



**Tō Tātau Tairāwhiti
Māhere ā-Tau 2022/23**

**Our Tairāwhiti
2022/23 Annual Report**

***Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
Gisborne District Council***

Adopted by Council on 12 October 2023

ISSN 1178-1084 (Print)

ISSN 1178-1106 (Online)

Tō tātau tirohanga whakamua
Our vision

Tairāwhiti maranga ake! E tīmata ana i konei.
Tairāwhiti rise up! It all starts here.

Me whiri ngātahi tātau i ngā
āheinga me ngā tauwhāinga kia whakahī ai te Iwi.
Let's navigate our opportunities and challenges together to make
our community proud.

Ngā kaupapa

Contents

Welcome to our Annual Report for 2022/23	4
Being accountable to our community.....	5
A message from our Mayor and Chief Executive.....	6
Audit report	8
Ko te tau kua taha The year that's been	15
Tairāwhiti today.....	16
Our district highlights	18
Our recovery highlights	22
Our major projects.....	24
Tō tātau aronga Our direction	33
Our community wellbeings	34
Our strategic framework	35
Treaty relationships and partnerships.....	36
Our financial strategy	37
Ā mātau whakautu Our responses	41
Our challenges and responses	42
Ā mātau whakatutukinga mahi Our performance	53
Our performance	54
Performance highlights and areas for improvement.....	56
Finances at a glance	57
A tātau mahi Our activities	65
How to read this section.....	67
1. Environmental Services and Protection	68
2. Land, Rivers and Coastal.....	76
3. Roads and Footpaths	81
4. Solid Waste	85
5. Wastewater.....	90
6. Water Supply	94
7. Urban Stormwater	100
8. Liveable Communities.....	104
9. Regional Leadership and Support Services	114
10. Commercial Operations.....	132
A tātau pūtea Our finances	137
Statement of compliance and reponsibility	138
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2023.....	139
Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023.....	140
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2023	141
Statement of cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2023.....	142
Statement concerning balance budget the year ended 30 June 2023	143
Statement of involvement in CCTO's and other companies	144
Notes to the financial statements	145
Funding impact statements	192
He whakamarāma anō Additional information	207
Our Council	208
Organisation structure	210
Abbreviations.....	212

He mihi ki tā mātau Pūrongo ā Tau 2022/23

Welcome to our Annual Report for 2022/23

About this report

The Annual Report tells the story of how we performed in the 2022/23 financial year, the challenges we faced and how we are responding to them. This report covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The report is an important tool for informing our communities about how we spent their rates. It also highlights the areas we performed well in, identifies areas for improvement and offers context for our future direction.

Included in this report are the major projects, programmes and services we delivered. It contains a summary of the impacts multiple severe weather events had on our region this year, and the steps we have taken so far in our recovery response.

The report is divided into the following sections:

- The year that's been
- Our performance
- Our direction
- Our activities
- Our responses
- Our finance

What's different this year?

Our 2022/23 Annual Plan outlined our focus and priorities for this year, in line with what we said we would do in our 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. However, as the year unfolded, we needed to make changes in response to the multiple severe weather events we experienced, including Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.

Our immediate focus shifted from delivering major projects and regular services to emergency response. Restoration of our water supply network and road access became our top priorities.

Following our immediate response, we transitioned into a recovery phase which is where we are now. Our main priorities for recovery are ensuring that our community remains safe, protected and connected, while strategically planning for our long term recovery.

Council has identified specific key objectives that we want to achieve when it comes to recovery, which will be the focus of our Annual Plan for 2023/24. These key objectives include:

- Roading reinstatement and the establishment of temporary road access throughout the region to ensure connectivity.
- Woody debris and silt removal from our beaches, waterways and land areas.
- Heightened focus on forestry practices, facilitated by the introduction of a new, dedicated Forestry Team.
- Expansion of our Land Management planning and resources to enhance the overall management of our land assets.



E whakapono ana ki to tātau hapori

Being accountable to our community

The following is an overview of our planning and reporting framework and how it all fits together with the Annual Report.

Long Term Plan

In line with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), all councils need to outline the activities and services they plan to provide over ten years. Every three years Gisborne District Council (Council) has to review and prepare a new Long Term Plan (LTP) by engaging with our community. This ensures that our community contributes to setting our future direction. The LTP explains what we're planning to do, how we'll pay for it and what it means for rates and debt. It also sets out measures to monitor and evaluate our progress to ensure we remain transparent and accountable to our community.

This LTP is also an opportunity for Council to explain how we'll:

- carry out major capital projects that will deliver long lasting benefits by providing, upgrading and enhancing our community spaces
- maintain our assets and invest sustainably in our future to keep our people safe, healthy and thriving
- plan, develop and implement economically sustainable solutions for Te Tairāwhiti by putting the needs of our community first, both now and over the next ten years.

However, the LTP is not just a planning document, it is also a blueprint for our shared vision of Te Tairāwhiti. Under the LGA, the purpose of Local Government includes the promotion of the four aspects of community wellbeing; social, economic, environmental and cultural. This enables us to work together as a community to consider how the activities and services Council plans to undertake affect the wellbeing of our community and achieve community outcomes. The LTP is our primary means for achieving this.

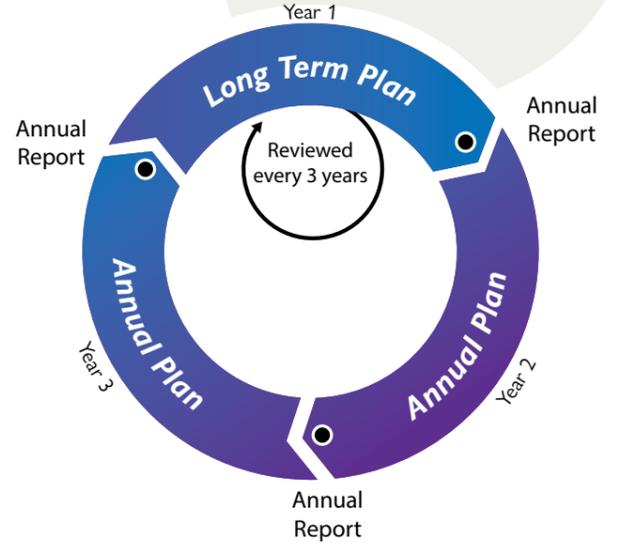
Annual Plan

We prepare an Annual Plan in the second and third year of the LTP. The Annual Plan outlines what we are planning to achieve, including major projects, activities, services and financial information for the specific year. Crucially the Annual Plan shows how much these cost, how we plan on funding them and the effect on rates and Council's finances. When there are significant changes or variation from the LTP we consult with our community and include these variations in the Annual Plan.



Annual Report

The Annual Report is the key accountability document that Council is required to produce every year, which reports against our Annual Plan and current LTP. It tells the financial story of our performance over the past financial year and also serves as an important way of informing our communities about how we spent rates. It also highlights the areas we performed well in, the areas where we need to improve and provides context for where we need to head in the future.



Three Year Plan

Following the severe weather events of 2023, an Order in Council was made under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023. This will allow us to develop a three-year, recovery-focused plan instead of the standard 10-year plan.

Community consultation during the long-term planning process will remain part of the process for adopting the three-year plan.

Under the Order, Council will make information available on the three-year plan and will provide an opportunity for the community to present their views to Council. The proposed Order does not include audit requirements for the three-year plan, however Annual Reports will continue to be audited.



From left: Nedine Thatcher Swann, Rehette Stoltz

He kupu whakataki nā te Kahurangi me te Manahautū A message from our Mayor and Chief Executive

Tairāwhiti e! Tairāwhiti e! Tēnei te mihi e rere atu ana ki a koutou katoa mai runga, mai raro, mai tawhiti, mai tata, kia tiro mai ki ngā mahi a te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti i te tau kua taha ake nei me ngā rā kei te heke.

Hāunga ngā piki heketanga o te wā kua hori, kia aro atu tātau ki pae tawhiti me ngā tūmanako e wawatatia ana e tātau. Me mahi tahi, me piritahi tātau. Ma te pērā ka ōti ai ngā mahi mo te rohe mo te iwi. Tihē mauri ora!

Nau mai ki te 2022/23 Annual Report

This report covers a year divided into two very different halves. In the first half of the 2022/23 financial year, we concentrated on delivering what was outlined in our Annual Plan. This was off the back of the previous year which had already seen four severe weather events.

The second half of the year took an unexpected turn as Te Tairāwhiti experienced multiple severe weather events and four months of persistent rain. This led to widespread damage and several Civil Defence Emergency declarations. Following these events, our focus immediately shifted towards reconnecting our communities and planning for our recovery.

The devastation left in the wake of Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle was and still is, significant. The extensive damage to our roads and vital infrastructure left entire communities isolated. The scale of damage and destruction caused by these events has left us with big recovery bills, and while this Annual Report notes the immediate work that has been done in response to these events, it also highlights that there is a long road to recovery ahead of us.

Despite these challenges, we've managed to keep our major projects on schedule. These include the opening of the externally funded Kiwa Pools, providing the community with a state-of-the-art aquatic centre, and the near completion of the Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade. Another key milestone this year has been the completion of flood protection work on the Waipaoa River, now extending to 32km. Without this crucial infrastructure, many more properties would have been adversely affected during Cyclone Gabrielle.

In January 2023, a petition was presented to Council asking for a ministerial inquiry into land use in Te Tairāwhiti. Council backed the petition's call for an independent review of forestry land use to be conducted by the Government. Following the inquiry, we moved to speed up the review process of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan rules. We also established a dedicated forestry team to assess forests in the region for potential debris risks and to work with industry to improve forestry outcomes.



On top of all that, Council is in a period of change due to several major reforms affecting regulation, governance, and core infrastructure. These include a new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, new representation arrangements, and legislative changes such as the Water Services and Resource Management reforms.

We've sustained our commitment to advancing our partnerships and mahi within the context of Te Tiriti obligations. A new Māori responsiveness plan has been rolled out, aiding us in enacting national guidelines that facilitate substantive relationships with tangata whenua. This is particularly relevant in our crucial areas of focus such as freshwater, urban development, and land management.

We have managed to maintain stability in our financial position, particularly in debt management and overall financial performance. This year, rates revenue made up 35% of our total operating revenue, falling below the Annual Plan's forecast of 50%. We have navigated extra costs through support from central government and insurance, mitigating the financial impact on our ratepayers. Our current debt stands at \$124.8m, in alignment with the financial cap and within the boundaries set by the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan (LTP).

As we move ahead, it's important to acknowledge the long-term consequences of Cyclone Gabrielle and other severe weather events we've encountered this year. Managing these will require significant borrowing and additional funding support to handle future recovery work.

However, if we continue our commitment to working together with central government, our partners and community, to achieve affordable goals for our region, we are confident we can keep moving forward and keep our communities protect and connected into the future.

We invite you to read our Annual Report, acknowledge the challenges and celebrate the good work we've done.

Ngā mihi

Mayor
Rehette Stoltz

Chief Executive
Nedine Thatcher Swann



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF GISBORNE DISTRICT COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Gisborne District Council (the District Council) and its subsidiaries and controlled entities (the Group). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stuart Mutch, using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young, to report on the information in the District Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the District Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the District Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

We completed our work on 27 October 2023. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion on the audited information

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 139 to 190:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the District Council and Group's financial position as at 30 June 2023;
 - the results of the operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards;
- the funding impact statement on page 194, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's annual plan;
- the statement of service provision referred to as "our activities" on pages 67 to 134:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, the levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2023, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved;



- the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
- complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 195 to 204, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the District Council's annual plan; and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 195 to 204, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's annual plan.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the District Council has:

- complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 on pages 191 to 193, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the District Council's and Group's audited information and, where applicable, the District Council's Long-term plan and annual plans.

The basis for our opinion is explained below and we draw attention to other matters. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Council and our responsibilities relating to the audited information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Emphasis of matter – uncertainty of the water services reform programme

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1B "Three waters reform programme" on page 154, which outlines developments in the Government's water services reform programme.

The Water Services Entities Act 2022, as amended by the Water Services Entities Amendment Act 2023 on 23 August 2023 and the Water Services Legislation Act 2023 on 31 August 2023, establishes ten publicly owned water services entities to carry out responsibilities for the delivery of three waters services and related assets and liabilities currently controlled by local authorities. Water services entities' establishment dates are staggered, with all the water services entities becoming operational between 1 July 2024 and 1 July 2026. The financial impact of the water services reform on the Council as outlined in Note 1B remains uncertain until the relevant water services entity's establishment date is known, and the allocation schedule of assets, liabilities, and other matters to be transferred is approved.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the "Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information" section of this report.



We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the District Council and the Group or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the District Council's annual plan.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Council and Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the statement of service provision referred to as "our activities", as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the District Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the District Council and Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the District Council and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the audited information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated audited information. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 4 to 7, 16 to 62, 138 and 206 to 212 but does not include the audited information and the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Building a better
working world

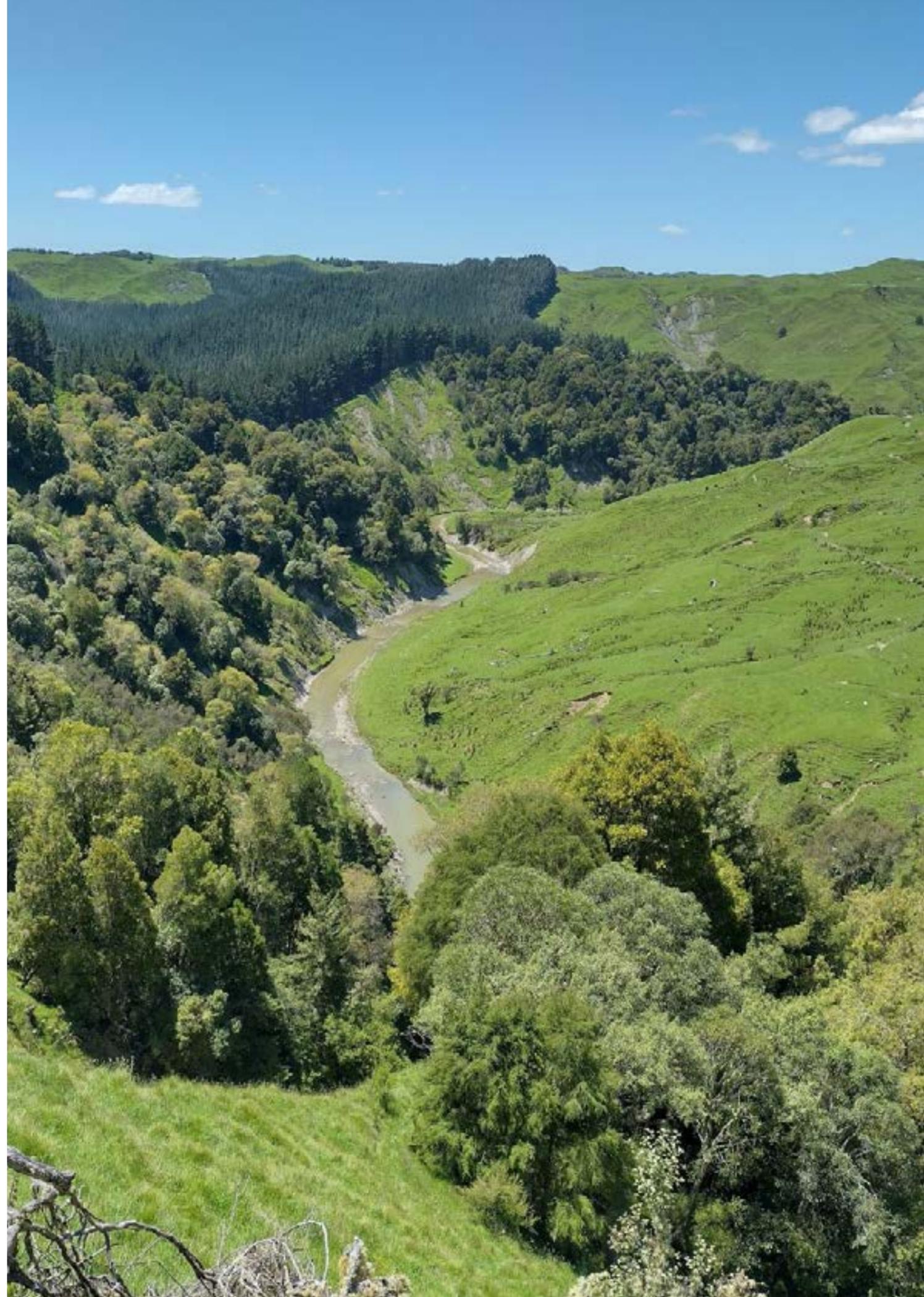
Independence

We are independent of the District Council and Group in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit of the Council and Group and where required, subsidiaries, and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have carried out an engagement to audit the Councils debt register and provide debenture trustee reporting, which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with, or interests in, the District Council or its subsidiaries and controlled entities.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stuart Mutch', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Stuart Mutch
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand





Ko te tau kua taha

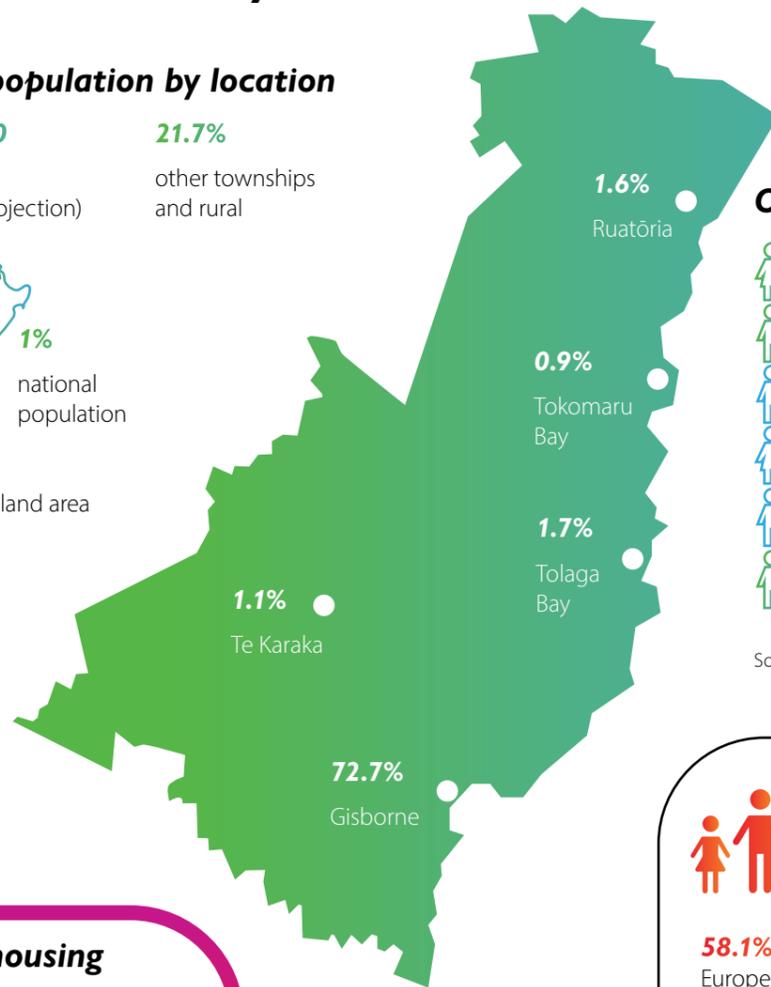
The year that's been

Tairāwhiti āianeī Tairāwhiti today

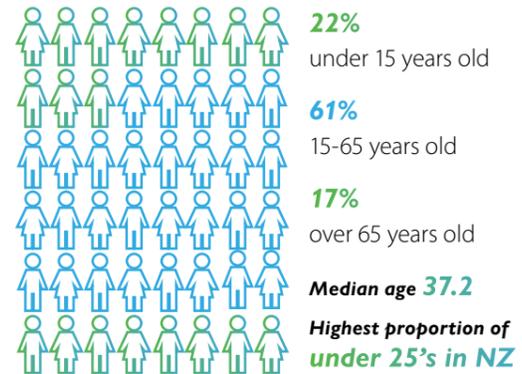
Our population by location

52, 100 people (2022 projection)
21.7% other townships and rural

1% national population
3% national land area



Our population age



Source: Stats NZ – www.stats.govt.nz

Our housing



\$780,000 **↓8.2%** national median

\$575,000 Tairāwhiti median

↓7.3% Tairāwhiti house price decline

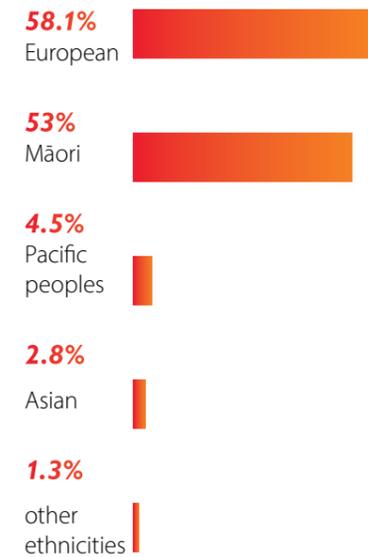
(As of year on year to June 2023)

Source: REINZ – www.reinz.co.nz

Our tangata whenua

5 regional iwi
71 operational marae
16% te reo Māori speakers
4x national percentage of te reo Māori speakers

Our ethnicities



Multiple ethnicities possible so totals more than 100%.

Source: Stats NZ – www.stats.govt.nz

Council services

10,889 registered dogs

39 playgrounds
30 sports parks
12 basketball and netball courts and hoops
13 skateparks and pumptracks

1,889km of roads of which almost **87%** are rural roads

236km of footpaths

18.5km cycle lanes/ shared paths

72 public conveniences

38,300m³ of water capacity stored in **7** reservoirs

77km of stopbanks



Household income

\$105,000 national median

\$95,500 Tairāwhiti median

=13% less than national median

Source: MBIE – www.mbie.govt.nz/



Employment

68% working-age employed

3.9% unemployment rate

14% self-employed

24,650 jobs, mainly in

1. Agriculture/Horticulture
2. Construction
3. Healthcare



\$2.46b

\$51,883 per capita

0.7% national contribution



Gisborne Airport

210,236 (↑76,000) passenger movements

25,202

take-offs and landings

Source: Eastland Group
www.eastland.nz – Annual Report 2023

Gisborne Port

2.4m tonnes of cargo left our port



Source: Eastland Group
www.eastland.nz – Annual Report 2023

Ngā mahi whakahirahira i te rohe

Our district highlights

Our community's aspirations for our region's future are enhanced by a combination of social, cultural, environmental, and economic factors.

During 2022/23 Council carried out and supported many initiatives around Te Tairāwhiti that contributed to improving our community's wellbeing. Some of our achievements are highlighted here.

Community wellbeings (more on page 34)



Social



Cultural



Environmental



Economic



July '22



Community planting day at Rere

One thousand trees were planted July 2022 to help protect against erosion sediment.



August '22



100s of new books

Hundreds of new books were added to the large print collection in the library, purchased with support from the HB Williams Memorial Library Book Trust.



September '22



Resource recovery centre study

We're investigating the development of a new community resource recovery centre. We received \$90k in funding from the Ministry to complete the Environment's Waste Minimisation Fund for the feasibility study.



September '22



Hikurangi Magnitude 9 Workshop

Our Civil Defence team and NEMA organised a 3-day workshop with other agencies and emergency services, focusing on response and recovery for a potential Hikurangi M9 earthquake offshore of Gisborne.



September '22



Te Tiriti Compass

Adopted by Council in September 2022, Te Tiriti Compass is a new tool designed to support Council in applying the kaupapa of Te Tiriti o Waitangi across our mahi.



October '22



Makorori beach spinifex planting

In October 2022, Makorori Beach residents planted 700 native spinifex grass in a community planting bee.



November '22



New playgrounds in Te Araroa and Tiroto

Tamariki and rangatahi of Te Araroa are enjoying their newly completed playground after it was officially opened by Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Councillor Ani Pahuru-Huriwai and former Councillor Bill Burdett.



November '22



Local legend

Our very own Biosecurity Team Leader, Phil Karaitiana was named the winner of the New Zealand Ministerial Biosecurity Award.



May '23



Civil Defence roadshows

The roadshow brought together emergency services in Te Tairāwhiti to train in partnership with community Civil Defence volunteers, which form part of the 'Community Link' regional structure.



December '22



Enviroschools

Support through the Earthwise Action Fund has contributed to the sustainability initiatives at Waikirikiri School.



May '23



Community sandbag event

We took part in a community project to fill 10,000 sandbags for Te Tairāwhiti - the first of its kind in New Zealand.



December '22



Waikanae beach half-courts

A partnership between Basketball New Zealand, Gisborne Basketball Association, Hoeā! Gallery and Council has resulted in two new half-courts at Waikanae Beach.



June '23



Wai to Muriwai

A major milestone was reached for Te Muriwai Mai Tāwhiti on 9 June 2023 when their new water supply was officially blessed at Pātaka Wai.



March '23



Restored connection to city's reservoirs

Ten breaks in the water supply pipeline from the Waingake Treatment Plant to the Gisborne reservoirs were fixed within six weeks. In recognition of this achievement, a joint blessing between Council and Maraetaha was conducted at the Waingake Treatment Plant.



July '23



Kiwa Pools complex built

The Kiwa Pools complex was opened for public use on Saturday 2 September. This contemporary, temperature-controlled facility was developed in collaboration with Ngāi Tāwhiri hapū. The project was supported by \$40m from the Government as part of its nationwide Infrastructure Reference Group (IRG) funding.

Ngā mahinga manawarū whakarauora Our recovery highlights

Recovery overview

Estimated total recovery costs of approximately **\$1.2 billion**



Water network reinstatement

10 major breaks in water supply pipeline

\$2.9m in repair work

Repair work completed in 45 days



Road reinstatement

Estimated cost for road network reinstatement: **\$465m +**

Assessment identified **62 bridges were affected**

\$51m spent on emergency roading works this year



Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL)

SWERL Act 2023 introduced post-Cyclone Gabrielle to aid recovery

2,000 properties faced flooding, silt inundation, and land erosion

32 properties considered unsafe for habitation

Consultation on \$204m Central Government package opens 2 October until 16 October.



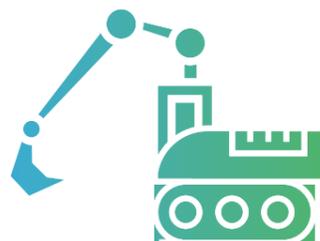
Flood protection, woody debris and silt management

\$31.4m allocated for silt and woody debris emergency response

Over 650,000m³ of silt removed

Slash removal from 77 bridges completed

Excavators clearing approximately 200m³ of silt and debris daily from local drains



Disaster Relief Trust and Mayoral Relief Fund

417 applications received for financial aid

222 red and yellow stickered properties assisted

\$2.8m allocated to date



Ngā mahi matua Our major projects

Projects with major capital investment or community impact are known as major projects. They are programmes of work delivered to further our vision and community outcomes. They have significant benefits for our communities and involve significant investment.

Kiwa Pools



Kiwa Pools

We've built a pool for our community that is fit for purpose now and in the future. The completed facility is a modern, year-round, temperature-controlled aquatic centre the whole community can enjoy. We have worked collaboratively with Ngāi Tāwhiri hapū, paying careful attention to the relationship of the building, the land and the people of Te Tairāwhiti.

Dollars and cents

2022/23 budget \$19.56m - Actual \$19.67m

LTP budget \$44.5m



Central government funded \$40m as part of its nationwide Infrastructure Reference Group (IRG) funding, while Council committed the remaining funds towards the project. Further grants totalling \$1.4m were secured towards additional enhancements of the build (solar panels and hydrotherapy pool fitout).

Project highlights 2022/23

While COVID-19, a cyclone and six extreme weather events delayed the opening of Kiwa Pools to 2 September 2023, the project has been successfully completed within budget.

The new complex features:

- a large movie capable screen and scoreboard in the main pool hall
- a moveable floor to enable concurrent programming of the main pool
- a large leisure space that connects seamlessly to the outdoor facility
- a dedicated learn to swim/hydrotherapy pool
- a stunning indoor/outdoor café area (with a highly regarded operator),
- an expansive foyer area
- a multipurpose, digitally enabled function or family room complete the offering and will support a range of community uses beyond that of a traditional pool.

Additional grant funding has enabled the scope of the pool to be increased to include:

- extensive solar panels, contributing to its sustainability and reducing ongoing operating costs
- a specialist hydrotherapy suite for intensive patient or athlete rehabilitation.

Project status

Start date: November 2020

Completion date: September 2023

Completed

Impacts of severe weather events

The opening of the Kiwa Pools complex was postponed by five months due to a combination of factors, including extreme weather events and the impact of COVID-19. Despite these setbacks, the project was completed within the available budget.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:



Resilient communities



Vibrant city and townships



Connected and safe communities



We celebrate our heritage

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to [Liveable Communities Group on page 104](#).



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

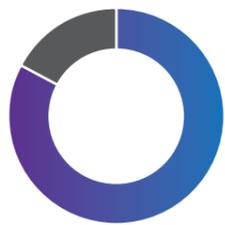
**» Kiwa Pools |
Gisborne District Council (gdc.govt.nz)**



Navigate Tairāwhiti

Navigate Tairāwhiti is a programme of five projects delivered together with tāngata whenua and partner organisations. The programme weaves together significant sites through storytelling and design to highlight our region's unique culture and heritage of first arrivals and great navigators.

Dollars and cents



Te Panuku/Titirangi Summit redevelopment is pending external funding to complete. \$1.1m has been grant funded to date.

Te Panuku/Titirangi Summit redevelopment is pending external funding to complete. \$1.1m has been grant funded to date.

Project highlights 2022/23

Titirangi maunga restoration

Whāia Titirangi pest and weed control is ongoing along with planting and care of locally sourced native tree plantings.

Project status

Te Panuku Tū/Titirangi Summit redevelopment

This project is on-hold as it requires further external funding to build.

On hold

Puhi Kaiti /Cook Landing Site

Puhi Kaiti is complete and is being maintained by the Department of Conservation. The connection of the 1000-year Walkway Bridge on this site is pending.

1000 Year Walkway Bridge

- Additional funding for artistic elements of the new waka shaped design was secured.
- Resource consent was lodged and work to construct foundations was secured.

In progress

Impacts of severe weather events

Recent weather events caused the Titirangi maunga tracks and road to be closed due to slips, fallen trees, road slumps and cracks and the loss of some young trees.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:

- A driven and enabled community**
- Vibrant city and townships**
- Connected and safe communities**

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to [» Liveable Communities Group on page 104.](#)



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

[» Navigate Tairāwhiti | Gisborne District Council \(gdc.govt.nz\)](#)



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

[» DrainWise Implementation Programme | Gisborne District Council \(gdc.govt.nz\)](#)

DrainWise Implementation Programme

The DrainWise programme is about working with our community to prevent wastewater overflows onto private property and into our rivers during heavy rain. Council maintains a stormwater model that assists in identifying flood areas and where there is a need to upgrade our piped network. We also have an ongoing renewal programme for old wastewater pipes to reduce groundwater leaking into these pipes.

Dollars and cents

Capital

2022/23 budget \$5.83m
Actual \$4.73m
LTP budget \$32.3m



Operational

2022/23 budget \$345k
Actual \$608k
LTP budget \$3.9m



The project is 100% Council funded to address stormwater issues on private properties through public network extensions, as well as to undertake renewal and upgrades of the Stormwater and Wastewater networks.

Project highlights 2022/23

Council's wastewater network

- Improved performance of our public wastewater network through increased cleaning and surveillance.
- \$2.14m spent lining leaking earthen pipes, and \$47k reducing the risk of overflows from our sewer pump stations.

Council's stormwater network

- Completed further updates to the stormwater models for Kaiti, Whataupoko/Mangapapa and Elgin/Central Business District to identify future upgrades.
- The \$741k stormwater upgrades in Graham Road were tendered but had to be postponed due to elevated groundwater levels. The process will restart during Summer 2023.

Council pipes installed on private property

- De Lautour/Wainui Road.
- Ida/Coldstream Road (90% Complete).
- Craig Road.

Private Property Inspections and Repairs

- Repaired 1,085 leaking gully traps.
- Undertook 2,100 property inspections.
- Removed 35 downpipes going into gully traps.

Project status



Start date: July 2015

This programme of work is now linked to a resource consent for both dry and wet weather overflows.

To meet the consent requirements a larger budget will be required and will be formalised in the next Long Term Plan.

Impacts of severe weather events

The unprecedented high groundwater and repeated heavy rain events have seen multiple discharge events, from more locations and for much longer durations.

A consequence of the elevated groundwater level is the creation of depressions above stormwater and wastewater pipes. This has prompted concerns about potential structural damage and disruptions to the network.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:

- A driven and enabled community**
- Resilient communities**
- Connected and safe communities**

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to [» Wastewater Group on page 90.](#)

[» Urban Stormwater Group on page 100.](#)



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

» **Waingake Transformation Programme | Gisborne District Council (gdc.govt.nz)**

Waingake Transformation Programme

In partnership with mana whenua Maraetaha Incorporation and supported by Ngāi Tāmanuhiri, the Waingake Transformation Programme has an ambitious plan to transition 1100 ha of plantation pine forestry to a thriving indigenous ngahere. The programme is based around protecting what we have and growing a new indigenous forest for Te Tairāwhiti - one where our people are connected to the whenua. We provide meaningful training and employment, our biodiversity flourishes and our water supply remains high quality.

Dollars and cents

2022/23 budget \$2.8m - Actual \$1.9m

LTP budget \$17.9m



We expect to receive a significant level of external funding for the programme over this LTP cycle.

Secured \$5m in external funding from Department of Conservation, Ministry for Primary Industries and One Tree Planted.

Project highlights 2022/23

The Waingake Ngahere Ora Team has:

- Completed clearing, marking, and installation of over 16km of internal traplines within the Waingake Waterworks (QEII) Bush.
- Completed wax-tag monitoring to gather baseline data on possum abundance in the QEII Bush was completed in December 2022, with an 84% bite-mark index indicating high possum numbers.
- Conducted surveillance and control of pampas, buddleia, banana passionfruit, convolvulus, ivy and other weeds across 176ha of cutover areas.
- Planted 223,000 native plants across 173ha during the 2022 planting season.
- Completed wild pine control of 234ha, helping to ensure our native plants can establish without threat of competition from pines.
- Continued collaboration between contractors and the

Ngai Tāmanuhiri kaitiaki hunting roopu to sustain ungulate control across 3000ha resulting in an additional 284 feral animals controlled.

Project status



Start date: October 2019

This project is ongoing.

Impacts of severe weather events

- Loss of access due to slips on Waingake and Tarewa Roads.
- Redeployment of staff and contractors for one-month post Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2023 planting plans were revised accordingly to account for lower plant numbers and to ensure Health and Safety of planters on steep and un-stable terrain.
- Continuous wet weather over spring and summer has created challenging conditions for weed control and releasing of planted natives.
- Traplines within the Waingake Waterworks (QEII) Bush required re-establishment following damage sustained in Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:



Resilient communities



We take sustainability seriously



We celebrate our heritage

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to » **Liveable Communities Group on page 104.**

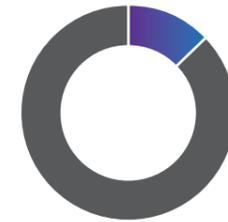
Waipaoa Flood Control Climate Change Resilience Project

The project will increase the level of flood protection of the Waipaoa River, accounting for climate change impacts (sea level rise and larger rain events) out to the year 2090.

Dollars and cents

2022/23 budget \$4.51m - Actual \$4.04m

LTP budget \$33.58m



The total project estimate is \$32m-\$35m.

In mid-2020 Council was awarded \$7.5m of government funding to accelerate the delivery phase of the project up until December 2023. All external funding has been utilised.

Project highlights 2022/23

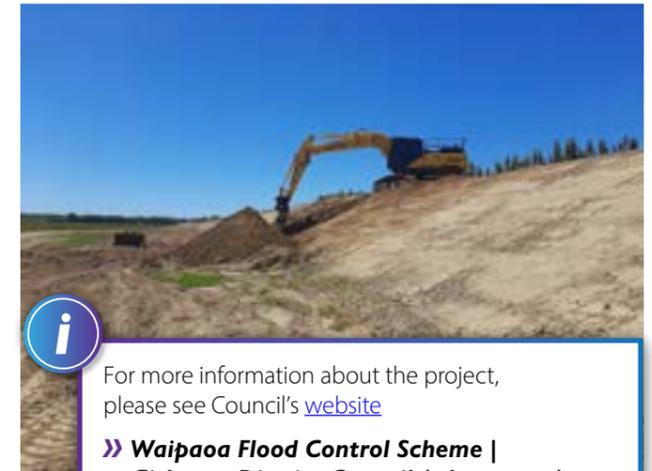
Completed work:

- Completed flood mitigation work at Tangihanga Station (Lavenham Road, western side) in December 2022, which included creating a deflection bund to safeguard an irrigation dam and implementing an emergency spillway.
- Constructed a 900m-long ring-bank to protect private buildings, staff housing, greenhouses and sheds during Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Nearly completed the construction of the eight-metre high Mahunga Stream floodgate in Ormond Township.
- Upgraded most of the stopbanks, totalling 24.5km, on the eastern side of the Waipaoa River. Additionally, approximately 8km of stopbanks have been upgraded on the western side near Manutūkē Township and Te Arai River.

Project status

Work ahead:

- In spring, stopbank upgrade work will restart around the Manutūkē area (western side) to continue stopbank upgrade work towards the Matawhero Bridge and Patutahi Township.
- Stopbank construction work will get back underway in the Ormond Township area (either side of the Mahunga Stream), to complete the last 500m of stopbank upgrades required to fully complete all the eastern (city) side.
- Earthworks to tie the new Mahunga Floodgate into the Waipaoa stopbank on either side of the new structure is expected to be undertaken in December 2023.
- Planning, investigation, geotech, and detailed design works are also ongoing for future areas.



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

» **Waipaoa Flood Control Scheme | Gisborne District Council (gdc.govt.nz)**

Impacts of severe weather events

- All stopbank upgrade work was placed on hold until spring 2023. This affected contract completion timeframes, and delayed stopbank upgrade progress.
- We saw severe damage to the Waipaoa Stopbank at two locations, both were on the western side of the Waipaoa River, and both occurred in areas that hadn't been upgraded yet.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following Community wellbeings and outcomes:



Resilient communities



Vibrant city and townships



Connected and safe communities



We celebrate our heritage

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to » **Land, Rivers and Coastal on page 76.**



Walking and Cycling

The programme brings together several strategies, projects and initiatives between Council and Waka Kotahi with a focus on cycling safety. Walking and cycling networks support and encourage our community to get outside and enjoy being able to move around the city easily and safely and therefore improve health, economic and social outcomes.

Dollars and cents

2022/23 budget \$2.1m - Actual \$1m

LTP budget \$7.8m



A local share of \$2.5m (loan funding) has been allocated for the Taruheru River Walkway and Cycling project, contingent upon external funding.

\$340k for the Ūawa Walking and Cycling project.

\$100k per annum additional expenditure for the 2021-2023 LTP

for the Tairāwhiti Walking and Cycling Network Plan (subject to approval from Waka Kotahi).

Project highlights 2022/23

Titirangi Drive

A one-way system with a separated walking/cycling lane from the summit to Endcliffe Road completes the connection across Titirangi Maunga from Te-Poho-o-Rawiri marae. A 30km/h legal speed limit has also been implemented.

Streets for people

Hei Huarahi / Streets for People adaptive urbanism projects in Grey Street and Ūawa led by community groups have been progressed as part of a Waka Kotahi initiative along with 13 other councils across Aotearoa. A Grey Street festival was held in December to launch the project with some temporary instalments and changes being trialed around the skatepark.

Ūawa

5.1km of off-road shared paths have been constructed connecting the school with the awa, moana, playground, sports field, and shops.

This project is part of a wider vision to build a protected cycleway and walk-way from the township to the wharf with safer routes along State Highway 35 and the adaptive urbanism project Hei Huarahi Oranga / Streets for People for the main street to trial better crossings and on-road separated cycleways.

Project status

Start date: July 2021

This project is ongoing.

Impacts of severe weather events

Ūawa suffered some damage to the new trails when the course of the awa changed and continues to flood a section near the bottom of the school. A re-route is being progressed further upstream to ensure the trail loop can be reconnected.

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:

- Resilient communities
- Vibrant city and townships
- Connected and safe communities
- We take sustainability seriously

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to [» Roads and Footpaths on page 81.](#)



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

[» Walking and Cycling | Gisborne District Council \(gdc.govt.nz\)](#)



Wastewater Treatment Plant upgrade

We're upgrading the infrastructure of our treatment plant to improve water quality in partnership with key stakeholders and Iwi representatives from the Wastewater Management Committee (WMC) and KIWA Group. We're exploring alternative use and disposal with wetlands to progress the use of treated water.

Dollars and cents

2022/23 budget \$15.3m - Actual \$15.7m

LTP budget \$31.3m



A further \$2.6m is budgeted to start the process of building a city wastewater wetland - to act as the final stage of wastewater disposal, rather than marine outfall - in 2029 to 2031.

Project highlights 2022/23

- Construction of civil, mechanical, electrical, control and automation completed.
- Pre-commissioning hydrostatic testing, component and equipment checks, and installation signoffs by third party suppliers.
- Development of the relevant operations manuals, asset registers, cold and hot commissioning and trial operations plans.
- Tender process and award of the associated biosolids contract.
- Electrical code of compliance achieved.
- First operation of new plant and cold commissioning completed.
- Start of hot commissioning and running product.

Project status

Start date: December 2015

- Pre-commissioning testing and signoff.
- Cold commissioning completed 28 July 2023.

- Physical construction completed 4 August 2023.
- Hot commissioning, forecast for completion 31 August 2023.
- Trial operations and plant optimisation period, 25 days following.

Impacts of severe weather events

Around a fortnight of productive time was lost, although the site itself was not heavily affected by the devastating effects of the 2023 cyclones and floods. The impact was more associated with shipping and deliveries disrupted for some months. An extension of time, without associated cost, was granted for a total of 65 working days (13 weeks).

Community wellbeings and outcomes

This major project contributes to the following community wellbeings and outcomes:

- A driven and enabled community
- Resilient communities
- We take sustainability seriously
- We celebrate our heritage

Council activities

To see how this major project contributes to Council's activities refer to [» Wastewater Group on page 90.](#)



For more information about the project, please see Council's [website](#)

[» Wastewater Treatment Plant | Gisborne District Council \(gdc.govt.nz\)](#)

Tō tātau aronga

Our direction

Te oranga o te hapori Our community wellbeings

In January 2020 Council set a 30-year vision known as Tairāwhiti 2050 (Spatial Plan). The plan looks to our future including outlining our shared aspirations for our region's future wellbeing. Our community's wellbeing aspirations are defined in the four areas below:



Social

- Our communities have a deep sense of place and belonging.
- We are socially connected, recognise the importance of whakapapa and are committed to improving the education, health and safety outcomes of our people.
- Our communities are more resilient.
- Our townships have access to a network of fit-for-purpose community facilities that reflect community needs.
- We support affordable housing options and the sustainable management of urban growth.



Cultural

- Communities and individuals experience vitality through kaitiakitanga, expressing their arts, heritage, history, identity and traditions.
- We work together to achieve common goals.
- Cultural activities are enabled by the activation of community spaces, our marae and place making.



Environmental

- We maintain the health of our soils, air, fresh water and coastal environments.
- Our region's biodiversity is restored and protected.
- We improve land uses to ensure they are environmentally sustainable.



Economic

- Our communities are financially secure and contribute to a growing regional economy.
- Infrastructure is provided to enable businesses to establish, thrive and create new employment opportunities.
- Our rural townships benefit directly from ongoing economic investment.



Tairāwhiti 2050

For more information on Tairāwhiti 2050 please refer to our [website](#).

Tō tātau anga rautaki Our strategic framework

Our Strategic Framework sets out the strategic priorities that determine what is important to focus on, invest in, and deliver to achieve our community outcomes. See our 2021-2031 LTP on our [website](#).

Ō tātau putanga hapori / Our community outcomes



A driven and enabled community

Our whole community works together to achieve our dreams and aspirations.



Resilient communities

Our economy, infrastructure and communities spring back from difficult situations. We care for and plan for future generations and act in partnership with our community.



Vibrant city and townships

We live balanced and happy lives. Our city and townships are vibrant. We attract visitors from across Aotearoa and the world. Our rural townships have sustainable infrastructure and services and we all have bright futures.



Connected and safe communities

Our communities and businesses prosper. We've got a safe, efficient and integrated transport network. We invest in supplying safe walking, cycling and public transport, and we use new technologies to our advantage.



We take sustainability seriously

We change the way we live and work in response to climate change. We work to lower carbon emissions and to improve our ecological footprint. We're more resilient, we end waste and we use our natural resources wisely.



We celebrate our heritage

We're proud of and celebrate our Māori identity, culture, historic and natural heritage. We're all kaitiaki of our natural taonga which we protect for future generations.



A diverse economy

We've got world class facilities and services. Our people are in high value jobs and have a great standard of living. We've a strong economy which encourages entrepreneurship, innovation and we use emerging technologies.



Delivering for and with Māori

Iwi are significant partners in Council's decision-making. Māori communities and economies are booming, supported by affordable housing, quality infrastructure and fulfilling employment opportunities.

Ngā matua rautaki / Our strategic priorities



Te taiao

We will protect and enhance our environment and biodiversity.



Te hanganga

We will invest in existing and future core infrastructure needs, with a focus on adaptive, cost efficient and effective designs that enhance our sense of place and lifestyle.



Ngā tikanga āwhina tāngata

We will efficiently deliver quality services that enable our communities.

Ngā hononga tiriti Treaty relationships and partnerships

Our journey so far

Council's intent is to be a good treaty partner and numerous options have been developed to achieve meaningful bilateral relationships with iwi and hapū. Council is transitioning away from 'taking Te Tiriti o Waitangi into account' and wants to 'give effect to Te Tiriti' instead. This commitment entails enacting treaty principles and serves as a signal of intent that goes beyond the existing obligations placed upon Council by legislation.

Last year

2022 financial year was a significant year for us. It marked the establishment of Māori wards, welcoming five Māori ward Councillors. Each Councillor bringing a wealth of knowledge and experience, along with their broader perspective. Together, there is a collective desire for relationships founded on Te Tiriti and for decisions to be made together in partnership with mana whenua.

In 2022, Council adopted our Te Tiriti Compass, a tool used to centre our intent on honoring Te Tiriti and shaping how we, as Council, engage in partnerships under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and function as a Tiriti partner.

Using Te Tiriti Compass, Council aims to realign itself with the objective of establishing enduring Tiriti partnerships. This may involve revisiting co-governance discussions on significant kaupapa, such as resource management planning and recovery, while formalising relationships between Council and hapū/marae. It also involves jointly responding to emerging opportunities and priorities.

At the end of 2022, Council committed to establishing a Te Tairāwhiti Plan Review Committee, appointing Councillor members to this body. This step signified our dedication to revisiting our regional plan in partnership with tangata whenua. The appointment of iwi-nominated members, the formulation of a term of reference (TOR) and addressing other matters must be settled before this committee becomes operational.

As Council progresses its organisational understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, our staff now employ the Te Tiriti Compass to measure and form an articles-based approach to implementing Te Tiriti in our mahi.

We also acknowledge that while there are legal and statutory obligations to Māori, these form only part of the foundation, and are not the ceiling for future Te Tiriti-based decisions and partnerships.

Changes to our regional context

Tiriti partnership does not exist in a vacuum of goodwill and resource; it is influenced by the dynamics of our regional and national context. While Council's intent is evident – aiming to be a strong partner – the specifics of how and when we achieve this are not as clear.

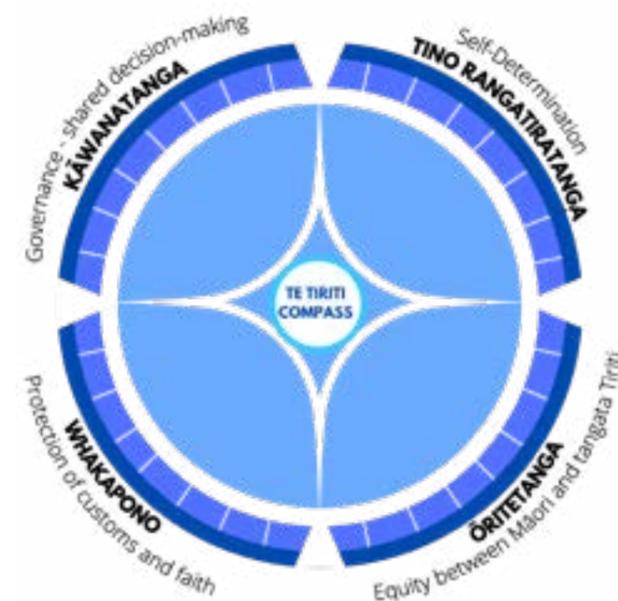
Partnership can only occur when all parties are prepared and able to invest their efforts into building something that endures. We need to be capable of upholding each other's individual responsibilities while at the same time investing in what we want to accomplish together.

