



## *Appendices*

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## Appendix 1 – Council Information

### ELECTED MEMBERS GUIDE



#### Mayor

Mr. John Tregidga, J.P.

(07) 862 8956

Elected Members can be contacted by telephone to discuss any issues or raise any concerns considered important or alternatively by email at [info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz](mailto:info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz) or by mail to Hauraki District Council, P O Box 17, Paeroa.

### Paeroa Ward



Mrs. Julie Bubb, J.P.  
(07) 862 7188



Mr. Tom Meyers  
(07) 862 8685



Mr. Paul Milner  
(07) 862 8653



Mr. Keith Trembath  
(07) 862 6833

### Plains Ward



Mr. Don Challis, J.P.  
(07) 867 7097



Mr. Bruce Gordon  
(07) 867 7436



Mr. George Gray  
(07) 867 3102



Mr. Ian Troughton  
(07) 867 5114

### Waihi Ward



Mr. Sel Baker,  
J.P.  
(07) 863 8683



Mrs. Mary Carmine  
Deputy Mayor  
(07) 863 8740



Mr. Don Lockwood  
(07) 863 8330



Mr. Mike Hayden  
(07) 863 7292



Mrs. Bronwyn Wightman  
(07) 863 7509

## Appendix 1 – Council Information

### STANDING COMMITTEES

The Mayor is appointed as an ex-officio member to all Council Committee and Sub-committees, except the Hearings Committee.

### WARD COMMITTEES

The Council currently has three Ward Committees that deal with local community issues (predominantly non-infrastructure assets) specific to their Ward; Plains, Paeroa and Waihi. All three Ward Committees meet on the third to last Tuesday of each month at the Paeroa Office at 9.00am, 12.30pm and 2.30pm respectively.

### THE HEARINGS COMMITTEE

The Hearings Committee handles matters relating to the Resource Management Act, including consents, monitoring and enforcement. Hearings on matters relating to dogs are also dealt with.

The Hearings Committee meets on the second to last Thursday and fourth to last Thursday of each month, as required.

- Mary Carmine (Chairperson)
- Bruce Gordon (Deputy Chairperson)
- Julie Bubb

### THE DISTRICT PLAN COMMITTEE

The District Plan Committee handles matters relating to District Plan Changes, the District Plan Review and Resource Management Policy issues.

The District Plan Committee meets on the second Monday of each month or as required.

- Bruce Gordon (Chairperson)
- Bronwyn Wightman (Deputy Chairperson)

- Keith Trembath
- Mike Hayden
- Mary Carmine

### THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE WATER AND WASTE

This committee was established to manage the consultation required with special interest groups within the District regarding water and waste issues.

Meetings are on the fourth to last Tuesday of every second month at the Paeroa Office at 10.00am. Committee members include:

- John Tregidga (Mayor)
- Selwyn Baker (Chairperson)
- George Gray (Committee Member)
- Keith Trembath (Committee Member)
- Bronwyn Wightman (Deputy Chairperson)
- Te Ruunanga A Iwi O Ngati Tamatera (R Brownlee)
- Ngati Maru Iwi Authority (W Peters)
- Ngati Tara Tokanui Management
- Te Kupenga O Ngati Hako (A Anderson)
- Te Runanganui O Ngati Paoa (T Compain)
- Hauraki Maori Trust Board (G King)
- Hauraki Coromandel Federated Farmers (Mr R Corlett)
- Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society (Mr D Welch)

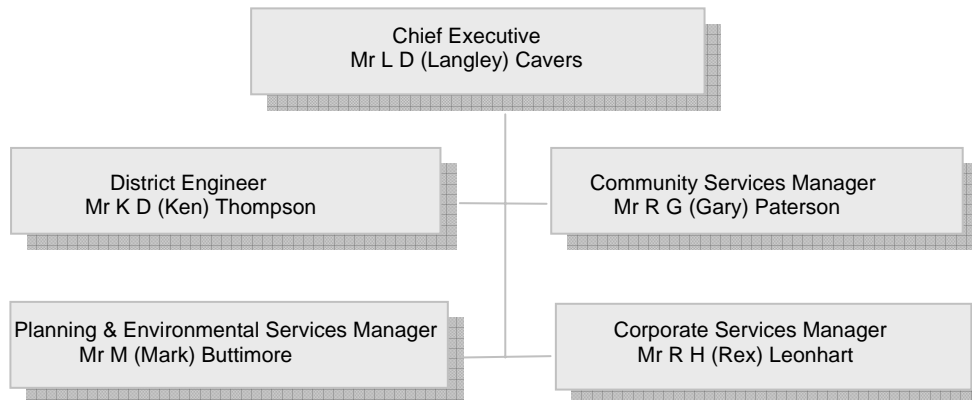
## Appendix 1 – Council Information

### OTHER COMMITTEES

Council also has the following Committees that meet only as and when required:

