecan confirm that Hurunui's sewerage disposal complies with consent conditions	Some schemes have been assessed as non-compliant (minor) in respect to resource consent conditions, during monitoring inspections. Most relate to treatment plant records, which are now being collected and supplied to ECan. There was a major non-compliance at Greta Valley during the year. This has since been rectified to the satisfaction of ECan.
To maintain sewerage systems	Employ and train staff to maintain sewerage systems	All system failures are repaired or cleared within 12 hours of notification	No known breaks were recorded and all minor outages were corrected within 2 - 3 hours.

### Sewerage

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	526,494	515,904	467,245
Other Income	224,914	600	5,193
Internal Interest Received	3,850	0	2,615
Development Contributions	(5,430)	75,014	90,821
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>749,828</b>	<b>591,518</b>	<b>565,874</b>

#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	78,881	54,917	53,181
Other Direct Expenditure	171,428	111,322	97,807
Internal Interest Paid	141,073	190,327	97,652
Council Overheads	101,087	101,090	107,612
Depreciation	311,641	383,807	328,667
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>804,110</b>	<b>841,463</b>	<b>684,919</b>

#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

	<b>(\$54,282)</b>	<b>(\$249,945)</b>	<b>(\$119,045)</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Amberley	374,320	586,200	263,887
Cheviot	3,205	0	4,384
Greta Valley	86	1,000	0
Motunau Beach	3,454	11,000	0
Hanmer Springs	46,158	134,000	560,132
Hawarden	5,709	5,000	0
Waikari	4,812	8,700	5,776
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$437,744</b>	<b>\$745,900</b>	<b>\$834,179</b>

## 4.5 STORMWATER / DRAINAGE

**Goal:** To prevent or minimise adverse effects of surface flooding and stormwater discharge

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To minimise the risk of flooding in urban areas	Employ staff to maintain drainage and stormwater systems, and to assess risk areas	All complaints about flooding are responded to within 24 hours	All complaints were actioned within the specified time frame.
To maintain drainage systems in accordance with resource consents	Assess, grant and monitor consents	All drainage systems comply with resource consents	All consents were operated within the specified conditions.

### Stormwater, Drainage & Land Protection

#### OPERATING REVENUE

Rates	66,731	63,450	68,549
Other Income	1,907	0	954
Internal Interest Received	7,639	0	13,157
Development Contributions	(25,942)	36,494	58,081
Council Overheads (Income)	0	0	0

#### Total Operating Revenue

<b>50,335</b>	<b>99,944</b>	<b>140,741</b>
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#### OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Employment Costs	0	0	146
Other Direct Expenditure	197,870	47,500	150,697
Internal Interest Paid	2,204	18,000	25
Council Overheads	11,590	11,590	11,722
Depreciation	0	0	0

#### Total Operating Expenditure

<b>211,664</b>	<b>77,090</b>	<b>162,590</b>
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#### Operating Surplus (Deficit)

<b>(\$161,329)</b>	<b>\$22,854</b>	<b>(\$21,849)</b>
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#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Leithfield Outfall	68,141	240,000	16,726
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#### Total Capital Expenditure

<b>\$68,141</b>	<b>\$240,000</b>	<b>\$98,057</b>
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## 4.6 WATER SUPPLY

**Goal:** To provide a water supply in an efficient and cost effective manner to meet the present and likely future need of the district

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To provide a continuous 'on-demand' supply of potable water to urban areas	Employ Council staff to assess, plan, maintain and repair the water schemes in the District	Council's supply of water has met consumer demand to urban areas	No water restrictions were imposed on urban schemes during the year to date, in spite of an extremely dry period over January/early February.
To provide a restricted supply of water to rural areas		Council's supply of water has met consumer demand to rural areas	Consumer demand was met except for occasional outages caused by material failure or electricity shutdowns (in which case consumers relied on their own storage).
To respond to breakages and faults promptly		Major faults to water supplies that affect more than 100 consumers are repaired within 24 hours	No such faults were reported during the year.
To provide safe, potable water to consumers throughout the District	Develop a water quality improvement programme	A water quality improvement programme has been developed	Work completed for Ashley (main intake) and Hanmer Springs. The Racecourse Road bore for Ashley Rural water was commissioned in October. A deep well has been drilled for Amberley township and is presently being developed pending resource consent.
	Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	65% of residents surveyed consider the quality of 'on demand' water to be satisfactory	Of those on a rural water supply 79% were satisfied with the pressure and flow and 62% were satisfied with the appearance and taste.
		85% of residents surveyed consider the quantity of water to be satisfactory	Of those on a town supply 64% were satisfied that there is sufficient water available.
Water is tested for quality	Annual microbiological sample results confirm that potable water meets safety standards	In the twelve month period 1091 samples were taken from Council water supply sources. 59 transgressions were recorded (5.4% failure rate).  1220 samples were taken from reticulation in the same period and 116 transgressions recorded (9.5% failure rate). Resampling was done in every case of a transgression occurring, and 3 clear samples obtained, unless the scheme was already on a boil water notice.	