Strong relationships must be in place for partnership to happen. Relationships require trust, communication and constant care. Our priorities need to align and partnership be front of mind. We each need capacity and resource to dedicate to the partnership's success.

Challenges

The environment for Tiriti partnership shifted in the past year. Council, like others, had to refocus resources and efforts. We faced two main challenges: recovering from Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle and addressing the impacts of legislative reforms from central government.

Iwi and hapū also face these and other challenges. They are taking a proactive role in addressing the needs and aspirations of their whānau, hapū and marae. We are both navigating these challenges, which will test our capacity, energy and creativity.



Tā tātau rautaki ahumoni Our financial strategy

The 2022/23 financial year was guided by the Financial Strategy set out as Year two in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan (LTP). An overarching aim of the Financial Strategy is to balance the need to protect our environment and our assets while planning for our future, in a financially sustainable way.

The Financial Strategy supports the LTP by having the building blocks for sustainable development for Tairāwhiti by:

- Prioritising expenditure on our critical activities and infrastructure such as roads, wastewater treatment and flood protection.
- Developing our response to climate change.
- Reviewing what our district will be like through the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan and planning for management of freshwater.

At a high level, in 2022/23 we:

Spent on Critical activities and community infrastructure :

- Roads - \$19.8m roading network renewals and \$67m of emergency reinstatement work after extreme weather events.
- Wastewater - \$21.6m mostly spent on the Wastewater Treatment Plant major project. The final completion of the project will be within the first quarter of 2023/24.
- Waipaoa Flood Control Climate Change Resilience Project - \$4m with a total of 32km of stopbanks being completed since construction began.
- Kiwa Pools - \$19.7m with final completion in the first quarter of 2023/24.

Worked on our building blocks:

- Climate Change Response – developing the draft emissions reduction plan and road map for our future focus.
- Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan – the review of the plan commenced 1 July 2021, with work beginning on a Future Development Strategy. This includes projections for housing and business growth in our region.

We're reporting on our Financial Strategy for 2022/23 through the six key directions:

Key direction 1. Keep rates as affordable as practicable

"Keep rates as affordable as practicable while recognising the need to fund critical infrastructure and keep the region functioning well."

How are we doing?

The Financial Strategy sets a limit of a maximum of 6.5% (plus growth) in rates increases over the next two years.

The graph in benchmark section (Note 37) shows in detail how we've aligned with our targets. All benchmarks have been met and are well within planned performance measures. This year overall rates increase was 6.5% (plus growth of 0.57%).

Key direction 2. Focus on critical activities and infrastructure

"Focus on critical activities and infrastructure which meet the community's needs and respond to climate change during the long term period and beyond."

How are we doing?

The LTP forecasts an average spend of \$49m per annum on capital works over ten years. However, in Years one and two of the LTP, planned capital expenditure is much higher, averaging \$92m. The higher spend in these years relates to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (\$31.3m) and Kiwa Pools (\$44.5m).

In 2022/23 we invested a total of \$83.6m in capital works. This included a total of \$55.6m for critical infrastructure, mostly on roading \$19.8m and wastewater activity \$21.6m. Kiwa Pools capital spend was \$19.7m.

Last year in 2021/22 we spent a total of \$79m, with critical infrastructure spend being \$50.9m. Last year the roading capital programme was \$21.7m.

Key direction 3. Increase alternative income streams

"Increase and optimise the use of alternative revenue streams through partnerships, targeted contributions and investment income."

How are we doing?

The LTP average revenue was 60% from rates, grants 24% and 15% from other sources (such as dividends and fees and charges).

In 2022/23 our rates income as a proportion of total revenue was 35%, with grants increasing to 59%, with 6% from other sources. The increase of grants as proportion of our total revenue, enabled us to:

Complete planned LTP programme

- Boost to our own contributions to the Waipaoa Flood Control Climate Change Resilience Project.
- Construction of Kiwa pools.

Respond and Recover after Cyclones

- Responding to support people during Cyclone Gabrielle with over \$5.2m spent on welfare, waste and silt removal and emergency helicopters.
- Office of Recovery – enabling a Tairāwhiti community-led coordination along with central government departments.
- Donations from the public \$2.8m, with over 530 cash payments were made to residents.
- Initial response to reinstate critical lifelines.
- Roading where \$51m was spent on cleanup from cyclones, and a further \$16m on adverse weather events that occurred prior to January 2023.
- Water supply pipeline repairs \$2.9m.
- Wastewater \$0.9m, as a result of tomos or sink hole damage.

These funds meant we were less reliant on rates as our main source of income, allowing us to respond quicker than if we didn't have the additional external funding from central government and insurance.

Council's other vehicle for looking at alternative income streams is our investments within Council Controlled Trading Organisations (CCTO), Gisborne Holdings Limited (GHL). Council owns 100% of GHL and any profits are returned to Council by way of dividends and subvention payments. Council's Investment Strategy with GHL has both shareholder focused goals aimed at increasing the return from commercial operations assets, increasing the income stream to Council and increasing the economic value to the community.

This past year GHL was unable to pay a dividend (\$1.9m). We relied on these funds to reduce our rates revenue. Due to the shortfall in revenue this will be added to our overall debt, which will need to be factored in to increase our rates revenue over the next few years.

Key direction 4. Manage debt prudently

"Increase maximum debt levels still within prudent levels, to smooth the costs of delivering key infrastructure projects over years one to three of the long term plan, in line with our financial policies."

How are we doing?

The 2021-2031 Long Term Plan debt limit is set at 130% of revenue. Our peak debt is forecast to be in Year 5 (or 2025/26) coinciding with the funding of key projects such as wastewater treatment upgrade and flood protection.

At the 2022/23 year end our total debt was \$124.8m, lower than what was expected in the Annual Plan at \$142.5m.

Most of this lower debt has been driven by the timing of capital projects and having more cash on hand due to grants being received in advance of the capital programme.

The majority of projects that had timing differences to the Annual Plan 2022/23 are expected to be completed within the next year and within the LTP timelines.

Key direction 5. Ensure beneficiaries of services pay the costs

"Council aims to ensure that those who benefit from Council activities and infrastructure pay for them. This includes mechanisms such as user levies, targeted rates and development contributions."

How are we doing?

The tools we use to achieve this include financial management policies such as Revenue and Financing Policy, Fees and Charges Policy, Investment Policy and also through Development Contributions. We review fees and charges annually to ensure legislative requirements are met and that actual costs are being recovered.

Key direction 6. Growing the rating base

"Council will look to grow our rating base by supporting economic activity without the need to trigger additional costly capital works projects or growing Council's infrastructure footprint without care."

How are we doing?

We have several initiatives that support this directive:

- Collaboration with Trust Tairāwhiti to develop He Huarahi Hei Whai Oranga, the Tairāwhiti Economic Action Plan. Trust Tairāwhiti is working with business, iwi and government on several initiatives to drive economic growth.
- Growing our tourism sector by developing fit-for-purpose facilities and experiences such as Navigate Tairāwhiti.
- Provide infrastructure to attract businesses to our region and encourage existing businesses to expand.
- Supporting initiatives that are aimed towards improving the productivity of Māori freehold land.
- Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan review in progress which incorporates future projections of urban growth and development (Future Development Strategy).
- Delivering and progressing new community infrastructure – including Kiwa Pools – to support and provide for growth.
- Partnering with iwi and others to create more nature-based jobs, such as with the continuation of the Waingake native restoration programme.



Ō tātau whakautu

Our responses

Ō tātau tauwhāinga, o tātau whakautu Our challenges and responses

Council is operating in a period of substantial change and uncertainty within the local government sector. The landscape is being reshaped by major reforms that bring about substantial shifts in regulation, governance and our approach to core infrastructure and environmental stewardship. This evolving landscape demands that we embrace adaptability and innovation on our journey.

Below are the big challenges we are currently facing and how we are responding to them.

For more information on the big challenges identified in the LTP, please refer to our [website](#).

A new approach to freshwater management

Our challenge

The increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, driven by a changing climate, heightens the risk of erosion and degradation of water catchments. Rising temperatures, altered precipitation patterns and more frequent storms, have the potential to exacerbate soil erosion, leading to sedimentation in our waterways and impacting water quality.

Our response

Council is improving our approach to freshwater management to ensure the health of our water resources and overall wellbeing of our region. Catchments, which are the land areas that channel water from the ranges into our waterways, play an essential role in keeping our water safe. Their condition influences the quality of our water, and as such, our entire natural environment.

Council is implementing the new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management to protect and manage our catchments and freshwater systems. We are working alongside tangata whenua to ensure that we make decisions that respect the wellbeing, mana and mauri of our water resources. This includes reviewing and updating how we manage freshwater in the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan. This involves development of seven catchment plans that align with the updated National Policy Statement. These plans are intended to enhance the sustainable management of our water resources.

Progress has been achieved in the catchment plans for Ūawa, Southern and Northern regions. We are currently on track to completing these plans by December 2024. Two Freshwater Advisory Groups have been established to provide guidance on region wide issues and the Waipaoa Catchment Plan.

We undertook a comprehensive review of our environmental monitoring programme and are developing a regional water quality state and trends report. These reports will play a key role in shaping Council's freshwater policies.

Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan Review

Our challenge

Changes in national direction, population growth and shifting community expectations concerning environmental outcomes and resource management call for a review and renewal of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP), which has been in place since 2017. The updated plan will serve as the foundation for shaping decisions about our natural and built environments.

Our response

The TRMP review commenced on 1 July 2021. Progress is well underway in the first phase of the review, with public notification anticipated by the end of 2024. This phase includes three workstreams:

1. Te Kaupapa Tauākī ā-Rohe, focused on developing a new Regional Policy Statement (RPS).
2. Te Whakamahere Wai Māori, dedicated to Freshwater Planning.
3. Te Whakawhanake me te Whakarahi Taone, centred around Urban Growth and Development Planning.

This approach underscores our commitment to shaping a sustainable and thriving Te Tairāwhiti, aligning our actions with the values and aspirations of our community.

Collaboration with iwi chief executives and Post-Settlement Governance Entities has led to the establishment of an iwi technical trial. This trial is exploring how we can work with iwi to incorporate Te Ao Māori during development of the new Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan and our consenting processes.



New representation arrangements

Our challenge

Following a decision in 2021/22 to establish new Māori wards in Te Tairāwhiti, Council was challenged with implementing a new governance system that would support the newly established Māori wards and foster an environment where Māori participation in governance is continuous, effective and represents the diverse voices within the Māori community. Such a system would ensure that the spirit and objectives of the Local Government Act 2002 and Te Tiriti obligations are fully realised and that we pave the way for inclusive and representative governance in Te Tairāwhiti.

Our response

Following this resolution, we consulted with our community to help decide on what was a fair and effective number of elected members to have, how they were elected, and whether they were elected from wards or "at large" across the whole district, or by a mix of both. We also looked at the boundaries, names of wards and communities of interest.

Following consultation, the Local Government Commission (LGC) took action to reshape the representation arrangements for the Tairāwhiti local government election in 2022. The new configuration includes 13 councillors in total:

- eight general ward councillors elected district-wide from the Tairāwhiti General Ward
- five Māori ward councillors elected district-wide from the Tairāwhiti Māori Ward.

This change fosters a more comprehensive representation that enables the diverse voices within our community to be heard. The establishment of a Māori ward not only demonstrates our commitment to inclusivity but also provides a dedicated platform for Māori perspectives to influence decision-making.



Changing legislative environment

Navigating the evolving local government landscape requires us to plan and prepare for a host of new challenges. As a Council, we carefully balance the tasks of providing resilient infrastructure and kaitiakitanga for our community, with the overall goal of enhancing community wellbeing and driving economic growth.

Central government recognises the challenges we are facing and is taking steps to address them through a series of major reviews and reforms. This includes looking closely at the future of Local Government, changing to the Resource Management Act, finding ways to move towards a greener future and the proposed Three Waters Reform that will shape how we manage our essential water infrastructure. These reviews and reforms will lead to significant changes in both our work and the legislative framework we operate within.

Future for Local Government

An independent Ministerial review into the future of local government was completed in April 2023. Its purpose was to consider how New Zealand's system of local governance will need to evolve over the next 30 years in order to improve the wellbeing of New Zealanders and actively embody Te Tiriti partnership.

Since the last re-organisation of the system in 2002, local government has become more complex and demanding, with more responsibilities and limited funding or capability.

The Future for Local Government Panel released its report to the public on 21 June 2023. The report highlights five key areas required to ensure that local government is fit for purpose in the future. Namely:

- embedding local government's wellbeing purpose
- system renewal – council-led re-organisation of local government and establishment of dedicated entities to support this
- increasing funding – greater central government contribution
- strengthening local democracy and leadership – including initiatives such as extending term for local elections, lowering the voting age, Te Tiriti based appointments and STV as method for elections
- growing authentic Te Tiriti based partnerships – explicit recognition of local government as a Tiriti partner.

With the general election in October 2023, it's unlikely the current government will have time to make significant policy shifts in this term. Any further work or change will most likely be picked up by the next government post-election.

Three Waters Reform

In December 2022, central government completed the first major step of the Three Waters reform with legislation to transfer the management and delivery of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services from 67 councils to four Water Services Entities (WSEs). The WSEs would be owned by the councils within the WSE area but the assets and liabilities would transfer to the new WSEs to manage and operate. To retain local representation on water services decisions, a Regional Representative Group of up to three council owners and three mana whenua representatives would be established for each WSE to set expectations for the WSE that reflect community voice.

Central government is aiming to see better outcomes for environmental quality, human health, Māori rights and interests, resilience of infrastructure. The scale of the WSEs across multiple regions and larger populations is intended to enable WSEs to borrow more money to fund the investment needed in water services and infrastructure, and to better address skill shortages in the three waters sector.

Alongside the reforms, Government initially committed \$2b in Crown funding support to councils in two tranches. Tranche 1 of \$500m was allocated to councils in July 2022. Although Tranche 2 of \$1.5b was initially planned to be allocated to councils from 1 July 2024, this tranche has since been cancelled. This 'Better Off Package' aims to provide councils with additional funds to support local wellbeing outcomes in a way that aligns with the priorities of central and local government: infrastructure for housing growth; fostering low-emissions economies; enhancing resilience to climate change; and promoting community wellbeing.

On 13 April 2023, the Minister of Local Government announced proposed changes for the Three Waters Reform programme:

- Shifting to a more regional approach, replacing four WSEs with 10 regionally-led WSEs.
- Establishing entities in a staggered way with Auckland/Northland WSE starting on 1 July 2024 and the remaining WSEs going live at different times up to 1 July 2026.
- Boosting local representation by including all territorial authorities within a WSE area on the Regional Representative Group of a WSE alongside equal membership from mana whenua of that WSE area.
- To ensure financial viability for smaller WSEs, the second phase of Better Off Funding (\$21.62m for Te Tairāwhiti) won't proceed. However, the first phase (\$7.21m for Te Tairāwhiti) remains committed.

To implement the proposed changes, the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill was drafted and passed its third reading in August 2023.

Resource management reforms

Central Government is in the process of repealing the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and is now beginning to roll out three new pieces of legislation:

The Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) This Act aims to replace the RMA with a focus on managing the natural and built environments. It emphasises long-term strategic planning and spatial development at the regional level.

The Strategic Planning Act (SPA) This Act introduces requirements for councils, iwi/Māori, and Central Government agencies to create 30-year regional spatial plans. It is intended to contribute to a more coordinated and future-focused approach to planning.

The Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA), which addresses the legal and technical aspects associated with climate change adaptation and the future of severely affected land.

Submissions concluded in February 2023 and in June, the Select Committee issued their revised versions of the Natural and Built Environment and the Spatial Planning Bills. The Spatial Planning Act and the Natural and Built Environment Act began coming into effect on 24 August 2023. They will gradually phase in over a 10-year period. The Climate Change

Adaptation Act is anticipated to follow suit later in 2023.

The reforms aim to create a more streamlined, efficient and balanced framework for managing natural resources, land use and development in Aotearoa. These changes align the RMA with contemporary environmental and sustainability challenges, including climate change adaptation and the protection of biodiversity.

Improving collaboration between central and local government, along with ensuring greater participation and recognition of Māori perspectives, played a role in signalling the need for RMA reform. The reform efforts reflect a broader commitment to better governance, sustainable development, and improved outcomes for both the environment and communities.



Our recovery areas

In 2022 and 2023, Te Tairāwhiti experienced significant damage due to several weather events, including Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle. The effects of these events are still evident, highlighting the potential challenges communities and infrastructure may encounter from similar events in the future. Undertaking restoration in Te Tairāwhiti is a significant endeavour, involving responsibilities for both Council and the community.

Council's recovery plan outlines the prioritisation of immediate community needs, infrastructure repairs, resilience enhancement and measures to prepare for potential future risks. This plan, submitted to central government, estimates a requirement of approximately \$1.2billion for recovery efforts over several years.

Road reinstatement

The impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on our local roading network was profound, resulting in landslides, floods and heavy rains which caused roads to collapse and bridges to be destroyed. In the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle, almost the entire rural network was disconnected. This situation was further aggravated by heavy rains in June 2023, which compounded the damages and triggered the district's third state of emergency for the year.

Following Cyclone Gabrielle, a detailed assessment of the region's 424 bridges was undertaken. The findings revealed that 62 bridges were impacted. In addition, river erosion impacted more than 250 sections of our network. Over the next four months, efforts led to the repair of 140 bridge faults.

Ongoing investigations are being conducted to evaluate alternative route options, alongside slope stability assessments. Our primary objective remains reopening roads to disconnected residents and facilitating heavy freight access to support rural communities. Priority is given to school bus routes, safe community connections, and forestry and farm access routes for animal welfare.

After the Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle, we received \$29.3m in funding from Waka Kotahi. We later applied for and received an additional \$25m. By June 2023, we had spent \$51m on emergency roading works. In addition, Council's 2023/24 Annual Plan has earmarked a further \$65m for emergency roading works. This allocation will cater to essential needs such as bridge repairs, mending key rural roads and addressing the extensive river erosion damage across the network. These works are projected to span over two to three years.

Council is continuing to negotiate with Waka Kotahi on significant roading infrastructure replacements. Current estimates indicate that fully restoring the network could surpass \$425m, with a maximum projected cost of \$725m. As the evaluations are completed, and government funding is secured, our challenge will move to sourcing the remaining funds through rates.

Initial scoping, including planning, assessment and securing resources, are anticipated to take 12-16 months. Once these are completed, a comprehensive repair programme will commence, subject to available funding.



Water network reinstatement

Gisborne city sources its water supply from two primary catchments: the Mangapoike dams and the Te Arai Bush Catchment. The water from these catchments is treated at the Waingake Water Treatment Plant before being transported through a 30km pipeline to the city's reservoirs and distribution system. The reservoirs can store up to 38,300m³ of water, equivalent to approximately three days of supply depending on demand.

The pipeline system spans across 21 bridges. Cyclone Gabrielle damaged or destroyed nine of these bridges, and several sections of the pipeline itself also suffered substantial damage, resulting in ten significant breaks in the network.

Following the damage, residents were urged to use water sparingly due to the major disruptions. Although there were initial plans to treat water from the Waipaoa River at the Waipaoa Water Treatment Plant, the plant encountered operational difficulties, hindering its ability to keep up with the rising water demand. On 17 February, the Waipaoa Water Treatment Plant ceased operation. As a result, restrictions were placed on water consumption for businesses and industries, and residents were advised to use water only for essentials, such as drinking, brief showers and cooking until the plant's issues were addressed.

New pipe bridges were manufactured and transported to the remote Mangapoike dams area. Council staff and contractors undertook extensive efforts to repair the pipeline, allowing water flow from Waingake to be combined with that from Waipaoa.

The repair works took 45 days to complete, incurring costs of \$2.9m. Work is now in progress to re-establish access tracks, evaluate measures for improved protection of pipelines near escarpments and landslides, and consider burying more sections of the pipeline as part of long-term protective strategies.



For more information about our road to recovery in Te Tairāwhiti, please see Council's [website](#).

» **Our Road to Recovery |**
Gisborne District Council (gdc.govt.nz)

Woody debris removal and silt management

Following Cyclone Gabrielle, Te Tairāwhiti faced the significant challenge of managing an extensive accumulation of silt and woody debris. This posed risks to our community, including threats to individuals, homes, farmland, infrastructure, waterways and beaches.

Council promptly responded by prioritising key infrastructure repairs and assisting residents in affected areas to clear silt. Another urgent task was the removal of woody debris from critical structures, especially bridges. To this end, slash has been cleared from 77 bridges to avert potential complications in bridge repairs.

Efforts continue to clear silt from Council's rural land drainage network. Post-Cyclone Gabrielle, areas such as Manutūkē, Patutahi and Muriwai experienced flooded drains. Intensive work involves excavators clearing approximately 200m³ of drains daily, with over 650,000m³ of silt removed from drains, slips and roads.

The heavy rain in June presented further challenges by restricting access to waterlogged river catchments and affecting the road conditions leading to these areas. Such weather disruptions highlighted the need for immediate action in high-risk areas.

Council is developing a Woody Debris Emergency Response Plan. Central government has granted \$40.6m for Large Woody Debris (LWD), silt removal, and clearing of woody debris on our beaches.

Detailed mapping of catchments has been undertaken. Drone surveys are in progress for priority catchments, and so far three catchments – Hikuwai, Te Arai and Waimata – have been marked as primary targets for cleanup.

The next phase of work is set to address the removal of debris from our beaches and ensuring that rivers remain accessible for recreational activities.

Forestry focus

Cyclone Hale and Gabrielle highlighted the vulnerabilities our region faces during extreme weather events. It's evident that appropriate measures and resources are required to manage potential risks associated with forestry practices in Te Tairāwhiti.

Council has proactively responded by enhancing its resources in monitoring and compliance areas through the establishment of a new forestry team. This team will work with industry partners, and engage in aerial mapping and on-the-ground inspections across the region. Their role is to identify areas susceptible to the mobilisation of woody debris, which could impact property, infrastructure, and the environment.

In January 2023, Council acknowledged a petition presented by Mana Taiao Tairāwhiti and committed to:

- Support the petition's call for an independent review of forestry land use to be conducted by the Government.
- Expedite the review process of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP) rules.

- Explore avenues for involvement in the initial phases of Resource Management (RM) reforms.
- Launch a dedicated forestry project to assess forests in the region for potential debris risks and formulate suitable enforcement measures.

Collaboration with the Ministry for the Environment is ongoing regarding recommendations from the May 2023 land use report. There's a shared emphasis on re-evaluating the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forests (NES-PF). Council has reservations about this framework, believing it might not align with Te Tairāwhiti's specific needs.

Initiatives are underway to update regional policies and rules through various regulatory tools, all of which resonate with Council's spatial plan, Tairāwhiti 2050. The land use report's suggestions align with our current endeavours, such as managing clear-fell harvesting, transitioning erodible lands to more sustainable uses, refining flood capacity assessments, fortifying against gully erosion, and prioritising biodiversity conservation.

Land management

Due to an increase in weather events, the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle, and the implementation of new central government regulations, there is an increased demand to expand land management and planning across all land uses.

Funding has been granted to expand Council's land management team for a period of three to four years as part of the Integrated Catchment Management activity. This expansion is driven by the need to support Freshwater Farm Plans and comply with new Freshwater Reform requirements.

Funding from the Ministry for Environment, the Ministry of Primary Industry Hill Country Erosion Fund, and Land Information New Zealand will contribute to the project.

We have started programmes that focus on investigating erosion control methods for highly erodible gullies and slopes, creating a spatial dataset for assessing land treatment needs, and identifying and implementing programmes for sustainable land use. We have also been able to expand our work on vegetation planting for freshwater and biodiversity restoration, fencing waterways, pest and plant control, and fish passage remediation.

Flood protection

The flood protection network in Te Tairāwhiti sustained substantial damage following Cyclone Gabrielle. This left many residents vulnerable to compromised drainage and heightened risks of future flooding incidents. In response, Council has initiated a comprehensive plan to reinstate, reinforce, and improve the flood protection infrastructure of Te Tairāwhiti, ensuring community safety and protection of property.

A major consequence of Cyclone Gabrielle was the reduced channel capacity, primarily caused by silt accumulation. The build-up at structures and stopbanks has compromised their integrity, with some rendered non-viable. Investment efforts are now targeting the reinstatement of these damaged stopbanks and the accelerated delivery of new flood bank projects. These measures aim not just to repair, but to enhance the resilience and effectiveness of the flood protection systems.

The reconstruction of the Mangahauini River stopbank and erosion protection is a critical project, which aims to protect the Tokomaru Bay township. Significant progress on this front was noted as of June 2023.

Emphasis has been placed on site assessment and prioritisation. Work will speed up over spring and summer when improved weather conditions will allow better access to river sites for flood mitigation works. A specific focus has been directed towards the Waipaoa River's middle reaches, especially around Te Karaka. The objective is to identify the primary causes of flooding and devise long-term mitigation.



Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL) Programme

During Cyclone Gabrielle, nearly 2,000 properties across Te Tairāwhiti experienced devastating direct impacts such as flooding, silt inundation and land erosion. In response, Central Government launched the Future of Severely Affected Land programme. This programme encompasses regional mapping and property identification to pinpoint those at the highest risk of property damage or loss of life during future severe weather events. This proactive approach enables us to strategically plan community support and secure their ongoing safety.

The Severe Weather Event Emergency Legislation (SWERL) Act 2023 was introduced on 20 March 2023, following the events of Cyclone Gabrielle and Hale. The purpose of this Act was to assist affected councils and communities to respond to, and recover from, the impacts of the severe weather events.

Following the introduction of the SWERL Act, Central Government released the Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL) information pack in July 2023, which provided information about risk categories processes and responsibilities. Council was responsible for categorising land and determining how and to what extent assistance would be provided to affected properties.

Risk assessments were conducted by Council using a range of information sources. Land areas were categorised using these datasets to assess future severe weather risks:

- Recorded flood heights
- Post-Cyclone Gabrielle aerial photography
- Captured video footage
- Accounts from eye-witnesses
- Geotechnical site visits assessing landslide and erosion risks
- Historical data on flooding impacts. Risk assessments were conducted by Council using a range of information sources. Land areas were categorised using these datasets to assess future severe weather risks.

The following information outlines the details of the \$204m support package being offered by the Government, which Council will be consulting with the community about:

- \$64m for flood risk mitigation including upgrades and new assets such as stopbanks, for which the Government will pay 90% and Council will need to pay the remainder.
- \$125m for local road and bridge repairs to provide network resilience including a solution for Tiniroto Road.
- \$15m towards purchasing residential Category 3 properties. There is an opportunity to increase this amount if costs are higher than expected at the time the agreement is made. This \$15m represents 50% of the funding to purchase these properties, including relocation grants for mixed-use properties. These are where a house is located on land for farming or horticulture for example. The other 50% will come from Council. The purchase costs are less than any insurance proceeds.
- \$30m interest-free 10-year facility loan.

Category 1

Property owners of properties and land in Category 1 and who had received yellow stickers after Cyclone Gabrielle can live in their properties once necessary repairs are completed and Council inspections have been conducted.

Category 2

- 2C - This indicates a requirement for effective community level interventions to manage the risks of future severe weather events.
- 2P - This signifies the need for property-level interventions, such as lifting houses or improved property drainage, which are needed to address the risk posed by future severe weather events.
- 2A - These properties align with both 2C and 2P categories, but further assessment is needed.

Category 3

Category 3 represents the highest risk within the FOSAL classification scheme. Areas designated as high risk in this category are not considered safe for habitation due to the unacceptably high risk of severe weather events like flooding or landslides, posing a threat to life.

Preliminary estimates for the number of affected properties across Te Tairāwhiti are:

- Category 2 - approximately 1,800 properties
- Category 3 - 32 properties

Our focus so far has been on confirming Category 2 locations, assessing, and characterising the risks posed by flooding and landslides in these areas, and developing community and property-level interventions to manage the risk of future severe weather events. This will serve as the foundation for the creation of Hazard Management Plans, particularly where additional investment is deemed necessary.

Council and Central Government are establishing and implementing a framework for the acquisition of severely impacted land and properties, in cases where the risk for continued residential use is deemed excessively high. Preliminary evaluations suggest an estimated cost of approximately \$30m for this initiative.

To support property owners dealing with ongoing uncertainties, Council has run several meetings to provide information and certainty. Furthermore, rates remissions have been granted for Category 3 property owners and property owners who had been issued red stickers following Cyclone Gabrielle.

Public consultation on the Governments support package will open on 2 October and will run for a period of two weeks, until 16 October. Council will then consider feedback at its meeting on 1 November and decide on accepting the support package and entering into a funding agreement with Government.

Mayoral Relief Fund and Disaster Relief Trust

The Tairāwhiti Mayoral Relief Fund and Disaster Relief Trust were established to provide financial assistance to residents experiencing hardship as a result of natural disasters.

The purpose of these funds is to support communities, individuals, and families, in their recovery efforts. They offer a single payment to help alleviate the loss or damage they experienced when other avenues of support are not available, such as insurance, EQC, social services, or support directly from Central Government.

A mix of public donations and central government funding was provided in response to Cyclone Hale and Gabrielle. Applicants were eligible to apply for funding support if they had experienced hardship as a direct result of the cyclone(s) and were residents in the areas of Te Tairāwhiti most severely affected by the cyclones.

Given the limited amount of funding available, the fund was primarily allocated to repairing residential dwellings, septic tanks, refilling water tanks, clearing debris from properties, providing necessities like clothing, bedding, household goods, or additional financial needs not covered by other support funds.

Applicants were eligible for up to \$20k in immediate financial aid, depending on their assessed level of need. To date, we have distributed over 530 funding support packages for those whose houses and possessions were damaged or destroyed in this year's rain events. So far, \$2.8m has been paid out to affected individuals and families.



For more information on this or to read the 2022/23 Disaster Relief Trust Annual Report, visit our website

» **Disaster Relief Trust Annual Report, | Gisborne District Council (gdc.govt.nz)**



Photography - Phil Yeo

Tā mātau whakatutukinga mahi

Our performance

Ā Mātau Whakatutukinga Mahi Our performance

How did Council do this year?

Council measures and monitors the quality and effectiveness of our services to ensure we are delivering what we said we would and that we are always finding opportunities to improve our services. These are captured as performance measures, which were confirmed with the adoption of our 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. Changes to performance measures are notified through the Annual Plan process.

Our year in performance

The 2022/23 period posed significant challenges for Te Tairāwhiti. The region grappled with the impact of multiple severe weather events, including two cyclones, resulting in substantial damage to our townships and critical infrastructure.

Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent flooding led to the closure of several major roads, deteriorated road conditions beyond initial projections and triggered landslides within the region. Our water supply network was severely damaged and has taken considerable work to repair. Progress achieved by Council over the past year was set back, affecting the provision of many Council services, including requests for services, roading maintenance, resource consents, building consents and water management.

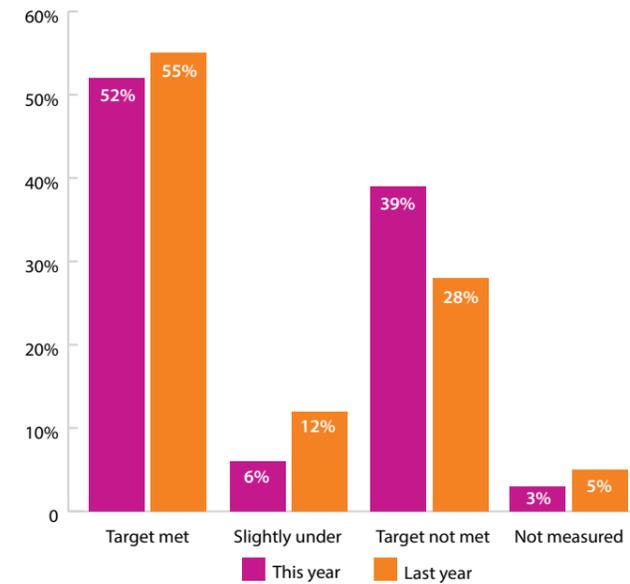
Overall, Council's capacity to meet performance measure targets was substantially restricted over the 2022/23 period. However, we have dedicated significant resource to ensure our services remain resilient through future challenges.

You can find detailed information on Council's performance measures in the "Our levels of service and how we measure progress" section of Our activities, starting on page 65.



Overall performance metrics

The graph below illustrates Council's performance in meeting the targets set for 2022/23. We track a total of 104 measures, consisting of 30 mandatory measures, 26 measures directly derived from our Residential Satisfaction Survey, and 48 measures developed by Council for the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.



Overall, 52% of our performance measures were on target, with an additional 6% slightly falling below but remaining within 5% of the target. This contrasts with the 2021/22 period when Council met its target for 55% of its measures.

Mandatory Measures

Thirty of our performance measures are mandated by central government. They target our Three Waters (Stormwater, Wastewater, and Water Supply), Land, Rivers, and Coastal, and the provision of our local roads and footpaths. Council met performance targets for 77% (23/30) of its mandatory performance measures.

Targets met

Council met all targets for mandatory roading performance measures, we saw a reduction in the number of fatal and serious crashes on our roads, and prioritisation of work allowed us to meet targets for the resurfacing of roads and maintaining the standard of our footpaths throughout the district.

The quality of drinking water was maintained across the entire region, and both urgent and non-urgent water supply callouts were attended to and resolved in a timely manner, ensuring minimal disruptions for residents.

For our wastewater and stormwater systems, Council met targets for system fault response times, and there was a reduction in the number of wastewater and stormwater

complaints. Notably, there were no dry weather sewage overflows during this period. Furthermore, despite the significant damage caused by severe weather events, we managed to inspect 30% of our stopbanks, indicating a considerable effort in maintaining and assessing our flood protection assets.

Targets not met

We did not meet the target for our water supply customer satisfaction measure. The damage to our water treatment plants and pipe network resulted in a temporary loss of water supply. This situation led to an increase in complaints from residents, with the number of complaints more than doubling from the previous year.

For our stormwater measures, we did not meet the following system performance and adequacy targets:

- The number of flooding events in our district.
- The number of habitable floors affected during each flooding event.
- The median response time for service personnel to reach a flooding event site.
- Customer Satisfaction: The number of complaints received about the performance of our stormwater system.

During the rain events, our network was overwhelmed, leading to inundation of numerous properties and a surge in reported system faults. This generated a spike in demand for Council and contractor services that impeded our ability to respond within our typical time targets.

For our wastewater measures, we did not meet the following system performance and adequacy targets:

- Median response time for service personnel to reach the arrival site.
- Median resolution time, from notification of the fault to confirmation of resolution by service personnel.
- Customer Satisfaction: The number of complaints received about the performance of our wastewater system.

Responding to community views

Council conducts independent surveys to gauge resident satisfaction with our resources, facilities, and services, while seeking opportunities for continuous improvement.

We are currently reviewing our surveys to ensure they are both fit for purpose and reliable for informing improvements to our services and activities.

Our current survey involves inviting approximately 400 Te Tairāwhiti residents to participate in a quarterly online survey. The survey highlighted a decline in satisfaction with Council's services over the past year. This trend aligns with the observations across all 17 councils to which we benchmark ourselves. Satisfaction levels related to roading, water management, open spaces, and our facilities have dropped in comparison to previous years. Overall, services most impacted by severe weather events recorded the most significant drop in resident satisfaction.

Throughout the spate of severe weather events, Council experienced a twofold increase in Requests for Service, with a peak observed in the immediate aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle. Consequently, the handling of these requests experienced delays, as both staff and contractors were engaged in urgent emergency reinstatement work.

Online and service-user surveys

We've made improvements to enhance our survey data collection by introducing point of service surveys through QR codes and kiosks at the library, Olympic Pool and the reception at our Awarua office.

Our library survey told us that users appreciate the clean facilities, variety of resources and the library's role as a community asset. Some suggested we make improvements, like more specific signage and adding colour to the environment, book availability and pricing structure. Responders acknowledged excellent staff support and having a safe space for youth. Users gave the library an overall experience rating of 8.6/10.

Results from our pool survey highlighted positive staff interactions, affordability of entry fees and anticipation for the new Kiwa Pool complex. Concerns raised involved issues such as the pool's temperature, cleanliness of changing rooms and the need for more staff training. Users gave the Olympic Pool an overall experience rating of 7.5/10.

Performance highlights and areas for improvement

Here are some of the performance measure successes we have had this year, as well as some of the challenges we have faced.

Performance highlights

1 Rooding service requests
Despite our Rooding team receiving more than double the number of Requests for Service compared to the previous year, Council managed to resolve 97% against the target (80%) time frames.

2 Resource consents
We have improved the way we manage our resource consent process, and over 80% of consents were processed within the target timeframe.

3 Educational programmes
Throughout the year, we conducted over 30 educational sessions on waste minimisation and Civil Defence and Emergency Management, despite major pressure on both activities.

4 Water supply
Council met all targets for urgent and non-urgent response times to interruptions in our water supply system.

5 Cultural activities
The number of bookings for the Lawson Field and War Memorial Theatre substantially surpassed the set targets.

Areas for improvement

1 Building consents
While nearing the target, we want to enhance the speed of our consent processes to prevent any unwanted delays.

2 Solid waste
The impact of severe weather events has led to a surge in solid waste directed to landfills, accompanied by a notable increase in incidents of illegal dumping.

3 Storm and wastewater network
Our storm and wastewater networks encountered unprecedented challenges, notably from Cyclone Gabrielle. The disruption to our networks led to slower response times to faults and inflicted significant damage to our core infrastructure.

4 Engagement and customer service
This year saw a massive increase in demand for engagement and customer service from Council staff. This demand put pressure on Council resources in these areas, and this is reflected in our scores.

5 Increase our patronage
Council will focus efforts to increase user numbers for our bus service, library, and museum, which have seen a temporary decline in popularity after the severe weather events over the year.

Ngā āhuatanga pūtea Finances at a glance

This section provides an overview of Council's financial results for 2022/23 and how it compares to our 2021-2031 Long Term Plan (LTP). Our Annual Report 2022/23 is the Year two of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

For further detailed information on the Council and the Group's financial results, refer to the full financial statements in the "Our Finances" section.

Details of Council's Statement of Involvement in Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and other companies is also included in the "Our Finances" section.

The Council reports comply with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP). They comply with Tier 1 PBE Standards and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities. These requirements prescribe the way we recognise and disclose all financial transactions in our financial accounts.

Council continues to be financially strong in terms of its overall debt and financial performance.

Financial Prudence Benchmarks are shown in Note 37: Disclosure Statement under the "Our Finances" section of the report. They graph Council's planned financial performance against actual results. They help assess whether Council is prudently managing its revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

All benchmarks have been met and are within planned performance measures.

Financial position overview

Council holds long-term assets of \$2.6 billion including operational and infrastructure assets. When investing in infrastructure, we borrow funds so repayments can be spread across the generations who benefit from these assets.

At the end of this financial year our financial position remains healthy, and our debt levels continue to stable.

At year end our total debt was \$124.8m, lower than what was expected to be in the Annual Plan at \$142.5m. Most of this lower debt has been driven by the timing of capital projects and having more cash on hand due to grants being received in advance of the capital programme.

The majority of projects that had timing differences to the Annual Plan 2022/23 are expected to be completed within 2023/24, within the LTP timelines.

Financial performance

Our Annual Report is about not only our Long Term Plan programme but also Council's response to damage caused by the cyclones.

Our past year has been a year of two halves - our delivery of the Long Term Plan over the first half of year, but in the second half of the year - it was more around the response to the challenges posed by Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.

But despite the challenges, Council continues to perform well financially.

We recorded a \$19.8m net surplus after taxation, against a \$27.5m Annual Plan budget.

While this represents a \$7.7m net surplus less than we expected, most of the differences arose from the timing of receiving capital grants, write-off of cyclone damaged assets, local share of roading emergency works (pre-cyclone and the 100% grant from Waka Kotahi) and not receiving planned dividend revenue.

The receiving of capital grants is dependent on when projects are completed. Initially projects were planned to be completed by 30 June 2023 but now will roll into the beginning of Year three of the LTP. The extreme weather events during the past year impacted on the delivery of some of our projects.

The projects include the Provincial Growth Fund East Cape Road resilience project and the 1000 year walkway bridge. The grants for these projects will still occur, but will now fall into Year three when the projects will be completed.

The timing of capital grants doesn't affect Council's bottom line, but it does create the variance of a lesser surplus than was expected within this Annual Report.

There was a total of \$2.7m local share paid for the unplanned emergency roading maintenance costs. These costs related to the reinstatement work for damage caused by the adverse weather events that occurred prior to the cyclones. The funding assistance rate from Waka Kotahi ranged from 67 to 87%, where the remaining share was left for Council to fund. The initial response roading costs for Cyclone Hale and Gabrielle were fully funded by Waka Kotahi.

There are accounting write off losses of around \$2.7m, mostly relating to bridges that were swept away during Cyclone Gabrielle. These accounting losses were partially offset by accounting gains recognised from the movements in fair value of interest rate swaps, forestry values and carbon credits.

The overall net surplus after taxation is the difference between income received and expenses incurred during the year. The recognition of capital grants and capital subsidies contributes to the recording of a surplus. We record capital grants and capital subsidies as income, even though the money is not used to fund operational activities. This surplus goes towards our capital projects and reduces Council's need to borrow funds.

Total revenue was \$210m, \$62m more than what was in the Annual Plan. This increase was mostly due to receiving grants from Waka Kotahi for other emergency related responses.

Total expenditure was \$191m, \$69.5m more than what was in the Annual Plan. A total of \$67m of roading emergency works

was completed during the year, with \$51m being spent on fixing the damage from Cyclones Gabrielle and Hale.

A total capital investment programme of \$83.6m. Including:

- \$15.7m construction costs for the Wastewater Treatment Plant
- \$19.7m spent on the Kiwa Pools
- \$4m spent on the Waipaoa flood control project.

Other variances from the Annual Plan, both favourable and unfavourable, arose during the year. More detailed analysis of all Council's activities are included in "Our Activities" section of this report.

Cyclone Gabrielle impacts to financial performance

The key financial impacts were

- Reduced income / increased expenditure
- Significant impact on the local roading network.
- Water Supply halted with the water main pipeline being broken in 10 places.
- Wastewater reticulation disrupted by tomos and sink holes
- Damage to Flood Protection
- Welfare response and Recovery Office costs.

During this time Council focused on disaster recovery and supporting the community impacted by these weather events. Several revenue generating services were either temporarily disrupted or made available to the community at reduced or no cost. Activities that were dependent on water were halted, including the Olympic Pools and Water services (commercial water metering).

For the most part, Council costs were covered either from central government and our insurance. However, some costs remain Council only costs, including an insurance deductible of \$1.5m and residual \$126k that mostly relate to Council's CDEM responsibilities. In addition, there was an accounting write off of \$2.7m, mostly relating to the bridges that were damaged or destroyed beyond repair. These costs are likely to be recouped in the future from Waka Kotahi funding.

Capital Investment Programme

Cyclone Gabrielle has impacted the delivery of our capital projects in terms of:

- delay in construction, due to loss of access to the roading network where nil or minimum work could progress
- availability of people, due to redeployment of staff and contractors
- shortages or delays in supply of material
- higher costs of materials due to higher demand

	Actual 2023 \$millions
Cyclone Gabrielle cost summary	
Funding received	
Waka Kotahi subsidy	48.3
Other grants	5.3
Insurance/NEMA proceeds	1.2
Emergency Works incurred	
Roading	48.5
Response	3.4
Three waters + flood control	1.7
Other	2.2
Total surplus/(deficit)	(1)
Capital Expenditure	
Roading	2.7
Response	0.1
Three waters + flood control	4.7
	7
Funded by	
Waka Kotahi	2.7
Insurance/NEMA	3.2
Council Contribution	1.5
	7

1. Funding received is \$55m. This relates to roading emergency reinstatement as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle (\$48m), the initial response and recovery funding \$4.0m towards welfare, \$1.3 for woody debris and silt removal and \$1.2m funding from NEMA and Insurance for repairs to critical infrastructure.

2. Expenditure is \$56m. This is consistent with the above additional funding received for costs relating to Cyclone Gabrielle.

3. Capital costs are \$6m. This is made up of Roothing emergency reinstatement \$2.6m and reinstatement of critical infrastructure as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle \$4.7m, this includes insurance deductible of \$1.5m.

Financial relief and remedies

Our recovery efforts have been greatly assisted by the overwhelming support our community has received through the Mayoral Relief Fund and the Disaster Relief Trust. These funds, which consist mainly of public donations, have been used to assist those whose homes were red or yellow stickered, and who experienced substantial damage to their properties or possessions due to these events. To date over 530 payments have been issued, totaling over \$2.8m.

	ANNUAL PLAN 2022/23 \$000s	ACTUAL 2022/23 \$000s	VARIANCE FAVOURABLE/ (ADVERSE) \$000s
Revenue from Rates	73,979	73,350	(629)
Grants and Subsidies - Operational	12,885	80,487	67,602
Grants, Donations, Subsidies and Contributions - Capital	44,535	42,919	(1,616)
Revenue from Operating Activities	17,037	15,015	(2,022)
Other Gains/(Losses)	(231)	(1,415)	(1,184)
Total Operating Income	148,205	210,355	62,150
Employee Benefit Expenses	30,672	28,965	1,707
Depreciation and Amortisation	24,907	25,966	(1,059)
Operating Activities	61,205	130,997	(69,792)
Finance Costs	4,482	4,886	(404)
Total Operating Expenditure	121,266	190,814	(69,548)
Net surplus/(deficit) before taxation	26,939	19,541	(7,398)
Subvention Income	600	300	(300)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	0	0	0
Net Surplus/(Deficit) after Tax	27,539	19,841	(7,698)
Gains/(Losses) on Property Revaluation	62,321	(215,596)	(277,917)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES	89,860	(195,755)	(285,615)

Significant Changes in revenue/expenditure compared to the 2022/23 Budget

	\$000s
Higher revenue from grants and subsidies	65,986
Lower employee benefit expenditure	1,707
Total Positive Variances	67,693
Less	
Lower gains from infrastructure assets valuations	(277,917)
Lower revenue from operating activities	(2,322)
Lower gains from movement in fair value	(1,184)
Lower revenue from rates	(629)
Higher finance costs	(404)
Higher operating expenditure and depreciation costs	(70,852)
Total Negative Variances	(353,308)
TOTAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNDERLYING VARIANCE	(285,615)

Asset Revaluation

The total movement of assets on from impairment and revaluation are shown in the table below. A loss of \$230m was recorded.

The majority of the losses relate to downward movement in land (under roads) and from damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle.

The majority of losses are on our roads. Water supply mains damage that occurred during the cyclone, was mostly reinstated and paid for by insurance/NEMA. The impairments recorded below, are to those assets that have yet to be reinstated.

Significant changes in gains/(losses) on Revaluations

	\$000s
Losses From	
Land under roads	(195,519)
Roading Impairment	(59,876)
Flood Impairment	(2,419)
Water Impairment	(1,981)
Total Negative Variances	(259,795)
Higher values from	
Roading network	25,185
Flood	5,095
Storm	3,371
Water Supply	5,381
Wastewater	5,167
Total Positive Variances	44,199
Overall net revaluation	(215,596)

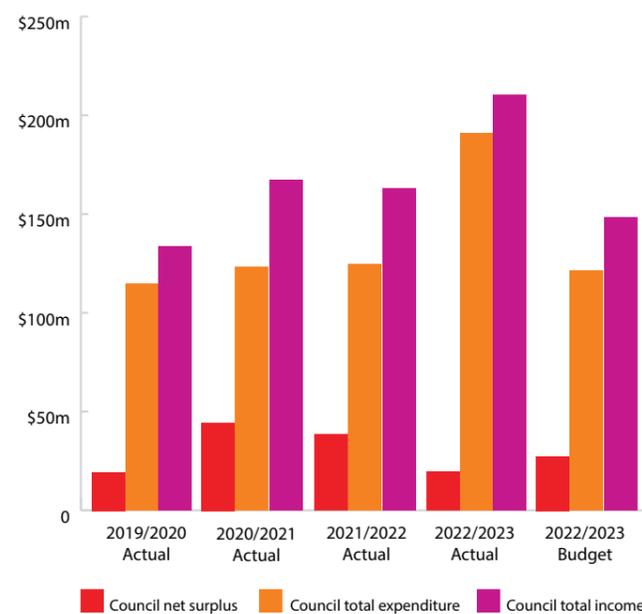
Council sets its operating income at a level to meet each year's operating expenditure. In some cases, this may not be practical or prudent due to the long-term nature of the activity (i.e. wastewater, forestry and soil conservation nurseries) or where there is capital project funding being received as grants/subsidies (eg. Waka Kotahi share for replacing our roading assets).

Council's budget and actual net surplus for 2022/23 is shown below.

The net surplus for 2022/23 at \$19.8m. The overall net surplus is lower than the Annual Plan, mainly due to the timing of capital grants.

The average net surplus over the last five years is \$30.6 million, and while this year's result is lower it is more representative of the pre-COVID period where we received significant stimulus grant funding, including the Provincial Growth Funding packages.