- Audit;
- Pensioner Flats Allocation;
- Councillor Remuneration;
- CEO Performance Assessment;
- Economic Development;
- Tetley's Quarry;
- Drainage;
- Road Safety.

### SENIOR MANAGEMENT



### PORTFOLIOS

Council has portfolio holders for particular Council activities. These portfolio holders have responsibility to interact with the community and Council staff on matters relating to the portfolio, the function of the position and the key legislation involved in the portfolio. The portfolio role is one of Governance rather than day to day operations and monitoring.

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| ➤ Finance                               | Bruce Gordon     |
| ➤ Policy                                | Mary Carmine     |
| ➤ Property                              | Selwyn Baker     |
| ➤ Sport and Recreation                  | Bronwyn Wightman |
| ➤ Network Services (excluding Roothing) | Ian Troughton    |
| ➤ Roothing                              | Don Challis      |
| ➤ Community Services                    | Don Lockwood     |
| ➤ Community Development                 | Mike Hayden      |
| ➤ Iwi Liaison                           | Selwyn Baker     |
| ➤ Community Safety                      | Keith Trembath   |
| ➤ Solid Waste                           | George Gray      |

### BUSINESS UNITS BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Members of the Board	Business Unit Managers
<b>Chief Executive</b> Mr. L D (Langley) Covers (Chairperson)	<b>Construction &amp; Maintenance Manager</b> Mr. M A (Mike) Voykovich
<b>District Engineer</b> Mr. K D (Ken) Thompson	<b>Technical Services Manager</b> <<vacant>>
<b>Corporate Services Manager</b> Mr. R H (Rex) Leonhart	<b>Acting Tetley's Quarry Manager</b> Mr. A (Alan) Smith
	<b>Workshop Manager</b> Mr. P (Peter) Smith

**ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

**Management Team**



From left to right:

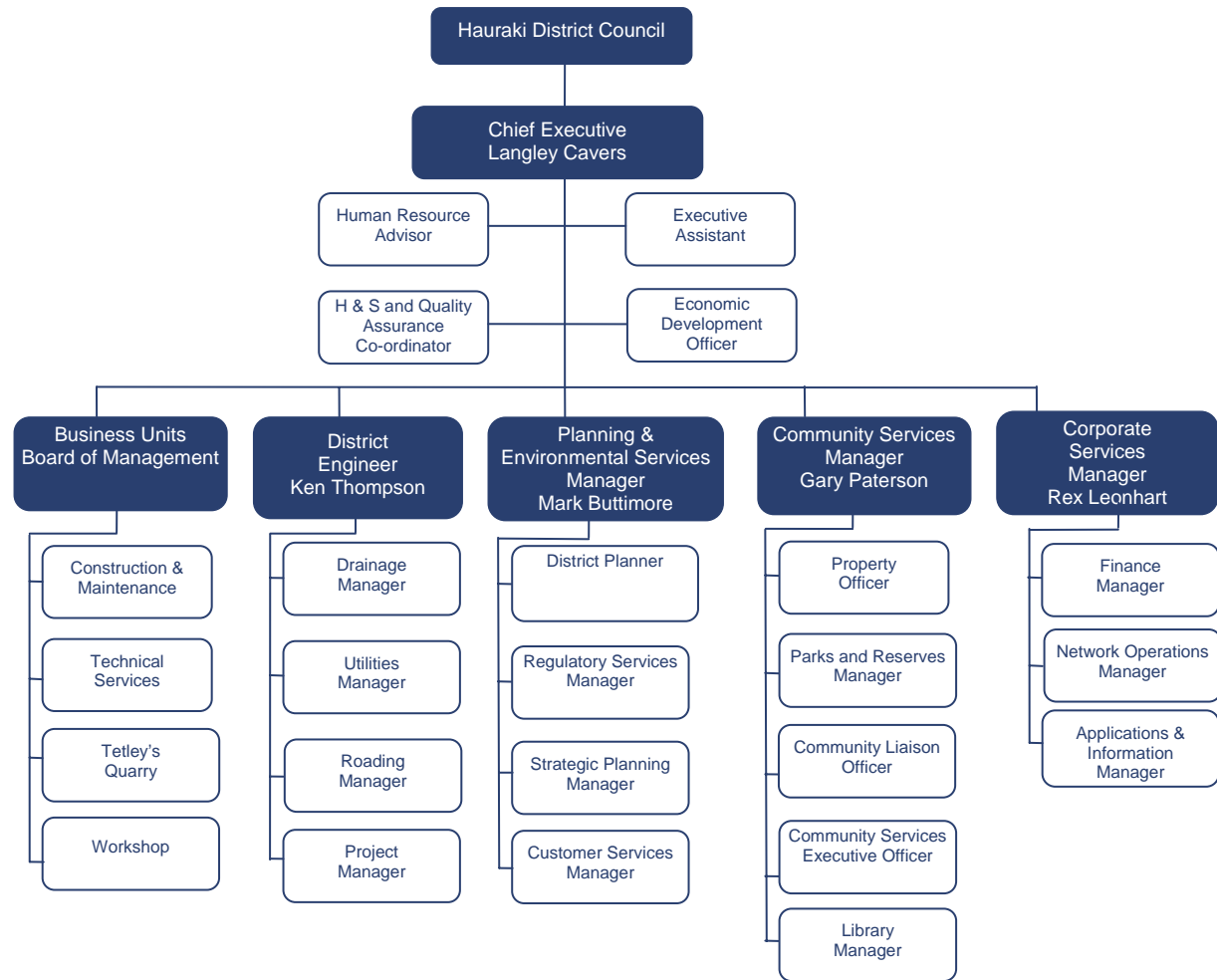
*Gary Paterson, Community Services Manager*