**Water Supplies**

**OPERATING REVENUE**

Rates	3,401,934	3,308,035	2,917,576
Other Income	193,292	164,520	466,547
Internal Interest Received	20,446	32,679	22,147
Development Contributions	85,082	270,743	100,748

<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>3,700,754</b>	<b>3,775,977</b>	<b>3,507,018</b>
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**OPERATING EXPENDITURE**

Employment Costs	600,607	615,763	566,188
Other Direct Expenditure	1,478,722	1,546,729	1,361,026
Internal Interest Paid	298,781	354,665	209,273
Council Overheads	682,925	682,988	737,737
Depreciation	826,588	977,654	864,723

<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,887,623</b>	<b>4,177,799</b>	<b>3,738,947</b>
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<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>(\$186,869)</b>	<b>(\$401,822)</b>	<b>(\$231,929)</b>
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**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Amberley	164,692	973,500	30,783
Leithfield Beach	0	1,640	5,792
Ashley Rural	581,220	300,054	672,241
Culverden	13,172	9,100	6,305
Waiau Town	116	1,500	809
Amuri Plains	13,474	4,000	8,064
Balmoral	0	16,000	4,070
Waiau Rural	49,244	227,500	47,598
Cheviot	154,541	282,660	193,397
Waipara	2,220	121,000	73
Hanmer Springs	374,614	283,000	220,964
Hawarden - Waikari	5,392	10,000	16,247
Hurunui Rural	236,308	230,313	287,084

<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$1,594,993</b>	<b>\$2,460,267</b>	<b>\$1,493,427</b>
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## (5) HANMER SPRINGS THERMAL POOLS AND SPA

### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

There were no significant acquisitions or replacement of assets during the year.

### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan projections

Operating Revenue was \$27,000 lower than budget for the year.

Operating Expenditure was \$73,000 higher than budget. This includes costs relating to a feasibility assessment of the proposed expansion to the Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools and Spa operation that was included in the Council's LTCCP.

Capital Expenditure was \$11,000 lower than the budget.

### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
A Desirable Place to Live, Work and Play	12

**Goal:** To be a nationally and internationally recognised quality visitor destination

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To increase the number of customers to the thermal pools and spa	Conduct a managed advertising and promotion programme of the complex	National and international customer numbers to the pool will have increased by 2% per annum	Customer numbers are down 6% on last year due to the downturn in the economy and bad weather.
The thermal pools and spa complex is of an international standard	Survey customers to assess their levels of satisfaction with the complex	At least 80% of customers will find the thermal pools and spa facilities satisfactory	82.5% of our customers find our facilities satisfactory or better.
	Develop and upgrade the thermal pools and spa facilities (carried over from 2006/07 year)	Develop the outdoor pools to include a new cold water pool, waterslide and a water entertainment area	Approval has been granted to commence the expansion programme as detailed in the HLTCP 2009-19. Work will commence in February 2010.
To generate an annual surplus	The complex operates to an approved business plan as well as attending to the long term direction and planning of the pools complex and surrounds	The thermal complex achieves a financial surplus of \$609,846	Provisional financial result stands at a profit of \$1,610,055 for the year.

Thermal water is protected for future use to ensure ongoing supply	Carry out extraction of thermal water from bore within consent conditions	Bore water consumption levels are within consent parameters at no more than 11 litres per second	Average consumption rate for the last 12 months is 8.62 litres per second.
	Investigate and plan for future water needs including application for consents for new bore as a second source of water (carried over from 2006/07 year)	Drill a second bore to supply a second source of thermal water	This has been programmed to be undertaken in October 2009.
The quality of the thermal reserves water is high	We monitor and test the standard of our water at intervals greater than those prescribed by national standards and treat accordingly	Water quality is better than the national water standard ( which is NZS 5826 2000).	We exceed the industry standard 99% of our operating time. The industry standard is 85%.

**Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools & Spa (Summary)**

	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Other Income	6,316,180	6,342,792	6,151,328
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>6,316,180</b>	<b>6,342,792</b>	<b>6,151,328</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	2,089,565	2,027,054	1,961,367
Other Direct Expenditure	1,979,222	1,892,737	1,972,360
Internal Interest Paid	104,220	104,220	122,741
Council Overheads	30,811	30,811	28,703
Depreciation	555,959	632,000	586,964
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>4,759,777</b>	<b>4,686,822</b>	<b>4,672,135</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$1,556,403</b>	<b>\$1,655,970</b>	<b>\$1,479,193</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Hanmer Springs Thermal Pools & Spa	238,570	250,000	1,426,777
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$238,570</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$1,426,777</b>

## (6) GOVERNANCE

### Achievement of Levels of Service:

Refer to the performance measures and end of year result.

### Significant acquisitions or replacement of assets

There were no significant acquisitions or replacement of assets during the year.

### Significant variations between actual costs and Annual Plan projections

Operating Revenue was \$12,000 greater than budget.