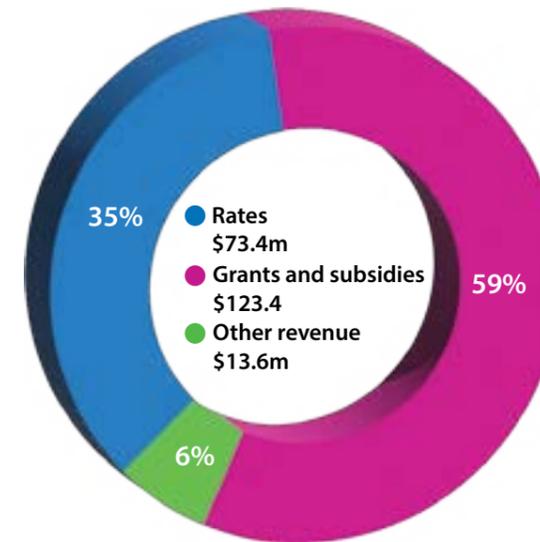
Total net surplus 2022/23



Council income

In 2022/23 the Council received income of \$210m compared to a budget of \$148.2m.

Council 2022/23 income \$210.3m



In 2022/23 rates income represents 35% of the total operating revenue. Grants and subsidies income accounts for 59% of total income.

The 2021-2031 LTP average rates income is 60% and grants income is 24%. This year's lower 35% rates proportion of income, represents significant external funds supporting our emergency response and reinstatement costs. While Council is not fundamentally better off from the grants - as they were to reinstate where we were before the cyclone - it does mean the funding support from central government and from our insurance proceeds, results in a significantly reduced burden on the rate payer.

A key direction in Council's financial strategy is to reduce the reliance on rates income.

Council expenditure

Council expenditure includes the day-to-day costs necessary to run the organisation. Costs are incurred to maintain, manage, develop and provide diverse services and facilities to the district.

The cost of Council doing its day-to-day business is driven by a number of factors including inflation, debt levels, salary and wages, inflation, amount of assets we own (and therefore have to maintain) and whether the Council increases or decreases the amount of services provided to the community.

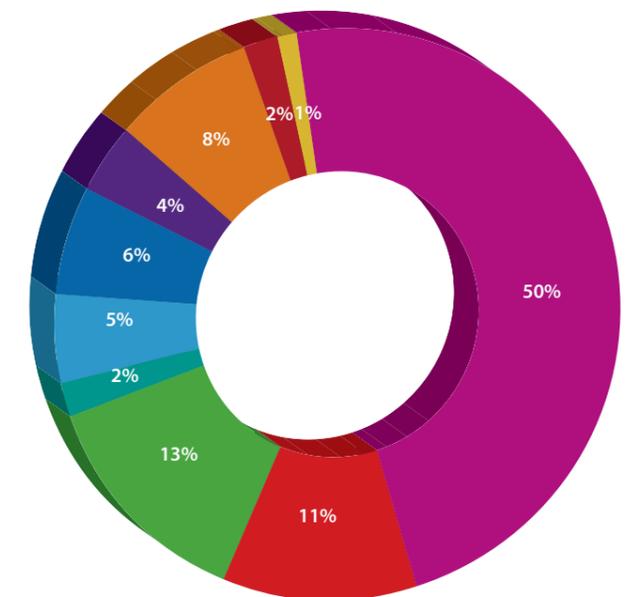
As shown by the pie graph below Journeys (Roothing), Four Waters, Solid Waste and Environmental Services made up 75% of total operating expenditure of the Council. The roading activity on its own, represents 50% (or \$95m) of the total costs.

Council has over \$2.6b invested in assets. These are mainly used to provide essential services to our communities – roads, water, stormwater, wastewater, flood protection, parks, open spaces and community facilities. Council must ensure these assets are

maintained and replaced if necessary, so that the services they provide can continue now and into the future.

The maintenance and depreciation on Councils assets are costly. In 2022/23 depreciation and amortisation charges totalled \$25.9m, this is 14% of our total costs. Repairs and maintenance costs – excluding roading emergency works reinstatement - were \$13.3m, or 7% of our total costs.

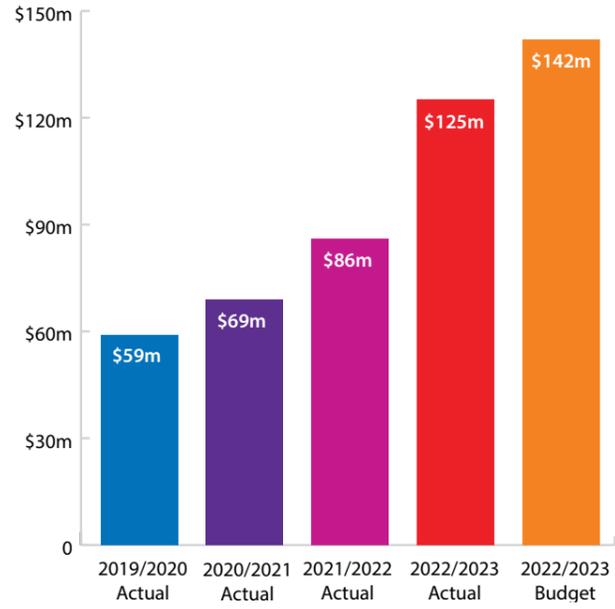
The total cost of all services were \$191m.



- Roads and footpaths - \$94.9m
- Liveable communities - \$20.6m
- Regional leadership and support - \$24.9m
- Land, rivers and coastal - \$3.3m
- Water supply - \$8.7
- Wastewater - \$10.7m
- Solid waste - \$7.3m
- Enviromental services and protection - \$14.5m
- Storm water - \$3.3m
- Commercial operations - \$2.4m

Council debt

Council has debt of \$124.8m, \$7.7m lower than the LTP. Lower debt was driven by timing of capital projects and having more cash on hand due to grants being received in advance of the capital programme.



Council capital expenditure

During the year we spent \$83.6m of capital investment on our existing and new assets against the LTP budget of \$99m.

Key highlights included:

- \$15.7m spent on Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- \$19.7m spent on the Kiwa Pools.
- \$19.8m of capital investment spent on our roading network.
- \$4m spent on the Waipaoa flood control project.
- \$2.9m of Cyclone damage reinstatement for the Water mains supply.
- \$1.6m Muriwai Pipeline and reticulation.





A tātau mahi

Our activities



Me pēhea te pānui i tēnei wāhanga

How to read this section

This section outlines Council’s activities. Each activity summary contains a description of the activity and its purpose, details of what Council achieved in 2022/23, an assessment of our performance against targets and a breakdown of associated costs.

Sections are structured as follows:

What it cost

We present the net cost to the ratepayer for the services provided by each activity and compare the cost to what Council had budgeted for the activity in the 2021–2031 Long Term Plan.

Capital expenditure is funded from a variety of sources. The operating revenue and operating expenses only include external revenue and expense. Any internal recoveries or charges are excluded.

Capital Rates: These are rates specifically collected for a capital project e.g. wastewater treatment plant.

Capital Grants and Subsidies: These are grants and subsidies received for specific capital works.

Other Capital Revenue: This includes income from assets vested in Council or other capital contributions.

Reserves: These are transfers from Councils reserve accounts. This is usually the Depreciation Reserve Account.

Internal Loans: New capital works are loan funded internally by the Treasury.

What was different from the budget

Gives the reason for any changes to the cost of the activity compared to the budget.

Note: For ease of reporting, this document contains the same activity groupings and levels of service as those used in 2021–2031 LTP.

What we do

Provides an overview of the activity and the specific services provided.

Why we do it

Provides a brief description of why Council undertakes this activity including the benefits to the community.

Our progress

This section outlines the commitments made in 2021–2031 LTP and provides an update on Council’s progress during 2022–2023.

Contribution to community outcomes

This section outlines the community outcomes associated with the activity, explains Council’s role in contributing to these outcomes and defines clear objectives for achieving them.

See page 35 for full details on our community outcomes.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

This section provides information about the performance measures that Council uses to assess its services, which were developed for the 2021–2031 LTP.

We present results from the past three years, and when targets have not been met, additional commentary is provided to offer context.

Key



Fully achieved



Slightly under target
(within 5% of target)



Not measured



Not achieved

Significant negative effects of delivering this activity

This table outlines how Council has worked to address any significant negative effects their areas of activity could have on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of its community as identified in LTP21–31.

Response and recovery

We detail the impact of severe weather events on this activity throughout the year.

1 Ngā Ratonga Taiao me te Haumaruru

Environmental Services and Protection

The purpose of this activity group is to promote the sustainable management of the physical and natural resources of the district as well as contribute to the wellbeing of its people and the built environment.

The activities in this group include:

- 1.1 Building Consents
- 1.2 Enforcement and Compliance
- 1.3 Resource Consents

1.1 Building Consents

What we do

Council's building related activities are governed by the Building Act 2004, Building Regulations, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).

Our work in this area includes/provides:

- Building consents, code compliance certificates (CCCs) and Land Information Memoranda (LIMs).
- Researching and issuing Search of Council Records as part of the National Environmental Standard (NES) for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health.
- Accurate and timely information on building consent processes.
- Monitoring compliance of building warrants of fitness for commercial buildings.
- Responding to requests for services.
- Assessments and follow-ups for the strengthening and repair of dangerous, insanitary and earthquake-prone buildings.
- Three yearly inspections of all district swimming pools to ensure pools are safely fenced.



Summary

Building consents and inspections

Recent weather events created a higher than usual demand for building inspections.

Consents

Council has granted several discretionary exemptions for temporary flood relief accommodation on flood-affected land. Many of these exemptions involve structures with lower floor levels than what the District Plan (TRMP) permits. These exemptions are set to expire in November 2023, requiring any dwellings still on-site to be raised to comply with both the Building Act and the TRMP.

- Building assessment response after natural disasters and then ongoing advice and response in the recovery stage.

Why we do it

Our building consents work is about ensuring buildings are safe and durable for people to live and work in, now and in the future. We ensure that people seeking to build or purchase a property have access to the information they need.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A vibrant city and townships.	By encouraging alternative uses of commercial buildings in the Central Business District (CBD) to help reinvigorate the town centre and to stimulate ideas for the future that will contribute to the economic health of the community. This includes development of upper floors into apartments.	Full use of CBD buildings to ensure ongoing use and prevent excessive dispersal of business to suburban centres.
 Connected and safe communities.	By providing safe and resilient commercial buildings.	Commercial buildings are earthquake resilient, and all the required safety and warning systems operate as required by the Building Warrant of Fitness.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Review the Request for Service (RfS) system for stormwater on private properties and link this review into the DrainWise process.	There is ongoing dialogue on how we can fine-tune this process.
Obtain a drone to remove the risk of at-height building inspections.	Completed.
Review the internal process for Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) to improve efficiency.	Completed – This process has been streamlined, allowing for greater service delivery from staff.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We deliver customer-focused building consents and compliance monitoring services that meet statutory requirements.					
The percentage of building consents issued within 20 business days.	95%	87%	71%	86.9%	We maintained a performance rate of 93% until Cyclone Gabrielle. June and July months have exceeded 90%, indicating that we are getting back on track.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significance negative effects	Mitigation	Changes since 2021-2031 LTP
Cultural Earthquake-strengthening legal requirements may lead to some older buildings being demolished to ensure a safer Central Business District (CBD). This could impact the heritage values of the CBD.	Demolition of heritage buildings listed in the District Plan requires resource consent. Any application may need to be heard by a panel of commissioners with expertise in structural strengthening, heritage values and Building Act legislation. A balanced decision between removing the danger by demolition and preserving the building will be made through the resource consent application assessment.	Buildings above one third of the New Building Standard (NBS) are not considered earthquake-prone. Council continues to receive consent applications for work to strengthen buildings that do not meet this standard. These upgrades are intended to enable the buildings to achieve over 67% NBS.

Response and recovery

Building Services played a key role in the response and recovery efforts following cyclones Hale and Gabrielle. We conducted hundreds of rapid building assessments to ensure the safety of our people and continue to provide guidance and conduct site visits through the recovery phase.

In the wake of the recent weather events, we've faced challenges in maintaining our usual levels of service. This has resulted in some delays in building inspections, which have in turn affected the building trade.

1.2 Enforcement and Compliance

What we do

This activity consists of the overall monitoring and compliance of district and regional resource consents, animal control, parking and city watch, food, health and liquor regulations, bylaws and environmental risk services.

We maintain a consistent approach to ensuring compliance with a variety of acts, regulations, bylaws, and the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP). We do this by using a range of enforcement options which are determined by a guideline toolkit and include examples of best practice. These guidelines are also intended to help the community and interested parties understand how enforcement and compliance is carried out. This activity monitors compliance and enforces a variety of acts, including:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- District Plan
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Impounding Act 1955
- Land Transport Act 1998
- Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004
- Food Act 2014
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Health Act 1956
- Local Bylaws

Why we do it

- Council's Enforcement and Compliance services are intended to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.
- We manage the way people use land and water and how those uses can affect the environment e.g., sediment discharge, noise, new subdivisions, historic building



Summary

Improving the way we do things

We have made improvements in our consenting process by introducing a time recording tool that improves cost and time management, offering educational support to the community through compliance guidelines and training, and upskilling our staff to better assist the community throughout the consent process.

protection, water use, and native vegetation.

- We help create an environment for our economy to develop and thrive, supporting ideas and opportunities, while providing supportive community infrastructure.
- We support and educate people and businesses in Te Tairāwhiti to meet and comply with the law and Council policies and consent conditions.
- We promote traffic safety, help traffic to flow for businesses and retailers, and maintain a presence in the central business district by assisting Police and retailers.
- We engage in and support education for dog owners, maintain compliance with central government legislation and local bylaws on the control of dogs, and investigate and enforce non-compliance of the relevant Act and bylaws.
- We keep our community and environment healthy and safe by managing food premises, alcohol licensed premises and health licensed premises. We do this through processing applications, education, administration, monitoring and enforcement and inspection and verification of these premises, ensuring high quality of life for the current and future residents and visitors of Te Tairāwhiti.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 Connected and safe communities.	By providing animal control services that protect the community's safety.	Our team continues to patrol the region, contributing to a safe community. Building and maintaining relationships with the community.
 A vibrant city and townships.	Our food and beverage establishments are safe, healthy, and diverse.	All food premises are inspected and have the appropriate plans to manage food safety.
 We take sustainability seriously.	Our district's resources are managed to ensure they continue for future generations.	Our resource consent monitoring is prioritised to highest risk and greatest magnitude of effect.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Continued monitoring of high-risk activity areas. Forestry, Water Takes and Industrial activities.	We are on track with monitoring high-risk activities. Our emphasis on forestry has intensified after the cyclones. However, resourcing challenges have emerged due to the scale of ongoing recovery efforts.
Document a comprehensive Enforcement Management Policy to help guide Council staff on all enforcement matters.	The Enforcement Policy was created and adopted by Council in August 2021.
Ensure Council maintains the guiding principles and obligations of Te Mana o te Wai.	Council continues to adhere to the guiding principles and obligations of Te Mana o te Wai.
Capture requirements and identify a supplier for a water data business support tool (and recruiting capability) that accurately supports real time compliance monitoring and analysis of data as recommended in the Freshwater Reform package.	Initiative not yet started.
Expand the capacity of the compliance monitoring and enforcement team to allow greater compliance monitoring and enforcement within the Gisborne District.	We are actively expanding our forestry team with the addition of five new fixed-term positions..
Ensure Council keeps up to date with any changes to legislation in relation to environmental compliance.	We stay informed about shifts in our legislative framework and promptly communicate these changes to the relevant communities and groups.
Reviews ways the compliance monitoring and enforcement team can improve and strengthen relationships with local Iwi and hapū.	These involve joint management and co-governance arrangements. Internally, Council's resource "Te Matapihi" empowers staff in engaging with Māori.
Update the parking meters in the central business district.	All parking meters have been replaced in the CBD. New up to date technology allows people to pay using either card, coins or an app-based service.
Review of the Dog Control Bylaw.	A draft Dog Control Bylaw 2023 and draft Dog Control Policy is in process.
Review and update the Parking Policy and Freedom Camping Bylaw.	National freedom camping legislation has been recently amended, prompting a review of our own 2021 bylaw. We are also currently in the process of reviewing our parking policy which was last revised in 2018.
Implement education programmes to relevant and any interested stakeholders.	We have partnered with forestry firms to implement best practice guidelines aimed at reducing harvest residues, minimising the mobilisation of harvest materials, and promoting training in erosion and sediment control. Additionally, we continue to send out annual education emails to communicate water take consent expectations and provide updated guidelines to firms responsible for managing contaminated land. Council contributes to the "Pānui Taiao" publication which focuses on environment, land, nature and country issues. Each officer aims to create one educational piece per year for consent holders and the public.
Review the Health and Safety Plan every three years and ensure all health and safety requirements are in place.	Ongoing.

Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) project around identifying former sheep dips and helping landowners access Ministry for the Environment funding.	This initiative has not yet started.
Support owners in Awapuni Road who have contaminated land.	This initiative has not yet started.
Create and undertake a survey on background noise.	This initiative has not yet started.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We provide animal control services that protect our community from threats to their safety by monitoring and enforcing compliance with legislation and through dog registration.					
The percentage of residents satisfied with Council's efforts in controlling dogs as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.	55%	50%	60%	47%	Target not met. We're actively pursuing strategies to elevate our performance and customer satisfaction.
The percentage of routine requests for dog or stock control issues responded to within two days.	85%	80%	83%	89%	Target met.
The percentage of urgent requests for dog or stock control, responded to within 30 minutes.	92%	90%	92%	92%	Target met.
We monitor, respond, and enforce reports of non-compliance with respect to legislation intended to protect the environment.					
Noise control response within 1 hour.	70%	77%	93%	86%	Target met.
We regulate commercial operations and respond to environmental health issues in the interest of protecting public and environmental health.					
The percentage of applications for liquor licences processed within target time frames.	65%	Liquor 50%	63%	72%	Target met.
The percentage of registered and licensed premises that undergo an environmental health compliance inspection annually.	65%	79%	88%	74%	Target met.
We maintain the Port and Harbour Safety, Code Safety, Management System (SMS) and respond to maritime emergencies.					
Our Port and Harbour Safety Code (SMS) has been self-assessed with the port within the last 12 months.	Compliant	New measure	Compliant	Compliant	An external panel reviewed the Port SMS in accordance with the NZ Port and Harbour Marine Safety Code.
We initiated our response to all pollution notifications within 30 minutes.	< 30 minutes	New measure	No events	No events	In the year 2022/23, there were no recorded pollution events. It was therefore not possible to measure response time.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significance negative effects	Mitigation
Significant weather events have impacted our ability to deliver our routine monitoring programme.	By using a risk-based approach to triage our inspection work, we will be able to manage our monitoring programme through future climate related disruptions.

Response and recovery

After the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle and additional major weather events, the enforcement and compliance team saw a significant rise in operational demands.

To address forestry-related issues, Council created a specialised Forestry Team. This team will cooperate with industry partners to identify areas vulnerable to the mobilisation of woody debris.

Utilising aerial mapping and on-the-ground inspections, the team aims to mitigate potential impacts on property, infrastructure and the environment.

1.3 Resource Consents

What we do

Council undertakes respective legislative duties as per the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Building Act 2004 and the Local Government Official Information and Meeting Act 1987 (LGOIMA). Duties under the RMA, include processing resource consents for land use, subdivision, discharges to air, land and water, forestry, both harvesting and afforestation, water takes, land disturbance, coastal permits and other national planning instruments such as any relevant National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards.

Why we do it

- To protect and enhance the quality of our district's natural and physical environment, now and into the future.
- Support sustainable development and economic growth.
- Support the connection of Māori to their values and relationships with sites of significance and taonga.
- Provide regulatory certainty for economic development and community wellbeing. Ensure our legislative responsibilities are met for the built and natural environment and the community.
- We ensure the integrity and safety of the built form, now and into the future and protect our district's heritage resource.



Summary

Navigating development surge

The consent teams have been busy managing the upsurge in housing and development activities.

A total of 292 Resource Consents were issued during the 2022/23 period. These developments hold substantial implications, particularly in the freshwater and biodiversity space.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	Our planning approach can be facilitative and proactive, applying a common sense, solutions-based focus to growth and development so that processing of consents occurs within statutory timeframes.	Reduce barriers to ensure appropriate and sustainable development is undertaken in our region.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Continue to process resource consents and to meet and deliver statutory requirements for Council.	We are currently on track despite increased service demand. We are using statutory measures to extend timeframes in response to the impact of the recent severe weather events.
Put in place simple and easy-to-use tools and processes to ensure a collaborative approach with our community can be supported.	Significant improvements have been made in the continuous process improvements space, especially across cost recovery and optimising flexible working.
Deliver Council's legislative requirements consistently and to a high standard, both in terms of the quality of processing applications received, as well as decisions released under the statutory and regulatory framework.	An action plan is in place to ensure we continue to deliver Council's legislative requirements consistently and to a high standard.
Implement real-time charging in order to recoup our operational costs to ensure alignment of outputs (time) and inputs (income).	Real-time charging has been implemented. Accurate data derived from capturing true cost recovery across the section.
Document and promote the pre-lodgement process to ensure the best understanding of the proposal prior to its submission – a no-surprises approach.	We actively promote our pre-lodgement process to our frequent customers. The Duty Planners actively promote the service in their day-to-day dealings with the public.
Implement a process for the management of water take replacements for the years when these numbers are particularly high.	The water replacement reminder process was initiated 12 months in advance of the 2024 expiry date for the Waipaoa Catchment.

Develop and disseminate communication and information material around resource consent requirements.

Improvements to communication and information material are underway. These include updates to our website, pop-up sessions for the public to meet with Planners and other tech input and a central resource hub.

Provide input into the review of the TRMP process.

This is undertaken on an as needed and ongoing basis in collaboration with the Strategic Planning Team.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We meet regulatory timeframes and apply best practice when processing applications.					
The percentage of resources consents processed within 20 business days.	70%	45%	74%	76.6%	Target met.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significance negative effects	Mitigation
Reputational, legislative and financial risks and potential environmental	Ongoing prioritisation of the Continuous Process Improvement project.

What it cost

	Actual 2023	AP 2023	Variance Favourable / (Adverse)	Actual 2022
	\$000s	\$000s		\$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	820	1,170	(351)	473
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	5,288	4,977	311	4,669
Expenses	10,795	8,934	(1,861)	9,369
Net Cost of Service	4,687	2,787	(1,900)	4,227
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	62	45	(17)	388
Funded by:				
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	0	45	45	359
loan funding	62	0	(62)	29
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 50% from rates and 50% from fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- Revenue from non-exchange transactions was \$351k under Annual Plan. This relates to a decrease in court enforced fees and infringements.
- Revenue from exchange transactions was \$311k over Annual Plan. This is due to an increase in building consents and resource consents being processed, and animal control infringements. This income is offsetting lower than expected parking meter revenue.
- Expenditure is \$1.8m over Annual Plan. Resulting from increased consultant costs to meet the demand for building and resource consents. In addition there was an increase in prosecutions and enforcement orders, combined with an increase in the provision for doubtful debts in relation to infringements.
- Capital expenditure is \$17k over Annual Plan. A new stock truck purchased which was partially offset by an underspend in parking meter renewals.

2. Te Whenua, ngā Awa me te Takutai Land, Rivers and Coastal

Our Land, Rivers and Coastal activities minimise and prevent damage to Te Tairāwhiti from floods and erosion. We do this by providing advice on preventative works, maintenance to open drains across the Poverty Bay Flats, monitoring changes to river/stream channels and the coast, providing essential river and stream maintenance, and maintaining coastal protection structures in alignment with the Wainui Beach Erosion Management Strategy.

What we do

This activity is responsible for river asset management, flood control schemes, land drainage schemes, river channel maintenance and maintenance of coast protection structures. The total network replacement value is around \$70m.

Rivers Asset Management

We are responsible for monitoring changes to the coast, rivers and stream channels that could affect our community. We also advise stakeholders on preventative maintenance for rivers and streams, on issues such as flood control, coastal and land erosion protection, land drainage and coast protection. River water level monitoring also provides timely flood warnings to the community for specified rivers.

Flood Control Schemes

To protect the community, land, buildings and infrastructure from flooding, Council administers and maintains two flood control schemes, one river improvement scheme, one river erosion protection scheme and two flood protection assets (Stopbanks constructed by ECCB) within our district:

- Waipaoa River Flood Control Climate Change Resilience project.
- Te Karaka Flood Control Scheme.
- Tūranganui-Taruheru Rivers Scheme.
- Waiapu Erosion Protection Scheme.
- Mangahauini River Flood Protection Scheme.
- Tikitiki Flood Protection Scheme.

Together these schemes include 47km of river channel, 68km of stopbanks and 740 hectares of floodway land.

Land drainage schemes (including pump stations)

Council construct and maintain a network of open drains across private farmland to provide land drainage. This allows the effective subsurface drainage of the Poverty Bay Flats within specific areas (generally land drainage schemes). A total network of 277km of drains are maintained, spanning 17 drainage districts. Council undertakes this work in response to landowner requests via legislation as required.

River channel maintenance

Council provides essential river channel maintenance and infrastructure works for 303km of identified rivers and streams to protect land, properties and roads from erosion. Council also undertakes this work in response to landowner requests via legislation, as required.

Coastal property protection scheme

We maintain the existing coastal areas in a defined area along Wainui Beach, in alignment with the Wainui Beach Erosion Management Strategy (adopted in 2014). Council owns and maintains about 2km of erosion protection structures including rock and timber revetments, gabions, concrete walls and groynes.

Why we do it

Council's flood protection schemes are intended to keep people and properties safe from flooding, river erosion and coastal erosion in identified areas. River monitoring also provides flood warnings to the community for specified rivers in a timely and effective manner.



Summary

- Partnership with Rongowhakaata on Te Arai debris removal. Several meetings were held, and joint inspections were done to identify hot spots. *Debris removal is ongoing.*
- Council's Flood Warning Manual was fully updated with flooding event details since 2013 and recent Cyclone information. *Completed in May 2023.*
- Waipaoa flood damage off Lavenham Road during Cyclone Gabrielle. *Completed in April 2023.*
- Waikakariki stopbank breach during Cyclone Gabrielle. *Fixed within February 2023.*
- Taruheru River and Tūranganui River wooden revetment replacement under LTP. *Completed in January 2023.*

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 Resilient communities.	We take into account the forecasted impacts of climate change and changing community demands, as they relate to access to key services.	We use a risk-based approach to manage natural hazards and climate change adaptation.
 A vibrant city and townships.	We plan and deliver an upgraded flood protection scheme along the Waipaoa River. This supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality urban infill development. • Protection of homes, property, and livelihoods. 	Our city and our rural townships are supported by sustainable infrastructure.
 Connected and safe communities.	Explore and strengthen pathway connections between local reserves to enhance their use as well as the liveability of our communities.	Development and delivery of cycle trails to provide connections between schools, townships and community spaces following the Waipaoa stopbanks and/or on flood control owned land.
 We take sustainability seriously.	Increasing the resilience of land, rivers and coastal to both short and long-term risks and events, particularly climate change and natural hazards.	Adopt sustainable land use practices that contribute to ecological diversity, healthy waterways and marine environments, and the health and well-being of local communities.
 We celebrate our heritage.	In partnership with Iwi, we will continue to deliver our suite of collaborative projects.	Support mana whenua in the exercise of kaitiaki responsibilities over the environment.
 A diverse economy.	We utilise and support local contractors and engineering professionals, where possible.	We have the required skills for our local industries to succeed.
 Delivering for and with Māori.	Our interactions with Māori collectives are evolving constantly and we aim to move away from transactions into more relationship-based partnering with Māori.	The mana of the whenua and mauri of the waterways is restored in Te Tairāwhiti.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Continue to provide a flood protection warning service for some river schemes.	An on-call Flood Warning service is provided 24/7 by a team of flood warning officers. There are four priority catchments that are actively managed by the team. These are Te Arai River, Waipaoa River, Waimata River and Hikuwai River. We've introduced e-texting for the community and Facebook updates to provide flood warnings.
Continue with bulk earthworks construction to upgrade the Waipaoa River Flood Control Climate Change Resilience project protection level to a 1:100-year event taking into consideration the effects of climate change out to 2090. Construction priority will focus on upgrading the eastern side stopbanks to protect Gisborne City first.	Since construction work first started in 2019, around 32km of stopbanks have been successfully upgraded. 24.5km of the stopbanks upgraded to date are located on the eastern (city side) of the Waipaoa River. There is only 0.5km of stopbank left to upgrade to fully upgrade all the eastern side stopbanks. Since starting stopbank upgrade work on the western side in 2022, nearly 9km of stopbanks have been upgraded near Manutūkē Township and Te Arai River area.

Undertake flood mapping to make more informed decisions.	New LiDAR was flown post-Gabrielle. This information will feed into flood mapping and hydraulic modelling work planned for some areas.
Capture private assets in drains (survey and input into Council's Data Management System) and review ownership/management policy.	A database was prepared for drainage assets to guide private owners on the replacement of private assets.
Review Te Karaka Level of Service considering the effects of climate change - depending on findings and community consultation on these findings, potentially additional budget may be sought in the 2024 LTP to undertake remedial works.	A Level of Service review has been initiated using a simple flood model. The remainder of the review is in progress.
Review of Waipaoa River rock/groyne protection.	Two new rock groynes are currently being constructed downstream of the KiwiRail Bridge. The physical work is expected to be fully completed by September 2023.
Integrate with cycle trails project(s), following the stopbanks.	An 8km long cycle trail following the crest of the recently upgraded Waipaoa Stopbanks has been fully completed and is operational.
Review, amend and consider adopting best practice operational manuals for the Waipaoa River Flood Control Climate Change Resilience project.	An operational and maintenance manual has been developed for the Mahunga Floodgates which will be completed in late 2023.
Reconstruct and replace aging Taruheru River and Tūrangānui River wooden revetments.	For the replacement of timber revetments, we are considering the worsening effects of climate change. This may involve deeper embedment depth to avoid scouring and dislocation.
Removal of Council coastal infrastructure/assets once they become a health and safety risk and making areas safe, to protect the community and coastal users.	All H&S issues on the coastline were well attended. River outlets and sandbars were opened to avoid further damage to coastal assets.
Review how we do things compared with other similar teams across New Zealand.	Regular updates are received via River Managers Special Interest Group (SIG) on river management done by other Unitary & Regional Councils as a part of the SIG.
Complete the review of the Wainui Beach Erosion Management Strategy.	Started review with completion set to be in 2023/24.
Continue to improve the management of assets.	Ongoing.
Beach erosion monitoring.	Ongoing. We do beach cross-section surveys to monitor coastal changes over time. This information will help in updating coastal hazard lines.
Improve fish passage.	Fish passage improvements were undertaken on the Whatatuna Floodgates to keep the gates open longer during tidal cycles.
Establish a willow nursery.	A new willow pole nursery has been established on Bushmere Road next to the Waipaoa River that provides our willow requirements for riverbank stabilisation and edge protection.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Ensuring the community is safe and prepared, we'll actively monitor and manage the drainage of rivers and streams to minimise flood risk and coastal erosion.					
System and adequacy - Flood control stopbank length is inspected annually and maintained to a 1-in-100-year protection standard. (Total stopbank length 77km)	25%	26%	25%	29.8%	Target met. 
Mandatory measure - DIA					
Percentage of Requests for Service resolved within target time frames.	80%	87%	72%	66%	Severe weather events led to more than double the number of service requests compared to the previous year. Most areas were inaccessible due to silt and continued poor weather conditions. 

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significance negative effects	Mitigation
<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are design limits and at some point, they will be exceeded. An over-reliance on structural engineering solutions can lead to a shift from regular flood events to rare and catastrophic disasters. Increased development and intensification within protected areas by flood control schemes mean that when a scheme eventually fails, the consequences can be severe. The maintenance and installation of hard coastal erosion protection assets to protect coastal property can have the negative effects of locking up sand resources and lowering general beach level, reducing the amenity value and usability of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing design limits e.g. designing for climate change. Reducing the amount of development and intensification in the area protected by a stopbank. Change land use to reduce peak catchment runoff rates e.g. from pastoral to forestry. The management of unsustainable hill country to reduce sediment loads and bed/berm aggradation. Taking a different approach from hard structures to soft structures e.g. sand pushups and dune planting. Alternatively adopting a managed retreat approach e.g. requiring relocatable housing, planning provisions and allowing natural erosion processes over hard structures.

Response and recovery

Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle and ongoing wet weather since then forced a hold on stopbank upgrade work until spring 2023. This has affected contract completion timeframes and delayed stopbank upgrade progress.

Severe damage occurred to the Waipaoa Stopbank at two locations, both on the western side of the Waipaoa River, and both occurring in areas that hadn't been upgraded yet.

Because of the cyclones, maintenance work on flood control and debris removal from rivers and streams faced delays. Ongoing adverse weather conditions further contributed to these setbacks. Most areas are still inaccessible to remove river debris.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	132	0	132	0
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	(277)	285	(561)	149
Expenses	2,550	2,699	149	2,530
Net Cost of Service	2,694	2,415	(279)	2,381
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	5,320	4,968	(352)	4,996
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	3,062	2,438	(625)	3,344
Other Capital Revenue	2	0	(2)	0
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	143	319	176	(431)
Internal Loans	2,112	2,212	99	2,083
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 48% from rates, 50% grants and 2% from fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from non-exchange transactions was \$132k ahead of Annual Plan. This is due to additional income from insurance and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for costs incurred on works to reinstate infrastructure resulting from Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2 Revenue from exchange transactions was \$561k under Annual Plan. Resulting from an accounting loss on disposal of damaged revetments due to Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 3 Expenditure is \$149k over Annual Plan. This is mostly due to lower than expected depreciation costs and employee costs.
- 4 Capital Expenditure is \$5.3m against Annual Plan of \$5m. The main project is the Waipaoa River Flood Control Scheme (\$4m) slightly under the phased plan budget of \$4.4m. Unplanned reinstatement works of \$1m for stopbanks and revetments arising from Cyclone damage. The reinstatement works has been funded by insurance and NEMA. The rest of the capital expenditure is within the Annual Plan budget and relates to the renewals program.

3. Ngā Rori me ngā Ara Hiko Roads and Footpaths

Roads and footpaths is about Te Tairāwhiti being a district that is safe and easy to get around. We want to have a connected, resilient and sustainable transport system that is reliable and accessible to everyone and caters to a variety of transport needs, modes and choices.

What we do

This activity is responsible for the extensive land transport network in our region, all operational elements of road maintenance and renewals, capital projects, walkways and cycleways. Council also manages the two public bus services, nine school bus services and road safety education initiatives, including campaigns for wearing seat belts and against drunk driving and speeding.

The local road network forms 85% (1899km) of Te Tairāwhiti's roads and equals the same distance as driving from Kaitia to Invercargill. 87% of the roads are rural and 54% are unsealed. Other assets include 413 bridges, culverts and drains, 263km of footpaths, footbridges, 3703 streetlights, 20 roundabouts, 18.5km of cycleway shared paths, street signs, railings, retaining walls, one set of traffic lights and bus shelters. Waka Kotahi provides two-thirds of the funding for these assets from the National Land Transport Plan (NLTP), except for some non-assisted assets such as carparks and wharves.

The Land Transport Management Act 2003 requires Council as a regional authority to have a Regional Land Transport Plan and a Regional Public Transport Plan. These plans are reviewed every three years at the same time as the Long Term Plan, and is our bid to the NLTP funding.

Why we do it

Transport is a key tool through which Council delivers on wellbeing outcomes for the community. The roading activity provides critical infrastructure and is a key enabler of community connectivity. It also connects sparsely populated and isolated communities as well as regional producers with market destinations. These linkages are crucial for the region's economic activity and employment, with the primary sector accounting for 20% of local jobs.

The walking and cycling network, consisting of a mixture of footpaths, shared paths, footbridges, bike lanes, boardwalks and cycle ways, is expected to grow to meet the community's wellbeing outcomes.



Summary

Hei Huarahi Oranga / Streets for People launched in Grey Street in December 2022 with a street festival. Te Tairāwhiti Adventure Trust and the Ūawa community led co-design of street spaces for better community connection with walking and cycling in Ūawa on the State highway, connecting the new trails, and in Grey Street, connecting Awa to Moana.

Ūawa Trails North or Ūawa River are nearly complete with a small section between the school and river closed due to flooding until it can be re-routed.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 Resilient communities.	Future planning will look to opportunities of changing climate and how it can be used to advance understanding of and planning for resilient infrastructure.	Our region's infrastructure will not be compromised by climate change and will provide the service expected by the community.
 Connected and safe communities.	Transport infrastructure investment is targeted to improve access to safe and efficient transport options.	Our roads and pathways are safe to use by the community to access jobs, services, education and leisure.
 We take sustainability seriously.	Encourage and support businesses and communities to explore more efficient sustainable practices through innovative solutions like the re-use of waste for fuel.	Businesses and communities are supported to explore the potential for developing a circular economy.
 A diverse economy.	Infrastructure supports innovative growth opportunities so Te Tairāwhiti can keep and grow local talent within the region.	Our regional economy has depth and variety, and we have the required skills to support it.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
<p>Reduce the number of fatal and serious crashes occurring in the district by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A focused road safety education programme. The development of a speed management plan and implementation. Safety engineering projects near schools and urban intersections. Hazardous tree removal to improve visibility improvements on rural roads. 	<p>Tairāwhiti saw three fatal and 15 serious crashes during the reporting period. A one-fatality decrease and a reduction of 22 serious crashes compared to the previous year.</p> <p>Road safety projects and programmes aim to improve road safety. Slowing traffic down using raised pedestrian crossings, setting lower speeds around schools and using road safety promotion and education is our current focus.</p>
<p>Maintain the reliability and resilience of the roading network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with the bridge strengthening programme to address freight access constraints. Continue to implement the local roads route security business case. Ensure Council's ongoing emergency works programme is delivered. 	<p>Further weather events continue to disrupt recovery efforts following Cyclone Gabrielle. Up to 90 road closures with multiple slips and dropouts occurred across the rural network. Numerous bridges have suffered damage, leading to isolated communities. Progress is being made in securing funding for a resilient rebuild.</p>
<p>Improved access for communities with a choice of transport mode</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress the Taruheru River Walking and Cycling project to achieve the goals set in the Tairāwhiti 2050 (Spatial Plan). Complete a strategic network review of our public transport services to ensure it is meeting the requirements of our community. Complete Council's footpath renewals and maintenance programme. Develop a Tairāwhiti Walking and Cycling Network Plan, in conjunction with investment partners (pending funding). Deliver the proposed Ūawa Cycleway (pending funding). 	<p>Projects aimed at advancing this outcome have either been deferred to the 2023/24 period or temporarily suspended due to the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle. The focus shifted towards prioritising efforts to restore access to isolated communities and industries.</p> <p>Community-driven tactical urbanism initiatives, like Ūawa Trails and Streets for People, can continue as their locations have largely remained unaffected. Ūawa Trails has encountered some damage, with rerouting underway. The ongoing review of walking and cycling strategies, along with Public Transport, continues to guide forthcoming projects. The business case for the Taruheru River path is on hold until site suitability can be reevaluated following severe flooding.</p>

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
<p>We ensure the roading network is designed and managed for safe use with low crash and injury rates.</p> <p>Percentage of Requests for Service resolved within target times frames.</p>	80%	87%	72%	96.9%	<p>New contract models were implemented at the beginning of the financial year which have an emphasis on customer service management. Although the cyclones led to more than double the number of service requests, Council increased resources to reflect this.</p>
<p>Road safety - The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network, expressed as a number.</p> <p>Mandatory measure - DIA</p>	Decrease	4 fatal 19 serious	4 fatal 37 serious	3 fatal 15 serious	Target met.

We operate and maintain a reliable roading network that is up to date, in good condition and fit for purpose.

<p>Response to service requests - The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which Council responds within the time frame specified. Mandatory measure - DIA</p>	80%	36.2%	69.3%	80.2%	Target met.
<p>Road condition - The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure. (The sealed road network has a roughness reading of less than 150 NAASRA) Mandatory measure - DIA</p>	80%	90.3%	81%	84%	Target met.
<p>Road maintenance - The percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced. Mandatory measure - DIA</p>	5%	5.5%	3.7%	8.1%	70.7km of roads resurfaced
<p>Footpaths - The percentage of footpaths that fall within the service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the Engineering Code of Practice. Mandatory measure - DIA</p>	90%	86.4%	86.5%	95%	Target met.
<p>We provide and maintain affordable and accessible transportation services that balance the needs of all users.</p>					
<p>Percentage of residents using the walking and cycling network as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.</p>	Increase	60%	59%	74%	Network improvements continue to support growing numbers of users.
<p>Percentage of customers who rate the passenger transport system as excellent/good.</p>	80%	100%	Not met	Not met	Continual adverse weather events have impacted on our ability to conduct the survey over the past two years. A survey is scheduled for 2023/24.
<p>The number of bus passengers per annum.</p>	145,000	121,487	116,408	123,343	The number of passengers increased compared to 2022. This was aided by central government's 50% reduced fares scheme. The bus timetable has been reviewed and is currently under consideration by the Regional Transport Committee.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significant negative effects	Mitigation
<p>Environmental</p> <p>The land transport function is road maintenance and construction; On occasion this may lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Ensuring an efficient maintenance schedule, promoting mode shift, and investigating the use of alternative materials to reduce carbon emissions.</p> <p>Contracts now have broader outcomes to include reduction of carbon emissions and waste reduction.</p>

Response and recovery

Severe weather events this year have caused significant damage to the Te Tairāwhiti local road network. Much of our rural network was closed following cyclones Hale and Gabrielle. 62 bridges were affected. The immediate response saw over 150 crews working around the clock to reconnect the network. The rural network was further impacted by the heavy rain event in June, marking the district's third state of emergency this year. This event caused further land movement.

\$51m of emergency reinstatement work was completed and fully funded by Waka Kotahi. Council's 2023/24 Annual Plan has allocated a budget of \$65m. The total cost for a complete network reinstatement is estimated to be over \$465m, with negotiations ongoing between the Council and Waka Kotahi on infrastructure replacements. Initial scoping for comprehensive repairs, including planning and securing resources, is projected to take 12-16 months, with the repair programme's commencement subject to funding availability.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	71,865	12,711	59,154	27,373
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	(2,392)	48	(2,440)	151
Expenses	91,135	31,237	(59,898)	45,713
Net Cost of Service	21,662	18,478	(3,184)	18,189
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	19,804	27,873	8,070	21,691
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	15,541	22,148	6,607	15,371
Other Capital Revenue	11	16	5	287
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	3,859	4,630	772	4,513
Internal Loans	393	1,079	686	1,519
	0	0	0	0

Non-Subsidised Local Roads funded from 100% rates, Subsidised Local Roads, public transport and road safety is funded from 33% depreciation/loans/rates and 67% from subsidies from Waka Kotahi.

Flood Damage and Emergency Reinstatement is funded from 13% rates and 87% from subsidies.

PGF and PGF Emergency work is 100% funded jointly from Waka Kotahi and MBIE.

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$59m ahead of Annual Plan. This relates to roading emergency reinstatement as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2 Revenue from exchange transactions is \$2.4m over of Annual Plan. This relates to the loss on disposal of bridges that were destroyed as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 3 Expenditure is \$59m ahead of Annual Plan. This is consistent with the above additional subsidy received for roading emergency reinstatement costs.
- 4 Capital costs are \$8m under Annual Plan. Renewals and emergency reinstatement are \$15.8m or 96% against the Annual Plan. The East Cape Road (Provincial Growth Fund) capital works is \$2.9m against the Annual Plan \$9.7m. The project is expected to be completed in 2023/24 after delays caused by the two cyclones at the beginning of 2023. The programme of work is still on track to be completed within the 3-5 years PGF approved timeframe. Also included within overall roading Annual Plan is \$1.6m for the Taruheru Walking and Cycling project. At the time of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan, the majority of funds to progress this project was to have been externally sourced from Waka Kotahi. The funds since the adoption of the Annual Plan have not been received.

**4. Para Mārō
Solid Waste**

Solid waste manages waste and promotes effective and efficient waste management and provides minimisation services and activities within the district, to minimise the effects on our health and the environment.

What we do

This activity is responsible for managing the region's solid waste and promoting waste minimisation initiatives. We do this through:

- Rural and urban kerbside collections.
- Rural transfer operations.
- Recycling initiatives.
- Cleaning of public places.
- Landfill operations and aftercare.

Why we do it

Council has a statutory duty to not only ensure waste is managed effectively and efficiently, but also to minimise it. We also have a responsibility to promote the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste to reduce the potential harmful effects of waste on people and the environment.

The provision of solid waste activities is a requirement for every district or city within New Zealand under the Local Government Activity and Public Health Act 1956. We're using our adopted 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to guide us in making sure we manage our waste as best we can for the benefit of our community's health, our local economy and our environment.



Summary

Enviroschools

Council's Enviroschools programme, focused on sustainability and environmental education for schools, is experiencing increased popularity and demand. We are now expanding our services to assist Early Childhood Education centres in adopting this initiative. This year, we have opened up ten spots, and we are actively exploring the possibility of additional intakes in the coming year.

Recycle schemes /options for region

In collaboration with the Tairāwhiti Environment Centre, Council partnered with Tech Collect NZ, a non-profit organisation, to initiate a nationwide pilot programme aimed at preventing e-waste from ending up in landfills. The pilot's success led to its extension through to March 2024.

Council, alongside Walter Findlay's, Future Post, Pak n Save, The Warehouse, Countdown, Tairāwhiti Environment Centre and 4Square stores, introduced Soft Plastics recycling.

Tetra Pak recycling has been established, with the Tairāwhiti Environment Centre serving as the current drop-off point. Tetra Paks are transported out of region where they undergo recycling and transformation into building materials for home interiors.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	It's our vision that the community becomes part of, and shares with Council the responsibility for the service provision.	The community becomes part of and shares with Council the responsibility for the service provision.
 A vibrant city and townships.	Maintaining clean public places and amenities enhances the community's and our visitors' enjoyment of our city and townships. We'll work to ensure that our activities are of the standard the community expects and in the locations required.	Solid waste activities are of the standard that the community expects and in the locations required by the community.
 We take sustainability seriously.	We work with community groups to promote and advocate for increased waste minimisation and diversion from landfill.	Community groups and businesses promote sustainability by repairing or re-purposing. Waste minimisation efforts within the region are maximised and through a collective community effort, greater waste diversion from landfill is achieved.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Review of our kerb side rubbish and recycling collection contract.	Drafting of tender documents for kerbside collection services is currently underway.
Review the implemented Council bylaws to comply with statutory requirement.	A review was conducted and the existing waste bylaws and practices have been assessed as suitable and appropriate.
Continued support of Enviroschools.	We're providing additional resources to Enviroschools and collaborating on environmental enhancement projects.
To actively engage the community and provide information, education and resources to support community actions and community initiatives for waste minimisation.	The Tairāwhiti Adventure Trust received a \$10,000 grant for upcycling bicycles.
Continue implementing the 2018-2024 Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.	The plan is actively being implemented, with a focused review on building resilience planned.
Increase funding to businesses and community groups to empower and educate environmental awareness and waste minimisation.	Council's Waste Minimisation Fund is aiding local businesses, with ongoing partnerships to further environmental awareness.
Continue to roll out new litterbins for the city and regional townships as part of asset management practices. Look into options of big belly smart bins and recycling bins.	Litter bin upgrades align with broader township and playground enhancements.
Continue to work with Ministry for the Environment (MfE) on projects such as the 'Resource Recovery Transfer Station' and work towards implementation as per the results of the feasibility study.	Additional funding opportunities have been considered by MfE. A funding application for the Resource Recovery Centre was suspended but is now progressing.
Engage professional services to undertake a region-wide public engagement process to gauge the appetite for change to the day-to-day operation of solid waste (e.g. a change to wheelie bins or kitchen waste bins).	A community survey supported the transition to wheelie bins and funding has been secured for their purchase.
Risk assessment of current and historic landfill sites to determine the urgency of remediation and subsequent remediation.	Existing risk assessments are due for an update utilising a new nationally developed risk assessment tool.
Continue remediation of the Pāōkahu closed landfill and Awapuni lagoon waterways.	There has been no significant work on remediation in the last financial year.
Continue management and development of the community caretakers' system.	Collaboration with Council teams is in place to ensure alignment of community caretaker systems and processes.
Increase cooperation alongside other Council teams to maximise community opportunities.	We hold regular hui with other councils to discuss current and emerging issues. Working together to look at different opportunities for waste minimisation and reduction, collaborating to manage different waste streams such as e-Waste, soft plastics, Tetra Packs, and chemicals. Current efforts are centred around developing remediation solutions through Hawke's Bay and Te Tairāwhiti.
Undertake works at our closed landfills to improve consent compliance.	Works completed to maintain compliance.
Continue to work with the Ruatōria community in regard to the future of the Waiapu landfill to determine the preferred solution and apply for any consents needed (consent expires 2025).	In progress.
Apply to renew consent for Te Araroa transfer station (consent expires 2023).	In progress.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Solid waste facilities are adequate and accessible to the community, including regular kerbside collection services and transfer stations.					
Resident satisfaction with kerbside collection as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.	90%	87%	84%	81%	Feedback suggests a need to increase kerbside recycling capacity due to heightened awareness and demand. We are seeing a strong demand for expanded green waste and organics disposal.
Total waste received as illegal dumping (tonnes).	Decrease on prior year result	202.71	297.72	392.84	Illegal dumping increased by 95.12 tonnes last financial year, primarily in remote locations and roadsides. Concealed sites became visible after clearing efforts, contributing to this rise. Most dumping came from these exposed areas. There was a dip during Cyclone Gabrielle but a spike in April and May followed.
Public information and programmes promote waste minimisation.					
Support information and education programmes or workshops that raise awareness and promote waste minimisation.	≥ 5	New measure	6	6	Target met.
Waste is diverted from landfill via waste minimisation method.					
Total solid waste to landfill in kg per head of population.	285	250	341	388	The per capita waste sent to landfills has increased, mainly because of the additional waste generated in the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle. In February and March 2023, there was a notable rise, with 620 tonnes more waste passing through the Waste Management drop-in centre compared to the previous year.
Ratio of recycling to landfill waste (tonnes).	30:70	31:68	23:77	24:76	The increase in contaminated materials being deposited in landfills has had an impact on the overall ratio.
No adverse effects on the environment or human health from the Paokahu and Waiapu Landfills.					
Number of resource consent breaches for Paokahu and Waiapu landfills.	< 5	1	0	1	Target met.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significant negative effects	Mitigation
Environmental Potential for odour, dust, vermin, litter and noise from waste minimisation facilities (e.g. landfills), which may affect neighbours and public health.	Continue to manage and monitor facilities to ensure there are no effects on the public. Improve kerbside service and cleaning of public areas. Working with our contractors on pest management of sites to reduce number animal pests.