*Mark Buttimore, Planning & Environmental Services Manager*

*Rex Leonhart, Corporate Services Manager*

*Langley Cavers, Chief Executive*

*Ken Thompson, District Engineer*



# Appendix 2 – List of Strategies, Policies and Plans

## EXTERNAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS INFLUENCING COUNCIL'S POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

### PLANS AND STRATEGIES

There are a number of National and Regional Plans or strategies that the Council must take into account in its decision-making processes.

Some plans and strategies are very detailed and place constraints on the decisions Council can make. Others are at a higher level and provide guidance or recommend particular approaches to the Council.

These plans and strategies amongst others include:

#### NATIONAL

- N.Z. Biodiversity Strategy, Department of Conservation
- N.Z. Waste Strategy, Ministry for the Environment
- N.Z. Coastal Policy Statement, Department of Conservation
- N.Z. Tourism Strategy 2010, Ministry of Tourism
- N.Z. National Transport Strategy 2002, Ministry of Transport

#### REGIONAL

- Regional Plan, Environment Waikato
- Regional Policy Statement, Environment Waikato
- Regional Coastal Plan, Environment Waikato
- Regional Land Transport Strategy, Environment Waikato
- Waikato District Health Board Strategic Plan
- Regional Land Transport Strategy

## FINANCIAL POLICIES

- Revenue and Financing Policy
- Postponement Policy
- Rating Policy
- Treasury Management Policy
- Policies on Rates Remissions
  - Multiple owned Maori Freehold Land
  - Rating of Community, Sporting and other Organisations
  - Remission of Excess Water rates
  - Remissions of Penalties
  - Remission of Rates assessed in error
  - Remission of Wastewater rates assessed on educational establishments
  - Remission of Rates Charges on contiguous rating units in separate ownership used jointly as a single entity
  - Remission of Water Rates to Particular Rating Units
  - Remission of Low Value Land
  - Remission for Disasters
- Liability Management Policy
- Investment Policy
- Appointment and Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations

## Appendix 2 – List of Strategies, Policies and Plans

### REGULATORY POLICIES

- Dog Control Policy 2004
- Gambling Act Venue Policy
- Sale of Liquor Policy – Review (2001/02)
- Earthquake Prone and Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy

### OTHER POLICIES

#### Governance Policies

- Code of Conduct
- Consultation Policy
- Equal Employment Opportunities Policy
- Human Resource Policies
- Employment Policies
- Organisational Policies
- Policy on Appointment & Remuneration of Directors
- Policy on Development Contributions and Financial Contributions
- Policy on Partnerships with the Private Sector
- Policy on Significance
- Local Governance Statement

# Appendix 3 – List of Current Bylaws

The following is a list of the current Hauraki District Council Bylaws including the remaining Bylaws of the four amalgamating authorities (Ohinemuri County Council, Waihi Borough Council, Paeroa Borough Council and Hauraki Plains County Council).

### HAURAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

- Control of Dogs Bylaw 2004
- Paeroa Ward Bylaw No 25 1992
- Coat Of Arms Bylaw 1992
- Bylaw No 1 Driving and Control Of Stock On Roads 1992
- Roads and Road Traffic Bylaw 1992 (Amended May 1994)
- Fire Prevention Bylaw Involving Vegetation 1993
- Land Drainage Bylaw 1993
- Standing Orders Bylaw
- Wharves and Jetties Control Bylaw, 2005
- Solid Waste Bylaw 2005
- Speed Limit Bylaw 2005
- Skating Control Bylaw 2002
- Liquor Ban Bylaw 2004

### HAURAKI PLAINS COUNTY COUNCIL

- Hoardings By-law 1955
- Water Supply By-law 1965 and Amendment No. 1 (1969)

### OHINEMURI COUNTY COUNCIL

#### Bylaw No. 1 (1949)

Repealed all previous By-laws,

- Part 6 Culverts & Bridges over road drains
- Part 7 Bullock Teams
- Part 8 Traction Engines & Tractors
- Part 9 Damage to Bridges and Roads
- Part 10 Width of Tyres of Vehicles Drawn by Animals
- Part 11 Lighting of Vehicles
- Part 15 Buildings for Public Meetings
- Part 16 Public Billiard Rooms
- Part 17 In respect of Roads, Public Places and Nuisances
- Part 19 Keeping of Animals and Poultry
- Part 20 Eating Houses
- Part 21 To prevent the contamination of food during manufacture and sale
- Part 22 Offensive Trades
- Whiritoa Beach Foreshore Control Bylaw 1985 (Ohinemuri County Council)
- Changes To Ohinemuri County Council Cemetery Bylaw No 2 1975

## Appendix 3 – List of Current By-laws

### 1960 Additions to County Bylaw No. 1 (1949)

Repealed any By-laws or part thereof inconsistent with the matters referred to,

- Part 27 Public Places – NZS 791 plus specific clauses
- Part 29 Household Refuse Purchasers – NZS 791 Pt XI
- Part 31 Nuisances
- Part 32 Hoardings

### Amendments to Bylaw No. 1 (1946) (1965)

### Amendments to Bylaw No. 1 (1949) (1965)

### Fire Prevention Bylaw (1973) (not vegetation)

### Bylaw (1975) Mobile or Travelling Shops & Hawkers & Itinerant Traders

- Ch 4 Plus special clauses

### Control of Reserves Bylaw (1985) and Amendment No. 1, (1987)

### Building Bylaw (1986) and Amendments No. 1, (1986)

### Keeping of Bees Bylaw (1988)

## WAIHI BOROUGH COUNCIL

### Consolidated Bylaw No. 1, (1977)

Repealed all previous By-laws except Clause 8:

- Culverts & Bridges over road drains
- Fire Prevention NZS 9231:1971
- Precautions against Fire & Panic in Theatres Public Halls & Assembly Halls NZS 9232:1972
- Fire Bylaw No 3 1972 Fire Control Commercial Area
- Fire Bylaw No 1 1973 Adopted of NZS 1900/9201/9231/9232
- Parking of Vehicles Bylaw No 1 1967 (Parking)
- Noxious Weeds Bylaw 1969
- Building Bylaw No 2 1971 (adoption of NZS 1900)
- Control of Animal Traps Bylaw No 2 1972
- Streets Bylaw No 1 1975 (Traffic General)
- Cemetery Bylaw Amendment No 1 1975 (Fees)
- Building Bylaw Amendment No 1 1977 (updating NZS 1900)
- Buildings for Public Meetings Bylaw No 2 1977 (fees)

### Adopted NZS 9201 (those repealed by subsequent changes omitted)

- Ch 1 Introduction
- Ch 2 Public Places (plus specific clauses)
- Ch 3 Licensing & Control of Apartment Buildings & Boarding Houses
- Ch 4 Mobile or Travelling Shops & Hawkers & Itinerant Traders (plus fees)
- Ch 6 Removal of Refuse
- Ch 7 Water Supply
- Ch 9 Scaffolding & Deposit of Building materials
- Ch 10 Amusement Devices & Shooting Galleries