Operating Expenditure was \$8,000 greater than budget.

There was no capital expenditure for the year.

### Community Outcomes to which this group of activities primarily contribute

Community Outcome	Reported on Page #
A Desirable Place to Live, Work and Play	12

**Goal:** To provide support and leadership to the Hurunui community and to ensure that the interests of residents and communities are advanced by Council taking a role as 'advocate' on their behalf

### Performance Measures:

Target	What we will do towards achieving the target	How Council Will Know we have met our target	End of Year Result
To represent the interests of the public in decision making	Provide information to the public on key issues and invite feedback  Undertake an annual residents satisfaction survey	80% of residents report confidence in Council's decision making	The Council conducted its annual survey in February 2009. Whereas there was no question asked which directly related to the Council's decision making, participants were asked, "How satisfied are you with the overall performance of the Hurunui District Council's mayor and councillors?" The rating was 75% satisfied. This compared with 70% in 2008, and 77% in 2007.
Positively impact on other organisation's decisions on matters affecting the District	Prepare and remit written submissions and responses to other organisations to discourage plans and proposals that negatively impact on the District	At the end of each year, Council will review the number of submissions and remits it has made on behalf of the District and consider the impact	Submissions made by the Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council opposed some changes to the Regional Policy Statement to Environment Canterbury.</li> <li>The Council opposed the proposal to abolish the Kaikoura District Council. The Local Government Commission decided not to proceed with the proposal.</li> <li>The Council did not support some of the provisions of the NZ Coastal Policy Statement to the Board of Inquiry (outcome as yet unknown).</li> <li>Opposed the Hurunui River Conservation Order to the Ministry for the Environment.</li> <li>To Environment Canterbury's LTCCP recommending that they fund for the maintenance of Regional Parks.</li> <li>To the Canterbury Museum Board Trust opposing the increase levies on account of the museum development.</li> <li>Proposed some changes to the Local Government Commission regarding the Resource Management Act - Simplifying and Streamlining the Amendment Bill.</li> <li>Opposed the mileage allowance proposed changes for elected members to Local Government NZ.</li> </ul>

**Governance (Summary)**

	<b>2008/2009 Actual</b>	<b>2008/2009 Budget</b>	<b>2007/2008 Actual</b>
<b>OPERATING REVENUE</b>			
Rates	797,679	785,326	464,153
Other Income	130	0	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>797,809</b>	<b>785,326</b>	<b>464,153</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>			
Employment Costs	276,581	269,752	264,742
Other Direct Expenditure	170,695	169,200	206,648
Council Overheads	338,544	338,544	249,363
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>785,820</b>	<b>777,496</b>	<b>720,753</b>
<b>Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$11,989</b>	<b>\$7,830</b>	<b>(\$256,600)</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>			
Governance	0	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## Audit Report

### To the readers of Hurunui District Council and group's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2009

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Hurunui District Council (the District Council) and group. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Andy Burns, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out an audit. The audit covers the District Council's compliance with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 that applies to the annual report of the District Council and group for the year ended 30 June 2009, including the financial statements.

### Unqualified Opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements of the District Council and group on pages 72 to 142
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - fairly reflect :
    - the District Council and group's financial position as at 30 June 2009; and
    - the results of operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- The service provision information of the District Council and group on pages 100 to 142 fairly reflects the levels of service provision as measured against the intended levels of service provision adopted, as well as the reasons for any significant variances, for the year ended on that date; and
- The Council has complied with the other requirements of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 that apply to the annual report.

The audit was completed on 29 October 2009, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and the Auditor, and explain our independence.

### Basis of Opinion

We carried out the audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the New Zealand Auditing Standards.

We planned and performed the audit to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements did not have material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that would affect a reader's overall understanding of the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

The audit involved performing procedures to test the information presented in the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. We assessed the results of those procedures in forming our opinion.

Audit procedures generally include:

- determining whether significant financial and management controls are working and can be relied on to produce complete and accurate data;
- verifying samples of transactions and account balances;
- performing analyses to identify anomalies in the reported data;
- reviewing significant estimates and judgements made by the Council;
- confirming year-end balances;
- determining whether accounting policies are appropriate and consistently applied; and
- determining whether all required disclosures are adequate.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements.

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements. We obtained all the information and explanations we required to support our opinion above.

### **Responsibilities of the Council and the Auditor**

The Council is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of the District Council and group as at 30 June 2009. They must also fairly reflect the results of operations and cash flows and the levels of service provision for the year ended on that date. The Council is also responsible for meeting the other requirements of Schedule 10 and including that information in the annual report. The Council's responsibilities arise from Section 98 and Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements, performance information and the other requirements and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 99 of the Local Government Act 2002.



## Independence

When carrying out the audit we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand.

Other than the audit and in conducting the audit of the Long Term Council Community Plan, we have no relationship with or interests in the District Council or any of its subsidiaries.



A P Burns  
Audit New Zealand  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Christchurch, New Zealand