Increased traffic movements to transport waste to landfill (increased carbon emissions from truck movements and landfill). Increasing volume of waste rotting in landfills.	Continue to work with the contractor and community groups to look at new ways to increase waste minimisation. Working with contractors to maximise loads when transporting waste across the district or out of district. Reduce movements where possible, combine product for movement where possible, maximising space where possible.
Noise may be a factor for the city transfer station.	Continued management of the contract and ensuring the contractor meets the required resource consent conditions.
Contamination of waterways. Waste deposited on beaches. Waste or leachate ingested by birds and fish.	Protection of old landfills from erosion. Capping of landfills to reduce saturation of materials within the landfill. Improvements to subsoil drainage to collect and treat leachate.
High volumes of waste in landfills affect the environment.	Implementation and improvements to provide waste minimisation through Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP).
Potential environmental damage. Potential high fines for significant breaches. Potential damage to Council reputation.	Managing the sites through significant weather events.

Response and recovery

Potential locations for the future site of the Tokomaru Bay transfer station are under review. Efforts are being made to plan remedial solutions for the legacy landfill site.

With the fragile roading network and multiple road closures across the region, contractors were unable to transport waste out of the region, in turn we did not have sufficient storage capacity to store our waste streams.

With multiple local road closures, particularly on SH35 we were unable to transport waste across the region for disposal. This had a major impact on Tokomaru Bay as the town was isolated on both sides.

Council is exploring alternative solutions for waste stream storage at multiple sites throughout the region, especially in scenarios where significant road closures or other factors impede waste transfers. These considerations will be incorporated into our business continuity planning.

With the ground saturated it has reduced our ability to complete works on sites or projects. Access to land has been difficult. Emergency works have been a priority and many other jobs were put on hold during weather events.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	1,326	0	1,326	0
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	244	232	12	271
Expenses	7,085	4,371	(2,714)	4,609
Net Cost of Service	5,515	4,138	(1,377)	4,338
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	81	1,266	1,184	22
Funded By:				
Grants and subsidies	68	0	(68)	0
Other Capital Revenue	450	450	0	450
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	(414)	(307)	107	(432)
Internal Loans	(23)	1,122	1,145	4251
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 75% from rates, 21% grants and 4% from fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$1.3m ahead of Annual Plan. The additional revenue relates to costs for large woody debris removal as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2 Revenue from exchange transactions is consistent with Annual Plan.
- 3 Expenditure is \$2.7m ahead of Annual Plan. This is consistent with the increase in non exchange revenue as above relating to the removal of large woody debris. There were also higher costs arising from waste collections resulting from Cyclone Gabrielle but not covered by external funding.
- 4 Capital Expenditure is \$1.2m under Annual Plan. The Tokomaru Bay transfer station was delayed due to Cyclone Gabrielle. A new location is currently being re-assessed to consider impacts of the recent cyclone.

5. Waikino Wastewater

We're providing Te Tairāwhiti with reliable and sustainable wastewater services to protect both the health of our people and our waterways. We want to continue to provide a service to collect, treat, and dispose of wastewater in a safe, healthy and sustainable way.

What we do

Council collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater (sewage) from residential and industrial properties. This includes Gisborne city, the western industrial area, and Te Karaka. We own, operate, and maintain a network of pipes and pump stations that carry wastewater for treatment to the treatment plants. We also own and administer the four septage disposal sites at Te Araroa, Tikitiki, Ruatōria (Waiapu), and Te Puia Springs.

The remaining communities in our district are served by non-Council-administered private septic tank systems. The wastewater activity does not include the administration and monitoring of the on-site wastewater systems.

Within Gisborne city, certain industries are served by a separate industrial wastewater network. This network discharges to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) where it is screened and then discharged to the marine outfall. The industrial wastewater does not go through the domestic treatment system. These industries are required to treat their own waste onsite.

Gisborne domestic sewage is collected at the WTP, screened, has the grit removed, is treated biologically, and is then discharged to the marine outfall. Council regulates trade waste discharges to the Gisborne city wastewater systems by means of the Trade Waste Bylaw. Council regulates trade waste discharges to the Gisborne city wastewater systems by means of the Trade Waste Bylaw.

Why we do it

Council considers wastewater infrastructure to be of high priority. Providing a well-managed wastewater reticulation and treatment system is a critical and essential service which protects the health of public as well as avoiding contamination of the physical environment.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	Maintaining and increasing capacity in the urban wastewater network in line with Council's Tairāwhiti 2050 (Spatial Plan).	Work together (within Council business activities) to achieve collective aspirations for Te Tairāwhiti.
 Resilient communities.	Maintain essential wastewater services during unforeseen and emergency situations.	We have taken the community with us on the journey to resilience and engaged in community-led adaptation planning.
 We take sustainability seriously.	Increasing the resilience of Three Waters service provision to both short and long-term risks and events, particularly climate change and natural hazards.	Use green infrastructure to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes.



Summary

Improve the quality of wastewater discharge to marine environment.

We are currently upgrading our wastewater treatment plant to enhance its capabilities. This upgrade involves the removal of solids after biological treatment and the use of UV disinfection prior to discharge. These improvements will notably enhance the quality of our discharge into the bay.

Removal of mortuary waste from the wastewater network.

The Gisborne Trade Waste Bylaw was amended to prohibit the discharge of mortuary waste into our wastewater network, reducing the impact on our environment and realigning with our community's tikanga. A location for treatment of Mortuary waste at the Taruheru Cemetery is still to be agreed.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Construct and commission Stage 2 of the upgrade to the wastewater treatment plant.	All civil work is completed. Start-up commissioning, including a trial period, is due for completion by the end of September 2023.
Ensure major industries comply with new trade waste consents required to achieve Council's discharge consent requirement by mid-2022.	The mid-2022 compliance target linked to the stage 2 WWTP upgrade has been delayed due to project start, with completion now targeted for mid-late 2023. The major industry compliance target is set for early to mid-2024.
Continue to implement the DrainWise Programme with specific emphasis on the Kaiti catchment to reduce wastewater overflows.	Rapid inflow assessment (RIA) has been finished in Kaiti, part of Elgin / Te Hapara and a large area of Whataupoko.
Continue to renew critical, old and leaking sewer pipes.	80% of the construction programme is finished. Time extensions were granted for remaining work due to wet weather causing high flows within the piped network.
Renew ageing plant / equipment at the wastewater treatment plant.	The renewal programme has been postponed due to budget constraints, with renewals now scheduled for FY24.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We provide a well managed wastewater reticulation and treatment system which protects public health and the physical environment.					
System and adequacy - The number of dry weather sewage overflows from the territorial authority's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.	1	0	0.83	0	Target met.
Mandatory measure - DIA 					
Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Discharge compliance - Compliance with resource consents for discharge from the wastewater system: Targets met.					
a) measured by the number of abatement notices	 a) 0	a) 0	a) 0	a) 0	
b) infringement notices	 b) 0	b) 0	b) 0	b) 0	
c) enforcement orders	 c) 0	c) 0	c) 0	c) 0	
d) convictions	 d) 0	d) 0	d) 0	d) 0	
Mandatory measure - DIA					

Fault response times - Council responds to wastewater overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in wastewater system:					The major weather events of 2023, combined with stormwater infiltration from private properties into the wastewater system, led to a significant surge in volume and scope of problems.
a) Median attendance time from the notification of the fault to the time that service personnel reach the site (hours). 	a) < 1	a) 0.55	a) 3.13	a) 3.43	
b) Median resolution measured from the notification of the fault to the time that service personnel confirm resolution (hours). 	b) < 15	b) 2.41	b) 15.46	b) 24.29	
Mandatory measure - DIA					
Customer satisfaction - Complaints about odour, system faults, blockages and Council's response to issues with its wastewater system: The total number of complaints per 1000 connections received. 	< 10	14.6	21.48	33.94	Major weather events of 2023 resulted in substantial increase in volume and scale of issues.
Mandatory measure - DIA					
Discharge to rivers. The annual number of events where sewage is discharged from Council's reticulation into rivers or streams (in a less than a 1-in-10-year rain event). 	≤ 4	1	1	0	Target met.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significant negative effects	Mitigation	Changes since LTP21-31
Health risks from overflows from gully traps onto private property.	A 10-year DrainWise Programme to reduce frequency of overflows.	Council has obtained a resource consent for the managed discharge for wet and dry weather overflows. This consent requires measures to reduce overflows over a ten-year period.
Contamination from controlled emergency discharge of wastewater into waterways.	A 10-year DrainWise programme to reduce the quantity and frequency of overflows.	
Treated discharges of wastewater to the ocean continue to be culturally offensive to Māori.	Oversight to improving and removing wastewater from the marine outfall is provided through the Wastewater Management Committee (WMC) KIWA Group and through other consultation channels.	Alternative use and disposal options are being investigated and a report will be presented to the WMC at its next meeting November 2023.
Odours, visual effects and effects on groundwater from the septage disposal sites.	Closure of some septage sites and the development of a new site, including the upgrading of other sites.	New site near Tolaga Bay is still in progress.

Response and recovery

The wastewater network faced significant challenges this year due to severe weather events, leading to recurrent high flows. While our network usually sees two overflow incidents each year, spanning two to three days, the 2022/23 period was different. We recorded six overflow incidents across the region, with the duration of discharges noticeably extended.

This has caused a marked silt buildup in our pipes, the appearance of tomos (sink holes), and damage to the wastewater discharge pipe that extends into the bay.

A majority of these issues have been addressed, with repairs to the wastewater pipe scheduled in the near future.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions	304	0	304	0
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	274	535	(260)	482
Expenses	9,086	10,525	1,440	8,152
Net Cost of Service	8,507	9,991	1,483	7,670
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	21,699	23,189	1,490	19,758
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	918	0	(918)	7,500
Other Capital Revenue	0	0	0	30
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	(64)	6,739	6,803	295
Internal Loans	20,845	16,450	(4,395)	11,933
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 87% from rates, 11% from grants and 2% from fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$304k above Annual plan. This is due to additional income from insurance and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for costs incurred on works to reinstate infrastructure resulting from Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Revenue from Exchange transactions was \$260k under Annual Plan. Reduced revenue from trade waste charges resulted after damage to key infrastructure post Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Expenditure is \$1.4m under Annual Plan. This is a result of lower than expected operational and depreciation costs. At the time of the adoption of the Annual Plan, the new Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) was expected to be fully operational within the 2022/23 financial year. However, the operating budget will be carried over into 2023/24, aligning to when the plant will be fully operational.
- Capital expenditure is \$1.5m under Annual Plan. The majority of the plan budget relates to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) where \$15.7m was spent. The WWTP project is expected to be completed within the first quarter of 2023/24. Most of the underspend relates to the Septage Solids removal and the Tolaga Bay Septage Site project. The solids removal project aligns with the completion timing of WWTP.

6. Whakaranea Wai Water Supply

We provide Gisborne city, Te Karaka and Whatatūtū residents and businesses with treated water supplies. We want to continue to meet our legislative requirements to deliver water supply services that are safe, healthy and sustainable.

What we do

Council manages the supply of drinking water services to Gisborne city, Te Karaka, Whatatūtū, Mākaraka and Manutūkē. We are responsible for the Te Arai Bush Catchment and the Mangapoike dams which are the main source of water that supplies the Gisborne area; and the drinking water treatment plants located at Waingake, Bushmere (on the Waipaoa River), Te Karaka and Whatatūtū. Our public water supplies provide:

- Safe water for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes.
- Water for fire-fighting services.
- Water for emergency management in the event of natural or system emergencies.
- Water to public service providers and community facilities within the connected areas such as schools, hospitals, public pools, sporting facilities and grounds.
- A tanker-filling point for carted water.

All other areas in Te Tairāwhiti not mentioned, use non-reticulated private water supply systems that are not administered by Council.

Why we do it

Council provides a continuous on-demand supply of safe drinking water to Gisborne city households and businesses.



Summary

Infrastructure upgrades to support growing community needs

A pipeline supplying the Muriwai township has been completed, serving both the Muriwai marae and a public collection and truck filling facility.

In preparation of upcoming housing developments, funding has been allocated for new water mains. The design phase has been finalised, ready for a construction programme during the summer.

Some interruptions or restrictions may be implemented under emergency circumstances or due to scarcity of supply. We also provide supplementary (top-up) supply of drinking water to Te Karaka, Whatatūtū and Manutūkē townships. A safe public water supply system contributes to community health and disease prevention and is essential for basic health and hygiene. Water supply is also essential for business and industrial users and impacts on economic conditions.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
We take sustainability seriously.	Increasing the resilience of three waters service provision to both short- and long-term risks and events, particularly climate change and natural hazards.	Tūranga – Gisborne has a secure and sustainable supply of water for drinking, industry, primary production and other uses.
Resilient communities.	Ensuring continuity and delivery of our drinking water.	To increase the resilience of our infrastructure, economy and our communities.
A driven and enabled community.	Maintaining the urban drinking water network in line with Council's Tairāwhiti 2050 (Spatial Plan).	Work together (within Council business activities) to achieve Council's collective aspirations for Te Tairāwhiti.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Continue to renew critical components at the water treatment and distribution facilities. Year Two 2022/23 \$480k.	Approximately 70% of the budget has been spent, with the remaining unspent due to the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle.

Replacement of asbestos cement watermains Year Two 2022/23 \$983k.	Budgeted work has been completed.
Continue replacing high criticality water pipes which have reached their useful life and/or in poor condition.	Selective sampling of critical pipes occurred over the year. Pipe failures are closely monitored through the Council's Asset Management System to identify any trends.
Continue refurbishment of the raw and treated water pipeline and bridges.	This programme had to be suspended due to Cyclone Gabrielle, resulting in significant setbacks in work already completed. Addressing this damage will require substantial rework. Council is actively pursuing external funding for remediation work.
Continue the installation of backflow manifolds at residential connections to reduce the backflow contamination risk.	60% of the work was completed. The contractor was redeployed to assist with Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent rain events.
Continue renewal of critical components at the water treatment and distribution facilities such as pumps, motors, automation systems, power supplies and instrumentation.	Around 85% of the planned works, including the renewal of chlorine dosing systems, were successfully executed. However, the renewal of electrical systems at the dam's pump station had to be postponed until 2024 due to conditions stemming from Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent rain events.
Replace compromised road culverts in the water supply catchment to maintain access to the water supply dams and pipeline.	Extensive damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent rain events has resulted in the deferral of works until 2024.
Review our Water Safety Plans (WSP), Water Demand Management Strategy, and operational procedures to meet new regulatory requirements, mitigate risks and facilitate budget planning.	Plans are complete and were submitted to Taumata Arowai, the New Zealand Regulator.
Progress cross-council adaptation and resilience planning for drinking water assets/service provision.	A water loss strategy and a growth strategy have been prepared which include resilience planning over the short to long term.
Renew the Te Karaka reticulation network.	Design and procurement have been completed, but due to significant flooding caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent rain events, the works have been deferred to 2024.
Prepare a water take consent application for the Waingake (Te Ārai) River water source.	Deployment of staff for response and recovery efforts following Cyclone Gabrielle and subsequent rain events has delayed the early planning phase for the consent which is required by 2026.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We provide water supply infrastructure that meets the needs of our community now and into the future by delivering safe, clean water in a sustainable manner.					
The percentage of residents satisfied with the water supply system as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.	75%	86%	87%	60%	During the first half of the year, there was an average satisfaction rate of 87%. However, there was a sharp decline in satisfaction coinciding with Cyclone Gabrielle, which damaged our water supply network, affecting water colour and quality. Additionally, a period of water restrictions was in place during this time.



Measure	Zone	Target	2021	2022	2022 Jul-Dec	2023 Jan-Jun	How did we perform?
Customer satisfaction - The total number of complaints received about any of the following: a) drinking water clarity b) drinking water taste c) drinking water odour d) drinking water pressure or flow e) continuity of supply f) Council's response to any of these issues (expressed per 1000 connections to the local authority's networked reticulation system). Mandatory measure - DIA		< 10	5.08	4.43	11.97		Target not met due to Cyclone Gabrielle damages affecting continuity of supply and aesthetic water quality. Iron in the Waipaoa source water caused intermittent discolouration.
Demand management - The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district (litres). Mandatory measure - DIA		≤ 308	219	204	187		Target met. Reduced water usage can be attributed to weather induced supply restrictions and interruptions.
Fault response times - Where Council attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times are measured (hours): a) attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. b) resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. c) attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site. d) resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption. Mandatory measure - DIA							Targets met.
		a) 4	a) 0.24	a) 0.57	a) 0.6		
		b) 6	b) 1.08	b) 1.82	b) 2.33		
		c) 4	c) 2.79	c) 3.49	c) 4.0		
		d) 48	d) 20.28	d) 19.12	d) 20.5		
Maintenance of the reticulation network - The percentage of real water loss from Council's networked reticulation system. Mandatory measure - DIA		< 15%	14.5%	14.7%	14.7%		

Measure	Zone	Target	2021	2022	2022 Jul-Dec	2023 Jan-Jun	How did we perform?
Safety of drinking water. Mandatory measure - DIA	Gisborne¹	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Following Cyclone Gabrielle, there were brief periods during which our water supply performance temporarily fell out of compliance.
The extent to which the drinking water supply complies with: A: Part 4 of the drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance criteria)	Rural	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%	
	Te Karaka	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Whatatūtū³	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	
	Gisborne²	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	
B: Part 5 of the drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance criteria)	Rural	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Te Karaka	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	
	Whatatūtū⁴	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%	

Between July and December 2022, Council's reporting was based on the Drinking Water Standards 2015/18. Starting in January 2023, our reporting shifted to comply with the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022.

¹ Part of the zone was on a boil water notice for March 2023 as Free Available Chloride (FAC) levels could not be maintained at the time. This was during the response to Cyclone Gabrielle.

² For 1 ½ days during the 6-month audit period, some of the water going through the treatment plant did not fully meet all of the protozoal requirements. This was during the response to Cyclone Gabrielle.

³ One FAC result, for the 6-month audit period, was less than 0.1 mg/L (result was 0.09 mg/L).

⁴ For 164 minutes of 1 day, during the 6-month audit period, the treated water did not meet all of the protozoal requirements. This was during the plant start up after Cyclone Gabrielle.

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significant negative effects

Environmental

Effects on the Te Ārai River ecosystem and Waipaoa River during low summer river flows.

Mitigation

Council mitigates these potential negative effects through asset operations, management, maintenance, and planning including:

- appropriate water source management
- appropriate water treatment processes
- meeting resource consent requirements
- implementation of demand management initiatives including water conservation education.

Social

Health and safety risks associated with the construction, maintenance, or operation of the water supply infrastructure.

Property damage resulting from occasional water mains failures.

Potential damage to household hot water valves caused by corrosion by-products where galvanised iron components remain.

Short-term impacts on households and industry from water restrictions.

Health and Safety controls are implemented for operations and projects with particular focus on traffic management controls and public safety.

Asset condition assessments and renewals are done to minimise risk of breakages on most vulnerable pipes.

Water corrosiveness and water quality is managed by blending source waters and managed water treatment processes.

Emergency restrictions and water allocations were implemented during Cyclone Gabrielle to avoid loss of supply to households, service providers, health, education, accommodation and lower water use industries. Supply to high water use industry was interrupted with limited allocations until full reinstatement of supply was achieved.

Cultural

Loss of access to whenua for Iwi in the Mangapoike catchment area.

Impact of water supply water take on Te Ārai River flows and associated kaitiakitanga of Iwi.

We will continue to support opportunities for Iwi within the Mangapoike water catchment and currently this is being achieved within the partnership of the Waingake restoration project.

Response and recovery

Considerable damage occurred on multiple pipe bridges, sections of pipeline, access tracks and fords. Slips in the dam's catchment has made the city's main water source untreatable. Reinstatement of the supply pipelines from Waingake took six weeks and must be considered temporary fixes until summer when further work can be undertaken to consolidate the temporary repairs.

Accessways have been opened but land slippage and escarpments require retaining constructions and mitigations to stabilise the land where possible. Some pipeline realignments are necessary.

Waingake supply remains compromised from silted water and the Waipaoa treatment plant is operating in parallel to ensure adequate water capacity for connections.

The Waipaoa Water Treatment Plant is crucial for supplying fresh water to the district, especially during times when the Waingake supply faces challenges. However, its operational capacity is limited by river levels and excess sediment during rain events.

Upgrading the river intake is necessary to manage more extreme river conditions. The inundation of heavily silted water impacts treatment processes, including UV treatment, necessitating increased plant maintenance and repairs.

Cyclone Gabrielle triggered multiple landslides, raising turbidity levels in two important water supply dams managed by Council. Because of this, water from these dams cannot undergo treatment at the Waingake plant.

To restore effective treatment capabilities, a retrofit of the Waingake plant is currently in progress, involving the implementation of a pre-filtration system. Additionally, a new pipeline is being constructed to tap into a clean water reservoir, which will serve as an alternative to the Te Arai River source. These initiatives are critical to ensuring an adequate water supply during the summer period.

On January 2023, new Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules were introduced. This has prompted Council to make changes to our treatment facilities and water quality monitoring practices. Notably:

- A UV treatment facility at Waingake is in the final stages of construction, aimed at ensuring treatment compliance.
- Instrumentation for measuring water quality has been installed.
- Water Safety Plans and Source Water Risk Plans have been developed and finalised.
- Upgraded monitoring programmes are now live.
- New reporting obligations to Taumata Arowai.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	861	0	861	6
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	3,067	3,708	(641)	3,485
Expenses	8,407	6,663	(1,744)	6,621
Net Cost of Service	4,479	2,955	(1,524)	3,130
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	7,625	4,191	(3,434)	3,531
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	3,175	0	(3,175)	967
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	2,822	2,857	35	2,357
Internal Loans	1,628	1,334	(295)	207
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 38% grants, 36% from rates, and 26% from fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$861k ahead of Annual Plan. This is due to additional revenue from insurance and National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA) mostly for the higher operating costs that arose from Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2 Revenue from exchange transactions is \$918k under Annual Plan. This mostly relates to the reduction in water by meter income due to water restrictions as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 3 Expenditure is \$1.7m over Annual Plan. This mostly relates to higher water treatment operating costs (\$890k). Normally, only the Waingake Treatment Plant would be in operation but since the Cyclones both the Waiapoa and Waingake (after the water main repairs) Treatment Plants have been operating.
- 4 Capital expenditure is \$7.6m against Annual Plan of \$4m. The higher costs than what was provided within the Annual Plan is due to and the reinstatement of the main water supply to the city that was damaged as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle. This has been funded by insurance and NEMA.

7. Waiāwhā Taone Urban Stormwater

Urban stormwater is about providing our city with services that protect people and properties from flooding and manage the quality of our stormwater. We want to continue to maintain and develop stormwater services that improve, promote and protect public health and the mauri of the waters.

What we do

Stormwater is rain that runs off hard surfaces such as roofs, paved streets, driveways, and roads. Council owns and operates the public stormwater systems for Gisborne city including Mākaraka and Wainui/Okitū, and urban areas in 12 rural communities from Wharekahika/Hicks Bay to Matawai.

Our networks are a mix of open drains and hard infrastructure (pipes). Much of the network is provided through the roading system and has strong links with land use.

Stormwater systems carry away surface water overflow from heavy rains, protecting properties from flooding, the environment, and public health where possible by reducing pollutants discharged into natural waterways.

Our stormwater system is made up of:

- The primary stormwater system comprising of piped reticulation, open drains, swale drains, sumps and channels.
- The secondary stormwater system engages during significant heavy rain when capacity of the primary network is exceeded and results in overland flowpaths. This includes stormwater flow-paths through reserves, private properties and along road corridors.
- A range of measures that reduce the level of pollutants discharged into natural waterways, including swale drains, green infrastructure such as rain gardens, sumps with sediment traps, gross pollutant traps.

We manage a network including 170km of stormwater pipes, most of which are reinforced concrete, around 32km of channels and swales, and assets across the city and townships.



Summary

Upgrade of Okitū SW Drain, Wainui

Council replaced a severely corroded and under capacity pipe causing flooding of several properties. The design is now an open concrete channel with an upstream attenuation dam and includes allowance for climate change.

Public Drains on Private Property

This on-going programme of work is achieving a significant reduction of flooding on private property and helping reduce sewer overflows on to private property and our rivers.

Most of the network was built 30-60 years ago and is in average condition based on the estimated remaining life of the pipes.

Why we do it

The aim of this activity is to protect people, dwellings, private property and public areas from flooding and to minimise health and safety risks. We do this by managing the collection, treatment, and disposal of stormwater in such a way that it also reduces the impact on the environment.

This leads to the improvement of the mauri and water quality of Tūrangānui-a-Kiwa/Poverty Bay coastal marine area, in partnership with tangata whenua.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A vibrant city and townships.	We plan and deliver new and upgraded stormwater infrastructure that supports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality urban infill development. • Improved housing choices. • The creation of healthier homes. • Intensification and redevelopment of the city centre. 	Look to new technologies as well as new funding mechanisms to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support an urban intensification/compact city model of development.



We take sustainability seriously.

A large part of the urban stormwater network is 'green infrastructure.' This means – rather than hard infrastructure like underground pipes, much of our urban stormwater is channelled into grassed swales. These are permeable, meaning the amount of stormwater entering the piped system is reduced. They also act as filters for heavy contaminants from road runoff.

We recognise the intrinsic value of ecosystems and biodiversity – and the link between this and stormwater management. To this end we will lend support to projects that rehabilitate urban waterways through landscaping, planting of native plants and water quality improvement.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
The DrainWise Programme will be a major focus. Rolling out the programme will comprise of a combination of Council-funded upgrades, private property enforcement, and several other initiatives – focussing on resolving inflow issues while commencing with processes to address infiltration issues.	Council is on target with property inspections to repair broken gully traps, remove downpipes going into gully traps and identifying properties where on property flooding is getting into the sewer network. Property inspections to repair broken gully traps, remove non-compliant downpipes, and address on-property flooding into the sewer network are on track.
Implement priority renewals and upgrades in Gisborne City.	The Graham Rd Upgrade has been put on hold.
Improve our stormwater asset information for Gisborne City and rural townships, integrating overland flow-paths into network considerations.	Rural township stormwater ponding and overland flows have been completed. These are now identified on Councils GIS and will contribute to future improvement strategies.
Revise and improve our renewal strategy to one based more on performance, condition and risk (asset criticality and likelihood of failure) rather than just age.	The recently finished Stormwater Network Model will allow us to progress the renewal strategy.
Develop the renewals and upgrades programme for Year Four to Ten based on catchment studies, condition assessments, climate change, regional plan drivers, growth, inflow and infiltration factors, and opportunities for collaboration with other utility operators.	Council has updated its three models for Gisborne City, identifying secondary flowpaths (overland flowpaths). These models serve as tools to identify future upgrades and flood-prone areas.
Complete stormwater network models, catering also for the secondary stormwater network.	These findings have been integrated into the Rapid Property Inspections (RIA) process. Council offers assistance to mitigate on-property flooding by providing guidance or extending the stormwater network into private properties.
Establish and commence a process for assisting homeowners with private property stormwater renewals and upgrades in a project management capacity – where private homeowners are responsible for the operation and capital infrastructure investment. We will seek to renew or upgrade the adjacent Council network where warranted.	90% of this work is complete but is currently suspended due to high ground water levels.
Complete investigations, designs and upgrade/network extension works to address known stormwater flooding issues on private property in the rest of Kaiti and Whataūpoko.	The project was put out for tender but not awarded due to high groundwater levels. Construction is targeted for the December/January period, aligning with the school holiday schedule.
Complete upgrades in Graham/De Lautour Roads.	On hold due to the withdrawal of a lead developer. Further consideration will be given as part of the Future Development Strategy (FDS).
Complete stormwater structure planning for the Taruheru Block.	

Develop strategy and policy to guide asset management in response to climate change and growth pressures, as informed by local and central government.	Council is in the process of completing a FDS which considers impact of growth over the next 30 years and provides direction on climate change.
Progress work on catchment planning, integrating Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD), natural assets, and green infrastructure.	When designing Stormwater upgrades WSUD options are investigated. Consideration to further expand this is underway as part of Council's Integrated Catchment Management Plan.
Design and install stormwater infrastructure in Parkinson Street, Tolaga Bay (Stage 2).	This work is now complete.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We protect people, dwellings, private property, and public areas from flooding by managing the collection and disposal of stormwater in a way that protects the environment and public health.					
The percentage of residents satisfied with the district's urban stormwater services as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.	50%	49%	47%	28%	Major weather events of 2023 had considerable effects on the stormwater reticulation system. A drop in satisfaction was seen in quarters three and four following Cyclone Gabrielle.
Customer satisfaction - The number of complaints received by a territorial authority about the performance of its stormwater system (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system).	< 12	8.6	12.75	19.2	The significant weather events during 2023, notably Cyclone Gabrielle, resulted in an increase in both volume and severity of issues.
Mandatory measure - DIA					
System and adequacy - a) The number of flooding events that occur in a territorial authority district.	< 2	0	0	89	Major weather events of 2023 resulted in widespread flooding events.
Mandatory measure - DIA					
b) For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (Expressed per 1000 properties connected to the territorial authority's stormwater system).	< 2	0	0	6.12	
Discharge compliance - Management of environmental impacts compliance with the territorial authority's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measured by the number of:					
a) abatement notices	a) 0	a) 0	a) 0	a) 0	Targets met.
b) infringement notices	b) 0	b) 0	b) 0	b) 0	
c) enforcement orders	c) 0	c) 0	c) 0	c) 0	
d) successful prosecutions received by the territorial authority in relation to those resource consents.	d) 0	d) 0	d) 0	d) 0	
Mandatory measure - DIA					

Response time - The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site (minutes).	30	0	0	71.68	The significant weather events of 2023, specifically Cyclone Gabrielle, led to escalation in both volume and magnitude of issues, which limited response times to flood events.
Mandatory measure - DIA					

Significant effects of delivering this activity

Significant negative effects	Mitigation
Gisborne City stormwater is significantly affected by high levels of private property flooding entering the wastewater system. This results in wastewater being discharged onto private property and into rivers.	DrainWise Implementation Programme as detailed in Council's Wet Weather overflow consent, and on-going engagement with Iwi through the Tangata Whenua Reference Group.
Insufficient control of secondary flowpaths will cause flooding on private property, inundating housing and buildings during heavy rains.	Stormwater upgrade projects have been a major Council commitment and will be an ongoing due to climate change and urban growth.

Response and recovery

Unprecedented flooding has caused significant property damage. Council has re-established its piped network and cleared numerous creeks and streams.

A review will be conducted on the stormwater network capacity, including revised modelling based on the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle.

What it costs

Operating revenue and expenditure	2023 \$000s	2023 \$000s	Favourable /(Adverse)	2022 \$000s
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	(31)	0	(31)	(27)
Expenses	3,030	2,911	(119)	2,532
Net Cost of Service	3,061	2,911	(150)	2,559
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	1,104	4,190	3,086	1,089
Funded By:				
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	329	2,280	1,952	538
Internal Loans	775	1,910	1,135	551
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 100% from rates.

What was different from the budget

- Revenue from Exchange transactions is mostly consistent with the Annual Plan, including the accounting loss on disposal of stormwater assets as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Expenditure is \$119k above Annual Plan. This is due to an increase in depreciation costs in stormwater.
- Capital expenditure is \$3.08m under Annual Plan. The drainwise program has been delayed pending design and map work, \$950k has been carried over to 2024.

8 Te Rōpū Nohoanga Hāpori Liveable Communities

We contribute to the ongoing transformation of Council into a customer-focused organisation. We provide the strategic direction for our essential Liveable Community assets to meet the future needs of our community.

We are responsible for a wide portfolio which incorporates a number of important community and environmental functions including biodiversity, reserves, catchments and sustainable open spaces and the effective management and provision of all associated services.

By providing professional and integrated activity planning, we ensure the effective delivery of our community facilities, while meeting the community's needs through managing safe, fun and engaging places and spaces.

The activities in this group include:

8.1 Catchments and Biodiversity

8.2 Cultural Activities

8.3 Recreation and Amenity

8.1 Catchments and Biodiversity

What we do

The Integrated Catchments and Biodiversity activity is responsible for leading Council's biosecurity, biodiversity, land management functions, as well as providing education and advocacy of Council's regional statutory functions.

The team implements the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP), Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP), and other legislation and statutory plans and supports both regulatory and non-regulatory projects.

The team also manages the soil conservation nursery, supports a range of farm environment plans (FEPs), develops wetland and biodiversity plans, and engages and advocates with private landowners and tangata whenua throughout the district.

Integrated catchments work with central government, research institutes, Iwi, and landowners to enhance the environmental footprint of permanent forests, agriculture, plantation forestry and horticulture.

Advocacy services include providing environmental information and links to source expertise for landowners, Iwi, and the community. The Integrated Catchments team also assists landowners, Iwi, and community groups in accessing funds for projects and develops and presents relevant educational information.

Why we do it

Council manages the use, development and protection of our natural resources, now and into the future to support our community and environment to thrive.

The Integrated Catchments activity enables Council to



Summary

Expansion of Land Management

Council's Land Management team has expanded using funds from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). This expansion is aimed at addressing the challenges posed by new approaches to Freshwater Farm Planning (FWFP) and catchment management.

Whakaoratia Project

Establishing a full-time workforce with diverse skills in environmental enhancement has brought about tangible benefits, including improved well-being and enhanced self-esteem among those employed.

Integrated Catchments use of enhanced technologies

New technologies are being explored across Integrated Catchments, with an ongoing commitment to adopting technologies that enhance our operational capabilities.

give effect to statutory plans and responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 1993, Resource Management Act 1991, Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967, Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), National Environmental Standards (NES), e.g. NES-Plantation Forestry and requirements of National Policy Statements (NPS), e.g., NPS-Freshwater Management. Involvement will be required in implementing Freshwater Farm Plans (FWFPs)- and the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 Resilient communities.	Providing a diverse range of sustainable land uses with long-term economic opportunities for landowners, Iwi, and our district.	New and innovative ways to improve environmental quality.
 We take sustainability seriously.	Our soils are a finite resource, therefore protecting our soils resource is paramount to long-term sustainability of the district.	Matching land uses to achieve long-term sustainability and protection of our land and water.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Partnership projects with Ngāti Porou and Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) to restore the Waiapu River as part of a 100-year project. Provide technical support to the Whakaoratia te Mana o te Waiapu project and other initiatives e.g. technical advice and support.	Council is continuing to provide technical support to our partners for these initiatives.
Administer Phase 1 of the Waiapu River restoration community grant planting of poplar and willow poles alongside the Waiapu River.	Ongoing - we have observed some losses of trees from plantings carried out in recent years.
Support further realistic funding applications to the Erosion Control Funding Programme (ECFP) community grants and One Billion Trees initiatives, inclusive of indigenous plant establishment alongside the Waiapu River and its tributaries.	We have encountered challenges in effectively reaching landowners, largely due to disruptions in access caused by recent weather events. These difficulties have affected both Council operations and landowners' ability to access their properties.
Support Iwi in funding applications, e.g. the Freshwater Improvement Fund and other funding initiatives.	We are providing assistance whenever funds are available, and continue to seek further funding options.
Forming further relationships such as the Whakaoratia te Mana o te Waiapu project and Waingake Restoration programme, including exploring further land treatments with long-term benefits, establishment of indigenous species and improving water quality.	We have established a strong relationship with the Whakaoratia Trust. Despite challenging weather conditions, our ongoing efforts in debris management and dam construction continue. Furthermore, we have expanded capacity to address biodiversity, biosecurity, and land management concerns in the Waingake area.
Ongoing participation with Iwi in environmental projects, such as the Whakaoratia te Mana o te Waiapu initiative.	Ongoing and looking at further employment opportunities.
Working with Iwi to enhance mahinga kai opportunities.	This initiative has slowed but further engagement with landowners and catchment groups will focus on water quality and mahinga kai.
Development of a plan for protection and enhancement of Protection Management Areas (PMAs).	A platform for the management of Protection Management Areas has been developed. This platform supports biosecurity threats and provides methods for prioritising work.

Develop an integrated approach to FEPs through pilot case studies with a wide-ranging focus integrating soil health, freshwater health, indigenous biodiversity, soil conservation, biosecurity, and climate change resilience.	The Farm Environmental Plan (FEP) process is currently being replaced by the Freshwater Farm Plans (FWFP), and substantial resources and efforts are being dedicated to supporting this transition.
Provide advice and support to the Waimatā Catchment Group on the community-led restoration project.	This work is ongoing.
Provide support to Māhoro Wetland by taking a collaborative biodiversity approach towards the Kōpuroa Catchment.	Significant damage occurred to the Kōpuroa Stream and Mahoro area. Restoration efforts are currently underway, with a particular emphasis on developing a comprehensive management plan.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Biosecurity – Pest animals and pest plants are controlled to minimise their adverse effects on biodiversity, production, amenity, and cultural values.					
Percentage of exclusion programme pests found established in the district for the first time visited and all pests controlled as defined in the RPMP. 	100%	100%	100%	100%	No exclusion programme pests were found established in the district.
Land and soil – We will work with iwi, landowners, and the community to reduce soil erosion risk and remediate severe erosion within the district.					
Total overlay 3A severely erodible land covered by a draft or final overlay 3A work plan or an overlay 3A resource consent (ha). 	45,500	44,400	44,400	44,900	The additional planting areas that were in the finalisation process during FY22/23 are still undergoing confirmation. Once these areas are confirmed, the total area of planted land will see an increase.
Number of work plans monitored. 	50	New measure	54	39	The programme was significantly disrupted by adverse weather conditions affecting access and land owner priorities. Where possible, inspections were conducted, and support was provided to landowners to assist them in devising alternative plans.
Number of Protection Management Areas (PMAs) monitored to assess condition. 	50	New measure	20	10	Fieldwork season was initially delayed due to challenges with data collection and completely disrupted by the significant weather events over FY22/23. We have implemented changes to our PMA reporting process, which are expected to enhance our service provision in this area.

Response and recovery

The Intergrated Catchments team encountered multiple challenges in delivering the 2022/23 work programme due to disruptions caused by severe weather events, especially in accessing remote work areas.

8.2 Cultural Activities

What we do

Theatres

The War Memorial Theatre and the Lawson Field Theatre provide facilities and services to support performing arts and events for the enjoyment of residents as well as visitors. These facilities are suited for productions, conferences, weddings, and other community activities. Patutahi Hall is mainly used by rural residents.

Museum and public art

Council owns and maintains some of the Tairāwhiti Museum buildings and contracts services to the Gisborne Museum of Art and History Trust, trading as the Tairāwhiti Museum. The museum is our public institution for collection and exhibition of arts, culture and heritage. Council supports provision of a range of public art.

HB Williams Memorial Library

The library serves our urban and rural communities and visitors. The library provides access to space and resources including relevant collections of materials and programmes for adults, teens, children and other targeted special interest groups. Included are meeting rooms, digital learning programmes and e-library.

Navigate Tairāwhiti

Navigate Tairāwhiti is a programme of seven projects delivered together with tāngata whenua and partner organisations to ensure its full benefits - economic, tourism, place-making and community wellbeing. They are realised through well connected and integrated design, landscaping and stories. The seven projects are:

- Restoration of Titirangi maunga (Co-managed with Ngāti Oneone through the Whāia Titirangi planting and conservation programme).
- Redevelopment of the summit on Titirangi – Te Panuku Tū (subject to external funding).
- Upgrade of the inner harbour area (completed).
- Tūpapa historical interpretations (completed).

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	We provide a library, theatres, museum services and public art which enables participation in democracy through access to digital tools, spaces and materials to inform, educate and assist residents and visitors alike.	To enable the community to become part of and share with Council the responsibility for service provision through a range of partnerships and funding models.



Summary

Theatres continue to exceed booking targets

The number of corporate and seminar bookings increased over the year despite challenges that were faced in keeping our facilities operating. Continuous growth in audience numbers was seen towards the end of the financial year.

- Installation of Hawaiki Tūranga (yet to be completed).
- Redeveloped Puhi Kai Iki/Cook Landing site (completed).
- Te Mārō sculpture (minor works to finalise project).

Why we do it

Theatres

Theatres provide a space for local, national and international events to enable residents to participate in a global arts and corporate environment. Venues provide a place to grow and celebrate our people's talents, special occasions and achievements and expose audiences to a broad range of performing arts.

Museum and public art

The Tairāwhiti Museum's facilities, services and collections represent, reflect and identify our region's history and current creators. Public art demonstrates a sense of pride and local distinctiveness that reflect our region's cultural diversity.

HB Williams Memorial Library

The library contributes to our community's lifelong learning, literacy and education, as well as meeting intellectual, recreational, economic and cultural needs.

Navigate Tairāwhiti

This programme showcases our region to locals and visitors alike. It also delivers a range of benefits that add value to our community, economy and lifestyle from tourism, economic and environmental initiatives – along with an enhanced sense of place, pride and natural beauty.



A vibrant city and townships.

Library, theatres, museum are centralised and have flexibility to reach out with services in satellite townships. Art installations are present in the city and townships, particularly with the rise in popularity of murals.

To create community places focussed upon cultural activities that recognise and include tāngata whenua, that support social cohesion and are available to everyone.



Connected and safe communities.

Our library, museum and theatres are neutral civic spaces with indoor and outdoor areas that provide places for people to meet and stories to be shared in a safe environment.

Theatres and library are regarded as the 'third space' after home and work for residents and visitors.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Consult with community and/or lwi before accepting gifted public art.	This is undertaken as part of standard practise.
Review leases and service contract with Gisborne Museum of Art and History Trust.	Review complete.
Support the governance review of the Patūtahi Reserve Board.	This process was initiated in 2021 and is still ongoing.
Review the consultation, project management and handover protocols for public art works.	A procedure is in development and will be completed within the 2023/24 financial year.
Continue to grow relationships with mana whenua where facilities are located.	Business as usual, further supported by Māori Responsiveness team.
Continue to further embed bicultural capacity in all areas of library services.	Business as usual.
Exponentially grow visitors to use digital library resources.	Ongoing.
Strengthen existing and develop new partnerships, inclusive of outreach services where communities need it most, support for users to upskill their digital toolkit, find jobs and make connections.	Ongoing.
Expand and strengthen library e-tools such as Radio Frequency Identification functionality (RFID), website and access to e-library to encourage independent user engagement.	Embedded.
Develop and deliver operation plans for both library and theatre services.	Complete.
Ensure a range of activities in theatres that encourage audience development including non-users.	Ongoing.
Continue to support delivery of Navigate Tairāwhiti projects with Ngāti OneOne to deliver Titirangi to Tuamotu conservation project.	Embedded and ongoing.
Complete design and consent for the Titirangi maunga summit project, Te Panuku Tū, with Ngāti Oneone.	Design complete.
Complete design and delivery of viewing platform to Te Mārō in partnership with Ngāti Oneone.	Paused. Funding secured.
Support installation of Endeavour model in Ūawa alongside community.	Design for site and surrounds in progress. Pause period during cyclone and recovery phase.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Cultural facilities are accessible to Te Tairāwhiti residents and visitors.					
Number of visitors to HB Williams Memorial Library per year					
a) online	✓ a) 100,000	a) 195,385	a) 235,912	a) 179,821	Since COVID in 2020, online services have increased. In the last year, more people are reverting to visiting the library in person, rather than accessing only online services.
b) onsite.	✗ b) 150,000	b) 107,821	b) 63,489	b) 91, 890	
Regular and varied programmes, events and exhibitions to support community wellbeing are provided at cultural facilities.					
Number of visitors to Te Tairāwhiti Museum per year.	✗ 45,000	44,716	33,024	35,825	Target not met.
Number of booking days per year:					Target met.
a) Lawson Field Theatre	✓ a) 100	a) 144	a) 143	a)186	
b) War Memorial Theatre.	✓ b) 100	b) 98	b) 126	b) 111	
Maintain cultural facilities at a fit-for purpose, clean and safe standard.					
Percentage of residents satisfied with the cultural facilities and services as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey					Many events had to be canceled or rescheduled due to road closures and community considerations in the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle. Efforts to promote these spaces is underway and is a focus for 2023/24.
a) Lawson Field Theatre	✗ a) 90%	a) 92%	a) 86%	a) 82%	
b) War Memorial Theatre	— b) 90%	b) 94%	b) 89%	b) 87%	
c) Art in public places	✗ c) 80%	c) 80%	c) 74%	c) 73%	
d) Tairāwhiti Museum	— d) 90%	d) 94%	d) 85%	d) 85%	
e) HB Williams Memorial Library.	— e) 90%	e) 96%	e) 89%	e) 86%	

Response and recovery

Starlink installations were placed at both the theatre and library to provide internet access to the community so they could communicate with whānau and undertake essential business.

Since the onset of COVID-19 in 2020, we observed a significant increase in the use of our online Library services. Over the past year, there has been a trend with more individuals choosing to visit the library in person instead of relying solely on online access. The aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle saw a brief return to higher online usage, but as we move away from the immediate aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle, in-person visitor numbers are improving.

We are working to ensure the safety of our staff and improve access to support authorities, including the Police. This follows a 39% increase in abuse to staff compared to the previous year.

8.3 Recreation and Amenity

What we do

Open space and amenity

Council manages a variety of multi-use open spaces and facilities. These are maintained in partnership with external contractors including community-based kaitiaki, while our internal amenity and horticulture team maintains Gisborne's amenity gardens and flowerbeds.

This activity includes parks, reserves, playgrounds, sports grounds, walkways, coastal foreshore areas, amenity gardens and street trees as well as a range of assets such as picnic tables, water fountains, and other amenities.

About two thirds of these assets are in the Gisborne area, with the balance spread across Te Tairāwhiti, roughly in proportion with our population distribution.

Community property

We manage lease and licence agreements for our assets and open spaces and provide facility management for community buildings (including public conveniences) and monuments.

Cemeteries

Council manages and maintains eleven cemeteries; one cemetery within the city, the remainders located across Te Tairāwhiti. This activity is responsible for burials and meeting regulations within these cemeteries. We also provide a recordkeeping service to fulfil Council's legislative requirements and in response to community interest.

Public conveniences

Council provides a number of public convenience facilities. These are distributed across the region and located in destination/visitor areas including sports parks, coastal/regional destination areas, suburban shopping precincts and townships.

Aquatic facilities

The redevelopment of Council's pool is now complete, with the complex opening to the public on 2 September 2023. The upgraded facility includes indoor and outdoor pools, play areas, and whānau picnic zones.



Summary

Tokomaru Bay public convenience

A new public convenience for the Tokomaru Bay Wharf has been delivered consistent with the Tokomaru Bay Township Plan and the Council Public Convenience Plan to provide amenities at this regional visitor destination.

Why we do it

Open space and amenity

Open space and amenity areas provide cultural, sporting, and recreational activities to support community wellbeing and provide a sense of place. We're responding to the impacts of climate change through further enhancement of natural buffers (including riparian and coastal margins and native restoration projects).

Community property

We ensure leases and licences meet the requirements under relevant legislation, and that community buildings and associated services meet community needs and aspirations for their areas of interest.

Cemeteries

Our cemeteries provide a final resting place, and a place of remembrance. We maintain cemeteries out of respect to people who are buried there, and we provide accurate records so whānau and friends can locate their loved ones and tipuna/ancestors.