## Appendix 3 – List of Current By-laws

- Ch 11 Nuisances
- Ch 13 The Keeping of Animals Poultry and Bees (plus fees)
- Ch 14 Cemeteries and Crematoria
- Ch 15 Public Libraries
- Ch 16 Parks & Reserves
- Ch 18 Billiard Rooms

### Consolidated Bylaw Amendment No. 1 1979

Advertising Signs and Hoardings Schedule dated 20 August 1979 adopted

### Building Bylaw Amendment No. 1 1979

Fees and Charges substituted

### Building Bylaw Amendment No. 2 1979

- 1/2/3 Schedules to Building Bylaw repealed;
- 1/2/3 Schedules dated MP 101 January 1979 adopted (not sighted)

### Bylaw No. 1 (1980) Control of Noise

## PAEROA BOROUGH COUNCIL

### By-law No.1 (1923)

Repealed all previous By-laws

- Part 1 Interpretation
- Part 2 Penalties & Notices
- Part 4 Offences repealed in parts
- Part 5 Slaughterhouses – see also By-law 5
- Part 6 Prevention of Fire
- Part 8 Regulating Traffic & Width of Tyres
- Part 9 Fire Escapes
- Part 10 Pedlars & Hawkers
- Part 11 Itinerant Traders
- Part 14 Ruinous or Dangerous Buildings
- Part 15 Water Supply and By-law 19
- Part 16 Sanitation – Clauses 1 –14A only
- Part 17 Noxious Weeds
- Part 19 Buildings etc for Public Meetings
- Part 21 Boardinghouses
- Part 22 Chimney Sweeps
- Part 23 Billiard Saloons
- Part 24 Domains and Public Reserves

### By-law No. 2 (1928)

- Ch. 48 Building for Public Meetings
- Ch 50 Licensing & Control of Apartment Buildings and Boarding Houses
- Sect 39 (a) Water Charges varied

## Appendix 3 – List of Current By-laws

### By-law No. 3

- Part 2 Pedlars & Hawkers
- Part 3 Itinerant Traders Licenses
- Part 4 Water Charges – hoses and troughs
- Part 7 Billiard Saloon Licenses

### By-law No. 4

- Part 1 Motor cabs (licensing/fares)
- Part 2 Petrol Pumps
- Part 3 Section 32/33 Water Charges
- Part 3 Section 34 Buildings for Public Meetings etc
- Part 3 Section 35 Regulating Traffic
- Part 3 Section 36/37 Signs Boards on Roofs

### By-law No. 5

Abattoir By-laws

### By-law No. 6

Abattoir Fees Amendment

### By-law No. 7

Declaring Control Fire District

### By-law No. 10 Parking Restrictions 1957

(Regent Theatre/Corbett St Bus stop/ Post office (amendment))

### By-law No. 12 One Way Streets 1960

### By-law No. 13 Parking Restriction Amendments (Post Office)

### By-law No. 14 Restrictions on Parking of Vehicles 1967 (nr Bowling Club)

### By-law No. 15 Restrictions on Parking of Vehicles 1968 (Arney Street)

### By-law No. 16 Restrictions on Parking of Vehicles 1970 (Puke Road, Taylors Ave)

Note: Paeroa Ward's request to HDC to impose 50km speed limit on Taylors Ave (May 1999)

### By-law No. 18 Fees for Issue of Fire Safety Certificates 1975

### By-law No. 19 Building By-laws NZS 1900 Amendment Thermal Insulation 1978

### By-law No. 19 Water Supply Household Storage Facilities 1975 (wef 1.1.76)

### By-law No. 20 Conversion of By-laws to Metric

### By-law No. 21 Refuse Disposal 1979

### By-law No. 22 Building By-law Amendment 1979

### By-law No. 24 Spring Jaw & Gin Traps 1986

### *Appendix 4 - Legislation*

Council has primary responsibilities for legislative compliance as a requirement of the following local government legislation:

Building Act 2004  
Burial and Cremation Act 1964  
Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002  
Crown Minerals Act 1991  
Dog Control Act 1996  
Land Drainage Act 1908  
Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968  
Local Electoral Act 2001  
Local Government Act 1974  
Local Government (Rating) Act 2002  
Local Government Act 2002  
Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987  
Public Bodies Contracts Act 1959  
Public Bodies Leases Act 1969  
Rates Rebate Act 1973  
Rating Valuations Act 1998  
Reserves Act 1977  
Resource Management Act 1991  
Sale of Liquor Act 1989