Public conveniences

Public conveniences provide a critical level of service for our community and visitors. Providing public toilets also encourages the use of other facilities and open spaces across the district, such as sports parks.

Aquatic facilities

The pool complex provides a safe aquatic destination for our community. With the Kiwa Pools indoor facility aiming to provide a fun, family friendly space for sports and recreation, including gatherings and play.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	We engage community contractors directly to maintain levels of service across Te Tairāwhiti. We take a partnership approach with Iwi, hapū and stakeholders to provide, maintain and care for our special places.	Work with Iwi, hapū and stakeholders, in partnership, to promote and enable change in the region.



A vibrant city and townships.

We work with our community to ensure our city and townships look vibrant, reflect our culture, have the amenities necessary for visitors, and are well cared for. Our city and townships have vibrant centres and are destinations for business, employment and tourism. We know we are in Te Tairāwhiti as our spaces and places reflect our identity.



We take sustainability seriously.

We support wide-scale planting and natural habitat areas to enable greater resilience, long-term cost savings through reduced maintenance (e.g., mowing of riparian and coastal margins) to achieve quality environmental outcomes. Support wide-scale planting and natural habitat areas to enable greater resilience and long term cost savings through reduced maintenance to achieve quality environmental outcomes.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Complete the redevelopment of the Pool complex to meet the recreational, health and fitness needs of our community.	Kiwa Pool opened to the community on Saturday 2 September 2023.
Complete the redevelopment of Titirangi Summit in partnership with Iwi, recognising our co-management relationship with Ngāti Oneone.	In progress.
Deliver support and provide access to Council's open spaces/reserves for coast care/dune care and riparian restoration in partnership with others including Iwi, community and Central Government agencies.	In progress. Our dune planting programme continues to expand.
Deliver renewal programme for park furniture and playgrounds, including new park furniture for Titirangi Maunga and a new playground in the Nelson Park area.	We are currently developing park furniture guidelines to inform cost effective furniture procurement for reserves, including Titirangi. Play equipment was removed from Nelson Park that did not meet playground standards. We have observed no demand for equipment at this location.
Investigate partnership opportunities to deliver mobile pop-up play modules across Te Tairāwhiti.	This initiative is currently in progress and is being led by the community with support from Sport Gisborne Tairāwhiti.
Support delivery of the Community Facilities Strategy Implementation Plan through providing reserves land, where possible, to align with business case and funder expectations.	Currently underway, involving the identification of suitable locations at Anzac Park and Victoria Domain. The procurement process for a Business Case for an indoor courts stadium is also underway.
Improvements to the Botanical Gardens, including a tree succession plan. Investigate the development of a Rongoa garden in partnership with Iwi, to further support the Native Bush area.	Initiated tree succession planting, while the Rongoā Garden's development is on hold until future use of the site is better understood following flood event during Cyclone Gabrielle.
Deliver the Street Tree Planting Programme, including new tree planting and replacement planting.	Almost complete with more than 700 trees planted to over the last three years.
Deliver improvements at Waihīre Domain in partnership with marae/hapū, and consistent with expectations of a regional visitor area.	In progress. Concept phase in partnership with hapu is underway.
Support the Whāia Titirangi programme and the restoration of Titirangi maunga in partnership with Ngāti Oneone.	Ongoing, with monthly operational hui continuing.
Reduce reserve turf management at key locations as part of a riparian and coastal margin reversion programme to support restoration of natural buffers and to enable stronger responses to the impact of climate change.	Some planting has been undertaken through the Freshwater Improvements Fund planting at Nelson Park reserve, Lytton Road Reserve, Waiteata Park and Heath Johnstone Reserve.

Prepare a master plan for Taruheru Cemetery providing for future use and community expectations.	Cemetery guidelines (during high ground water) complete, procurement for master planning is now in progress, and the project is set to commence soon.
Complete a review of public conveniences considering rationalisation of facilities to support service and cost efficiencies.	Draft completed with final recommendations under review. To be presented to Council.
Provide replacement public convenience facility at Tokomaru Bay wharf and consider new facility for Tolaga Bay Wharf to meet user needs and likely visitor number increases.	Complete. Tolaga Wharf provision requirements considered through the public convenience rationalisation process.
Continue to support implementation of Regional Plan Pest Management Plan.	Ongoing.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Open space, recreation and amenity areas are accessible, valued and enjoyed by Te Tairāwhiti residents and visitors.					
Percentage of users satisfied with the quality of					
a) parks	a) 85%	a) 87%	a) 89%	a) 69%	Severe weather events in 2023 had a notable impact on various parks, reserves, playgrounds, and the Olympic Pool complex, restricting public access.
b) sports parks	b) 80%	b) 85%	b) 80%	b) 63%	
c) Council playgrounds	c) 85%	c) 79%	c) 90%	c) 63%	
d) pool.	d) 80%	d) 74%	d) 66%	d) 56%	
as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey					A considerable decline in satisfaction scores was observed across all these areas following Cyclone Gabrielle.
We provide and maintain cemeteries for whānau, friends and visitors.					
Percentage of residents that have visited a Council cemetery in the last 12 months, as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey	50%	New measure	50%	42%	Our cemeteries experienced a reduction in visitors due to disruption to burial services, due to elevated groundwater levels.
Percentage of visitors satisfied with cemeteries, as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey	80%	New measure	88%	77%	Lower satisfaction levels are likely due to flood water ponding and high ground water causing disruption to services.
Our public conveniences are accessible and well maintained.					
Percentage of users satisfied with cleanliness of the public facility, as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey	50%	New measure		71%	Target met.
Council aquatics facilities are safe and operate in accordance with PoolSafe NZS guidelines.	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target met.
Percentage of time Council aquatic facilities pool water quality meets NZS 5826:2010.	95%	95%	95%	95%	Target met.

Response and recovery

Many reserves have been reinstated and are now available for public use. Key sites not yet fully remediated include Grant Road Reserve, Titirangi track remediation, Donareille Park, Taruheru Cemetery (grave site levelling), Tūranga Gardens. Plans and procurement for these projects are currently in progress. Completion is forecasted within the next 12 months, or as funding is confirmed.

Several beaches were affected by weather events earlier this year, leading to woody debris build-up. Council is currently developing a position on managing this debris. In the interim, Council plans to clear the debris from multiple beaches in the next few months by accessing Central Government funding ahead of the summer season.

During Cyclone Gabrielle, some services were halted or experienced significant reductions in their levels of service. Notably, the Olympic Pool was closed for an extended period due to water restrictions and the need to conserve drinking water for the city.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	510	174	336	324
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	1,267	2,522	(1,255)	908
Expenses	16,462	16,003	(459)	15,099
Net Cost of Service	14,686	13,307	(1,379)	13,868
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	23,078	28,377	5,299	24,671
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	20,107	20,173	66	21,657
Other Capital Revenue	22		(22)	20
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	725	3,334	2,609	951
Internal Loans	2,224	4,869	2,646	2,042
	0	0	0	0

This group of activities was funded 54% grants, 43% rates, and 3% fees and charges

What was different from the budget

- Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$336k ahead of Annual Plan. This is due to additional grants from the National Library of NZ for library staff secondment, Dept of Conservation for the Waingake restoration and Sport NZ for our play advocacy initiative.
- Revenue from exchange transactions is \$1.3m under Annual Plan. This is mostly from the pools, where the pool was closed over Cyclone Gabrielle and the extended water restriction period. Also, there was accounting loss as a result of damage to reserve and convenience assets after Cyclone Gabrielle.
- Expenditure is \$459k over Annual Plan. Although there was a decrease in operational costs from the pool due to its closure during the restricted water period, this has been offset by higher operating costs within reserves and the conveniences activities.
- Capital expenditure is \$23m against Annual Plan of \$28m. The new Kiwa pools facility officially opened in August with a spend to June of \$19.7m against a budget of \$19.5m. \$1.4m of additional funding was received for the solar panels and hydrotherapy stage two and three. The unspent budget has been carried into 2023/24 to coincide with its completion. A total of \$3.7m has been carried into 2023/24 and relates to the viewing platform \$1.4m; Waingake Restoration \$250k; Hawaiki Turanga \$810k and parks and reserves renewals of \$1.3m.

9 Te Aratakina me ngā Ratonga Tauawhi ā-rohe Regional Leadership and Support Services

This group activity drives the positive culture of Council and contributes to the ongoing emphasis of a customer-focused organisation that supports its unique community. These teams focus on building individual and organisational capability and knowledge to meet current and strategic requirements and promoting a learning culture to embed high performance across the organisation.

The activities in this group include:

- 9.1 Emergency Management
- 9.2 Engagement and Māori Responsiveness
- 9.3 Governance and Democracy

- 9.4 Science
- 9.5 Strategic Policy and Planning
- 9.6 Support Services

9.1 Emergency Management

What we do

Te Tairāwhiti's Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) plays a key role in planning and preparing for emergencies and the response and recovery during the event of an emergency.

The team addresses this by mitigating risks, ensuring preparedness, and offering leadership and coordination for responding to and recovering from emergencies.

Why we do it

Council undertakes this activity to increase our community's awareness and understanding and to ensure the communities can prepare for, manage and recover from emergencies.

The relevant statutory requirements guiding CDEM activities are the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Summary

Our annual earthquake drill and tsunami hikoi

Te Tairāwhiti tops the leaderboard two years running with the number of registrations for the annual ShakeOut campaign. The upcoming campaign for this year is about to commence.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 Resilient communities.	Preparing the community for the next emergency.	Plans are current, effective and follow best practice.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Review and refocus the CDEM Group Plan for 2021–2026.	We're working closely with the National Emergency Agency (NEMA) to update our CDEM Group Plan. This process aligns with the ongoing Regulatory Framework Review ('Trifecta') reforms linked to the CDEM Act 2002. Our focus is on keeping our emergency management strategies current and effective.
Review by the NEMA Technical Advisory Group.	Yet to commence. NEMA is redefining its assurance role as it seeks to develop a sector wide approach with a focus on assurance.
Build a fit-for-purpose Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC).	Currently at 95% completion (awaiting the installation of the CDEM digital radio equipment in order to be 100% operational). The ECC is a purpose-built emergency facility in Lytton West, which has been sited given the location is outside of flood and tsunami hazard zones.

Undertake controller and key staff training as part of national training programmes and local training exercises.

The ECC is now prepared and configured for rapid activation. This significantly improves and strengthens our region's capacity to coordinate and manage emergency situations, exceeding national standards.

Establish partnerships that enable Iwi/hapū to actively participate in the decision-making and execution of our CDEM Group Plan.

We're progressing well in forming authentic partnerships with Iwi and hapū in shaping and executing our CDEM Group Plan. Key relationships have been established, allowing for representation at governance and operational levels.

Invite our Iwi partners to our training exercises in the physical ECC.

Iwi partners are regularly invited to participate in training exercises held at the ECC and this includes CDEM Group activities as well as supporting tailored simulation and training events for individual Iwi groups. On 1 September 2022, TEM hosted TRONP leadership group at their request to develop their internal processes and procedures using the CIMS model and a scenario developed by TEM.

Build capacity to send suitably qualified and experienced support to other regions for their emergency responses.

As a result of the frequent adverse weather events that have impacted the region over the past 24 months, the CDEM staff have acquired a significant level of operational knowledge. This knowledge has enabled them to contribute to and support other CDEM groups elsewhere during response and recovery operations. Their capabilities have been elevated to a point where they can be deployed at the national level and also participate in special interest groups within the emergency management sector. For instance, the Tairāwhiti Welfare lead was deployed to support the Auckland floods in February, taking on a key welfare role just before Cyclone Gabrielle, as part of a recent deployment.

Continue to maintain and build new partnerships with Iwi and communities.

We are continuing to make progress in fostering and expanding partnerships with Iwi and local communities, given that the TEM response and recovery model seeks to develop an integrated model that respects the role and capacity of mana whenua, as well as working within the context and obligations of the emergency management provisions. The key basis for this approach is built on the 'Community Link' groups that are made up of volunteers who are organised in community clusters.

Further develop a CDEM Communications Plan, including greater use of social media and other modes of communication.

Social media plays a vital role as an information hub for CDEM communications, facilitating reach and connectivity with the community. Since reinstating the Facebook platform in September 2021, our online following has rapidly grown to 21k people, making it a trusted platform for users. We maintain an ongoing focus on reviewing communication systems and platforms to ensure they remain fit for purpose and effectively connect with our target audiences. As part of this effort, we are developing a standalone website dedicated to emergency management information, addressing the community's needs for a centralised information source. Currently, this information is hosted within the GDC site, and anecdotal feedback has highlighted difficulties in navigating the site to access specific information.

Concentrate on building ECC capacity.

Over the last three years, ECC staff, including emergency agencies and partners, have gained valuable experiential knowledge due to numerous adverse weather events. This experience has necessitated the adaptation and development of systems, processes, and personnel. Ongoing professional development opportunities for staff, along with regular training sessions hosted by the TEM staff, have kept ECC volunteers connected and prepared for future response activations. External commentators from outside the region commonly describe our Tairāwhiti staff as 'battle-hardened,' emphasising their exceptional ability to respond effectively to emergency events.

Rebuild the Welfare Group and establish a full-time Welfare Manager.

The rebuild of the Welfare Group and the establishment of a full-time Welfare Manager 12 months ago have been successfully completed. This has resulted in a Welfare Group that is well-connected, well-led, and responsive to welfare needs during both response and recovery phases. The WCG meets at least monthly (excluding adverse weather events), and its systems and processes are highly sought after by other regional groups due to the operational experience this group has gained.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We help to build a more resilient district where communities understand and manage their hazards and risks.					
National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) assessment rating (five-yearly assessment)	70%	78% (2016/17)	Not measured	Not measured	NEMA is yet to reinstate this assessment.
Community's survivability (in days) in the event of a natural disaster as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey.	7 days or more	New measure	74%	61%	A decrease from the previous year, possibly reflecting the community's experience in the immediate aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle.
At least six public education activities occur annually.	6	New measure	40	30+	Target met.
The community is made aware of Civil Defence Emergencies within 60 minutes of declaration.	60mins	New measure	100%	18mins	Target met.

Response and recovery

Following the impact of Cyclone Gabrielle, a State of National Emergency was declared on 13 February 2023. This declaration underwent three extensions before being lifted for Te Tairāwhiti on 14 March 2023.

In response to the situation, the Emergency Coordination Centre was swiftly activated to manage and coordinate efforts across the region. This involved close collaboration with various agencies, including NZ Police, FENZ, St Johns, Red Cross, and the NZ Army.

To address communication challenges for areas isolated due to road damage or flooding, equipment such as Starlink, digital radio, and satellite phones were dispatched.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams were deployed. FENZ and Police organised the targeted evacuation of Te Karaka residents, guiding them to Te Karaka Area School. To further assist residents, several evacuation centres were established throughout the region. The navy ship HMNZS Manawanui docked at Eastland Port and provided food supplies to both Tokomaru Bay and Waipiro Bay.

9.2 Engagement and Māori Responsiveness



Summary

Te Tiriti Compass

In 2022 Council adopted an inwardly facing Te Tiriti tool, our Te Tiriti Compass. This compass operates in tandem with other Council policies to enhance existing direction and improve future integration of advice on Te Tiriti partnership matters.

Iwi Technical Trial

We collaborated closely with Iwi Chief Executives and Post-Settlement Governance Entities to establish a first era Iwi technical trial. This fully funded trial looks at the review of the TRMP, Consents, and other mahi of priority to Iwi.

Collaboration with tangata whenua

We have actively worked on establishing new spaces, refining Council practices, co-designing new projects, and collaborating on the ground with recovery efforts. Additionally, we have formed new commitments with mana whenua. We're truly excited about the work being accomplished within our community in partnership with mana whenua, work that we've been honoured to contribute towards.

What we do

Engagement

The internal and external communications of Council are managed through Council's website, mainstream and social media channels as well as Council's intranet. Community consultation is at the heart of our work, and it is promoted through the channels we use. The development and implementation of communication plans and township plans are managed within the hub. Additional services include customer services, event approvals on Council land, and the management of specific funds for community development.

Māori Responsiveness

We have developed a Māori responsiveness plan and programme to deliver on our obligation to be a responsive and confident Te Tiriti partner. This plan changes our approach as a team and influences the lens Council applies to how we think about the future. It also positions the organisation to be able to implement national directives that require meaningful working relationships with mana whenua e.g., freshwater, urban growth and development, wider resource management planning and other relevant reforms.

Why we do it

Engagement

We communicate and engage with our community in different ways to keep them informed of issues about matters that could impact them. Our approach involves tailored communication and engagement strategies that enhance the visibility and understanding of issues to empower residents to have their say and actively participate in decisions that may have an effect on them.

Māori Responsiveness

Council's intent is to be good treaty partner. Being a good partner under Te Tiriti o Waitangi requires us to be responsive to the needs, aspirations, vision for rangatiratanga, and realities of our mana whenua partners. This is a key driver for why we 'do' our mahi.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	The ongoing emphasis of a customer-focused organisation that supports its unique community.	We focus on building individual and organisational capability and knowledge to meet current and strategic requirements and promote a learning culture to embed high performance across the organisation.
 Delivering for and with Māori.	Manage and facilitate engagement with hapū and Iwi on behalf of the organisation.	To build and deliver on a plan that will serve as a baseline for growing a partnership model that meets the aspirations of mana whenua and tangata whenua now, and into the future.

Our progress

Engagement

What we said we would do	How we are going
Embed the Customer Services Promise (CSP) through the organisation.	This initiative was being embedded by Council's Quality Improvement Circle (QIC) forum, which has been inactive due to resource constraints following Cyclone Gabrielle. The QIC forum will be reinitiated as soon as practicable.

Māori Responsiveness

What we said we would do	How we are going
Develop and implement our Māori Responsiveness Programme.	We have developed, refined and adjusted our work programme. Over the last year we have had to re-prioritise some of our kaupapa to fulfil obligations in other spaces such as recovery, following cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.
Develop and monitor an appropriate Level of Service and associated performance measure in collaboration with Iwi/ hapū stakeholders to ensure we are effectively engaging with Māori.	Our team signalled our intent over the past year to adjust this measure and look at creating a new indicator for success that does not place requirements or added mahi upon tangata whenua. This is being progressed.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Engagement

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We support the organisation to provide good quality information to the public to enable communities to participate in the decision-making process.					
Percentage of residents satisfied with Council's provision of information on its website, social media pages, newsletters, brochures, and consultation documents, as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey. 	80%	61%	60%	53%	Target not met. Following Cyclone Gabrielle, the community's need for information surged significantly.
Percentage of residents satisfied with how Council engages the community in its decision-making processes, as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey. 	60%	40%	36%	30%	Target not met.
We support the organisation to deliver quality, cost effective services to our community and encourage the community to fearlessly provide feedback on our performance and direction.					
Percentage of customers satisfied with the helpfulness of staff through Council staff surveys as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey. 	85%	82%	70%	67%	Target not met. Council will review survey data to identify customer service trends for improvement.

Percentage of residents who are satisfied with Council customer service at first point of contact by:	a) 85%	a) 80%	a) Not measured	a) 54%	Targets not met.
a) email 					Council will review its point of contact channels.
b) phone 	b) 85%	b) 80%	b) 81%	b) 56%	
c) in person 	c) 85%	c) 80%	c) 84%	c) 64%	
d) online as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey. 	d) 85%	d) 80%	d) Not measured	d) 50%	

Māori Responsiveness

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We continue to develop effective and meaningful collaboration with mana whenua, ensuring a long-term role in future planning and decision-making for the region.					
The percentage of priority Iwi projects and relationships including Deeds of Settlement and all MOU assessed for quality of engagement by mana whenua. 	90%	New measure	Not measured	Not measured	We are re-evaluating this measure to ensure that the responsibility of gauging success is not solely placed on tangata whenua.

Response and recovery

Engagement

In response to 2023's severe weather events, including Cyclone Gabrielle, the community's need for information surged. Council and Civil Defence Facebook pages now reach over 41k users and received 4.4m page views over the year. Council's website recorded 1.28m visitors, up 40.7% from the previous year. During Cyclone Gabrielle, two special issues were co-produced with the Gisborne Herald and hand-delivered to 22k residents. Five full-page and two half-page ads, along with digital and print billboards, were provided to 50 local shops and businesses.

Māori Responsiveness

Successive weather events have made it challenging to maintain momentum in the Treaty partnership landscape. Response and recovery efforts have drawn time and resources of Council and our partners away from partnership priorities.

9.3 Governance and Democracy

What we do

Governance

This activity provides for:

- Democratic local decision making.
- Advocacy at a national level on policy, issues affecting our local community, wider participation and representation.
- Support membership of Local Government NZ (LGNZ) and participation in its sector groups.
- Protection of Council assets including those invested in Council Controlled Organisations.
- Supporting the relationship with Trust Tairāwhiti and meeting Council's obligations under the Trust Deed.
- Meeting Council's obligations to be a good employer.

Democracy

This activity supports the elected members in their roles and ensures the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) are met and principles in the LGA are applied. As a Council we are required to ensure that:

- Governance arrangements are effective, open and transparent.
- Decision making for regulatory and non-regulatory matters are kept separate.
- The relationship between elected members and management is effective.
- We provide a fair and active triennial election process for Council that is compliant with the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- We comply with the LEA, which also controls representation reviews.
- Resources are provided to the Office of the Mayor, including administrative support, expert advice and the delivery of civic functions and events.
- Obligations of the Mayor and councillors under the LGA are met.
- Elected members' remuneration, allowances and expenditure processes are in line with Remuneration Authority determinations.



Summary

Representation Review

Changes to our election process, including the addition of a Māori ward and the change to the Single Transferable Vote system will ensure better representation for Māori, women, rural communities, and minority groups.

Elections 2022 Engagement Plan

By drawing on a key aspect of Māori culture, the Pōwhiri, we want the audience to instantly recognise the relationship between key elements of the Pōwhiri – namely Wero, Karanga, Whaikōrero and Waiata – with the three stages of the electoral process for the 2022 local elections (Stand, Educate and Vote). 42 nominations were received for the 2022 elections compared to 38 in 2019.

- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) requirements and processes to service Council and its committees are complied with.
- Official information requests are responded to within legislative timeframes and conform to best practice and legislative requirements.

Why we do it

Governance

- Provide democratically accountable community representation and decision-making.
- Provide stewardship of Council's assets and implement the laws that enable physical and natural resources to be allocated.
- Work across Council to enable meaningful partnerships with Māori.

Democracy

- Support elected members and staff to provide transparent local decision-making on behalf of Te Tairāwhiti community.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	Our meeting and reporting processes ensure our community is informed and enabled to participate in Council decision-making.	Our community is more engaged in Council's decision-making processes, enabling better representation of community views in Council's decisions.
 Resilient communities.	Our Council and committee reporting templates take into account climate change and the changing needs of our communities.	Council and committee decisions take into account climate change. Elected members are better informed as to the impacts of climate change and our organisation is more able to respond appropriately to its effects.



Delivering for and with Māori.

Council and committee decisions are reflective of our hapū and Iwi aspirations and include mātauranga Māori and a te ao Māori lens.

Council and committee decisions incorporate te ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and te reo Māori.

Our progress

Governance

What we said we would do	How we are going
Continue to grow our strategic relationships with partner organisations.	A Te Kotahitanga agreement, centring on recovery, has been established with Iwi Chief Executives. Our aim is to extend the reach of this agreement to eventually encompass a broader range of partnership priorities.
Co-governance with tangata whenua (previously named 'Local Leadership Body').	These discussions have been put on hold in light of the Tranche 1 RMA discussions. That will be the forum where this kaupapa is progressed.
Build on the existing Joint Management Agreement work between Council and Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou.	Council continues to work with Ngāti Porou representatives on the Waiapu catchment plan. Efforts are being refocused to get the project back on track in the latter half of 2023.
Continue delivering and identifying opportunities for improving governance across the organisation.	Elected member induction began after the 2022 elections and was refined based on the feedback received from the 2019/20 induction. New features included the incorporation of a World Cafe format to introduce hubs, key staff, and their roles, as well as covering topics such as the history of Local Government in Tairāwhiti, Treaty Responsibilities/Māori Responsiveness, practical training through a Mock Council Meeting, and Governance Essentials training.

Democracy

What we said we would do	How we are going
The Local Government election will be held in October 2022. We will manage and deliver a fair election process and increase voter participation including actively encouraging the young Māori demographic to vote.	The Local Government elections were held 8 October 2022. The elections for Gisborne District Council were conducted satisfactorily, on time and met all legislative and practical requirements. Elections were undertaken for; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor - (elected at large) • Eight councillors elected from the Tairāwhiti General Ward • Five councillors elected from the Tairāwhiti Māori Ward Elector turnout was 43.4% compared to 50.1% in 2019. For the first time ballot boxes were placed in our rural townships.
Support our elected members to become effective community leaders for the people of Te Tairāwhiti by introducing professional development opportunities, including training relating to te ao Māori.	Council has subscribed to LGNZ Akona, a needs analysis for professional development will be developed for elected members. The professional development budget has increased to accommodate this.
Work with other teams to ensure effective Māori participation in Council decision making.	The Committee and Council report template now includes a section on Tangata Whenua/Māori engagement and work is underway to develop guidance for report writers on Te Tiriti Compass Writing.
Improve Council technology to allow offsite Council and committee meetings to be live streamed especially on marae.	An external provider has been contracted to provide this service.

Continue to create a welcoming and accessible environment for the public so that it is easy for them to understand local government decision making.	Agendas are easily accessed by the public through the meetings page on Council's website. We had 17,792 views of our meetings calendar page 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023. Our YouTube channel received 31,000 views in the same period and we have 510 subscribers. Our YouTube channel features the livestreaming of Council and Committee meetings and other videos.
Monitor and improve the quality of reports and their effect on good decision making.	NZIER reviewed 10 of our reports that were presented to Council for decisions. This year, we received a score of 7.5 out of 10, the same as last year. We were commended for our use of plain language, wide range of technical experience, utilisation of visuals, and integration of Te Tiriti commitments into our reporting.
Improve and strengthen the LGOIMA request process.	An Official Information and Privacy Advisor has been recruited and training has commenced.
Conduct a Representation Review for the 2022 and 2025 Local Government elections including Māori Wards following Council's decision in 2020. There is also the opportunity to explore rural township representation through communities of interest.	The Local Government Commission (LGC) revised the representation arrangements for the Tairāwhiti Local Government election. The updated structure comprises 13 councillors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight from the Tairāwhiti General Ward, elected district-wide. • Five from the Tairāwhiti Māori Ward, elected district-wide. This change promotes broader representation and ensures diverse community voices are heard, underscoring Council's dedication to inclusivity and giving Māori perspectives a distinct role in decision-making.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We provide for the representation of the community in an open and democratic way.					
Percentage of the community who agree that decisions made by Council represent the best interests of the community as found in the Resident Satisfaction Survey. 	60%	37%	29%	30%	Council will continue to explore methods for capturing community feedback, ensuring decisions align with the best interests of the community.
We manage the LGOIMA requirements for meetings, agendas and official information requests and complaints to the Ombudsman.					
Agendas for meetings (other than extraordinary meetings) of Council and committees are publicly available at least two working days before advertised meetings. 	100%	100%	100%	100%	Target met.
Number of complaints upheld by the Ombudsman. 	0	0	0	0	Target met.

9.4 Science

What we do

This activity is made up of Environmental Science, Environmental Monitoring, and support services. The teams carry out regulatory and non-regulatory science-based services to ensure that Council's statutory environmental requirements are met. They do this through monitoring Te Tairāwhiti's environment and identifying what action is needed to maintain and improve the health of our environments.

Why we do it

We aim to sustainably manage our district's land, air, coastal and freshwater resources (using a range of regulatory and non-regulatory measures) in order to protect and, where possible, enhance the district's natural environment.



Summary

Restoring the mauri and ora of the Tūrangānui Estuary System Freshwater Improvement fund

In December 2021, we were successful in securing \$2.25m funding from Ministry for the Environment towards a \$4.95m programme of environmental improvements to streams, rivers, and estuaries in Gisborne city.

The project includes 32 sub-projects of riparian planting, wetland restoration, enhancing habitats for fish and reducing erosion in Gisborne's waterways.

The programme will continue until June 2026 and will involve local contractors, tangata whenua and opportunities for schools and the community to be actively involved.

Development of Poverty Bay Flats Groundwater model

We worked with tangata whenua and stakeholders to develop a sophisticated groundwater model for the Poverty Bay Flats. This will be used to further understand the pressures on our groundwater, including climate change. The model will be used as one of the tools to help Council manage our groundwater sustainably and within the principles of Te Mana o te Wai.

Livestream video of the Hikuwai River at Willowflat and Waipaoa River at Kanakanaia Bridge, Te Karaka

We installed webcams on the Hikuwai and Waipaoa rivers to provide real-time measurements of the rivers' flow. This enables Council staff and the public to be able to monitor the river levels continuously and remotely. The webcams were a valuable tool used by Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) during recent severe weather.

The webcams website is <https://www.gdc.govt.nz/environment/river-webcam>

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 We take sustainability seriously.	Providing robust evidence and analysis for the review and updating of our resource management plans allowing Council to effectively regulate and use activities and advocate good practice so we can maintain the health of our soils, air, freshwater, urban and coastal environments.	Land uses across the region are optimised to suit their physical and cultural setting and have adapted to changing climate patterns.

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Implement the projects, described in detail (and updated six-monthly) within the Science Programme, to ensure delivery of Council's statutory environmental objectives.	Implementation of the Science programme has progressed as planned.
Undertake a comprehensive, strategic, and cost-effective environmental monitoring programme and ensure these results are communicated to Council and the community.	We commissioned a review of our environmental monitoring programme in relation to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) and are implementing the recommendations.
Partner with Iwi, the community, industry, and other organisations to monitor and improve Te Tairāwhiti's environment.	Examples of collaboration include development of an estuary monitoring programme and the regional exploratory bore drilling programme.
Work with Iwi and hapū to monitor and evaluate the mātauranga Māori of our environment.	This is a work in progress. As an example, we are partnering with whanau to improve the mauri of the Maungarongo o Te Kooti Wetland.
Deliver the scientific evidence for the freshwater plans required by December 2024 as part of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM).	We have several science-based projects underway to support the freshwater plans required by the NPSFM.
Work with Iwi and hapū to ensure we understand and protect the value of Te mana o te Wai (under the NPSFM).	This work is underway.
Partner with Council's Resource Consents team to provide robust technical advice for the assessment of resource consents and provide training to carry out assessment of 'low-risk' environmental resource consent applications.	The Science Team has been providing quality technical advice in collaboration with the technical panel of consultants within statutory timeframes.
Provide strategic scientific advice to internal and external stakeholders e.g. during pre-application stage of resource consents.	The Science Team provides resource consent advice to at the pre-application stage when requested.
Provide annual performance updates to Council on health of region's land, air, and fresh and coastal water quality.	This is now embedded practice.
Implement communications plan to help communicate science to our community and enable improved engagement and collaboration.	The Science Team undertakes communications as regularly as possible. Mainly targeting school children in workshops.
Provide a robust evidence base for the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP) review.	The Science Team has provided technical comments in relation to the TRMP review and will be closely involved with the project team as this work progresses.
Ensure sufficient information on Te Tairāwhiti's groundwater is available for our statutory requirements, inclusive of the development of groundwater models and the renewal and potential drilling of groundwater monitoring bores	An updated groundwater state and trends review has been commissioned. We have completed the groundwater modelling project. We are identifying exploratory additional bore drilling sites in partnership with our iwi, hapu and communities.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
We will collect and manage environmental data to support good resource management decisions and enable a clear understanding of the state of our environment.					
The number of hits received on environmental data pages on the Council and Tairāwhiti section of Land, Air, Water Aotearoa (LAWA) websites. 	30,000	25,924	72,895	226,684	Cyclones and severe weather over FY22/23 attracted a considerable amount of traffic to our rainfall, river levels, and webcam pages.

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Undertake and report weekly monitoring of freshwater and coastal bathing water sites 	95%	New measure	100%	94%	Emergency response and restricted road access prevented a full summer of weekly sampling.
We will collect, analyse, and report environmental information under the requirements of the RMA (1991).					
For highly productive land, undertake soil surveys for the five land use types in Te Tairāwhiti. To ensure the scientific evidence is robust, thirty surveys per land use type will be required (150 in total). 	50	New measure	12	30	Sample collection was prevented by the cyclone and the subsequent recovery efforts. Our aim is to resume regular operations in the spring.
The percentage of freshwater attributes monitored as required by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020) in locations determined by Council and the community. 	90%	New measure	73%	73%	Target not met.
The percentage of attributes monitored as required by the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (2010). 	15%	New measure	17%	17%	Target met.

Resource and recovery

Our core initiatives are to restore damaged telemetry systems, rebuild river flow ratings due to substantial shifts in river channel configurations, fortify critical flood warning sites to improve resilience, evaluate and potentially upgrading the flood modelling process, introducing a new webcam overlooking the city at Waimata River's Goodwins Road location, and setting up rain and river monitoring systems in Tokomaru Bay.

Both the State of the Environment and recreational waters' water quality monitoring programmes experienced disruptions stemming from a combination of factors. These included road closures, unsafe field conditions, and the redirection of Council staff to recovery efforts.

9.5 Strategic Policy and Planning

What we do

This activity develops and reviews strategies, policies, plans and bylaws. These documents provide:

- Strategic direction across the organisation to ensure its activities are working together to achieve the aspirations of our communities.
- The policy framework for managing the use, development and protection of our natural and physical resources, now and into the future.
- A strategic approach to investment in infrastructure, facilities and services.

This activity is responsible for:

- Ensuring that Council's strategies, policies and bylaws are consistent with statutory obligations and underpinned by a robust evidence base and community, iwi/hapū and stakeholder engagement
- Providing guidance and advice to the wider organisation on the implementation of strategies, policies, plans and bylaws.

A major focus for this LTP is the review of the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan (TRMP). The TRMP review (including our freshwater planning obligations) is a large programme of work that will take place over much of the next decade and will require significant investment of resources and time from Council, iwi, key stakeholders, and the community.

We ensure the organisation anticipates and adapts to major shifts in Government legislation. Changes to resource management law and new legislative requirements for the provision of water infrastructure will affect many activities across Council. Strategic Planning has a role in assessing the implications of these changes and helping other teams adapt to them.

Why we do it

Overall, everything we do links back to the purpose of local government, which is to:



Summary

Sourcing funding to support the construction of infrastructure needed to support the growth of our urban area

Funding was confirmed and announced by the Minister on 21 July 2022. Our community will receive approximately \$4.2m to support growth infrastructure in the Taruheru block and the surrounding area. This area includes a papakāinga development, including a wellness centre.

Development of a water security programme to look at our water needs now and into the future

We have developed a draft Water Security and Resilience Programme for Tairāwhiti, which complements the work involving the TRMP. The priority project undertaken this year involved updating the Regional Water Availability Assessment.

- Enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities
- Promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

Our work ensures that Council's decision-making, priorities and investments are transparent, evidence based and consistent with our vision, community outcomes, strategic priorities, the Local Government Act (LGA) and other relevant legislation.

Council's strategic documents link Council's goals with its operations – they are the direction and guidance that make action possible and achieve the long-term aspirations of our communities.

Our activity needs to respond to and anticipate significant legislation changes in the next 10 years due to reform programmes in a number of key policy areas for Council, such as resource management, three waters, and climate change.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A vibrant city and townships.	Plan for the management of community facilities and spaces to ensure they are fit-for-purpose, meet the region's changing age demographic and provide diversity across the region.	Update the TRMP to enable the best use of available land including infill development, intensification and redevelopment of the city centre to support mixed use with open space and high-quality medium density residential housing.
 Connected and safe communities.	Transport planning that responds to our unique regional challenges and opportunities so we can invest wisely in keeping our communities connected, safe, sustainable and healthy.	Improve access and safety of cyclists and pedestrians, including through the use of dedicated pathways in the city centre, and a connected and effective public transport system.



We take sustainability seriously.

Update our resource management plans to allow Council to regulate land use activities so we can maintain the health of our soils, air, fresh water, urban and coastal environments.

Land uses across the region are optimised to suit their physical and cultural setting, and have adapted to changing climate patterns.



We celebrate our heritage.

Ensure our historic and natural heritage values are recognised and given adequate protection.

We research and understand heritage values of our region.



A diverse economy.

Update our resource management plans to ensure development and recovery planning contributes to a thriving economy in a sustainable way.

Council supports the strategic development and investment by providing clearer direction and more certainty through the rules and guidance in the TRMP.



Delivering for and with Māori.

Support and enable new and existing partnership forums with Māori – including the Joint Governance Group, Joint Management Agreement Forum, Local Leadership Body, project steering and advisory input opportunities, various co-management arrangements and co-governance forums.

Incorporate the values, culture and beliefs of Te Tairāwhiti Māori into Council and Government policy, including mātauranga Māori and te ao Māori

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Resource management planning. Commence and progress the review of the TRMP including our freshwater planning obligations. This includes reviewing and updating the Regional Policy Statement, regional plans, and the District Plan, including policies and provisions for growth management.	The TRMP continues to make progress against the 2023 work programme's milestones. However, certain projects have encountered delays in reaching key milestones, notably the notification of the Mōtū Catchment Plan and the completion of a draft Future Development Strategy for public consultation.
Transport planning. Prepare the 2024–2034 Regional Land Transport Plan as well as the 2024–2034 Regional Public Transport Plan, in consultation with Council's Roads and Footpaths team. Undertake supporting policy work, research and monitoring.	Ongoing. The revised Investment Logic Map was endorsed by the Regional Transport Committee at their May hui. We are progressing through the review progress and are on track to present a draft for the Committee to consult on by the end of 2023. Work is wrapping up on the public transport review. This will be presented to the Regional Land Transport Committee as part of the 2024–2034 Regional Public Transport Plan for discussion. Work was paused on the Walking and Cycling Strategy and Mode Shift Strategy development post the severe weather events due to staff capacity. This work will be recommencing in the next financial year.

Climate change planning. Continue to develop Council's response to climate change through adaptation and mitigation planning for the organisation and the region. This includes completion of a Council Climate Change Plan and support for the development of a regional climate change risk assessment.	Work on the organisational emissions reduction plan was paused as staff were reassigned to recovery and adaptation projects. The Future of Severely Affected Land project has required resourcing and this Government framework is the case study that will inform the final content of the Climate Adaptation Act. Phase 1 of the Tairāwhiti Climate Change Risk Assessment is complete and phase 2 will commence in the next financial year.
Review existing strategies, policies and bylaws, when required, to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.	Dog Control Policy and Bylaw, and Keeping of Animals Bylaw, were consulted on and considered by the Bylaws Hearing Panel in May. These will be presented to Council for adoption in August 2023. The 18-month work programme (excluding TRMP and catchment plans) is being reset post Cyclone Gabrielle. We remain on track with statutory dates associated with planned reviews.
Strategic leadership. Support the organisation with leadership in strategic thinking on critical issues and opportunities for our region.	There is a significant amount of Government reform and legislative review under way. Resources have been focused on RMA reform, Future of Local Government, and Three Waters Reform. Staff have been focused on the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use and Special Legislation processes since Cyclone Gabrielle.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Council has a clear, rigorous and current suite of strategies, plans and policies across the range of Council activities including resource management, infrastructure and social and economic development.					
All plans under development and review meet national directions and statutory timeframes for notification (where applicable). 	Achieved	New measure	Achieved	Achieved	Target met.
We support communities to engage in Council decision-making through appropriately planned, designed and delivered engagement processes.					
Percentage of externally facing projects that have a communications and engagement plan in place (commensurate to the significance of the project). 	100%	New measure	100%	100%	Target met.
Our decision-makers are provided with credible and robust advice on which to make decisions.					
Percentage of Strategic Planning sample reports meet a threshold of good to high quality (e.g. marked between 7-10 out of 10) when independently assessed annually. 	80%	100%	67%	90%	Target met. Report writing was a professional development focus for this year.

9.6 Support Services

What we do

Finance and Performance

Areas of responsibility for finance and performance include financial services, revenue, internal audit, risk management, management accounting, and the development and implementation of Council's organisational performance management and reporting framework.

Health and Safety

This team works to create and support a positive health, safety, and wellbeing culture at Council, ensuring compliance under health and safety legislation, including the management of contractors.

Information Services

The team is responsible for providing information and technology services, ongoing support, advice, and business solutions to Council – developing, implementing, and maintaining systems, data, information, knowledge, and business process initiatives in support of efficient and effective governance, policy development, and service delivery.

Legal Services

The team provides legal advice and support across Council in order to achieve Council goals and community outcomes.

People and Capability

People and Capability is responsible for providing support and advice to the Chief Executive and Managers on activities such as; recruitment, induction, policies & procedures, best practice, culture, organisational development, change management, performance management, disciplinary processes, learning & development, Health & Safety support, industrial relations, and employee wellbeing.

Why we do it

Finance and Performance

Financial Services are required and mandated by statute including the Local Government Act (LGA) and LGA (Rating) Act 2002. Finance supports the effective and efficient running of day-to-day transactional accounting for Council operations, delivers monthly reporting of financial results, asset accounting, treasury management, rates and revenue, and debt collection and looks at how we can make financial business improvements across Council. Our Internal Audit and Risk Management team provides independent assurance that

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
 A driven and enabled community.	The ongoing emphasis of a customer-focused organisation that supports its unique community.	We focus on building individual and organisational capability and knowledge to meet current and strategic requirements and promote a learning culture to embed high performance across the organisation.



Summary

Upgrading core Information Services systems

We are enhancing our core Information Services systems to provide the community with more efficient and resilient services. The first phase of the upgrade is expected to be completed within the first half of 2023/24 financial year.

Council's risk management, governance, and internal control processes are operating effectively. The Performance team supports the organisation to plan effectively and contribute to organisational accountability, from implementing performance frameworks within the LTP to reporting how we are tracking within Annual Reports.

Health and Safety

This activity aims to provide a safe working environment for our staff, contractors and community while undertaking Council duties or while working on, or visiting, Council facilities and worksites. We help embed safe business-as-usual practices and simple constructive solution-based behaviours. Staff are empowered to actively manage their health, safety and wellbeing risks while ensuring compliance under health and safety legislation.

Information Services

Information Services, supports with technology and expertise, understand customers' needs and enable all of Council to manage information responsibly and effectively for current and future generations, as well as fulfil our legislative obligations to keep information.

Legal Services

The Legal Services team aims to ensure Council maintains a high standard of statutory compliance and that our interests are protected. The legal advice informs prudent decision making throughout the organisation at all levels.

People and Capability

People and Capability functions align to Council's strategic priorities by ensuring recruitment, retention, and development of teams to ensure our staff are trained and equipped to connect with our community and customers, and are delivering outcomes that make our people proud – Piritahi Tairāwhiti.



Delivering for and with Māori.

Manage and facilitate engagement with hapū and Iwi on behalf of the organisation.

To build and deliver on a plan that will serve as a baseline for growing a partnership model that meets the aspirations of mana whenua and tangata whenua now, and into the future.

Improve the cultural capacity of the organisation through the development of tools and support initiatives.

Our progress

What we said we would do

How we are going

Ensure all support services continue to perform business-as-usual activities and, where possible, streamline business processes to improve practices, advice, and services.

We continue to support the efficient functioning of Council services with fit-for-purpose technology. Where possible, we are implementing new technology to help Council streamline their business processes.

People & Capability are continuing to support day-to-day operations alongside the introduction of a new human resources system that will improve services to both our internal and external customers.

Continue to develop a health and safety culture while ensuring compliance under health and safety legislation.

Contractor management continues to be one of Councils highest risk, demanding robust assurance and verification processes. Collaborative efforts with Worksafe and the forestry sector are in place to enhance Health & Safety standards within the sector. We're actively engaged in post-Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle projects such as silt and woody debris removal, with a strong focus on maintaining comprehensive Health & Safety measures.

Addressing staff well-being amid increasing instances of challenging behaviour from the community prompted the introduction of additional support measures, including a communication package to bolster awareness.

Take further advantage of technological advancements to enable us to deliver effective and efficient support services to our internal and external customers.

We work to get the most value out of our ICT assets and licensed tools by analysing customer requirements regularly to determine if existing systems can meet service needs. When advancements are available that can significantly improve levels of service, we plan how to take advantage of those advancements in a cost-effective and fit-for-purpose way.

Complete the replacement of the core Enterprise Resource Planning system.

We are currently in the process of replacing our core operational software, employing a phased approach. This replacement strategy capitalises on the latest technological advancements, which will enable Council to operate with greater efficiencies.

Review, assess and decide to obtain a credit rating assessment based on Council's external debt.

This process is pending the Three Water Reforms mandatory roll out. Details of the expected debt that would be transferred to either Central Government or the "new entity F" will have an impact of the timing of credit rating.

Response and recovery

In response to Cyclone Gabrielle, Council refocused its support services to aid in recovery efforts.

People and Capability scaled up wellbeing support for staff during and after the significant weather disruptions. Recruitment and onboarding processes were streamlined to accommodate new roles needed for recovery initiatives.

Information Services established alternative digital communication channels, such as Starlink, when internet and mobile data services were disrupted by Cyclone Gabrielle.

Financial frameworks, such as the Disaster Relief Trust and Mayoral Relief Fund, were activated to provide immediate financial support to those directly impacted by the severe weather events experienced over the year.

What it cost

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	5,879	1,000	4,879	1,149
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	3,048	2,355	693	6,699
Expenses	40,153	36,429	(3,724)	27,734
Net Cost of Service	31,226	33,074	1,848	19,886
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	4,721	4,817	96	2,613
Funded By:				
Grants and Subsidies	386	127	(259)	151
Other capital revenue	1,401	836	(565)	112
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	1,278	1,502	224	1,173
Internal Loans	1,431	2,351	921	1,055
Asset Sales	225	0	(225)	123
	0	0	0	0

This group of activities is funded from 5% grants, 65% rates and 30% fees and charges.

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from non-exchange transactions is \$4.8m over Annual Plan. This mostly relates to additional funding from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for community relief for those directly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. We have also received funding towards ongoing response and recovery efforts. This higher than expected revenue was slightly offset by lower rates penalties. After the cyclone, rates penalties where not applied for "red and yellow" stickered properties, nor were penalties applied to any late payment for the third instalment of rates.
- 2 Revenue from exchange transactions is \$693k ahead of the Annual Plan. This is mostly due to an accounting gain on the fair value movement in interest rates swaps, interest received and \$120k from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for the funding of active fault mapping. The higher than expected revenue was partially offset by a nil dividend received by Gisborne Holdings Limited (Council Controlled Trading Organisation), equating to an adverse variance of \$1.6m.
- 3 Expenditure is \$3.7m over Annual Plan. This is consistent with the increase in non-exchange revenue above and relates to the costs towards community relief for those directly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 4 Capital expenditure is \$96k below Annual Plan. The new Emergency co-ordination centre was officially opened in September at a cost of \$1.6m, against a budget of \$1m. The additional costs related to drainage and increased material costs and were funded through sewerage and stormwater budgets. The overspend has been offset by the underspend in the Digitisation of records, township upgrades and the freshwater improvement fund. These projects have been carried forward to 2023/24 financial year.

10. Ngā Mahinga Arumoni Commercial Operations

Council's main investment vehicle is its Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO), Gisborne Holdings Limited (GHL). GHL is 100%-owned by Council. GHL manages Council's commercial operations and distributions flow directly to Council to help provide for capital works and minimise demands on ratepayers.

What we do

Council's commercial operations are made up of commercial and semi-commercial investments. Some are run on a commercial basis for the benefit of Council's operations, while others supplement Council's income.

Council's semi-commercial operations include:

- Community housing – 120 rental units within the Gisborne City and Te Karaka for tenants who are 55 years and over.
- Gisborne Airport.
- Small holdings of property.

Council also maintains a number of investments, the largest being GHL, made up of a number of business units, including:

- Property Holdings, which manages a large and diverse portfolio of property including commercial, tenant occupied rentals, and farm land. It also takes project management responsibility for GHL developments.
- Waikanae Beach TOP 10 Holiday Park, which is the region's largest accommodation provider, covering the spectrum from tent sites to 4 1/2 star Qualmark apartments.
- auwharepārae Farms Ltd, which runs the Puketawa, Tamatea, and Tauwharepārae stations as a single unit, covering 11,500 hectares of land inland from Tolaga Bay.

Why we do it

The primary focus of commercial operations are to operate profitably and to provide a non rates income stream to Council.

Council's investment strategy with GHL, as the main investment vehicle, has both shareholder-focused goals aimed at increasing the return from commercial operations assets, increasing the income stream to Council over the life of the LTP and increasing the economic value to the community.

Council's other semi-commercial assets are not primarily focused on profit. Council provides quality and affordable housing for those aged 55 years and over who have difficulty in providing it for themselves, with rent not to exceed 90% of the market rate. The focus for the Council airport asset is to aid economic value for our area and maintain a strategic asset. Forestry assets are primarily for the protection of water supply and erosion-prone land.

Contribution to community outcomes

Community outcomes	Contribution to community outcomes	Objectives
A driven and enabled Tairāwhiti.	Promoting an open and collaborative relationship with Council and supporting them to enact positive change through the provision of information or resources.	To meet the requirements of Local Government Act 2002, Section 59 and the Statement of Intent.
We take sustainability Seriously.	Continuing to incorporate energy efficient practices into our developments, upgrades, and businesses where commercially viable.	
A diverse economy.	Continuing to grow the business will enable GHL to work towards being a living wage employer, create and promote new training opportunities, grow returns to Council.	

Our progress

What we said we would do	How we are going
Review Council's group investments and alignment for a best-for-region approach.	Under review. The first and second stages are now complete - reviewing historical performance and confirming expectations/alignment with the strategic direction. The next stage is Council working with GHL over the Strategic Plan and the overall benefits to the Council Group.

What we said we would do	How we are going
Formulate climate change adaptation Plan for Council.	When the completion of Council's climate change and adaptation plan has been being finalised, changes will be integrated by activities at the Council Group level (including Council and its CCTO).
Review harvesting of forestry.	To date 868 ha (78%) of the 1,100 ha pine forest at Waingake have been harvested, with \$4.81m received in funds. 14 ha has been harvested in this financial year.

Our levels of service and how we measure progress

Measure	Target	2021	2022	2023	How did we perform?
Council's main investment vehicle is its Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO), Gisborne Holdings Limited (GHL). GHL is 100%-owned by Council. GHL manages Council's commercial operations and distributions flow directly to Council to help provide for capital works and minimise demands on ratepayers.					
Improve the investment return level in order to grow the return from 2% of Council revenue to 4%	2%-4%	5.2%	1.8%	2.8%	The majority of the returns have been from forestry, including gains from carbon credits along with net harvesting returns.
Percentage of customers satisfied with the standard of accommodation and services as found in our annual inspection survey.	95%	9.82%	96.2%	96.6%	We continue to achieve high satisfaction scores for this measure.
Rent as a percentage of market-rate (lower quartile) not to exceed 90%.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target met.

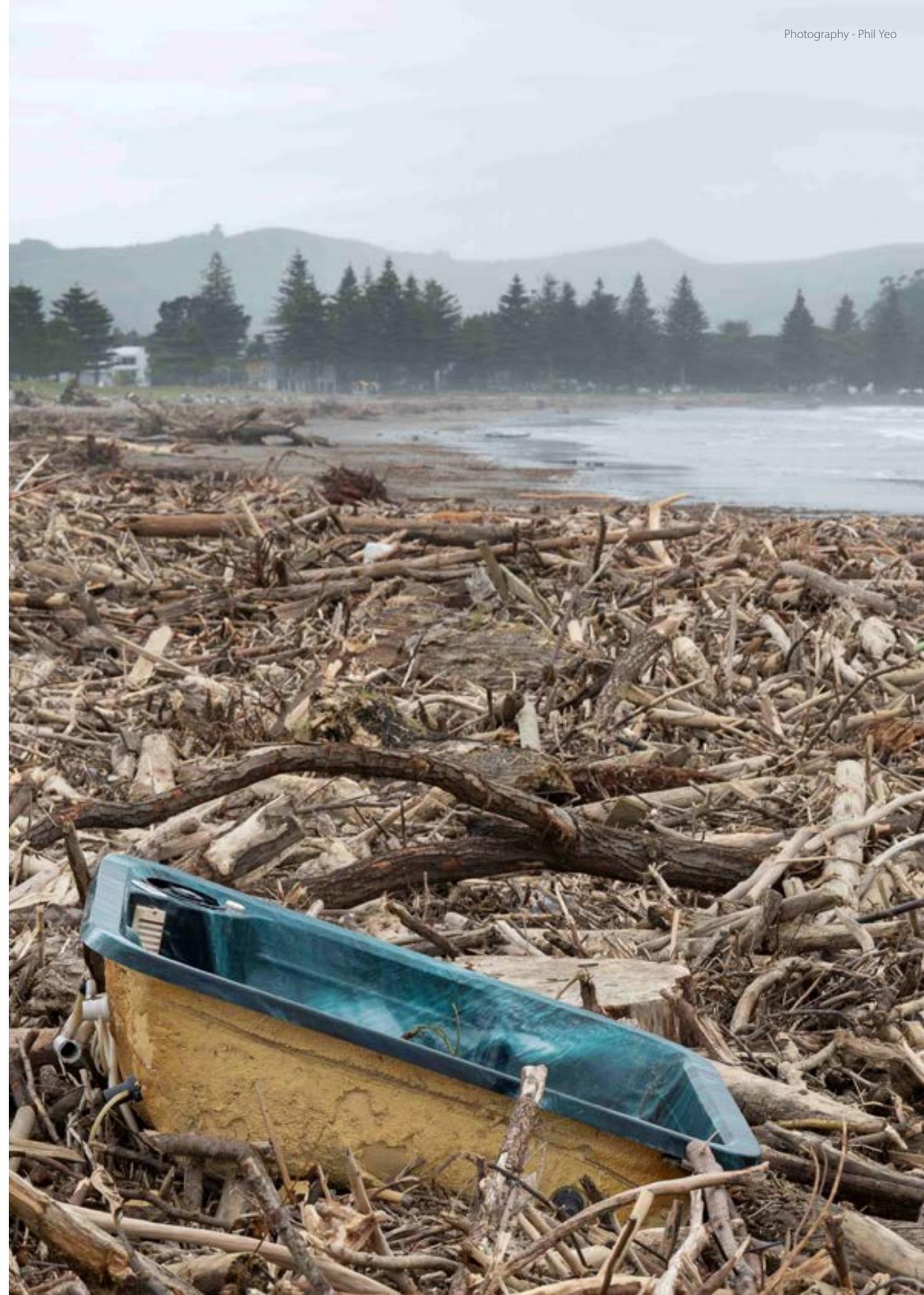
What it costs

	Actual 2023 \$000s	AP 2023 \$000s	Variance Favourable /(Adverse)	Actual 2022 \$000s
Operating revenue and expenditure				
Revenue From Exchange Transactions	2,906	1,947	959	1,049
Expenses	2,112	1,493	(619)	2,319
Net Cost of Service	(794)	(454)	340	1,270
Capital Expenditure				
Capital Projects	68	282	215	252
Funded by:				
Depreciation or Other Reserves (Renewals)	68	282	215	252
	0	0	0	0

This activity was funded 100% from fees and charges

What was different from the budget

- 1 Revenue from exchange transactions is \$959k ahead of Annual Plan. This is made up of an accounting gain on forestry carbon credits of \$625k, and the net forestry harvesting returns of \$558k.
- 2 Expenditure is \$619k over Annual Plan. This is mostly due to higher operating costs from councils joint forestry venture and the shared costs for road maintenance after harvesting.
- 3 Capital Expenditure is \$215k under Annual Plan. The capital works program relates to community housing. There were access and supply delays during the cyclones. The work is scheduled to be completed in the first half of 2024.





A tātau pūtea

Our finances

Tauākī tautukunga me te kawenga

Statement of compliance and responsibility

Compliance

The Council and Management of the Gisborne District Council confirm that all the statutory requirements in relation to the Annual Report, as outlined in Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002, have been complied with.

Responsibility

The Council and Management accept responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements and the judgements used in them. They also accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide a reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial reporting.

In the opinion of Council and Management, the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations and service performance achievements of the Gisborne District Council.



Rehette Stoltz
Mayor



Pauline Foreman
Chief Financial Officer



Nedine Thatcher Swann
Chief Executive

Tauākī moni whiwhi me ngā utu

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Note	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS						
28,459	28,459	Grants and Subsidies - Operational	4	12,885	80,487	83,249
49,009	49,009	Grants, Donations, Subsidies and Contributions - Capital	4	44,535	42,919	42,919
867	867	Other Non Exchange Revenue	5	2,170	1,210	1,194
22,547	22,281	General Rates And Uniform Annual General Charge	3	24,115	24,093	23,833
43,607	43,607	Targeted Rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	3	46,270	46,387	46,387
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS						
914	914	Development and Financial Contributions	5	1,622	1,864	1,864
10,360	20,253	Other Revenue	5	11,645	10,759	20,842
3,233	3,233	Targeted Water Rates	3	3,594	2,870	2,856
1,662	3	Dividends	5	1,600	5	5
144	144	Interest Received	5	0	1,176	1,189
2,473	3,325	Other Gains/(Losses)	6	(231)	(1,415)	(3,776)
163,275	172,095	Total Revenue		148,205	210,355	220,562
EXPENSES						
26,221	29,270	Employee Benefit Expenses	7	30,672	28,965	31,975
73,182	76,601	Expenditure on Operating Activities	9	61,205	130,997	135,547
23,226	24,404	Depreciation and Amortisation	8	24,907	25,966	27,126
2,050	2,430	Financing Costs	10	4,482	4,886	5,503
124,679	132,705	Total Expenses		121,266	190,814	200,151
38,596	39,390	Net Surplus before Taxation and Subvention Income		26,939	19,541	20,411
200	0	Subvention Payment from GHL		600	300	0
0	1,294	Income Tax Expense	11	0	0	421
38,796	38,096	Net Surplus after Taxation		27,539	19,841	19,990
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
335,384	387,555	Gains/(Losses) on Revaluations		62,321	(151,321)	(179,220)
0	0	Impairment		0	(64,276)	(64,276)
0	(60)	Deferred Tax on Revaluations	11	0	0	(832)
335,384	387,495	Total Other Comprehensive Income		62,321	(215,596)	(244,328)
374,180	425,591	Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses		89,860	(195,755)	(224,338)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. Please note there are small rounding differences due to the numbers being rounded to the nearest thousand dollar.

Tauākī tūnga pūtea

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Note	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
CURRENT ASSETS						
7,798	10,249	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	19,575	28,728	31,209
11,373	11,373	Non Exchange and Other Receivables	14	8,806	24,505	24,505
20,304	20,313	Exchange Trade and Other Receivables	14	9,182	24,212	24,053
120	341	Inventories	15	38	45	281
0	0	Current Investments	16	0	81	81
80	80	Non-current Assets Held for Sale	18	80	80	80
37	37	Derivative Financial Instruments	17 & 29A	0	770	770
39,711	42,393	Total Current Assets		37,681	78,421	80,979
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
535	535	Deposits Held	19	498	573	573
40,310	39,170	Trade and Other Payables	20	35,742	74,527	75,454
3,231	3,524	Employee Benefit Liabilities	21	2,754	3,604	4,049
15,500	30,506	Borrowings	22	7,100	15,000	15,000
85	85	Provision for Other Liabilities	23	279	468	468
0	0	Derivative Financial Instruments	17 & 29A	1,116	0	0
0	662	Taxation		0	0	567
59,661	74,483	Total Current Liabilities		47,489	94,172	96,111
(19,950)	(32,090)	Net Working Capital		(9,808)	(15,751)	(15,132)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS						
2,804,552	2,945,097	Property Plant and Equipment	24	2,666,688	2,642,803	2,754,801
7,447	10,643	Intangible Assets	25	6,548	6,480	9,676
2,101	24,601	Biological Assets	26	2,741	1,543	21,686
34,387	2,430	Investments	16	33,893	35,294	3,340
861	861	Derivative Financial Instruments	17 & 29A	0	958	958
2,849,348	2,983,632	Total Non-Current Assets		2,709,870	2,687,078	2,790,461
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES						
70,200	70,200	Borrowings	22	135,399	109,800	120,214
122	158	Employee Benefit Liabilities	21	179	111	111
2,132	2,132	Provision for Other Liabilities	23	2,571	2,002	2,002
2,570	3,476	Emissions Trading Scheme Liabilities	25	1,950	795	1,701
0	4,380	Deferred Tax Liability	11	0	0	4,445
0	0	Derivative Financial Instruments	17 & 29A	1,618	0	0
75,025	80,346	Total Non-Current Liabilities		141,717	112,708	128,473
2,754,374	2,871,194	Net Funds Employed		2,558,345	2,558,619	2,646,856
EQUITY						
514,910	520,421	Accumulated Surplus	27	575,479	534,082	539,742
52,250	52,250	Special Funds	27	32,477	53,188	53,188
2,187,214	2,298,524	Revaluation Reserves	27	1,950,389	1,971,349	2,053,926
2,754,374	2,871,194	Total Equity		2,558,345	2,558,619	2,646,856

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Authorised for and on behalf of Gisborne District Council on 12 October 2023.



Rehette Stoltz
Mayor



Nedine Thatcher Swann
Chief Executive

Tauākī panoni tūnga pūtea

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Note	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
EQUITY OPENING BALANCES						
475,681	481,892	Accumulated Funds and Retained Earnings		533,381	514,910	520,421
52,192	52,191	Special Funds and Reserves		47,036	52,250	52,250
1,852,321	1,911,520	Revaluation Reserves		1,888,068	2,187,214	2,298,524
2,380,194	2,445,604	Total Equity Opening Balance		2,468,485	2,754,374	2,871,194
CHANGES IN EQUITY						
Accumulated Surplus (Retained Earnings)						
(58)	(58)	Transfer (to)/from Special Funds and Reserves		14,559	(938)	(938)
374,180	425,591	Total Comprehensive Income		89,860	(195,755)	(224,338)
Special Funds and Reserves						
58	58	Transfer (to)/from Retained Earnings		(14,559)	938	938
374,180	425,591	Total Changes in Equity		89,860	(195,755)	(224,338)
EQUITY CLOSING BALANCES						
514,910	520,421	Accumulated Funds and Retained Earnings	27	575,479	534,082	539,742
52,250	52,250	Special Funds and Reserves	27	32,477	53,188	53,188
2,187,214	2,298,524	Revaluation Reserves	27	1,950,389	1,971,349	2,053,926
2,754,374	2,871,194	Total Equity Closing Balance		2,558,345	2,558,619	2,646,856
Attributable to:						
2,754,374	2,871,194	Gisborne District Council		2,558,345	2,558,619	2,646,856

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Tauākī rerenga moni Statement of cash flow

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
		Note			
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
64,565	64,299	Receipts from Rates	68,531	69,261	69,001
8,493	18,427	Receipts from Activities	20,410	14,679	27,985
68,966	68,966	Receipts from Government Grants and Subsidies	57,681	143,355	143,355
144	144	Interest received	0	1,176	1,189
1,662	3	Dividends received	1,600	5	5
400	0	Subvention Payment received	600	200	0
(88,209)	(94,802)	Payments to Suppliers and Employees	(91,321)	(153,045)	(158,434)
(920)	(920)	Grants paid	(992)	(892)	(3,511)
(1,926)	(1,926)	Net GST paid	0	(919)	(919)
(2,274)	(2,653)	Interest paid	(4,495)	(4,522)	(5,139)
0	(992)	Income Tax paid	0	0	(1,283)
50,901	50,546	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	52,014	69,298	72,249
		28			
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
128	4,043	Sale of Property Plant and Equipment	50	312	2,494
769	769	Forestry Harvesting	287	1,079	1,079
(79,542)	(79,656)	Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	(99,198)	(86,901)	(87,412)
(643)	(643)	Purchase of Intangible Assets	0	(855)	(855)
(491)	(491)	Purchase of Investments	0	(1,102)	(1,104)
(79,779)	(75,978)	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(98,861)	(87,467)	(85,798)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
17,100	16,103	Increase in Borrowings	46,848	39,100	34,509
17,100	16,103	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	46,848	39,100	34,509
(11,777)	(9,328)	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	1	20,931	20,960
19,575	19,577	Cash at beginning of the year	19,575	7,797	10,249
7,797	10,249	Cash and Cash Equivalents at Year End	19,576	28,728	31,209

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Tauākī hāngai ki te tahua taurite Statement concerning balanced budget

for the year ended 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s
163,275	Operating Income	148,205	210,355
(124,679)	Operating Expenditure	(121,266)	(190,814)
200	Subvention Payment	600	300
0	Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)	0	0
38,796	Net Operating Surplus After Taxation	27,539	19,841
LESS			
804	Capital Rates Income	1,272	1,273
48,989	Capital Grants and Subsidies	44,519	42,884
971	Other Capital Grants, Donations and Contributions	1,638	1,899
(179)	Operations funded by Reserve funds	(9,358)	(4,806)
PLUS			
9,262	Depreciation not Funded	10,253	10,915
2,527	(Decrease)/increase in Council deficit	279	10,494
0	Balanced Budget - Operating Income Agrees to Operating Expenditure	0	0

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Explanation of Council's balanced budget requirement

Council is required under the provisions of the LGA 2002 (s.101) 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 its community. The LGA 2002 (s.100) requires that local authorities "balance the books". This means Council must ensure that each year's projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses (break-even). This is to ensure that there's access to enough funding to enable the services to continue to be provided long term. There are activities where this approach may not be practical or prudent due to the activity's long term nature or where the activity is partially funded by surpluses built up over time.

Tauākī whai wāhi i te taha o ngā CCTO's me ētahi atu kamupene

Statement of involvement in CCTOs and other companies

The Council has control of the following entities:

The Gisborne Disaster Relief Trust

The Trust has been established to provide a vehicle for the collection and distribution of funds in support of local disaster relief efforts. Council passed a resolution to exempt the Trust from Statement of Intent (SOI) reporting requirements under the Local Government Act 2002. The Trust's 2022/23 Annual Report is available on the Gisborne District Council website.

Achievements

The Trust received \$3m in donations to provide financial relief or assistance to people who have suffered damage or loss following the severe weather events in the Gisborne District. After paying \$2.6m in grants, the Trust reported a liability of \$407k for unused donations.

Gisborne Holdings Ltd

This Council Controlled Trading Organisation (CCTO) comprises Gisborne Holdings Ltd.

The income from the above enterprise for the financial interest, finance or financial assistance of the Council is as follows:

	Dividends 2022 \$000s	Dividends 2023 \$000s	Subvention 2022 \$000s	Subvention 2023 \$000s
Gisborne Holdings Ltd	1,659	0	200	300

Total costs

The provision of financial assistance by the Gisborne District Council to this organisation is by way of share capital. Council holds a \$14m internal loan to finance its investment in GHL. Council incurred a \$490k (2022: \$427k) interest cost on this loan balance.

Performance targets

The Councils objective in establishing Gisborne Holdings Ltd was to provide a commercial vehicle for operating its commercial activities. Council has an obligation under the LGA to undertake regular performance monitoring of its CCTOs. The purpose of that monitoring is to ensure they are making the expected contribution to Council objectives, meeting performance targets in their SOI and Councils overall aims and outcomes. CCTO financial statements and performance targets and other measures are audited annually by an independent auditor.

Achievements

After the provision of a tax deductible subvention payment of \$300k (2022: \$200k) to the Council and reporting a net revaluation decrease of \$4.6m (2022: \$756k increase), Gisborne Holdings Ltd reported a net loss after tax of \$1.9m (2022: net profit of \$2.6m) for the year. Net assets decreased \$31.8m from \$154.5m to \$122.7m.

He pito kōrero mō ngā tauākī pūtea Notes to the financial statements

Note 1: Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

Gisborne District Council ("Council") is a Unitary Authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

The Gisborne District Council Group (the "Group") consists of Gisborne District Council and its subsidiaries, Gisborne Holdings Ltd (100% owned) and the Gisborne Disaster Relief Trust (100% controlled). Gisborne Holdings Ltd and the Gisborne Disaster Relief Trust are incorporated in New Zealand, and pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002 are Council Controlled Trading Organisations.

The primary objective of Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the Council and Group are public benefit entities for the purpose of financial reporting.

The financial statements of the Council and Group comply with Public Benefit Entity (PBE) standards.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group are for the year ended 30 June 2023. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 12 October 2023.

The Council and Group financial statements 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). They comply with Tier 1 PBE Standards as appropriate for public benefit entities.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets, forestry assets, livestock assets and certain financial instruments to reflect fair value. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

There have been no changes in accounting policies of the Group in the year ended 30 June 2023, other than the amendments to PBE Standards as described below. Other than the changes described below, all accounting policies and disclosures are consistent with those applied by the Group in the previous financial year.

For the first time the Group applied amendments to standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 July 2022.

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

The Standard have been issued to update the requirements in IPSAS for recognition and measurement of financial instruments and substantially aligns those requirements with the more recent requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

This Standard, when applied, supersedes parts of PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and supersedes PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The main changes are:

- Introduces a classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;
- Applies a forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and
- Introduces a hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The Council applied this standard for the first time in preparing its 30 June 2023 financial statements.

Requirements on transition depend on whether the entity is transitioning from PBE IPSAS 29 or PBE IFRS 9. Transitional provisions require mostly retrospective application with some exceptions. Information about the transition to PBE IPSAS 41 is disclosed in Note 29.

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

The Standard replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 and is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

PBEs within the scope of this Standard will need to provide users with:

- Sufficient contextual information to understand why the entity exists, what it intends to achieve in broad terms over the medium to long term, and how it goes about this;
- Information about what the entity has done during the reporting period in working towards its broader aims and objectives.

The application of PBE FRS 48 did not affect Council's Statement of Service Performance.

Specific accounting policies

The following specific Accounting Policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance and the financial position have been applied.

Basis of consolidation

Council consolidates its subsidiaries in the group, where Council 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 Council controls the majority voting power

on the governing body or where such policies have been irreversibly predetermined by Council 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. The Group is a going concern due to the ability of Council to access funding through LGFA up to 175% of total revenue.

Subsidiaries are consolidated by adding together corresponding assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses on a line-by-line basis. All significant inter-company/Council transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Council's investment in its subsidiaries is carried at cost less any impairment charges in Councils own "parent entity" financial statements.

The group has an interest in a jointly controlled operation. A jointly controlled operation involves use of assets and other resources of the venturers rather than establishment of a separate entity. The group recognises its interest in the assets and the liabilities of the jointly controlled operation. The Group also makes note of the expenses that it incurs and the income that it earns from the sale of goods or services by the jointly controlled operation.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received. Revenue is comprised of:

- Non-exchange transactions - rates, government grants, vested assets, rental revenue - subsidised, fees and charges - subsidised.
- Exchange transactions - targeted water rates, rental revenue - full cost recovery, fees and charges - full cost recovery, and development and financial contributions.

Non-exchange revenue in general includes revenue from activities that are partially funded by general rates, as set out in the Councils 2021–2031 Long Term Plan Revenue and Financing Policy.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

General and targeted rates

General and targeted rates are set annually and invoiced within the year. The group recognises revenue from rates when the Council has struck the rates and provided the rates assessment. Rates revenue is measured at the amount assessed, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable.

Government grants and subsidies

Government grants with no stipulations attached are recognised as revenue in the financial statements of the reporting period in which they are received or receivable by the Council.

To the extent that there are stipulations attached to government grants that would give rise to a liability to repay the grant amount or to return the granted asset, income in advance is recognised instead of revenue. Revenue is then only recognised once the Council has satisfied these conditions.

Council receives government grants from a substantial range of other agencies in addition to Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, which subsidises part of Council's costs in maintaining the local

roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other revenue

Revenue is recognised on an accrual basis when the service is completed.

Sales of goods are recognised when a product is sold to the customer. Sales are usually in cash or by electronic payment. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale, excluding GST.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue.

Assets vested in Council are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Donations, gifts and bequests are recognised at the fair value of consideration received upon receipt.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs (except borrowing costs incurred as a result of capital work) are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When the construction of assets are loan funded, all borrowing costs incurred as a result of the capital work are capitalised as part of the total cost of the asset up until the point where the asset enters service.

Grant expenditure

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

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

Income tax

Income tax expense in relation to the surplus or deficit for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax except where it relates to an item recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

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

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither 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 Council 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 surplus/deficit except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Leases

Group as a lessee - operating leases

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

Group as a lessor - operating leases

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term. Rent received from an operating lease is recognised as income on a straight-line over the lease term.

Trade and other receivables

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

The provision for impairment of receivables is determined based on an expected credit loss (ECL) model.

In assessing credit losses for receivables, the Group apply the simplified approach and record lifetime ECL on receivables.

In measuring ECL's, receivables have been grouped into rates receivable and other receivables, and assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have then been grouped based on days past due. Expected loss rates are applied based on payment profiles and corresponding historical credit losses experienced within the year. Expected loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Rates are "written-off":

- When remitted in accordance with the Councils rates remission policy; and
- In accordance with the write-off criteria of sections 90A (where rates cannot be reasonably recovered) and 90B (in relation to Maori freehold land) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

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

Inventories

Inventories are recognised at the lesser of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out (FIFO) principle and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Financial assets

The Group financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognized at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense (FVTOCRE); and
- fair value through surplus and deficit (FVTSD).

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless the asset has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognized in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council and Group's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured as amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' (SPPI) on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are SPPI and held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council and Group may elect at initial recognition to designate any equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses (ECL). Where applicable, interest accrued is added to the investment balance.

Instruments in this category include community loans.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except ECL and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognized in surplus or deficit. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit. Council has no instruments in this category.

Financial assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive revenue and expenses. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive revenue and expenses is transferred to accumulated funds within equity. The Council and Group designate into the category all equity investments that are not held for trading as they are strategic investments that are intended to be held for the medium to long term.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTSD

Financial assets in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognized in surplus or deficit.

Interest revenue and dividends recognized from these financial assets are separately presented within revenue.

Instruments in this category include Derivatives, LGFA Borrower Notes and Unlisted Investments.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council and Group recognize an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council and Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12 month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (lifetime ECL).

When determining whether the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council and Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council and Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Council and Group consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council and Group may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

Shares in subsidiaries (at cost)

The investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the Council's parent entity financial statements.

Accounting for derivative financial instruments

The Group uses financial instruments to manage its interest rate risk from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. The Group's derivative financial instruments are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the resulting gain or loss is recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Non-current assets held for sale

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

Any impairment losses for write-downs of assets held for sale are recognised in surplus/deficit.

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

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

Biological assets

Livestock

Livestock is valued at fair value less point of sale costs. Changes in the value of existing productive livestock and the numbers and/or composition of the livestock are treated as revenue items.

Forestry assets

Forestry Assets consist of the Group's forestry holdings. Forestry assets are valued on the basis of fair value less estimated point of sale costs. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate. Forestry Assets are revalued annually. Valuation movements pass through surplus/deficit. The costs to maintain the forestry assets are included in surplus/deficit.

Council has transferred forestry rights to Juken New Zealand Limited in respect to land. The transfer relates to one harvest cycle. Under the agreement Council has contributed the land and is entitled to a percentage of stumpage. The value of the land (excluding the trees) and Council's right to a share of the stumpage is reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets predominately comprise computer software and carbon credits.

Software acquisition and development

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

For any Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangements, for an intangible asset to be recognised, the Group must either have a software lease contract with the vendor or obtain control of the 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 or with the acquisition of software licences by the Group, are recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation

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

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

- computer software 8 years.

Emissions trading scheme

The Group's forestry holdings incorporates forestry assets held by the Council.

Gisborne Holdings Limited (GHL) has voluntarily entered the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) in respect of 1,224 hectares of forest land located in the Tauwharepārae area. This entitles GHL to receive emission units (units) for carbon stored in the specified area from a 1 January 2008 baseline.

Council's forestry holdings separate from the subsidiaries holdings, consist of small woodlots and a further area held by the Pamoā Forest Joint Venture. These forestry blocks were registered with ETS in November 2011. This entitles the Council to receive emission units (units) for carbon stored in the specified area from a 1 January 2008 baseline.

Units received are recognised at fair value on the date they are received and subsequently measured at cost subject to impairment. While there are no specific conditions attached to units received, should carbon stored in the specified area fall below the amount compensated for, a portion of units received must be returned. Units received are recorded on the Statement of Financial Position as an intangible asset until it is clear that they will not be required to meet future emissions obligations. The value of units is then recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Where there is an obligation to return units this liability is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, measured with reference to the carrying value of units on hand.

Where there are insufficient units on hand to meet the emissions obligation, this is measured by reference to the current market value for units held.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprises:

(i) Operational assets

These include land, buildings, improvements, library books, wharves, floating plant, plant, equipment, and motor vehicles.

(ii) Infrastructural assets

Infrastructural assets are the fixed utility systems owned by Council and comprise the sewer, water, storm water, roading, flood control, and the waste disposal infrastructures. Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function, for example sewer reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Initial recognition and subsequent expenditure

Property, plant and equipment is measured initially at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefit or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Group, and if the item's cost or fair value can be reliably measured.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

Subsequent costs that meet the recognition criteria above are recognised in the carrying value of the item of property, plant and equipment. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met.

There are a number of building assets not revalued due to the short-term nature and lower value, where there is an uncertain future of these assets therefore they are held at cost less accumulated depreciation. For assets that are revalued, subsequent costs between valuations are recorded at cost, except for vested assets. Certain infrastructural assets and land have been vested in Council as part of the subdivision consent process. Vested assets are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. Vested assets are valued at fair value when received.

Measurement subsequent to initial recognition

Operational assets

All operational assets, with the exception of operational land and operational buildings, are measured using the cost model less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Buildings not revalued as stated above are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Operational land

Operational land is measured using the revaluation model. The fair value of operational land is determined by a registered valuer using market based evidence. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The valuation cycle for revalued asset classes is normally three years,

or more frequently when there are indicators that the values may have changed substantially from carrying value.

Operational buildings

Operational buildings are measured using the revaluation model. The fair value of operational buildings is determined by a registered valuer by using either the investment, direct comparison or depreciated replacement cost approach. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. The valuation cycle for revalued asset classes is normally three years, or more frequently when there are indicators that the values may have changed substantially from carrying value.

Other operational assets - library books

General collections - All new and replacement books are recorded at cost in the year they are purchased and subsequently depreciated based on useful lives. Donated books are capitalised at fair value and subsequently depreciated based on useful life. Lost, sold and otherwise unsalvageable books are recognised in disposals. At year-end, stock on hand and remaining useful lives are determined by the Head Librarian using data maintained in the Liberty Library Management system.

Permanent collections - The permanent collection is carried at deemed cost.

Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets, with the exception of roading, are independently valued every 3 years at depreciated replacement cost. Between independent valuations they are updated to reflect market movements in intervening years.

Infrastructure assets - roading

Roading assets are independently revalued annually.

Infrastructure assets - airport assets

Airport assets include land, buildings, runway aprons, roading and below ground infrastructure. Airport assets are independently valued every 3 years or more frequently when there are indicators that the fair values may have changed substantially from carrying value.

Depreciation

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

Infrastructure assets

Roads

Pavement Surface (seal)	5 - 20 years
Pavement Surface (unsealed) - Wearing Course	5 years
Pavement Layers (basecourse)	40 - 100 years
Formation	(not depreciated)
Culverts	70 years
Footpaths	20 - 75 years

Roads

Surface Water Channels	75 years
Signs	12 years
Street Lights	15 - 25 years
Bridges	25 - 80 years
Retaining Structures	80 years
Traffic Signals	15 years
Parking Meters	15 years
Railings	10 - 15 years
Safety Projects	10 - 13 years

Water reticulation

Pipes	30 - 165 years
Valves, Hydrants	25 years
Pump Stations	15 - 100 years
Dams	400 years
Structures	16 - 200 years

Sewerage reticulation

Pipes	60 - 100 years
Pump Station	15 - 100 years
Manholes	100 years
Treatment Plant	15 - 50 years
Laterals	100 years

Stormwater systems

Pipes	62 - 100 years
In-drain Structures	25 - 100 years
Flood Control Systems	25 - 100 years
Solid Waste	4 - 25 years

Operational assets

Land	(not depreciated)
Buildings/Land Improvements	3 - 100 years
Plant/Machinery/Motor Vehicles	2 - 20 years
Office Equipment/Furniture	3 - 50 years
Other Equipment	3 - 25 years
Library Books	1 - 50 years
Wharves	50 years
Floating Plant	25 years
Leased Assets	3 - 8 years

Assets under construction are not depreciated. The total cost of a project is transferred to freehold buildings, plant and equipment or infrastructural assets on its completion and then depreciated.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in surplus or deficit.

Upon disposal or derecognition, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

If the recoverable amount of a non-financial asset is less than its carrying amount, the item is written down to its recoverable amount. The write down of an item recorded at cost is recognised as an expense in surplus/deficit. When a revalued item is written down to recoverable amount, the write down is recognised as a downward revaluation to the extent of the corresponding revaluation reserve through other comprehensive income, and any balance recognised in surplus/deficit.

The carrying amount of a non-financial asset that has previously been written down to a recoverable amount is increased to its current recoverable amount if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the amount of the write down.

The increased carrying amount of the item will not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if the write down to recoverable amount had not occurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle

The Council identified three major classes of assets that were severely impacted by the Cyclone and required impairment, being four waters and other infrastructure, timber piles and roading which includes roads and bridges. The value of the impairment attributed to those assets was an area of judgement based on managements and Stantec's assessment of the roading and bridge network, scoped work completed subsequent to the Cyclone, and an assessment of the percentage of damage done to the asset as a whole and/or valuing the remaining portion of a previously existing asset.

The percentage of damage was then applied against the depreciated replacement cost of the asset to obtain an impairment value of \$64.3m recognised as a downward movement in the revaluation reserve. Non-financial assets identified as fully damaged were written off. Future costs incurred in relation to the restoration of impacted assets are to be split between capital or operational expenditure depending on the nature of the work involved.

Costs incurred for minor repairs to assets; general clean-up of assets including removal of woody debris and silt; and any other cost incurred not identified as capital in nature will be recognised as an expense.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of trade and other payables used in the Statement of Financial Position approximates their fair value.

Financial liabilities: borrowings

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

Employee entitlements

The provision for annual leave employee entitlement and other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date has been calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay while the other provisions have been calculated on future rates of pay, discounted using an appropriate discount rate.

Provision for accumulated sick leave is made only to the extent that it is expected to be used in future periods. The expected usage is assessed using historical average rates of use.

Long service leave and retirement leave

For retirement leave and long service leave not expected to be taken within 12 months of balance date, the liability is equal to the present value of the estimated future cash outflows, as a result of employee services provided at balance date.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Public equity

This represents the ratepayers' net ownership of Council. It is made up of the following components:

- Accumulated Funds and Retained Earnings
- Special Funds and Reserves
- Asset Revaluation Reserves

Accumulated funds

Comprise accumulated surpluses over the years.

Special funds and reserves

Reserves are a component of public equity and represent a particular use to which parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Special funds are recorded at cost plus accumulated interest. These funds are restricted in nature and can only be used for the special purpose for which they were set up.

Also included are reserves restricted by Council decision. These funds are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council which may not be revised by Council without reference to a third party or the courts.

Asset revaluation reserve

Comprise accumulated revaluations increments or decrements. Detail on the movement of reserves held by the Group can be found in Note 27A: Asset Revaluation Reserve on page 180.

Statement of cash flows

Operating activities include all transactions and other events that are not investing or financing activities. Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the direct method.

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

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of fixed assets and investments. Investments can include securities not falling within the definition of cash.

Financing activities are those activities which result in changes in the size and composition of the capital structure of the Group. This includes both equity and debt not falling within the definition of cash.

Cash and cash equivalents is considered to be cash on hand and current accounts in banks, net of bank overdrafts.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements the Group has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Landfill closure and aftercare liability

Council has a legal obligation under its resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the Paokahu and Waiapu landfills after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises. The long-term nature of these liabilities means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs to be incurred.

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. Each separate landfill provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure.

The discount rate used reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash flows associated to the aftercare.

Paokahu landfill

The landfill closed on 31 December 2002 and aftercare costs started six months after the closure of the site. It is expected that future costs will be incurred until 2037.

The following major assumptions have been made in calculating the 2023 provision:

- Future cash flows were indexed 2.12% each year before a discount rate of 4.54% was applied.
- In 2022, a discount rate of 3.85% was applied, with future costs indexed each year at 1.97%.

Waiapu landfill

The current landfill cells are expected to close on 30 June 2025 with aftercare costs expected to occur six months after. The future costs have been estimated to be incurred for 30 years, until 2055.

The following major assumptions have been made in calculating the 2023 provision:

- Future cash flows were indexed 2.02% each year before a discount rate of 4.14% was applied.
- In 2022, a discount rate of 1.90% was applied, with future costs indexed each year at 3.55%.

Other provisions

Other provisions includes the Risk Pool liability. Please refer to Note 32: Contingent Liabilities on page 189. One case is still pending where the Group has a present obligation and a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing the depreciated replacement cost valuations in respect of infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example, Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition-modelling assessments of underground assets.
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset.
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and traffic growth.
- If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over or underestimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. To minimise this risk, Councils infrastructural assets' useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group,

and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience.

- Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of Council's asset management planning activities, which provides Council with further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

GST

The financial statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated with GST included.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by Council and published in the Long Term Plan. They have been prepared using the same accounting policies as are employed in preparing these financial statements.

Cost allocation

Expenditure has been reported by the nature of the expense.

Capital management

Councils capital is its equity (or ratepayers' funds) which comprise accumulated funds and reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires Council to prudently manage its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings and in a manner that promotes the current and future interests of the community. Ratepayers' 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 Councils assets and not expecting them to meet the full cost of long-term assets that will benefit rate payers in future generations. Additionally, Council has in place asset management plans for major classes of assets detailing renewal and maintenance programmes, to ensure that ratepayers in future generations are not required to meet the costs of deferred renewals and maintenance.

The Act requires Council to make adequate and effective provision in its Long Term Plan (LTP) and in its Annual Plan (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 LTP.

Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

An amendment to PBE IPSAS 19 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets clarifies the costs of fulfilling a contract that an entity includes when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making or onerous (and therefore whether a provision needs to be recognised).

The amendments added a description on the "costs of fulfilling a contract" when determining the unavoidable costs under the onerous contracts.

The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both:

- The incremental costs of fulfilling that contract - for example, direct labour and materials; and
- An allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts - for example, an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant, and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Council does not intend to early adopt the amendment.

Income taxes

An amendment to PBE IPSAS IAS 12 Income taxes narrows the scope of the recognition exemption for deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, so that the recognition exemption would not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Council does not intend to early adopt the amendment.

Biological assets – forestry assets

An amendment to PBE IPSAS 27 Agriculture removes the exclusion of taxation cash flows when measuring fair value.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Council does not intend to early adopt the amendment.

Note 1B: Three waters reform programme

In December 2022, central government completed the first major step of the Three Waters reform with legislation to transfer the management and delivery of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services from 67 councils to four Water Services Entities (WSEs). The WSEs would be owned by the councils within the WSE area but the assets and liabilities would transfer to the new WSEs to manage and operate. To retain local representation on water services decisions, a Regional Representative Group of up to three council owners and three mana whenua representatives would be established for each WSE to set expectations for the WSE that reflect community voice.

The scale of the WSEs across multiple regions and larger populations is intended to enable WSEs to borrow more money to fund the investment needed in water services and infrastructure and to better address skill shortages in the three waters sector.

Alongside the reforms, Government committed \$2b in Crown funding support to councils in two tranches – Tranche 1 of \$500 million was allocated to councils in July 2022, with Tranche 2 of \$1.5 billion due to be allocated to councils from 1 July 2024.

On 13 April 2023, the Minister of Local Government announced proposed changes for the Three Waters Reform programme:

- Shifting to a more regional approach, replacing four WSEs with 10 regionally-led WSEs.
- Establishing entities in a staggered way with Auckland/Northland WSE starting on 1 July 2024 and the remaining WSEs going live at different times up to 1 July 2026.
- Boosting local representation by including all territorial authorities within a WSE area on the Regional Representative Group of a WSE alongside equal membership from mana whenua of that WSE area.

To ensure financial viability for smaller WSEs, the second phase of Better Off Funding (\$21.62m for Te Tairāwhiti) won't proceed. However, the first phase (\$7.21m for Te Tairāwhiti) remains committed.

Note 2 : Summary cost of services by activity for the year ended 30 June 2023

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s
REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
1,049	Commercial Ops	1,947	2,906
4,669	Environmental Services and Protection	4,977	5,288
149	Land Rivers Coastal	285	(277)
908	Livable Communities	2,522	1,267
6,699	Regional Leadership and Support Services	2,355	3,048
151	Roads and Footpaths ¹	48	(2,392)
271	Solid Waste	232	244
(27)	Urban Stormwater	0	(31)
482	Wastewater	535	274
3,485	Water Supply	3,708	3,067
17,835	Total Revenue From Exchange Transactions	16,608	13,394
REVENUE FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS			
0	Commercial Ops	0	0
473	Environmental Services and Protection	1,170	820
0	Land Rivers Coastal	0	132
324	Livable Communities	174	510
1,149	Regional Leadership and Support Services	1,000	5,879
27,373	Roads and Footpaths ²	12,711	71,865
0	Solid Waste	0	1,326
0	Urban Stormwater	0	0
0	Wastewater	0	304
6	Water Supply	0	861
29,326	Total Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions	15,055	81,697
EXPENSES			
2,556	Commercial Ops	1,756	2,388
12,765	Environmental Services and Protection	12,288	14,507
3,179	Land Rivers Coastal	3,331	3,284
19,236	Livable Communities	19,801	20,578
13,037	Regional Leadership and Support Services	22,422	24,897
48,813	Roads and Footpaths	34,318	94,928
4,956	Solid Waste	4,699	7,382
3,008	Urban Stormwater	3,216	3,372
9,775	Wastewater	11,996	10,737
7,354	Water Supply	7,439	8,740
124,679	Total Expenses	121,266	190,813
77,518	Net Cost of Service	89,603	95,722

Expenses include internal charges, this is why the COS expense amounts differ with each activity, but the total will be the same. Each significant activity is stated gross of internal costs and revenues, and excludes general and targeted rates attributed to that activity.

- 1 Roads and Footpaths revenue from non exchange transactions is a loss of \$2.3m. This relates to the loss on disposal of bridges that were destroyed as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 2 Roads and Footpaths expenses include \$67m of roading emergency reinstatement costs.

Note 3: Rates revenue

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
69,387	69,121	Gross Rates Revenue	73,979	73,350	73,076
Gross Rates Revenue Consists of:					
6,079	5,813	General Rates	7,083	7,112	6,852
16,468	16,468	Uniform Annual General Charge	17,031	16,981	16,981
43,607	43,607	Targeted Rates	46,270	46,387	46,387
3,233	3,233	Metered Water Rates	3,594	2,870	2,856
69,387	69,121	Gross Rates Revenue	73,979	73,350	73,076
557	557	Less Remissions ¹	1,633	2,143	2,143
68,830	68,564	Net Rates Revenue	72,346	71,207	70,934

¹ Remissions include:

- Rates write-off (rate instalment amounts or arrears based on hardship)
- Penalties waived
- Rate remissions to certain ratepayers (for Permanent Crops, some Māori Freehold Land and Community, Sporting and Other Organisations).

Total remissions were \$2.1m against the Annual Plan budget of \$1.6m, the increase is due to rates write off's and penalties waived due to Cyclone Gabrielle.

For the years ended 30 June 2023 and 2022, the annual rates income of the Council for the purposes of the LGFA Guarantee and Indemnity Deed disclosure is the same as the rates total amount shown above in line with Deed 16.9(c).

2022/23	Rating Units	Total Capital Value \$000s
Rateable Units	22,337	16,609,148
Non Rateable Units	1,372	343,465

Note 4: Revenue from grants and subsidies

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
REVENUE FROM GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES					
38,348	38,348	Central Government Grants	23,088	39,403	42,165
39,120	39,120	Waka Kotahi (NZTA) Rooding Subsidies	34,332	84,003	84,003
77,468	77,468	Total Revenue from Grants and Subsidies	57,420	123,406	126,168

Total revenue from grants and subsidies is \$123.4m up \$66m on Annual Plan. \$67m of this additional income is related to roading emergency reinstatement costs following Cyclone Gabrielle. Capital grants make up \$42.9m (2022: \$49m)

Our main contributors for capital grants during the year for roading related work were Waka Kotahi of \$12.1m (2022: \$12.7m); Crown Infrastructure Partners for Kiwa Pools \$19.1m (2022: \$20.3m) and Insurance and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) \$6.3m for the reinstatement of critical infrastructure as a result of Cyclone Gabrielle.

Some of the grants received but not fully spent during the year have therefore been recognised only to the extent that conditions have been fulfilled.

There are no other contingencies attached to grants received. Cash flows from grants and subsidies (and hence operating cost inflows) for Council with respect to these capital grants see the associated outflows recognised as investing activities.

Note 5: Revenue from operating activities

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
REVENUE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
884	884	Development Contributions	1,622	1,864	1,864
30	30	Capital Contributions	0	0	0
409	409	Rates Penalties	1,000	428	428
10,466	20,359	Activity Revenue	12,450	11,223	21,289
144	144	Interest	0	1,176	1,189
1,662	3	Dividends	1,600	5	5
352	352	Petroleum Tax	365	319	319
13,946	22,180	Total Revenue from Operating Activities	17,037	15,014	25,093

Note 6: Revenue from other gains

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
REVENUE FROM OTHER GAINS (LOSSES)					
(677)	(2,170)	Gain/(Loss) on Changes in Fair Value of Forestry Assets	0	521	456
0	1,830	Gain/(Loss) on Changes in Fair Value of Livestock	0	0	(2,288)
(486)	29	Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	50	(3,277)	(3,276)
0	0	Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Intangible Assets	0	0	0
0	0	Net Emission Trading Income	0	625	625
3,632	3,632	Gain on Derivatives (Interest Rate Swaps)	(281)	700	700
3	3	Gain/(Loss) on Changes in Fair Value of Non-Current Receivables/Investment	0	15	6
2,473	3,325	Total Revenue from Other Gains (Losses)	(231)	(1,415)	(3,776)

Note 7: Employee benefit expenses

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE					
27,674	30,625	Salary and Wages	33,741	31,762	34,515
728	809	Defined Contribution Plans Expense	877	876	955
192	178	Increase/(Decrease) in Leave Liabilities	0	282	461
(2,373)	(2,373)	Less Recharged to Other Expense Categories ¹	(3,946)	(3,956)	(3,956)
26,221	29,240	Total Employee Benefit Expenses	30,672	28,965	31,975

¹ Wages and salaries can be recharged to other expense categories and capitalised project costs.

Note 8: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES					
677	1,855	Commercial Operations	681	787	1,947
34	34	Environmental Services & Protection	47	64	64
171	171	Land, Rivers & Coastal	225	196	196
2,085	2,085	Liveable Communities	2,393	2,367	2,367
1,563	1,563	Regional Leadership & Support Services	1,642	1,715	1,715
11,954	11,954	Roading	12,906	13,386	13,386
364	364	Solid Waste	272	348	348
1,138	1,138	Urban Stormwater	1,107	1,394	1,394
2,544	2,544	Wastewater	2,951	2,651	2,651
2,697	2,697	Water Supply	2,684	3,058	3,058
23,226	24,404	Total Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	24,907	25,966	27,126
22,541	23,720	Total Depreciation	24,907	25,294	26,453
685	685	Total Amortisation	0	672	672
23,226	24,404		24,907	25,966	27,126

Note 9: Expenditure on operating activities

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
OPERATING EXPENDITURE					
2,471	2,471	Administration Expenses	2,408	2,605	2,605
209	269	Audit Fees Financial Reporting (incl. Trustee reporting)	369	244	325
3,473	3,879	Consultants and Professional Services	1,755	4,198	4,766
786	1,023	Councillors and Directors' Fees	890	803	1,059
219	282	Indirect Employment Costs	154	342	362
892	896	Grants and Donations	992	892	3,512
1,271	1,363	Insurance Costs	1,491	1,646	1,762
1,920	100	Rental and Operating Leases	2,115	1,918	(49)
12,471	13,436	Repairs and Maintenance	13,021	13,331	13,820
1,249	1,249	Bad Debts Written Off-Rates	1,013	1,731	1,731
338	338	Bad Debts Written Off-Other	89	230	230
174	174	IRD Compliance Costs	170	206	206
2,281	2,360	Litter bins and city cleaning	1,977	2,375	2,466
19,836	19,836	Emergency Works	2,093	68,107	68,107
25,593	28,927	Other Operating Expenditure ¹	32,667	32,371	34,645
73,182	76,601	Total Operating Expenditure	61,205	130,997	135,547

¹ Other operating expenses include such items as: electricity, operational contracts, treatment plants, pump stations, internal interest, vegetation planting contracts, facilities contracts and cleaning contracts.

Note 10: Finance costs

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
FINANCE COSTS					
1,352	1,352	Interest on Debentures and Interest Rate Swaps	3,075	4,677	4,677
913	1,293	Interest on Bank Borrowings and Commercial Paper	1,347	188	805
60	60	Line Fee	60	70	70
0	0	Losses on Derivatives (Interest Rate Swaps)	0	1	1
(275)	(275)	Discount Unwind on Provisions	0	(50)	(50)
2,050	2,430	Total Finance Costs	4,482	4,886	5,503

Note 11: Income tax

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
38,596	39,390	Surplus Before Tax	26,939	19,541	20,411
200	0	Subvention Payment	600	300	0
10,863	11,029	Tax @ 28%	7,711	5,556	5,715
Plus/(Less) Tax Effect of:					
(10,863)	(9,750)	Net Non Taxable and Non Deductible Items	(7,711)	(5,556)	(5,275)
	0	Imputation credits Utilised	0	0	0
0	15	Deferred Tax Adjustment	0	0	(20)
0	1,294	Tax Expense	0	0	421
Made up of -					
0	1,288	Current Tax Expense	0	0	1,188
0	7	Deferred Tax Expense	0	0	(767)
0	1,295		0	0	421

Deferred tax asset/(liability) - group

	Property, Plant and Equipment \$000s	Biological Assets \$000s	Employee Entitlements and Other \$000s	Tax Loss Recognised \$000s	NZ Emission Units \$000s	Total \$000s
Balance as at 30 June 2021	(214)	(3,584)	71	18	(642)	(4,350)
Charged to surplus or deficit	(38)	24	(6)	0	0	(20)
Charged to Equity	(10)	0	0	0	0	(10)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	(262)	(3,560)	66	18	(642)	(4,380)
Charged to surplus or deficit	(42)	784	18	5	0	767
Charged to Equity	(832)	0	0	0	0	(832)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	(1,135)	(2,776)	84	23	(642)	(4,445)

Deferred tax has been calculated at 28%. Council (the parent) has recognised a deferred tax asset of \$nil (2022: nil) in relation to unused tax losses of \$nil (2022: nil). Generally local authorities are exempt from income tax, except for income derived from any Council Controlled Organisation or port activity as per section CW32 Income Tax Act 2007.

Note 12 : Reconciliation of funding impact statement with statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses

	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
RECONCILIATION OF REVENUE				
Sources of operating funding				
Total operating funding (A) as per Funding Impact Statement	97,389	113,800	101,997	168,792
Add Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	61,396	49,046	44,535	42,919
Development and financial contributions	1,587	914	1,622	1,864
Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Assets	50	(486)	50	(3,220)
	160,422	163,275	148,204	210,355
As per Statement of Comprehensive Income - Total Operating Income	160,422	163,275	148,205	210,355
RECONCILIATION OF EXPENDITURE				
Applications of operating funding				
Total applications of operating funding (B) as per Funding Impact Statement	86,860	101,453	96,359	164,848
Add depreciation and amortisation expense	23,733	23,226	24,907	25,966
	110,593	124,679	121,266	190,814
As per Statement of Comprehensive Income - Total Operating Expenditure	110,593	124,679	121,266	190,814
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	10,529	12,347	5,638	3,944
Add Subvention Payment	600	200	600	300
Add Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	61,396	49,046	44,535	42,919
Add Development and financial contributions	1,587	914	1,622	1,864
Add Profit / (Loss) on Sale of Assets	50	(486)	50	(3,220)
Less Depreciation and amortisation expense	(23,733)	(23,226)	(24,907)	(25,966)
Add Gains/(Loss) on Property Revaluation	35,747	335,384	62,321	(215,596)
	86,176	374,180	89,859	(195,755)
As per Statement of Comprehensive Income - Total Comprehensive Income	86,176	374,180	89,860	(195,755)

Note 13 : Cash and cash equivalents

The total cash on hand at 30 June was \$28.7m. This relates to funds received in advance for woody debris and silt removal.

	Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
	7,798	10,249		19,575	28,728
Cash at the Bank and in Hand					31,209
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,798	10,249		19,575	28,728

Note 14 : Trade and other receivables

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
7,977	7,977	Rates Receivable	8,894	8,167	8,167
8,449	8,449	Roading Subsidy Due	5,339	21,124	21,124
11	11	Community Loans	13	11	11
19,712	19,721	Other Receivables	9,005	21,697	21,539
1,050	1,050	Prepayments	597	3,054	3,054
37,199	37,208		23,848	54,054	53,895
(5,523)	(5,523)	Provision for Impairment of Receivables	(5,859)	(5,337)	(5,337)
31,676	31,685	Total Trade and Other Receivables	17,989	48,717	48,558
Trade and Other Receivables Classified as:					
31,676	31,685	Current Receivables	17,989	48,717	48,558
31,676	31,685		17,989	48,717	48,558
11,373	11,373	Non Exchange Trade and Other Receivables	8,806	24,505	24,505
20,304	20,313	Exchange Trade and Other Receivables	9,182	24,212	24,053

Fair value

The carrying value of trade and other receivables (excluding community loans) approximates their fair value.

Impairment

Council does not provide for any impairment on general title land rates receivable as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating Act 2002) to recover outstanding debts.

Below we have included tables to reflect financial assets that are past due as at the end of the reporting period but not impaired. Rooding subsidies, debtor control, GST receivable and GHIL current account are not included as not past due.

These powers allow Council to commence legal proceedings to recover any rates that remain unpaid four months after the due date for payment. If the payment has not been made within three months of the Court's judgement, Council can apply to the Registrar of the High Court to have a judgement enforced by sale or lease of the rating unit.

Because of the powers available under the Local Government (Rating Act 2002), such action is rarely necessary.

As at 30 June 2023 and 2022, all overdue receivables had been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied where necessary. Council holds no collateral as security or other credit enhancements over receivables that are either past due or impaired.

The impairment provisions have been calculated based on the expected credit loss (ECL) model. Expected credit losses have been determined based on a review of specific overdue receivables and a collective assessment. The collective assessment is based on an analysis of past collection history and debt write offs. Individual assessment has been determined based on the significant financial difficulties and circumstances being experienced by the debtor.

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

Note 14A : Impairment

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
5,532	5,532	Beginning Balance	5,523	5,523
(9)	(9)	Charge for Year	(186)	(186)
5,523	5,523	Ending Balance	5,337	5,337

The status of Receivables as at 30 June 2023 and 2022 are detailed below:

Note 14B: Receivables

COUNCIL 2022			COUNCIL 2023		
Gross \$000s	Impaired \$000s	Net \$000s	Gross \$000s	Impaired \$000s	Net \$000s
SUNDRY INVOICE RECEIVABLES					
3,822	0	3,822	6,606	0	6,606
23	0	23	49	0	49
122	0	122	100	0	100
120	15	105	375	11	364
4,087	15	4,072	7,130	11	7,119

GROUP 2022			GROUP 2023		
Gross \$000s	Impaired \$000s	Net \$000s	Gross \$000s	Impaired \$000s	Net \$000s
SUNDRY INVOICE RECEIVABLES					
3,828	0	3,828	6,444	0	6,444
26	0	26	52	0	52
122	0	122	100	0	100
120	15	105	375	11	364
4,096	15	4,081	6,971	11	6,960

Note 14C : Rates receivable

Council 2022		Council 2023	
No. Of Properties	Outstanding \$000s	No. Of Properties	Outstanding \$000s
GENERAL LAND RATES			
830	1,499	1,907	1,797
123	569	153	662
70	414	51	390
109	453	132	616
1,132	2,935	2,243	3,465
MĀORI LAND RATES			
211	947	322	1,031
69	784	69	730
41	916	54	628
432	2,390	417	2,307
753	5,038	862	4,696
METERED WATER SUPPLY			
684	449	586	508
0	0	5	14
25	4	23	3
30	15	24	26
739	469	638	551

Note 15 : Inventories

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
INVENTORIES				
0	0	0	0	0
14	14	15	4	4
11	11	5	9	9
80	80	11	19	19
15	15	7	13	13
0	4	0	0	7
0	0	0	0	0
0	11	0	0	12
0	207	0	0	218
120	341	38	45	281

No inventories have been pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 16 : Investments

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
ORDINARY SHARES				
32,455	0	32,455	32,455	0
98	98	100	89	89
9	9	9	9	9
0	497	0	0	499
100	100	100	100	100
1,724	1,724	1,228	2,721	2,721
0	2			2
34,387	2,430	33,893	35,375	3,421
Investments Classified as:				
0	0	0	81	81
34,387	2,430	33,893	35,294	3,340
34,387	2,430	33,893	35,375	3,421

Civic Financial Services Ltd

The carrying amount of this investment is recorded at fair value. Movements in fair value are recognised as part of the Other Gains/(Losses) on the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

BOPLASS Ltd

The carrying amount of this investment is recorded at fair value. Movements in fair value are recognised as part of the Other Gains/(Losses) on the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

LGFA Borrower Notes

LGFA borrower notes are subordinated convertible debt instruments that the Council is required to subscribe for when borrowing from the LGFA, currently set at 2.5% of the amount borrowed. The LGFA will redeem borrower notes when the Council's related borrowings are repaid or are no longer owed to the LGFA or may convert them to equity under specific circumstances.

The fair value of the borrower notes is calculated using the discounted cashflows. The significant input used in the fair value measurement of borrower notes is the LGFA funding curve at 30 June 2023. The movement in fair value is recognised as part of the Other Gains/(Losses) on the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

All other investments are held at cost.

Group Information

The financial statements of the Group includes Gisborne Holdings Limited (GHL). GHL is a controlled entity and the Council has 100% equity interest in GHL. The carrying value of the Council's investment in GHL is \$32.4m (2022: \$32.4m). The reporting date of the Council and GHL is 30 June.

Note 17 : Derivatives

The Group has interest rate swap contracts with a fair value asset of \$1.7m (2022: asset of \$0.9m). These swaps are exposed to fair value movements as interest rates change.

The weighted average effective interest rate of the interest rate swaps was 3.10% (2022: 3.38%). Fair value of the Group's interest rate swaps is determined by bank valuations as at balance date.

The interest rate swaps are measured at fair value. As the Group does not apply hedge accounting, movements in fair value are taken directly to the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses.

For further information on the interest rate swaps, please refer to Note 29: Financial Instruments on page 185.

Note 18 : Assets held for sale

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
0	0	Land	0	0	0
80	80	Buildings	80	80	80
80	80	Total Non Current Assets Held for Sale	80	80	80

The current assets held for sale are two cabins from Churchill Park. These should be sold in financial year 2024, once the new pool building has been completed.

Note 19 : Deposits held

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
9	9	General and Other Deposits	22	11	11
28	28	Resource Consent Bonds	44	27	27
484	484	Footpath Deposits	418	535	535
13	13	Gisborne Rural Volunteer Fire	13	0	0
535	535	Total Deposits Held	498	573	573

Note 20 : Trade and other payables

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE					
5,708	5,856	Income in Advance	10,600	37,911	38,059
2,061	2,061	Rates in Advance	1,854	2,088	2,088
124	124	Gisborne District Council Disaster Relief Fund	73	538	0
2,017	2,017	Contract Retentions	1,033	2,694	2,694
0	0	Accruals - Loan Interest	0	0	0
151	151	Accruals - Audit Fees	155	179	185
5,405	5,405	Accruals - Other	961	2,047	2,455
24,843	23,556	Trade and other Payables	21,067	29,070	29,973
40,310	39,170	Total Trade and Other Payables	35,742	74,527	75,454

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms, therefore the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

Income in advance is significant in 2022/23 due to additional Grant funding arrangements. Please refer to Note 4: Revenue from Grants and Subsidies on page 159.

Council has received funding for the Three Water Reform 2022/23, \$1.5m in funding and recognised \$1.7m in revenue (2021/22 \$4.04m in funding and recognised \$8.67m in revenue).

In addition to this Council has received funding for the Cyclone Recovery work, \$33.9m in funding and recognised \$2.5m in revenue.

Note 21 : Employee benefit liabilities

	Accrued Wages & Salaries \$000s	Annual Leave \$000s	Long Service Leave \$000s	Retirement Leave \$000s	Sick Leave \$000s	Total \$000s
GROUP						
2022						
Balance at 1 July 2021	855	2,007	21	268	177	3,329
Additional leave accrued	955	2,396	2	12	6	3,373
Amounts Paid	(775)	(2,206)	(4)	(34)	0	(3,019)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,035	2,197	19	246	183	3,682
2023						
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,035	2,197	19	246	183	3,682
Additional leave accrued	1,090	3,015	(9)	31	29	4,156
Amounts Paid	(936)	(2,699)	(5)	(38)	0	(3,678)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,189	2,513	5	239	213	4,160
Current Portion	1,189	2,513	5	128	213	4,049
Non Current Portion	0	0	0	111	0	111
Total Provisions	1,189	2,513	5	239	213	4,160
COUNCIL						
2022						
Balance at 1 July 2021	775	1,841	21	268	77	2,982
Additional leave accrued	936	2,423	2	12	17	3,390
Amounts Paid	(775)	(2,206)	(4)	(34)	0	(3,019)
Balance at 30 June 2022	936	2,058	19	246	94	3,353
2023						
Balance at 1 July 2022	936	2,058	19	246	94	3,353
Additional leave accrued	1,007	3,003	(9)	31	8	4,040
Amounts Paid	(936)	(2,699)	(5)	(38)	0	(3,678)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,007	2,362	5	239	102	3,715
Current Portion	1,007	2,362	5	128	102	3,604
Non Current Portion	0	0	0	111	0	111
Total Provisions	1,007	2,362	5	239	102	3,715

Sick leave

Provision for sick leave is made only to the extent that is expected to be used in future periods and assessed using a three yearly rolling average on actual hours taken in excess of entitlement.

Long service leave and retirement leave

Council has calculated retirement and long service leave using an estimated probability calculation. As an employee grows older and nears retirement age the probability of eligibility to their full entitlement increases.

Retirement leave calculations have been calculated at future rates of pay and been discounted to present value using a discount rate of 4.62% (2022: 3.68%) and assumed salary inflation of 2.19% (2022: 2.0%). (Treasury discount rates: 1 year 5.42%, 2 years 5.27%, 5 years 4.62%).

Note 22 : Borrowings

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
0	15,006	Bank Loans	0	0	0
15,500	15,500	Debenture	7,100	15,000	15,000
15,500	30,506	Total Current	7,100	15,000	15,000
0	0	Bank Loans	73,899	0	10,414
70,200	70,200	Debenture and FRN Debt Securities	61,500	109,800	109,800
70,200	70,200	Total Non Current	135,399	109,800	120,214
85,700	100,706	Total Borrowings	142,499	124,800	135,214

Note 22A: Fair value

The carrying amounts of borrowings approximate their fair value as the Council and the Group's secured loans and debentures are on floating interest rates.

Debenture and floating rate note (FRN) debt securities

Council has issued \$124.8m (2022: \$85.7m) of debentures and floating rate notes with maturities from 15 April 2024 to 15 May 2031. Interest is paid quarterly in arrears. The interest rates range as at 30 June 2023 varies from 1.08% to 6.46% (2022: 1.08% to 2.89%) and are subject to quarterly reset dates.

Bank facilities

Council has \$35m (2022: \$25m) worth of committed funding facilities available. At reporting date the draw down under these facilities was \$nil (2022: \$nil). Interest is payable at wholesale market rates.

GHL has a working capital facility with a limit of \$3.5m. The facilities are secured by way of a general security agreement. The balance at 30 June 2023 was \$nil (2022: \$0.1m). GHL also has a term facility of \$10.4m which is fully drawn at 30 June 2023. This facility is secured by way of a mortgage and a general security agreement which terminates on 31 July 2024.

Security

Council borrowings are secured by way of a Debenture Trust Deed over Council rates revenue. GHL loans are secured by way of general security agreement and mortgage.

Note 23: Provision for other liabilities

COUNCIL and GROUP	Paokahu Landfill Aftercare \$000s	Waiapu Landfill Aftercare \$000s	Other Provisions \$000s	Total \$000s
2022				
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,304	1,081	346	2,730
Additional Provisions Made/(Reversed)	0	0	(186)	(186)
Amounts Used	(51)	0	0	(51)
Discount unwind	(168)	(107)	0	(275)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,084	974	160	2,218
2023				
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,084	974	160	2,218
Additional Provisions Made/(Reversed)	0	0	383	383
Amounts Used	(81)	0	0	(81)
Discount unwind	(22)	(28)	0	(50)
Balance at 30 June 2023	981	946	543	2,470
Current Portion	85	0	383	468
Non Current Portion	896	946	160	2,002
Total Provisions	981	946	543	2,470

Landfill closure and aftercare liability

The long-term nature of these liabilities means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs to be incurred. To provide for the estimated costs a charge is made each year against each landfill.

Council has a legal obligation under its resource consent to provide ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the Paokahu and Waiapu landfills after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure 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. Each separate landfill provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure.

The discount rate used reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the cash flows associated to the aftercare.

Paokahu landfill

The landfill closed on 31 December 2002 and aftercare costs started six months after the closure of the site. It is expected that future costs will be incurred until 2037.

The following major assumptions have been made in calculating the 2023 provision:

- Future cash flows were indexed 2.12% each year before a discount rate of 4.54% was applied.

In 2022, a discount rate of 3.85% was applied, with future costs indexed each year at 1.97%.

Waiapu landfill

The current landfill cells are expected to close on 30 June 2025 with aftercare costs expected to occur six months after. The future costs have been estimated to be incurred for 30 years, until 2055.

The following major assumptions have been made in calculating the 2023 provision:

- Future cash flows were indexed 2.02% each year before a discount rate of 4.14% was applied.

In 2022, a discount rate of 3.55% was applied, with future costs indexed each year at 1.90%.

Other provisions

Other provisions includes the Risk Pool liability.

Gisborne District Council was previously a member of the New Zealand Mutual Liability Riskpool scheme ('Riskpool'). The Scheme is in wind down, however the Council has an ongoing obligation to contribute to the scheme should a call be made in respect of any historical claims (to the extent those claims are not covered by reinsurance), and to fund the ongoing operation of the scheme. The likelihood of any call-in respect of historical claims diminishes with each year as limitation periods expire. However, as a result of the Supreme Court decision on 1 August 2023 in Napier City Council v Local Government Mutual Funds Trustee Limited, it has been clarified that Riskpool has a liability for that member's claim in relation to non-weather-tight defects (in a mixed claim involving both weather-tight and non-weather-tight defects). Riskpool has advised that it is working through the implications of the Supreme Court decision. At this point any potential liability is unable to be quantified.

Note 24 : Property plant and equipment

COUNCIL 2023	Cost/Revaluation 1 July 2022 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1 July 2022 \$000s	Carrying Amount 1 July 2022 \$000s	Current Year Transfers \$000s	Current Year Additions \$000s	Current Year Disposals & other movements \$000s	Revaluation Current Year \$000s	Revaluation (accumulated depreciation reversed) \$000s	Current Year Depreciation \$000s	Recovered Depreciation \$000s	Impairment \$000s	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 2023 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation \$000s	Carrying Amount 30 June 2023 \$000s
OPERATIONAL ASSETS														
Land	315,585	-	315,585	-	15	(57)	-	-	-	-	-	315,543	-	315,543
Buildings/Land Improvements	109,591	(5,747)	103,845	23,025	15,798	(189)	-	-	(2,678)	24	-	148,226	(8,401)	139,825
Plant /Motor Vehicles	9,739	(5,003)	4,736	-	6,347	(355)	-	-	(957)	287	-	15,730	(5,673)	10,057
Office Equipment	7,205	(5,171)	2,035	10	404	(83)	-	-	(145)	80	-	7,537	(5,236)	2,301
Other Equipment	5,067	(3,066)	2,001	-	820	(466)	-	-	(544)	441	-	5,421	(3,169)	2,252
Wharves	3,424	(872)	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	-	-	3,424	(941)	2,484
Library Books - General	1,418	(862)	556	-	174	(132)	-	-	(117)	111	-	1,460	(868)	593
Library Books - Permanent	336	(6)	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	(6)	330
Assets Under Construction	26,648	-	26,648	(23035)	3,727	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	7,299	-	7,299
Total Operational Assets	479,014	(20,726)	458,288	(0)	27,285	(1,323)	0	0	(4,510)	944	0	504,976	(24,292)	480,684
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS														
Sewer and Wastewater Reticulation Systems	69,740	(137)	69,603	527	525	(23)	1,863	1,738	(1,606)	0	-	72,631	(5)	72,626
Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Plant & Facilities	36,060	(89)	35,971	39	197	(17)	456	1,112	(1,027)	1	-	36,735	(3)	36,733
Stormwater	76,827	(115)	76,713	336	667	(32)	1,868	1,503	(1,394)	1	-	79,667	(4)	79,663
Water Supply Reticulation Systems	68,523	(138)	68,385	997	3,251	(56)	229	1,829	(1,707)	10	(1,981)	70,962	(5)	70,957
Water Supply Treatment Plant & Facilities	63,462	(117)	63,346	916	794	-	1,902	1,420	(1,307)	-	-	67,075	(3)	67,072
Solid Waste	2,303	(40)	2,263	-	33	(7)	-	-	(287)	1	-	2,329	(327)	2,002
Flood Control	85,206	(15)	85,191	573	4,270	(455)	4,896	199	(186)	1	(2,397)	92,092	(0)	92,092
Waiapu Aftercare Provision Deferred Expense Asset	575	(416)	159	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	-	575	(469)	106
Roading	1,909,674	0	1,909,674	4,379	19,119	(2,581)	(183,552)	13,218	(13,218)	-	(59,876)	1,687,163	0	1,687,163
Assets under Construction	34,958	-	34,958	(7,766)	26,567	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	53,706	-	53,706
Total Infrastructural Assets	2,347,329	(1,065)	2,346,264	0	55,422	(3,224)	(172,338)	21,019	(20,783)	14	(64,254)	2,162,935	(816)	2,162,119
Total Property Plant and Equipment	2,826,343	(21,791)	2,804,552	(0)	82,708	(4,547)	(172,338)	21,019	(25,294)	958	(64,254)	2,667,911	(25,108)	2,642,803

COUNCIL 2022	Cost/Revaluation 1 July 2021 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1 July 2021 \$000s	Carrying Amount 1 July 2021 \$000s	Current Year Transfers \$000s	Current Year Additions \$000s	Current Year Disposals & other movements \$000s	Revaluation Current Year \$000s	Revaluation (accumulated depreciation reversed) \$000s	Current Year Depreciation \$000s	Recovered Depreciation \$000s	Impairment \$000s	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 2022 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation \$000s	Carrying Amount 30 June 2022 \$000s
OPERATIONAL ASSETS														
Land	216,520	-	216,520	-	2,435	-	96,630	-	-	-	-	315,585	-	315,585
Buildings / Land Improvements	89,012	(8,033)	80,979	2,162	3,120	(306)	15,604	4,534	(2,303)	56	-	109,591	(5,747)	103,845
Plant / Motor Vehicles	8,330	(4,466)	3,864	181	1,602	(375)	-	-	(827)	290	-	9,739	(5,003)	4,736
Office Equipment	7,123	(5,043)	2,080	-	95	(12)	-	-	(136)	9	-	7,206	(5,171)	2,036
Other Equipment	4,423	(2,808)	1,616	-	813	(170)	-	-	(425)	167	-	5,067	(3,066)	2,001
Wharves	3,424	(804)	2,621	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	-	-	3,424	(872)	2,552
Library books - General	1,513	(1,033)	480	-	182	(277)	-	-	(118)	288	-	1,418	(862)	556
Library books - Permanent	336	(6)	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	(6)	330
Assets Under Construction	6,950	-	6,950	(2,217)	21,917	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	26,648	-	26,648
Total Operational Assets	337,632	(22,193)	315,439	126	30,164	(1,143)	112,234	4,534	(3,877)	809	0	479,014	(20,726)	458,288
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS														
Sewer and Wastewater Reticulation Systems	60,782	(147)	60,635	1,277	535	(40)	7,186	1,540	(1,531)	1	-	69,740	(137)	69,603
Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Plant & Facilities	34,939	(83)	34,856	-	251	-	870	991	(996)	-	-	36,060	(89)	35,971
Stormwater	63,937	(90)	63,847	1,117	549	(31)	11,255	1,112	(1,138)	1	-	76,827	(115)	76,713
Water Supply Reticulation Systems	52,570	(110)	52,460	76	1,460	(29)	14,447	1,375	(1,408)	5	-	68,523	(138)	68,385
Water Supply Treatment Plant & Facilities	60,927	(105)	60,822	76	309	(31)	2,182	1,236	(1,249)	2	-	63,462	(117)	63,346
Solid Waste	2,482	(24)	2,458	-	18	(14)	(22)	284	(303)	3	(161)	2,303	(40)	2,263
Flood Control	75,310	(13)	75,297	746	4,473	(37)	4,713	165	(167)	1	-	85,206	(15)	85,191
Waiapu Aftercare Provision Deferred Expense Asset	575	(363)	212	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	-	575	(416)	159
Roading	1,731,286	0	1,731,286	2,355	16,518	-	159,515	11,818	(11,818)	-	-	1,909,674	0	1,909,674
Assets under Construction	16,961	-	16,961	(5,774)	23,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,958	-	34,958
Total Infrastructural Assets	2,099,769	(935)	2,098,834	(126)	47,883	(183)	200,148	18,521	(18,664)	13	(161)	2,347,329	(1,065)	2,346,264
Total Property Plant and Equipment	2,437,401	(23,127)	2,414,273	(0)	78,048	(1,326)	312,382	23,056	(22,541)	822	(161)	2,826,343	(21,791)	2,804,552

GROUP 2023	Cost/Revaluation 1 July 2022 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1 July 2022 \$000s	Carrying Amount 1 July 2022 \$000s	Current Year Transfers \$000s	Current Year Additions \$000s	Current Year Disposals & other movements \$000s	Revaluation Current Year \$000s	Revaluation (accumulated depreciation reversed) \$000s	Current Year Depreciation \$000s	Recovered Depreciation \$000s	Impairment \$000s	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 2023 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation \$000s	Carrying Amount 30 June 2023 \$000s
OPERATIONAL ASSETS														
Land	420,184	(2,623)	417,560	-	15	(57)	(28,520)	-	(186)	-	3,872	395,494	(2,809)	392,685
Buildings/Land Improvements	148,400	(7,508)	140,892	23,025	15,876	(213)	620	-	(3,351)	24	(3,872)	183,836	(10,835)	173,001
Plant /Motor Vehicles	12,466	(6,332)	6,135	-	6,497	(375)	-	-	(1,058)	287	-	18,589	(7,102)	11,487
Office Equipment	7,754	(5,594)	2,160	10	422	(85)	-	-	(345)	80	-	8,100	(5,859)	2,241
Other Equipment	5,067	(3,066)	2,001	-	820	(466)	-	-	(544)	441	-	5,421	(3,169)	2,252
Wharves	3,424	(872)	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	-	-	3,424	(941)	2,484
Library Books - General	1,418	(862)	556	-	174	(132)	-	-	(117)	111	-	1,460	(868)	593
Library Books - Permanent	336	(6)	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	(6)	330
Assets Under Construction	26,648	-	26,648	(2,035)	4,038	(40)	-	-	-	-	-	7,610	-	7,610
Total Operational Assets	625,697	(26,863)	598,833	(0)	27,843	(1,369)	(27,899)	0	(5,670)	944	0	624,271	(31,589)	592,682
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS														
Sewer and Wastewater Reticulation Systems	69,740	(137)	69,603	527	525	(23)	1,863	1,738	(1,606)	0	-	72,631	(5)	72,626
Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Plant & Facilities	36,060	(89)	35,971	39	197	(17)	456	1,112	(1,027)	1	-	36,735	(3)	36,733
Stormwater	76,827	(115)	76,713	336	667	(32)	1,868	1,503	(1,394)	1	-	79,667	(4)	79,663
Water Supply Reticulation Systems	68,523	(138)	68,385	997	3,251	(56)	229	1,829	(1,707)	10	(1,981)	70,962	(5)	70,957
Water Supply Treatment Plant & Facilities	63,462	(117)	63,346	916	794	-	1,902	1,420	(1,307)	-	-	67,075	(3)	67,072
Solid Waste	2,303	(40)	2,263	-	33	(7)	-	-	(287)	1	-	2,329	(327)	2,002
Flood Control	85,206	(15)	85,191	573	4,270	(455)	4,896	199	(186)	1	(2,397)	92,092	(0)	92,092
Waiapu Aftercare Provision Deferred Expense Asset	575	(416)	159	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	-	575	(469)	106
Roading	1,909,674	0	1,909,674	4,379	19,119	(2,581)	(183,552)	13,218	(13,218)	-	(59,876)	1,687,163	0	1,687,163
Assets under Construction	34,958	-	34,958	(7,766)	26,567	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	53,706	-	53,706
Total Infrastructural Assets	2,347,329	(1,065)	2,346,264	0	55,422	(3,224)	(172,338)	21,019	(20,783)	14	(64,254)	2,162,935	(816)	2,162,119
Total Property Plant and Equipment	2,973,025	(27,928)	2,945,097	(0)	83,265	(4,593)	(200,238)	21,019	(26,453)	958	(64,254)	2,787,206	(32,405)	2,754,801

GROUP 2022	Cost/Revaluation 1 July 2021 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment 1 July 2021 \$000s	Carrying Amount 1 July 2021 \$000s	Current Year Transfers \$000s	Current Year Additions \$000s	Current Year Disposals & other movements \$000s	Revaluation Current Year \$000s	Revaluation (accumulated depreciation reversed) \$000s	Current Year Depreciation \$000s	Recovered Depreciation \$000s	Other Adjustments \$000s	Cost/Revaluation 30 June 2022 \$000s	Accumulated Depreciation \$000s	Carrying Amount 30 June 2022 \$000s
OPERATIONAL ASSETS														
Land	282,071	(2,443)	279,629	-	848	(3,139)	140,403	-	(181)	-	-	420,184	(2,623)	417,560
Buildings/Land Improvements	121,119	(9,992)	111,127	2,162	3,592	(700)	22,227	5,400	(2,971)	56	-	148,400	(7,508)	140,892
Plant /Motor Vehicles	10,917	(5,678)	5,239	181	1,818	(450)	-	-	(944)	290	-	12,466	(6,332)	6,135
Office Equipment	7,616	(5,254)	2,362	-	169	(31)	-	-	(349)	9	-	7,754	(5,594)	2,160
Other Equipment	4,423	(2,808)	1,616	-	813	(170)	-	-	(425)	167	-	5,067	(3,066)	2,001
Wharves	3,424	(804)	2,621	-	-	-	-	-	(68)	-	-	3,424	(872)	2,552
Library Books - General	1,513	(1,033)	480	-	182	(277)	-	-	(118)	288	-	1,418	(862)	556
Library Books - Permanent	336	(6)	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	(6)	330
Assets Under Construction	7,059	-	7,059	(2,217)	21,917	(112)	-	-	-	-	-	26,648	-	26,648
Total Operational Assets	438,480	(28,017)	410,462	126	29,338	(4,878)	162,631	5,400	(5,055)	809	0	625,697	(26,863)	598,833
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS														
Sewer and Wastewater Reticulation Systems	60,782	(147)	60,635	1,277	535	(40)	7,186	1,540	(1,531)	1	-	69,740	(137)	69,603
Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Plant & Facilities	34,939	(83)	34,856	-	251	-	870	991	(996)	-	-	36,060	(89)	35,971
Stormwater	63,937	(90)	63,847	1,117	549	(31)	11,255	1,112	(1,138)	1	-	76,827	(115)	76,713
Water Supply Reticulation Systems	52,570	(110)	52,460	76	1,460	(29)	14,447	1,375	(1,408)	5	-	68,523	(138)	68,385
Water Supply Treatment Plant & Facilities	60,927	(105)	60,822	76	309	(31)	2,182	1,236	(1,249)	2	-	63,462	(117)	63,346
Solid Waste	2,482	(24)	2,458	-	18	(14)	(22)	284	(303)	3	(161)	2,303	(40)	2,263
Flood Control	75,310	(13)	75,297	746	4,473	(37)	4,713	165	(167)	1	-	85,206	(15)	85,191
Waiapu Aftercare Provision Deferred Expense Asset	575	(363)	212	-	-	-	-	-	(53)	-	-	575	(416)	159
Roading	1,731,286	0	1,731,286	2,355	16,518	-	159,515	11,818	(11,818)	-	-	1,909,674	0	1,909,674
Assets under Construction	16,961	-	16,961	(5,774)	23,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,958	-	34,958
Total Infrastructural Assets	2,099,769	(935)	2,098,834	(126)	47,883	(183)	200,148	18,521	(18,664)	13	(161)	2,347,329	(1,065)	2,346,264
Total Property Plant and Equipment	2,538,248	(28,952)	2,509,297	(0)	77,221	(5,061)	362,779	23,921	(23,720)	822	(161)	2,973,025	(27,928)	2,945,097

Properties held for resale are recorded at net cost as at 30 June 2023. Refer to Note 18: Assets Held for Sale on page 167.

Roading assets

The roading asset valuation was undertaken at 30 June 2023 by Pauline True, an independent valuer of Stantec Limited. The depreciated replacement cost of roading assets as at 30 June 2023 is \$1.7b (2022: \$1.9b). The majority of the decrease relates to a reduction of value in land under roads.

During the 2023 year treatment lengths for land under the roads went under full review. The treatment lengths are based on sections of road that will be treated with a future reseal or pavement rehabilitation. The assessment was carried out by Downer NZ Limited, thereafter McKay Consultants Ltd and Roothing Logistics Ltd were involved with the measurement of the roads and updating the Council's roading network records, their work is still ongoing.

The updated measurement of treatment lengths resulted in an overall reduction of 47km (out of approximately 1,900km in total) of roads located at bridges, footpaths, access ways, intersections, traffic calming features and including unsealed roads.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are externally revalued three yearly with the next revaluation scheduled for 30 June 2025.

Infrastructural assets

Infrastructural assets, excluding roading, are externally revalued three yearly with the next revaluation due on 30 June 2025. An internal CGPI uplift is applied in interim years.

Insurance disclosure

Property, plant and equipment

The total value of assets covered by insurance contracts for these assets is \$351,878,467. The following summarises our different insurance contracts for these assets:

- Material Damage and combined Business Interruption Excluding Fire. This covers all risk including earthquake but excluding fire. Council's limit of liability varies as per Council Material Damage site schedule.
- Material Damage including Fire caused by natural disaster. This covers for fire caused by natural disaster. Council's limit of liability varies as per Council.
- Material Damage site schedule. Machinery Breakdown Coverage. This covers breakdown of insured plant and machinery. Council's limit of liability is \$1,000,000.

Forestry

The total value of assets covered by insurance contracts for forestry is \$1,455,100. This covers loss or damage to trees principally by fire and reinstatement costs. Council's limit of liability is \$1,303,617.90.

Motor vehicles

The total value of our fleet is \$2,991,565. Insurance for our vehicles covers accidental damage to Council vehicles and third party liability. All vehicles are insured for market or replacement value. Third party liability is limited to \$20,000,000 across BoPLASS.

Water, wastewater, stormwater, rivers and land drainage

The declared value for infrastructure assets is \$634,359,617. Insurance covers physical loss caused by a natural catastrophe event. Council has a limit of liability of \$250,000,000.

Note 24A : Assets under construction

	Council		Group	
	2022 \$000s	2023 \$000s	2022 \$000s	2023 \$000s
Building/Land Improvements	207	90	207	403
Community Property Management	22,452	4,107	22,452	4,107
Conveniences	166	361	166	361
Information Management	2	252	2	252
Land	0	0	0	0
Library	0	0	0	0
Parks and Open Spaces	3,934	2,472	3,934	2,472
Plant	0	34	0	34
Rivers and Flood Control	622	1,077	622	1,077
Roothing	4,706	1,079	4,706	1,079
Sewer and Wastewater	26,151	46,429	26,151	46,429
Solid Waste	4	52	4	52
Stormwater	1,050	1,098	1,050	1,098
Theatres	2	0	2	0
Water Supply	2,311	3,971	2,311	3,971
Total Assets Under Construction	61,605	61,022	61,605	61,333

Note 25 : Intangible assets

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
		OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
11,325	11,325	Balance at 1 July - Cost	11,110	12,287	12,287
321	321	Balance at 1 July - WIP	0	0	0
(6,837)	(6,837)	Less Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	(6,622)	(7,521)	(7,521)
4,809	4,809	Opening Carrying Amount	4,488	4,766	4,766
(321)	(321)	Additions/Disposals to WIP	0	17	17
963	963	Additions	0	838	838
0	0	Disposals	0	0	0
0	0	Transfers from WIP	0	0	0
0	0	Change in Fair Value	0	0	0
(685)	(685)	Less Amortisation Charge	0	(672)	(672)
0	0	Amortisation Recovered	0	0	0
4,766	4,766	Closing Carrying Amount Balance at 30 June	4,488	4,949	4,949
12,287	12,287	Cost	11,110	13,142	13,142
(7,521)	(7,521)	Less Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment/Change in Fair Value	(6,622)	(8,194)	(8,194)
4,766	4,766	Closing Carrying Amount	4,488	4,949	4,949
		EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME ASSETS			
2,061	5,257	Balance at 1 July - Cost	2,061	2,681	5,877
0	0	Less Impairment	0	0	0
2,061	5,257	Opening Carrying Amount	2,061	2,681	5,877
620	620	Additions	0	0	0
0	0	Disposals	0	(1,150)	(1,150)
0	0	Impairment	0	0	0
2,681	5,877	Closing Carrying Amount Balance at 30 June	2,061	1,531	4,727
2,681	5,877	Cost	2,061	1,531	4,727
0	0	Less Impairment	0	0	0
2,681	5,877	Closing Carrying Amount	2,061	1,531	4,727
7,447	10,643	Total Intangibles	6,548	6,480	9,676
		EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME LIABILITIES			
1,950	2,855	Balance at 1 July - Cost	1,950	2,570	3,476
620	620	Additions	0	0	0
0	0	Disposals	0	(1,775)	(1,775)
0	0	Impairment/Revaluation	0	0	0
2,570	3,476	Closing Carrying Amount	1,950	795	1,701
111	2,401	Net Emissions Trading Scheme Assets	111	736	3,026

At balance date Council recognised 1,530,895 (2022: 2,681,059) of Emission Trading Scheme carbon units.

Note 26 : Biological assets – livestock

Biological assets

Council biological assets consist of forest only (\$1.5m). Group biological assets consist of sheep and cattle (livestock - \$9.6m) and forestry (\$12.1m). The Group farms livestock for the sale of sheep, lambs, cattle and calves. As at 30 June 2023 the Group had 29,132 sheep, 4,456 cattle (2022: 32,553 sheep, 4,676 cattle). During the year the Group sold 30,801 sheep, 2,350 cattle (2022: 27,846 sheep, 1,896 cattle).

Reconciliation of Opening Balance to Closing Balance - 2023

GROUP	SHEEP		CATTLE		Total \$000s
	Quantity	\$000s	Quantity	\$000s	
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2022	32,553	6,752	4,676	5,181	11,934
Natural Increase	32,273	2,895	2,294	1,869	4,764
Purchases	83	100	15	105	205
Changes in Fair Value	0	(544)	0	498	(46)
Sales	(30,801)	(3,743)	(2,350)	(2,529)	(6,272)
Death and Killed	(4,976)	(724)	(179)	(215)	(939)
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2023	29,132	4,736	4,456	4,910	9,646

Reconciliation of Opening Balance to Closing Balance - 2022

GROUP	SHEEP		CATTLE		Total \$000s
	Quantity	\$000s	Quantity	\$000s	
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	31,116	6,262	4,651	3,841	10,103
Natural Increase	32,328	4,043	2,047	1,706	5,749
Purchases	77	79	31	158	237
Changes in Fair Value	0	1,015	0	1,647	2,662
Sales	(27,846)	(4,044)	(1,896)	(1,974)	(6,018)
Death and Killed	(3,122)	(602)	(157)	(196)	(799)
Closing Balance as at 30 June 2022	32,553	6,752	4,676	5,181	11,934

Note 26A : Biological assets – livestock

The fair value of livestock as at end of year was:

2021/22			2022/23		
Quantity	\$000s		Quantity	\$000s	
SHEEP					
25,648	5,710	Mature	29,039	4,729	
6,905	1,042	Immature	93	7	
32,553	6,752	Total Sheep	29,132	4,736	
CATTLE					
2,735	3,632	Mature	2,676	3,504	
1,941	1,550	Immature	1,780	1,406	
4,676	5,181	Total Cattle	4,456	4,910	

Note 26B : Biological assets – livestock

2021/22			2022/23			
Quantity	Average Price \$	2022 \$000s	Quantity	Average Price \$	2023 \$000s	
SHEEP						
27,846	145	4,045	Sales	30,801	122	3,743
Less Cost of Sales						
31,116	201	6,262	Opening Stock	32,553	207	6,752
77	1,026	79	Add Purchases	83	1,205	100
32,553	207	6,752	Less Closing Stock	29,132	163	4,736
Total Cost of Sales						
(411)						
4,455						
Gross Profit from Sheep						
1,627						
CATTLE						
1,896	1,041	1,974	Sales	2,350	1,076	2,529
Less Cost of Sales						
4,651	826	3,841	Opening Stock	4,676	1,108	5,181
31	678	21	Add Purchases	15	7,000	105
4,676	1,108	5,181	Less Closing Stock	4,456	1,102	4,910
Total Cost of Sales						
(1,319)						
3,293						
Gross Profit from Cattle						
2,153						

The fair value of livestock is determined by independent valuation as at 30 June 2023. The independent livestock valuation was performed by Gisborne East Coast Farmers Ltd, independent livestock agents, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy detailed in Note 1: Statement of Accounting Policies.

The independent valuation used the quoted price in an active market, minus costs to sell, as the appropriate basis for determining fair value. Where there is more than one active market that the Council and Group have access to, the most relevant market has been used. The gain on initial recognition of livestock sold is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year of sale. At time of harvest, wool is recorded as inventory.

No livestock or other inventories have been pledged as security for liabilities, nor are any inventories subject to retention of title clauses.

There is no financial risk management strategy for livestock.

Note 26C : Forestry

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
3,546	15,603	Balance at 1 July	3,022	2,101	12,667
0	0	Increases due to Purchases	0	0	0
(677)	(2,168)	Gains/(Losses) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point of sale costs attributable to price changes	(281)	521	452
(769)	(769)	Harvest	0	(1,079)	(1,079)
2,101	12,667	Balance at 30 June	2,741	1,543	12,040

Harvesting was undertaken during the year; income received from log sales was \$1.1m (2022: \$0.8m).

Councils forestry holdings have been valued by PF Olsen and Company Limited. A post-tax discount rate of 6.5% (2022: 6.0%) has been used in discounting the present value of expected cash flows. The valuations are compliant with PBE IPSAS27.

The valuation of the Pamoia forestry assets as at 30 June 2023 is \$1.0m. (2022: \$1.6m).

The valuation of the Council's forestry assets as at 30 June 2023 is \$0.6m. (2022: \$0.5m).

Tauwharepārae forests

The fair value of the forest tree crop is determined by independent valuation. Independent forestry valuation as at 30 June 2023 was performed by PF Olsen and Company Limited, independent providers of professional forestry services. The fair value is assessed as follows:

- The maturity value of the existing tree crop and the future costs of realising that revenue are determined.
- Future costs and revenue are discounted.

The appropriate discount rate is determined by considering the recent sales of forests and the relative sensitivity of the value of the forest to future log prices.

Significant assumptions applied in this determination of fair value are:

- Appropriate Discount Rate (post-tax) - 6.5% (2022: 6%)
- Rate of Inflation - 1% (2022: 1%)
- Rate of Tax - 28% (2022: 28%)

During the year there was no forestry development expenditure capitalised to the forest asset (2022: \$0).

Financial risk management strategies

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

Note 27: Equity

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 AP \$000s	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (RETAINED EARNINGS)					
475,681	481,892	Balance at 1 July	533,381	514,910	520,421
(58)	(58)	Transfers (to)/from Special Funds	14,559	(938)	(938)
491	491	Transfers from Asset Revaluation Reserve on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	0	269	269
38,796	38,096	Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	27,539	19,841	19,990
514,910	520,421	Balance at 30 June	575,479	534,082	539,742
SPECIAL FUNDS AND RESERVES					
52,192	52,191	Balance at 1 July	47,036	52,250	52,250
58	58	Transfer (to)/from Retained Earnings	(14,559)	938	938
52,250	52,250	Balance at 30 June	32,477	53,188	53,188
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVES					
1,852,321	1,911,520	Balance at 1 July	1,888,068	2,187,214	2,298,524
335,384	387,555	Revaluations	62,321	(215,596)	(243,496)
(491)	(491)	Transfers to Retained Earnings on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	0	(269)	(269)
0	(60)	Deferred Tax on building revaluations	0	0	(832)
2,187,214	2,298,524	Balance at 30 June	1,950,389	1,971,349	2,053,926

Note 27A : Asset revaluation reserve

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s	ASSET CLASSES	Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
90	90	Investments	90	90
OPERATIONAL ASSETS				
291,816	389,829	Land	291,759	361,252
55,599	69,354	Buildings/Land Improvements	55,622	69,997
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS				
45,494	45,494	Sewer and Wastewater	50,649	50,649
45,494	45,494	Stormwater	48,848	48,848
86,775	86,775	Water Supply	90,042	90,042
1,746	1,746	Solid Waste	1,751	1,751
1,601,185	1,601,185	Roading	1,370,974	1,370,974
59,142	59,142	Flood Control	61,740	61,740
(126)	(583)	Deferred Tax Asset Revaluation	(126)	(1,417)
2,187,214	2,298,524		1,971,349	2,053,926

Note 27B : Internal borrowings

	Opening Balance 1 July 2022 \$000s	New Borrowings \$000s	Interest \$000s	Repayments Principal \$000s	Closing Balance 30 June 2023 \$000s
Commercial Operations	345	0	11	42	303
Environmental Services & Protection	186	62	7	19	229
Land, Rivers & Coastal	14,427	2,112	538	714	15,825
Liveable Communities	19,449	2,283	680	1,494	20,238
Regional Leadership & Support Services	22,603	6,588	881	867	28,324
Roading	13,668	393	464	1,023	13,038
Solid Waste	2,877	(23)	89	469	2,385
Urban Stormwater	8,795	775	308	692	8,877
Wastewater	39,562	20,845	1,770	2,321	58,086
Water Supply	2,182	1,628	113	165	3,645
	124,092	34,664	4,861	7,806	150,950

Note 27C: Special funds and other reserves

	Opening Balance 1 July 2022 \$000s	Transfers to Reserves \$000s	Transfers from Reserves \$000s	Closing Balance 30 June 2023 \$000s	Description / Use
Waipaoa River Flood Control Scheme	772	18	0	790	Reserve is a funding source for minor and major capital work in relation to the Waipaoa River Flood Control Scheme.
Wastewater Treatment Plant Reserve	350	0	350	0	Reserve holds prefunded rates for the WWTP.
Civil Defence Disaster Relief	482	25	0	507	Reserve is to provide for civil defence emergency costs not covered by Government subsidies and for discretionary contributions to other district Civil Defence Disaster Relief activities.
Capital Development Fund	3,052	62	1,329	1,785	Reserve is to hold proceeds of selected asset sales which are to be utilised for capital developments as determined by Council.
Quarry Rehab	1,207	28	0	1,235	Reserve is to provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of the Patutahi Quarry.
Olympic Pool Development	31	1	0	31	Reserve is to hold donations and bequests given in relation to the Olympic Pool. Funds will be utilised for the redevelopment of the Olympic Pool complex.
Reserves Contributions	121	12	0	133	Reserve holds reserve contributions received. These contributions have now been replaced by development contributions. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Parks and Open Spaces resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
Land Transport - Urban Development Contributions	(347)	438	1	90	Reserve holds development contributions received in relation to Roothing. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Land Transport infrastructure resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
Water Supply - Urban Development Contributions	(104)	183	0	78	Reserve holds development contributions received in relation to Water Supply. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Water Supply infrastructure resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
Wastewater - Urban Development Contributions	1,173	850	565	1,458	Reserve holds development contributions received in relation to Wastewater. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Wastewater infrastructure resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
Stormwater - Urban Development Contributions	(864)	304	25	(585)	Reserve holds development contributions received in relation to Stormwater. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Stormwater infrastructure resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
Reserves - District Development Contributions	336	74	0	410	Reserve holds development contributions received in relation to Parks and Open Spaces. Funding is utilised for capital expenditure on Parks and Open Spaces resulting from growth due to developments within the district.
HMNZ Blackpool Scholarship Fund	7	0	0	7	Reserve holds funds that are distributed in accordance with the trust deed.
Pamoā Restoration Reserve	2,715	1,152	360	3,508	Funds from Pamoā harvest for the restoration around the Waingake water supply.
Roothing FAR Reserve	1,670	37	1,707	0	Funds from increased subsidy from NZTA to be used on roading projects subject to approval by Council.
Land Subdivision	380	9	18	371	Reserve predates Gisborne District Council. Further investigation is required into what the funds were set aside for. It is likely to relate to Financial Contributions received as a result of subdivision.
Organisation Development Reserve	3,951	1,245	655	4,541	Operational Surplus to be used to fund organisational development.
Depreciation	37,319	27,265	25,754	38,830	Reserve holds funds utilised on projects that replace the district's assets.
Total Special Funds and Other Reserves	52,250	31,703	30,765	53,188	

Note 28 : Reconciliation of net surplus to operating cash flows

	Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
	38,796	38,096	Reported Net Surplus after tax	19,841	19,990
			ADD/(DEDUCT) NON CASH ITEMS		
	23,226	24,404	Depreciation & Amortisation	25,966	27,126
	(3,632)	(3,632)	Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Derivative Financial Instruments	(700)	(700)
	(3)	(3)	Other Fixed and Investment Asset Changes/(Credits)	(15)	(6)
	0	(1,830)	Livestock Holding (Gain)/ Loss	0	2,288
	485	(30)	(Profit)/ Loss on Disposal of Assets	2,652	2,652
	677	2,170	Forestry Value (Gain) / Loss	(521)	(456)
	0	0	Loss on timber stock	0	0
	(512)	(512)	Other provisions and deferred expense asset	252	252
	0	(147)	Increase in Deferred Taxation	0	(768)
	0	0	Carbon Credit Allocation	0	0
	1,587	1,587	Bad Debts Written Off	1,587	1,587
	0	0	Vested Assets	0	0
	21,828	22,008		29,221	31,975
			ADD ITEMS CLASSIFIED AS INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	1,491	3,673	Movement of Plant, Property and Equipment included in Trade Payables	4,170	1,988
	1,491	3,673		4,170	1,988
			INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL		
	(15,786)	(17,925)	Trade & Other Receivables	(18,528)	(16,272)
	(81)	(106)	Inventories	74	59
	37	37	Deposits Held	38	38
	4,045	3,963	Trade & Other Payables	34,220	34,089
	0	0	Provision for Other Liabilities		0
	371	353	Employee Benefit Liabilities	362	478
	200	0	Subvention Payment Due	(100)	0
	0	328	Taxation Payable		(95)
	(11,214)	(13,350)		16,066	18,297
	50,901	50,426	Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities	69,298	72,249

Note 29 : Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives and policies

In accordance with the transitional provisions in PBE IPSAS 41, the Council and Group have elected not to restate the comparative information. The comparative information continues to be reported under PBE IPSAS 29. Adjustments arising from the adoption of PBE IPSAS 41 are recognised in opening equity at 1 July 2022 (the date of initial application).

On the date of initial of application of PBE IPSAS 41, the classification and carrying amounts of financial assets under PBE IPSAS 41 and PBE IPSAS 29 is outlined in the tables below.

		Measurement Classification		06-30-2022	07-01-2023	Adoption
	Original PBE IPSAS 29 category	New PBE IPSAS 41 category	PBE IPSAS 29 \$000	PBE IPSAS 41 \$000	Adjustment \$000	
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	7,798	7,798	0	
Trade and Other Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	31,676	31,676	0	
NZ LGFA Borrower Notes	Held for Trading	FVTSD	1,724	1,724	0	
Derivative Financial Instruments	Held for Trading	FVTSD	898	898	0	
Unlisted Shares	Held for Trading	FVTSD	208	208	0	
			42,304	42,304		

Additional information in relation to subsequent measurement classification assessment

PBE IPSAS 41 requires debt instruments to be subsequently measured at Fair Value Through Surplus or Deficit (FVTSD), amortised cost, or Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses (FVTOCRE). This classification is based on the business model for managing the debt instruments, and whether the payments are for solely payments of principal or interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Council assessed the business model for its classes of financial assets at the date of initial application. Debt instruments are held mainly to collect. Council's debt instruments are solely comprised of contractual cash flows solely for payments of principal and interest, in line with basic lending arrangements. This assessment was based on the facts and circumstances as at the initial recognition of the assets.

PBE IPSAS 41 requires equity instruments to be classified at FVTSD. However, it permits entities to make an irrevocable election on transition to PBE IPSAS 41 to subsequently measure at FVTOCRE if the shares are not held for trading.

Note 29A : Financial instruments

The following tables are comparisons of carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories:

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised Cost				
7,798	10,249	Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,728	31,209
31,676	31,685	Trade and Other Receivables	48,717	48,558
1,932	2,431	Total at amortised cost	77,445	79,768
Fair Value through Surplus or (Deficit)				
898	898	Derivative Financial Instruments	1,728	1,728
1,724	1,724	NZ LGFA Borrower Notes	2,721	2,721
208	707	Unlisted Shares	199	700
2,830	3,329	Total at FVTSD	4,647	5,148
4,761	5,759	Total Financial Assets	82,092	84,916
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised Cost				
0	15,006	Bank Loan	0	10,414
85,700	85,700	Secured Debentures	124,800	124,800
43,541	42,694	Trade Payables and Accruals	78,242	79,614
129,241	143,400	Total at amortised cost	203,042	214,827
129,241	143,400	Total Financial Liabilities	203,042	214,827

Note 29B - Fair value hierarchy

For those instruments recognized at fair value in the statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted market price – Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2 – Valuation technique using observable inputs – Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3 – Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs – Financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs are not observable.

The fair value of the financial instruments as well as the methods used to estimate the fair value are summarised in the table below:

Council

Year Ended 30 June 2022				Year Ended 30 June 2023			
Valuation Technique				Valuation Technique			
Quoted Market Price (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Non Observable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Market Price (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Non Observable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
0	0	208	208	0	0	199	199
0	1,724	0	1,724	0	2,721	0	2,721
0	898	0	898	0	1,728	0	1,728
0	2,622	208	2,830	0	4,449	199	4,647

Group

Year Ended 30 June 2022				Year Ended 30 June 2023			
Valuation Technique				Valuation Technique			
Quoted Market Price (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Non Observable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Quoted Market Price (Level 1)	Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Non Observable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
0	0	707	707	0	0	700	700
0	1,724	0	1,724	0	2,721	0	2,721
0	898	0	898	0	1,728	0	1,728
0	2,622	707	3,329	0	4,449	700	5,148

There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3)

The table below provides a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for the level 3 fair value measurements:

2022		2023	
\$000		\$000	
204	Balance at 1 July		208
3	Gains and losses recognised in surplus or deficit		-9
0	Gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses		0
0	Purchases		0
0	Sales		0
0	Transfers into level 3		0
0	Transfers out of level 3		0
207	Balance at 30 June		199

Changing a valuation assumption to a reasonable possible alternative assumption would not significantly change fair value.

Financial instrument risks

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Council and Group has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimize exposure from its treasury activities. The Council has established and approved Liability Management and Investment policies. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to the Group, causing the Group to incur a loss. The Group invests funds only in deposits with registered banks and its investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution or organisation. The Group only invests funds with those entities which have a Standard and Poor's credit rating of at least A2 - for short term and A - for long-term investments. The Council and Group hold no collateral or credit enhancements for financial instruments that give rise to credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Council's maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instrument is as follows:

Council 2021/22 Actual	Group 2021/22 Actual		Council 2022/23 Actual	Group 2022/23 Actual
\$000s	\$000s		\$000s	\$000s
Financial Assets				
7,798	10,249	Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,728	31,209
31,676	31,685	Trade and Other Receivables	48,717	48,558
898	898	Derivative Financial Instruments	1,728	1,728
40,373	42,833	Total Financial Assets	79,173	81,496

Credit risk exposure by credit risk rating grades, excluding receivables

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, excluding receivables, by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings are provided below:

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
		CounterParties Without Credit Ratings		
		Cash at Bank and Term Deposits		
7,798	10,249	AA-	28,728	31,209
		Derivative Financial Instruments		
898	898	AA-	1,728	1,728
		COUNTERPARTIES WITHOUT CREDIT RATINGS		
11	11	Existing counterparty with no defaults in the past	11	11
11	11	Total Rates postponement and Community loans	11	11

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

Receivables arise mainly from the Council's statutory functions, therefore, there are no procedures in place to monitor or report the credit quality of receivables with reference to internal or external credit ratings. The Council has no significant concentrations of credit risk in relation to receivables, as it has a large number of credit customers, mainly ratepayers, and Council has powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover outstanding debts from ratepayers.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions. To provide flexibility in the management of the Group's liquidity, the Group has committed bank advance facilities available (for details refer to Note 22: Borrowings), page 165.

On a cash flow basis, the Council maintains sufficient funds to cover all obligations as they fall due. Facilities are maintained in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Policy and Procedures.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial assets

The table below analyses Council's financial assets into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance date to the contracted maturity date.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is:

COUNCIL 2023	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,728	28,728	28,728	0	0	0
Derivative Financial Instruments	1,728	1,750	812	585	377	(24)
Trade and Other Receivables	48,717	48,717	48,706	0	0	11
LGFA Borrower Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	79,173	79,195	78,245	585	377	(13)

COUNCIL 2022	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,798	7,798	7,798	0	0	0
Derivative Financial Instruments	898	1,046	213	303	591	(61)
Trade and Other Receivables	37,199	37,199	37,188	0	0	11
LGFA Borrower Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	45,895	46,043	45,199	303	591	(50)

GROUP 2023	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Cash and Cash Equivalents	31,209	31,209	31,209	0	0	0
Derivative Financial Instruments	1,728	1,750	812	585	377	(24)
Trade and Other Receivables	48,558	48,558	48,547	0	0	11
LGFA Borrower Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	81,496	81,518	80,568	585	377	(13)

GROUP 2022	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,249	10,249	10,249	0	0	0
Derivative Financial Instruments	898	1,046	213	303	591	(61)
Trade and Other Receivables	37,208	3,728	37,197	0	0	11
LGFA Borrower Notes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	48,355	48,503	47,659	303	591	(50)

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Council and group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate on the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and include interest payments.

COUNCIL 2023	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Trade and Other Payables	78,242	78,242	78,130	40	0	72
Bank Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debentures	124,800	149,079	12,128	35,352	64,618	36,981
Total Financial Liabilities	203,042	227,321	90,258	35,392	64,618	37,053

COUNCIL 2022	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Trade and Other Payables	43,663	43,663	43,663	0	0	0
Bank Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debentures	85,700	101,760	18,823	7,742	37,030	38,165
Total Financial Liabilities	129,363	145,423	62,486	7,742	37,030	38,165

GROUP 2023	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Trade and Other Payables	79,614	79,614	79,614	0	0	0
Bank Loans	10,414	10,414	10,414	0	0	0
Debentures	124,800	149,079	12,128	35,352	64,618	36,981
Total Financial Liabilities	214,827	239,106	102,155	35,352	64,618	36,981

GROUP 2022	Statement of Financial Position \$000s	Total Contractual Cash Flows \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s	> 5 Years \$000s
Trade and Other Payables	42,852	42,852	42,852	0	0	0
Bank Loans	15,006	15,006	15,006	0	0	0
Debentures	85,700	101,760	18,823	7,742	37,030	38,165
Total Financial Liabilities	143,558	159,618	76,681	7,742	37,030	38,165

Market risk

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk. A treasury committee, headed by senior management personnel, provides oversight for risk management and derivatives activities and ensures activities comply with the Treasury Management Policy which is formally approved by Council as part of the Council's Long Term Plan.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk from its interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The Group is risk averse and seeks to minimise exposure from its treasury activities. It does not undertake unnecessary investment or borrowing activity, nor is any speculation permitted in the activity it undertakes.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by maintaining the ratio of borrowing between fixed and floating interest rates and by maintaining portions of its borrowings in a range of maturity profiles.

The effective interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
WEIGHTED EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATES				
n/a	2.28%	Bank Loan	n/a	2.28%
2.56%	2.56%	Debentures	5.51%	5.51%
3.38%	3.38%	Derivative Financial Instruments	3.10%	3.10%

Interest rate sensitivity

At balance date, the group had \$104.8m of variable rate borrowings and \$39m of interest rate swaps. The interest rate impact for fixed rate borrowing is zero, as a change in market interest rates will not change interest cash flow amounts. If interest rates at that date had been 100 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, net surplus for the year would have adjusted by the amounts in the table below:

Council 2021/22 Actual \$000s	Group 2021/22 Actual \$000s		Council 2022/23 Actual \$000s	Group 2022/23 Actual \$000s
NET SURPLUS HIGHER/(LOWER)				
663	663	+ 100 Basis Points	110	110
(734)	(734)	- 100 Basis Points	(202)	(202)

Note 30 : Commitments

COUNCIL 2023	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 5 Years \$000s
Capital Commitments - Approved and Contracted	23,037	20,216	2,821
Total Commitments	23,037	20,216	2,821

COUNCIL 2022	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 5 Years \$000s
Capital Commitments - Approved and Contracted	48,968	48,342	626
Total Commitments	48,968	48,342	626

GROUP 2023	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 5 Years \$000s
Capital Commitments - Approved and Contracted	23,475	20,654	2,821
Total Commitments	23,475	20,654	2,821

GROUP 2022	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 5 Years \$000s
Capital Commitments - Approved and Contracted	48,968	48,342	626
Total Commitments	48,968	48,342	626

Note 31A : Leases

	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 5 Years \$000s	5+ Years \$000s
GROUP 2023				
Operating Lease Payments	630	185	444	0
Total Non Cancellable Operating	630	185	444	0
GROUP 2022				
Operating Lease Payments	2,178	242	540	1,397
Total Non Cancellable Operating	2,178	242	540	1,397
COUNCIL 2023				
Operating Lease Payments	24,558	2,004	7,720	14,834
Total Non Cancellable Operating	24,558	2,004	7,720	14,834
COUNCIL 2022				
Operating Lease Payments	26,354	2,013	7,625	16,716
Total Non Cancellable Operating	26,354	2,013	7,625	16,716

Gisborne District Council leases buildings from Gisborne Holdings Ltd. This arrangement began 1 December 2015. In 2023 the annual lease amount was \$1.92m. Non-cancellable lease terms range between 5 and 18 years from start date.

The Council leases photocopiers and duplex units for which there is no monthly lease obligation. The term of the lease is for 5 years from 17 February 2021 for the duplex unit and 5 years from 10 July 2023 for the photocopiers. The Council incurs charges for the number of copies made each period. Included within the lease agreement is a termination clause which imposes a penalty for early termination of the lease agreement. The penalty is calculated based on the number of months outstanding in the agreement multiplied with a target number of copies. As at 30 June this penalty is calculated to be \$220,779 (2022: \$42,513).

The Council lease three motor vehicles for the specific purpose of one project which is scheduled to cease in three years from inception in 2022. It is more economical to lease these motor vehicles over and above an outright purchase for this purpose.

Note 31B : Residential lease

	Total \$000s	0 - 12 Months \$000s	1 - 2 Years \$000s	2 - 5 Years \$000s
COUNCIL 2023				
Operating Lease Commitments	102	102	0	0
Total Operating Lease Commitments	102	102	0	0
COUNCIL 2022				
Operating Lease Commitments	103	103	0	0
Total Operating Lease Commitments	103	103	0	0

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases are outlined in the table above.

Council leases its residential property assets to tenants. The terms of each tenancy are governed by the Residential Tenancies Act 1986. Rent is charged at less than market value. The leases are cancellable by the tenants and this is provided by the Residential Tenancies Act. A minimum notice period of 28 days applies or, if cancelled by Council, 90 days' notice is required.

Note 32 : Contingent liabilities

Paokahu consent bond

As a condition of the Paokahu landfill resource consent the Council entered into a bond with the Paokahu owners for the sum of \$100,000. This acts as security for the performance of any of the conditions of the resource consent, including any conditions relating to after care and post closure remediation.

New Zealand emissions trading scheme obligations

The Group has a contingent liability in respect to both its pre-1990 and post-1989 forests which are part of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

Should the Group deforest all of its pre-1990 forests, it would have a liability under the ETS to surrender New Zealand emissions units of approximately \$37.7m determined at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$69.9m).

Should the Group experience a decrease in total carbon stocks for all of its post-1989 forests, whether due to events such as harvest or forest fire, it would have a liability under the ETS in addition to that already recognised in the financial statements to surrender New Zealand emissions units of approximately \$9.2m determined at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$17.1m). The amount and timing of any liability is uncertain and is dependent on the occurrence of the circumstances described above and the price of emissions units at the time of deforestation.

If these contingencies were to arise, emissions units held may be utilised to settle these obligations.

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited

Gisborne District Council is a guarantor of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (NZLGFA). The NZLGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand and it has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AAA.

Gisborne District Council is one of 30 local authority shareholders and 70 local authority guarantors of the NZLGFA. In that regard it has uncalled capital of \$0.1m. When aggregated with the uncalled capital of other shareholders, \$20m is available in the event that an imminent default is identified. Also, together with the other shareholders and guarantors, Gisborne District Council is a guarantor of all of NZLGFA's borrowings. At 30 June 2023, NZLGFA had borrowings totaling \$16,351m (2022: \$15,789m).

Financial reporting standards require Gisborne District Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council has been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability. The Council considers the risk of NZLGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- We are not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and
- Local Government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Note 33 : Related party transactions

All the above services were provided on normal terms and conditions of trade. Figures for services provided are shown exclusive of GST. Balance sheet items are GST inclusive. All balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Relationship with Gisborne Holdings Ltd

Gisborne Holdings Ltd (GHL) is 100% owned by Gisborne District Council (GDC).

All subsidiaries have a 30 June balance date.

TRANSACTIONS WITH GHL	2022 \$000s	2023 \$000s
Services Provided to Council	210	208
Services Provided by Council	373	342
Others	2,424	0
Lease Provided by GHL	1,873	1,882

The above table shows the transactions with GHL during the financial year. As GHL forms part of the Group, these transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

All the above services were provided on normal terms and conditions of trade. Figures for services provided are shown exclusive of GST. Balance sheet items are GST inclusive. All balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Note 34: Council key management personnel compensation

	2022 \$000s	2023 \$000s
Salaries and Other Short Term Employees Benefit;		
Governance	819	905
Chief Executive and Senior Leadership Team	2,035	2,342

Key management personnel include the Mayor, councilors, Chief Executive and a seven person leadership team. The total number of councilors of the governing body during the financial year comprised of 15 full time equivalent councilors including the Mayor.

Note 35: Council remuneration and severance payments

During the year to 30 June 2023, the total remuneration received by or payable to the Mayor, other councillors and Chief Executive of the Council were as follows:

	2022	2023
R Stoltz, Mayor	\$161,352	\$169,738
J Wharehinga, Deputy Mayor	\$66,870	\$68,096
WS Burdett	\$54,576	\$19,848
P Seymour	\$59,626	\$21,229
A Cranston	\$51,340	\$56,925
M Akuhata-Brown	\$44,313	\$14,919
L Foster	\$51,441	\$57,149
S Dowsing	\$44,313	\$14,919
S Faulkner	\$47,309	\$16,095
D Gregory	\$44,466	\$48,697
A Robinson	\$44,313	\$52,127
T Sheldrake	\$52,079	\$25,979
K Worsnop	\$48,336	\$18,367
I Hughes	\$44,313	\$14,919
L Pardoe	\$4,090	\$0
C Alder	\$0	\$34,373
A Pahuru-Huriwai	\$0	\$48,397
R Parata	\$0	\$43,502
A Ria	\$0	\$34,162
R Telfer	\$0	\$33,891
D Thompson	\$0	\$43,589
R Tibble	\$0	\$34,581
M Tupara	\$0	\$33,902
N Thatcher-Swann, Chief Executive	\$369,107	\$399,767

Total remuneration includes for the Mayor and Chief Executive the value of non-financial benefits. Total remuneration for the councillors includes normal meetings, hearings, District Licensing Committee, mileage and other travel reimbursements which can be significant for councillors not residing in Gisborne.

TOTAL ANNUAL REMUNERATION BY BAND FOR EMPLOYEES AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

Salary Bands	Number of Employees	
	2022	2023
\$160,000 - \$400,000 ¹	8	13
\$140,000 - \$160,000	5	20
\$120,000 - \$140,000	20	18
\$100,000 - \$120,000	32	54
\$ 80,000 - \$100,000	64	104
\$ 60,000 - \$ 80,000	115	108
Less than \$ 60,000	128	111
	372	428
	2022	2023
Full Time Employees ²	279	300
Full Time Equivalent Employees ³	49	53

¹ If the number of employees in any band is 5 or fewer, the number for that band must be combined with the next-highest band.

² Full time employees: the total number of people employed full time (40 hours or more per week) excluding casual staff as at 30 June 2023.

³ Full time equivalents: the total number of contracted hours for all part time (less than 40 hours per week) staff and all casual staff, divided by the full time equivalent hours (40 hours)

Severance payments

No severance payments were made during the 2023 financial year. Two severance payments were made during the 2022 financial year for \$16,000 and \$30,016.

Note 36: Events after balance sheet

During July 2023, Central Government released the Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL) information pack on the back of the Severe Weather Event Emergency Legislation (SWERL) Act 2023 which was introduced on 20 March 2023, following the events of Cyclone Gabrielle and Hale. This information pack provided information about risk categories processes and Responsibilities. Council is responsible for categorising land and determining how and to what extent assistance would be provided to affected properties. Government offered a \$204m support package in relation to this matter. In August 2023 the Councillors approved in principle the Government support package of \$204 million that was offered pending the outcome of community consultation. Council had its first meeting with the community on 3 October 2023 with consultation to run through until 16 October 2023. Council will decide after feedback from the community has been received, on 1 November 2023.

Note 37: Disclosure statement

Rates affordability benchmark

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

- Its actual rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- Its actual rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Rates income affordability

The following graphs compare the Council's actual rates income with quantified limits on rates contained in the financial strategy included in Council's Long Term Plan.

Quantified limits on rates

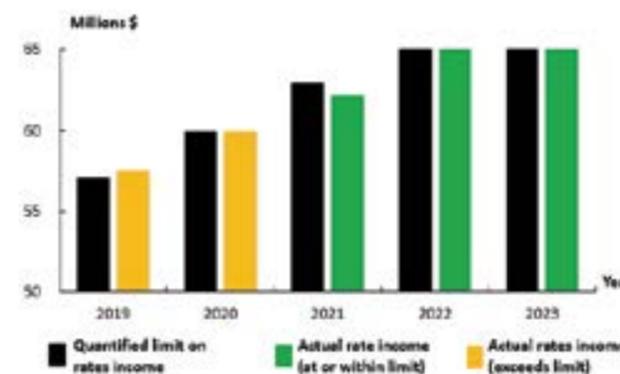
The quantified limit is for actual rates to be no more than 6.5% plus growth* than what was adopted for the preceding year of the LTP in the first 3 years, thereafter 5% plus growth* for the following years of the LTP.

*growth is assumed at 0.5% each year

Rates increases affordability

The following graph compares the Council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy included in the Council's Long Term Plan.

Rates affordability benchmark

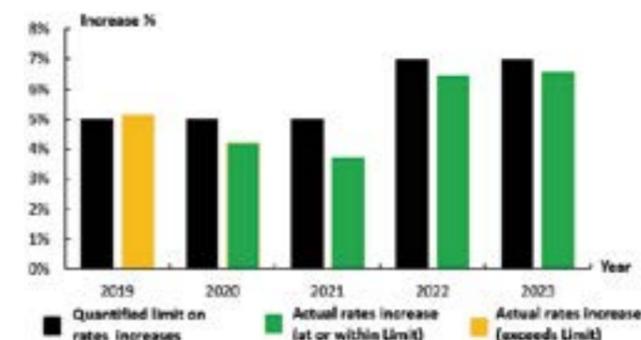


Quantified limit on rates increases

2021-2031 Long Term Plan aims for a maximum rates increase of 6.5% plus growth* for the first three years, thereafter 5% plus growth* in the rating base over the ten year period.

*growth is assumed at 0.5% each year.

Rates increases benchmark



Debt affordability benchmark

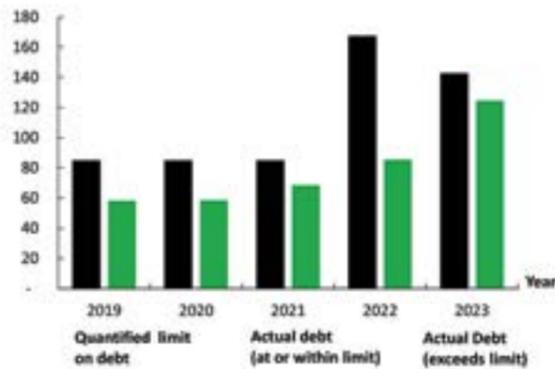
The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

Our limits for debt

The following graph compares the Council's actual total borrowing with the first quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the Council's Long Term Plan.

The quantified limit is based on the ability to borrow, and is set at 130% of debt to revenue. This limit follows the financial strategy as set in the LTP, but actual ability to borrow is 175% of debt to income.

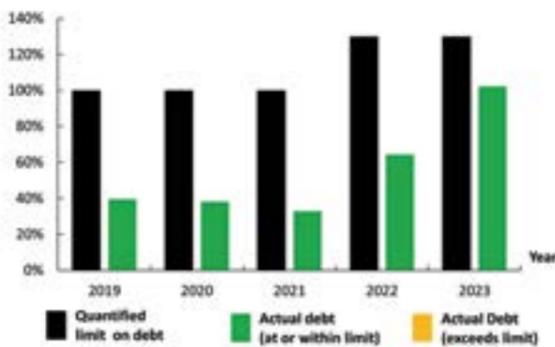
Debt affordability benchmark



Our limit on net debt as a percentage of income

The following graph compares the Council's net debt as a percentage of income which is the first quantified limit on borrowing stated in the Liability Management Policy included in the Council's Long Term Plan. The results record total actual revenue to total debt, where in 2023 the ratio is 59% debt to revenue. However after eliminating non recurring revenue such as grants for recovery and/or are non-recurring in nature, the ratio is 114% in line with the 130% threshold.

Debt affordability benchmark

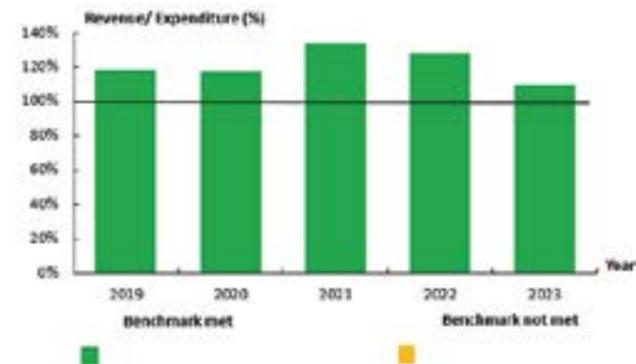


Balanced budget benchmark

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

The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than operating expenses.

Balanced budget benchmark



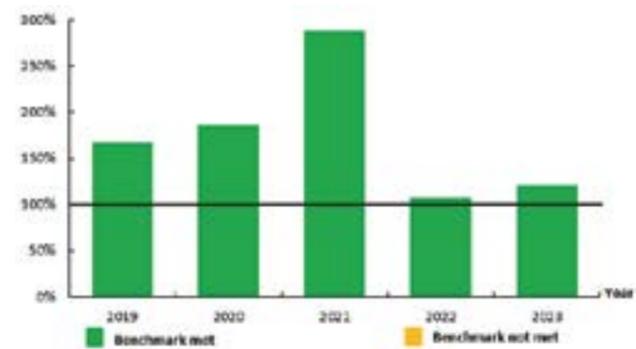
Essential services benchmark

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

The Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.

From 2019 to 2023, Council has received additional funding mostly from the Provincial Growth Fund for capital investment in roads.

Essential services benchmark

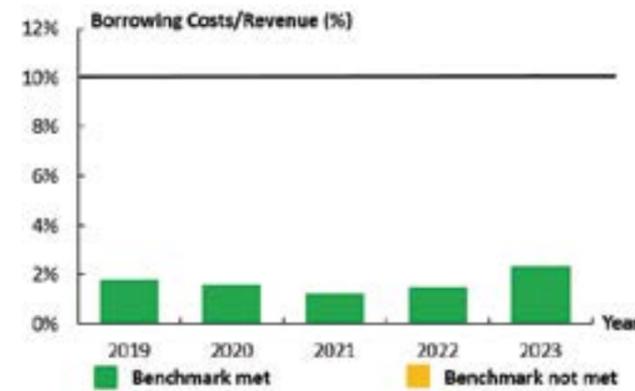


Debt servicing benchmark

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

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

Debt servicing benchmark

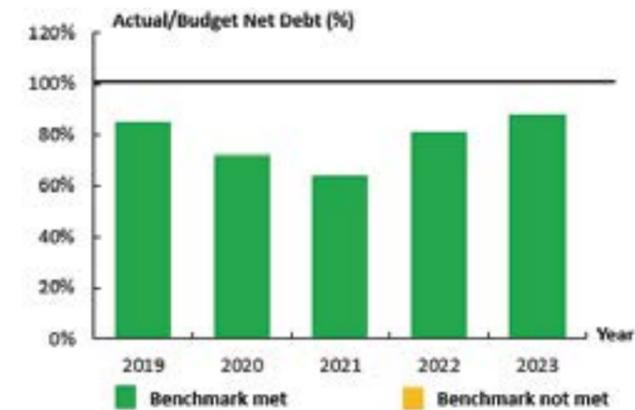


Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities minus financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

The Council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.

Debt control benchmark

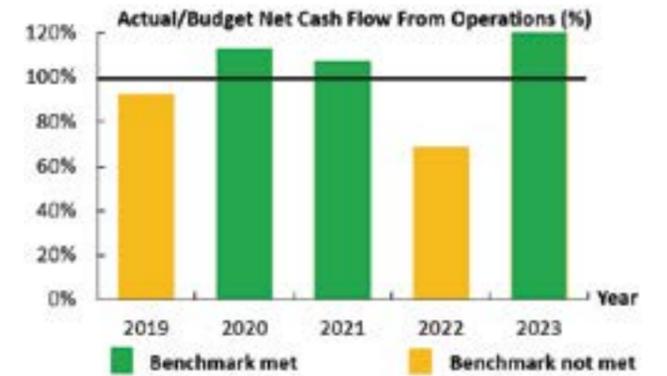


Operations control benchmark

This graph displays the Council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations.

The Council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.

Operations control benchmark



Tauākī huanga pūtea moni

Funding impact statements

Council

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June (whole of Council)	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	23,493	23,274	25,113	24,638
Targeted Rates	46,654	46,521	49,865	49,140
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	14,699	28,459	12,885	80,487
Fees and Charges	9,530	8,783	10,598	9,580
Interest and dividends from investments	1,500	1,806	1,600	1,180
Local authorities fuel tax, Infringement Fees and other receipts	1,513	4,956	1,936	3,766
Total operating funding (A)	97,389	113,800	101,997	168,792
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	83,065	99,409	91,895	159,968
Finance costs	3,795	2,044	4,464	4,880
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	86,860	101,453	96,359	164,848
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	10,529	12,347	5,638	3,944
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	61,396	49,046	44,535	42,919
Development and financial contributions	1,587	914	1,622	1,864
Increase/(decrease) in debt	17,673	12,470	23,716	21,648
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	50	(363)	50	(3,024)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	80,706	62,068	69,923	63,406
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	1,642	1,837	3,442	2,620
- to improve the level of service	53,075	36,451	48,035	39,599
- to replace existing assets	48,749	40,722	47,722	41,344
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(12,232)	(4,595)	(23,636)	(16,212)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	91,235	74,415	75,562	67,350
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(10,529)	(12,347)	(5,638)	(3,944)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Surplus of operating funding is \$1.694m less than the Annual Plan. This is mostly due to Gisborne Holdings Limited not having paid / declared a dividend during the year ended 30 June 2023.

Commercial operations

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(34)	(34)	(40)	(40)
Targeted Rates	0	0	0	0
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	0
Fees and Charges	2,536	1,459	2,057	1,525
Internal charges and overheads recovered	7	53	6	104
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	(450)	(410)	(110)	1,380
Total operating funding (A)	2,059	1,068	1,913	2,970
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	800	1,631	801	1,313
Finance costs	12	11	11	11
Internal charges and overheads applied	257	290	269	381
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,069	1,932	1,081	1,705
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	990	(864)	833	1,265
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0	0	0	0
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0	0
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	(42)	(42)	(42)	(42)
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	0	0
- to improve the level of service	0	0	0	0
- to replace existing assets	267	252	282	68
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	681	(1,158)	508	1,155
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	948	(906)	791	1,223
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(990)	864	(833)	(1,265)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Environmental services and protection

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	5,014	5,014	5,373	5,373
Targeted Rates	572	572	609	609
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	16	0	37
Fees and Charges	4,165	4,440	4,803	5,187
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,624	1,624	2,087	1,846
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	1,223	686	1,344	883
Total operating funding (A)	12,598	12,352	14,216	13,934
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,769	9,329	8,883	10,725
Finance costs	1	6	4	7
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,945	5,020	5,441	5,558
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,715	14,355	14,328	16,289
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(116)	(2,003)	(112)	(2,355)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0	0	0	0
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	9
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(16)	13	(16)	43
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	1	0	1
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	(16)	13	(16)	53
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	0	0
- to improve the level of service	0	0	0	62
- to replace existing assets	250	388	45	0
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(382)	(2,378)	(173)	(2,365)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(132)	(1,990)	(128)	(2,302)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	116	2,003	112	2,355
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Land, rivers and coastal

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,682	1,682	1,772	1,772
Targeted Rates	1,083	1,083	1,274	1,274
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	132
Fees and Charges	265	163	273	148
Internal charges and overheads recovered	167	58	411	(3)
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	12	22	12	8
Total operating funding (A)	3,208	3,007	3,741	3,331
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,869	1,955	1,947	1,816
Finance costs	340	405	528	538
Internal charges and overheads applied	820	706	1,042	731
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,028	3,066	3,517	3,086
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	179	(59)	225	245
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,700	3,344	2,438	3,064
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,711	1,442	1,669	1,398
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(36)	0	(432)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	4,411	4,749	4,106	4,030
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	0	0
- to improve the level of service	4,685	4,176	4,391	3,658
- to replace existing assets	810	820	578	1,663
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(904)	(306)	(637)	(1,044)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,591	4,690	4,331	4,276
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(179)	59	(225)	(245)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Liveable communities

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,440	7,440	7,537	7,537
Targeted Rates	8,630	8,630	9,032	9,032
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	276	324	174	510
Fees and Charges	1,614	1,053	2,410	1,432
Internal charges and overheads recovered	4,081	4,111	4,480	4,182
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	109	97	112	24
Total operating funding (A)	22,151	21,656	23,744	22,715
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,708	12,398	12,862	13,415
Finance costs	755	616	749	680
Internal charges and overheads applied	8,020	8,247	8,277	8,297
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	20,482	21,261	21,888	22,392
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,669	394	1,856	323
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	26,446	21,677	20,173	20,129
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	2,922	700	3,396	730
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(242)	0	(189)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	29,368	22,134	23,569	20,671
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	446	0
- to improve the level of service	12,106	8,410	11,788	7,716
- to replace existing assets	20,897	16,260	16,143	15,362
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,967)	(2,142)	(2,951)	(2,084)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	31,036	22,529	25,425	20,994
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(1,669)	(394)	(1,856)	(323)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Regional leadership and support services

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,598	6,373	7,568	7,081
Targeted Rates	3,055	3,055	3,001	3,001
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	204	746	0	5,463
Fees and Charges	198	521	216	507
Internal charges and overheads recovered	25,473	26,483	28,122	30,567
Interest and Dividends from Investments	1,500	1,806	1,600	1,180
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	556	4,337	490	1,257
Total operating funding (A)	37,584	43,323	40,996	49,058
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	28,648	26,656	34,234	37,488
Finance costs	398	(485)	553	950
Internal charges and overheads applied	11,174	11,786	14,114	15,310
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	40,220	37,957	48,901	53,749
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(2,636)	5,365	(7,905)	(4,691)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	65	151	127	380
Development and financial contributions	1,587	884	1,622	1,855
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,739	343	1,473	570
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	50	157	50	298
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	3,441	1,535	3,272	3,103
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	0	0
- to improve the level of service	2,948	1,316	2,722	2,762
- to replace existing assets	3,168	1,297	2,094	1,959
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(5,311)	4,287	(9,450)	(6,309)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	805	6,900	(4,634)	(1,588)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	2,636	(5,365)	7,905	4,691
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Roads and footpaths

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	250	250	367	367
Targeted Rates	12,350	12,350	13,007	13,007
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	14,219	27,373	12,711	71,865
Fees and Charges	0	1	0	0
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,927	1,922	2,011	2,012
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	46	149	48	188
Total operating funding (A)	28,793	42,046	28,143	87,439
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,094	33,367	17,856	77,285
Finance costs	454	392	475	464
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,913	5,022	5,092	5,805
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	24,461	38,781	23,423	83,554
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,332	3,265	4,720	3,885
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	21,411	15,408	21,797	15,185
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	825	606	177	(629)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0	(2,581)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	22,236	16,014	21,974	11,975
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	356	0	39
- to improve the level of service	11,037	4,176	11,606	6,659
- to replace existing assets	16,632	17,159	16,268	13,106
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,102)	(2,412)	(1,179)	(3,944)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	26,568	19,279	26,694	15,860
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(4,332)	(3,265)	(4,720)	(3,885)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Solid waste

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,543	2,543	2,537	2,537
Targeted Rates	2,315	2,315	2,380	2,380
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	1,326
Fees and Charges	197	384	199	243
Internal charges and overheads recovered	154	369	192	303
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	10	6	33	8
Total operating funding (A)	5,220	5,617	5,341	6,796
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,858	4,428	3,985	6,698
Finance costs	119	(183)	113	38
Internal charges and overheads applied	495	716	520	601
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,473	4,961	4,619	7,337
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	748	656	722	(542)
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0	0	0	68
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(323)	(460)	637	(492)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(119)	0	(7)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	(323)	(579)	637	(430)
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	0	0	0	0
- to improve the level of service	0	0	0	0
- to replace existing assets	281	22	1,266	81
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	144	55	94	(1,053)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	425	77	1,359	(972)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(748)	(656)	(722)	542
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Urban stormwater

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	0	0	0	0
Targeted Rates	3,078	3,078	3,216	3,216
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	0
Fees and Charges	0	0	0	0
Internal charges and overheads recovered	190	204	226	334
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0	3	0	0
Total operating funding (A)	3,268	3,285	3,442	3,550
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,335	1,128	1,405	1,328
Finance costs	328	266	335	308
Internal charges and overheads applied	563	681	595	676
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,226	2,075	2,335	2,313
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,042	1,211	1,107	1,238
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	0	0	0	0
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	357	(92)	1,217	83
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(31)	0	(31)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	357	(123)	1,217	52
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	75	45	650	30
- to improve the level of service	989	425	1,421	761
- to replace existing assets	954	619	2,119	312
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(620)	(1)	(1,866)	186
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,398	1,088	2,324	1,289
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(1,042)	(1,211)	(1,107)	(1,238)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Wastewater

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	0	0	0	0
Targeted Rates	8,554	8,554	9,871	9,871
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	304
Fees and Charges	445	503	527	309
Internal charges and overheads recovered	503	499	864	1,003
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	8	19	8	2
Total operating funding (A)	9,510	9,574	11,269	11,490
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,495	4,659	6,164	4,665
Finance costs	1,314	950	1,602	1,770
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,016	2,122	2,143	2,654
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,825	7,730	9,910	9,088
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,684	1,844	1,360	2,401
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	7,505	7,500	0	918
Development and financial contributions	0	30	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	10,456	9,914	14,041	18,524
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(40)	0	(38)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	17,961	17,404	14,041	19,404
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	1,533	1,432	2,310	2,526
- to improve the level of service	17,933	16,861	14,851	14,552
- to replace existing assets	3,030	1,464	6,027	4,621
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(2,850)	(509)	(7,788)	107
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	19,645	19,248	15,400	21,806
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(1,684)	(1,844)	(1,360)	(2,401)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0

Water supply

Funding Impact Statement for the Year ended 30 June	LTP 2021/22 \$000s	Actual 2021/22 \$000s	AP 2022/23 \$000s	Actual 2022/23 \$000s
Sources of operating funding				
General Rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	0	6	0	12
Targeted Rates	7,016	6,884	7,475	6,750
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	0	0	0	849
Fees and Charges	110	258	114	228
Internal charges and overheads recovered	760	1,069	911	1,503
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees and other receipts	0	48	0	16
Total operating funding (A)	7,886	8,265	8,500	9,358
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,489	3,858	3,757	5,235
Finance costs	74	67	94	113
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,685	1,802	1,816	1,837
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0
Total applications of operating funding (B)	5,248	5,727	5,666	7,185
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2,638	2,538	2,834	2,173
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,269	967	0	3,175
Development and financial contributions	0	0	0	0
Increase/(decrease) in debt	43	48	1,165	1,463
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	(54)	0	(46)
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	0
Total sources capital funding (C)	3,312	961	1,165	4,592
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	34	4	35	25
- to improve the level of service	3,376	1,088	1,256	3,428
- to replace existing assets	2,461	2,439	2,900	4,173
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	79	(32)	(192)	(861)
Increase/(decrease) of investments	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,950	3,499	3,999	6,764
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(2,638)	(2,538)	(2,834)	(2,173)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	0	0	0	0





He whakamarāma anō

Additional information

Tō tātau Kaunihera Our Council



Functions

The Gisborne District Council is one of six unitary authorities (also called unitary councils) in New Zealand. We have the combined functions, duties and powers of a territorial council and a regional council as outlined below:



Biosecurity

Control of regional plant and animal pests



Civil defence

Natural disasters, marine oil spills



Regional land transport

Planning and contracting of passenger services



Resource management

Quality of water, soil, coastal planning etc



River management

Flood control and mitigation of erosion



Community wellbeing and development

Including advocacy, funding, partnerships and Council's Long Term Plan



Environmental health and safety

Including building control and environmental health matters



Infrastructure

Roading and transport, sewerage, water/ stormwater



Recreation and culture

Includes parks, aquatics and community facilities



Resource management

Including land-use planning and development control

Responsibilities

Council has two key responsibilities outlined under [Section 10](#) of the LGA, which are:

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

Councils are responsible for providing good quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions. The four wellbeings also recognise the major role councils play in enhancing community wellbeing and supporting overall quality of life.

Council leadership

Mayor



Rehette Stoltz - Mayor

mayor@gdc.govt.nz

(06) 868 5382 | 021 279 7948



Larry Foster

larry.foster@gdc.govt.nz

027 450 8814



Debbie Gregory

debbie.gregory@gdc.govt.nz

027 319 4300



Rhonda Tibble

rhonda.tibble@gdc.govt.nz

021 924 782



Ani Pahuru-Huriwai

ani.pahuru-huriwai@gdc.govt.nz

(06) 868 4186 | 021 885 602

General Ward



Josh Wharehinga - Deputy Mayor

josh.wharehinga@gdc.govt.nz

027 512 5195



Rob Telfer

rob.telfer@gdc.govt.nz

(06) 868 1535 | 027 294 5961



Tony Robinson

tony.robinson@gdc.govt.nz

022 085 0902

Māori Ward



Aubrey Ria

aubrey.ria@gdc.govt.nz

022 413 7821



Rawinia Parata

rawinia.parata@gdc.govt.nz

021 351 075



Colin Alder

colin.alder@gdc.govt.nz

021 149 0729



Andy Cranston

andy.cranston@gdc.govt.nz

(06) 868 1160 | 027 273 3192



Teddy Thompson

teddy.thompson@gdc.govt.nz

027 583 3391



Nick Tupara

nick.tupara@gdc.govt.nz

022 019 2705

Te Anga ā-mahi Organisation structure

Council has one elected employee, the Chief Executive, Nedine Thatcher Swann, who is responsible for implementing and managing Council's policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council.



Chief Executive

Nedine Thatcher Swann

(06) 869 2414 | ceo@gdc.govt.nz

The Chief Executive is supported by five directors and a Chief Financial Officer, whose hubs reflect the range of activities that Council undertakes in order to contribute to the social, cultural, environmental and economic outcomes of our communities.



Six directors are employed by the chief executive and make up our management team COR. This includes 395 employed staff employed by the chief executive, that carry out the day-to-day operations of Council activities and provide advice to the Council. Names and titles are correct as at time of production.

Our management team Central Organising Rōpū (COR)



Chief Financial Officer Finance and Affordability

Pauline Foreman
(06) 869 2899

pauline.foreman@gdc.govt.nz

Finance and Affordability deliver a range of integrated support services to the organisation.

- Finance
- Revenue
- Planning and Performance
- Internal Audit
- Risk Support

The hub supports the social, cultural, economic and environmental development of our communities – Mōtātou Te Tairāwhiti.



Director Community Lifelines

David Wilson
(06) 869 2356

david.wilson@gdc.govt.nz

Community Lifelines manages Council's capital and infrastructure assets.

- Roads and footpaths
- 4 Waters - Drinking Water, Wastewater, Stormwater, Land, Rivers and Coastal
- Solid Waste
- Civil Defence Emergency Management
- Building Services
- Harbour Master

The hub provides strategic direction for the future needs of our community in these essential lifelines. Providing professional and integrated activity planning to ensure the capital works and maintenance programmes meet the infrastructural and service level needs of the community as determined by Council.



Director Internal Partnerships

James Baty
(06) 869 2881

james.baty@gdc.govt.nz

Internal Partnerships delivers a range of support services to the organisation:

- People and Capability - HR, Health and Safety
- Democracy and Support Services
- Legal Services
- Information Services - Information Technology, Information Management, Land Information, Business Solutions and Business Analytics
- Risk and Assurance
- Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

The hub provides professional and customer-focused support services based on specialised knowledge, best practices and technology to serve our internal and external customers.



Director Engagement and Māori Responsiveness

Anita Reedy-Holthausen
(06) 869 2647

anita.reedy-holthausen@gdc.govt.nz

Engagement and Māori Responsiveness is about being a committed and responsible Treaty partner and delivering exceptional customer services, communication and engagement practices to our community.

- Te Kai Arataki Tuia Whakapakari
- Customer Service
- Communication and Engagement
- Culture and Development
- Funding

We work on developing a culture to deliver services that support us to achieve the vision and values that make Te Tairāwhiti a great place for our whānau to live, work and play.

We actively seek funding from stakeholders to lessen the burden on our ratepayers.



Director Liveable Communities

Michele Frey
(06) 867 2049

michele.frey@gdc.govt.nz

Liveable Communities contributes to Council as a customer-focused organisation that supports its unique community.

- Liveable Spaces (Aquatic Services, Amenity and Horticulture, Cemeteries)
- Community Assets and Resources
- Community Projects
- Catchments and Biodiversity
- Cultural Activities (Library and Theatres)

The hub ensures the effective delivery of community facilities to meet the community's needs at the strategic level through managing safe, fun and engaging places and spaces.



Chief of Strategy and Science

Jo Noble
(06) 869 2720

joanna.noble@gdc.govt.nz

Strategy and Science are responsible for:

- Strategic Planning
- Environmental Monitoring and Science
- Resource Consents

The hub provides specialist skills in strategy and policy, science, monitoring and research, and multifunction project management.

Ngā Whakapotonga

Abbreviations

AP	Annual Plan	LoS	Level of Service
AR	Annual Report	LTP	2021–2031 Long Term Plan
AUD	Alternate Use Disposal	MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
BAU	Business as Usual	MCI	Macroinvertebrate Community Index
BoPLASS	Ltd is a company owned by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Rotorua District Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Kawerau District Council, Tauranga City Council, Opotiki District Council, Whakatane District Council, Taupo District Council and Gisborne District Council.	MFE	Ministry for the Environment
		MPI	Ministry for Primary Industries
		MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
		MRF	Mayoral Relief Fund
GDC	Gisborne District Council	NAASRA	National Association of Australian State Road Authorities
CCC	Code Compliance Certificate	NES	National Environmental Standards
CBD	Central Business District	NPS	National Planning Standards
CDEM	Civil Defence and Emergency Management	NES-PF	National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry
CLS	Cook Landing Site	NPS – FW	National Policy Statement for Freshwater
CME	Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement	NZIER	New Zealand Institute for Economic Research
CCTO	Council-Controlled Trading Organisations	NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency
COR	Central Organising Rōpū (Leadership Team/ Directors)	OPC	Olympic Pool Complex
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs	PBE	Public Benefit Entity
DRT	Disaster Relief Trust	QMS	Quality Management System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre	RFS	Request for Service
ECFP	Erosion Control Funding Programme	RLTP	Regional Land Transport Plan
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme	RMA	Resource Management Act
FEP	Farm Environmental Plans	RPMP	Regional Pest Management Plan
FOSAL	Future of Severely Affected Land	RSS	Resident Satisfaction Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SOE	State of Environment
GHL	Gisborne Holdings Limited	SOI	Statement of Intent
GIS	Geographic Information System	SWERL	Severe Weather Event Emergency Legislation Act
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard	TEMO	Tairāwhiti Emergency Management Office
IPAS	Inflation Protected Annuity	TRMP	Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards	TRONPhui	Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou
JMA	Joint Management Agreement	UCP	Urban Cycleways Programme
KPI	Key Performance Indicators	WMC	Wastewater Management Committee
LAWA	Land, Air, Water Aotearoa	WMMP	Waste Management and Minimisation Plan
LGA	Local Government Act	WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
LGFA	Local Government Funding Agency		
LGNZ	Local Government New Zealand		
LIM	Land Information Memorandum		
LLB	Local Leadership Body		





Te Kaunihera o Te Tairāwhiti
GISBORNE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

-  PO Box 747
Gisborne 4040 NZ
-  15 Fitzherbert Street Gisborne
Waiapu Road, Te Puia Springs
-  06 867 2049
0800 653 800
-  service@gdc.govt.nz
-  www.gdc.govt.nz
-  @Gisborne DC
-  GDC Fix app