Council has responsibilities for specific legislative roles as requirements contained in the following legislation:

Building Research Levy Act 1969  
By-laws Act 1910  
Citizenship Act 1977  
Conservation Act 1987  
Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004  
Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975  
Electoral Act 1993  
Employment Relations Act 2000  
Equal Pay Act 1972  
Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987  
Forest and Rural Fire Act 1977  
Goods and Services Tax Act 1985  
Hazardous Substance and New Organisms Act 1996  
Health Act 1956  
Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992  
Holidays Act 2003  
Human Rights Act 1993  
Impounding Act 1955  
Injury Prevention, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004  
Land Transport Act 1998  
Land Transport Management Act 2003  
Minimum Wage Act 1983 and Minimum Wage Amendment Act 2005  
New Zealand Walkways Act 1990  
Ombudsmen Act 1975  
Parental Leave and Employment Protection Act 1987  
Protected Disclosures Act  
Public Works Act 1981  
Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977  
Residential Tenancies Act 1986  
Secret Commissions Act 1910  
Securities Act 1978

## Appendix 4 – Legislation

Transit New Zealand Act 1989  
Transport Act 1962  
Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975  
Unit Titles Act 1972  
Wages Protection Act 1983  
Water Supplies Protection Regulations 1961

Council has responsibilities for some aspect of service delivery or compliance as a requirement of the following general legislation:

Airport Authorities Act 1966  
Animals Act 1967  
Animals Law Reform Act 1989  
Auctioneers Act 1928  
Biosecurity Act 1993  
Cadastral Survey Act 2002  
Children's Health Camps Board Dissolution Act 1992  
Civil Aviation Act 1990  
Commerce Act 1986  
Companies Act 1993  
Consumer Guarantees Act 1994  
District Courts Act 1947  
Earthquake Commissions Act 1993  
Electricity Act 1992  
Energy Companies Act 1992  
Fair Trading Act 1986  
Fencing Act 1978  
Financial Reporting Act 1993  
Fire Services Act 1975  
Food Act 1981  
Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004  
Gambling Act 2003  
Gas Act 1992

Harbours Act 1950  
Historic Places Act 1993  
Human Rights 1993  
Income Tax Act 2004  
Land Act 1948  
Overseas Investment Act 1955  
Overseas Investment Act Commencement Order 1955  
Land Transfer Act 1952  
Litter Act 1979  
Machinery Act 1950  
New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990  
New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946  
New Zealand Library Association Act 1939  
Plumbers and Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 1976  
Privacy Act 1993  
Property Law 1952  
Prostitution Reform Act 2003  
Public Records Act 2005  
Railway Act 2005  
Smoke-free Environments Act 1990  
Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941  
Standards Act 1988  
Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928  
Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 / Maori Land Act 1993  
Telecommunications Act 1987  
Telecommunications Act 2001  
Trespass Act 1980  
Wild Animal Control Act 1977  
Wildlife Act 1953

There are a number of other Acts that affect the Council in that they apply generally to wider social compliance requirements.

## Appendix 5 – List of Council’s Assets

### Appendix 5 – List of Council Assets

Base Statistics	Volume (as at 30 June 2005)	Base
Sealed Roads	472 kms	@ 30 June 2005
Unsealed Roads	118 kms	@ 30 June 2005
Total Road length	590 kms	@ 30 June 2005
Wastewater Public Systems	7	@ 30 June 2005
Sewer Reticulation Length	131.8 kms	@ 30 June 2005
No. of Connections	5239	@ 30 June 2005
Public Water Supply Systems	10	@ 30 June 2005
Water Reticulation Length	511 kms	@ 30 June 2005
No. Water Supply of Connections	7050	@ 30 June 2005
Urban Stormwater km of piped drains	54.10 kms	@ 30 June 2005
Urban Stormwater km of open drains	31.70 kms	@ 30 June 2005
Recreation & Civic Amenities	52	@ 30 June 2005
Reserves and Parks	289 ha	@ 30 June 2005
Public Conveniences	13	@ 30 June 2005
Public Halls, Community Centres, and Recreation Centres	4 town 12 rural	@ 30 June 2005
Library Book Issues	107,000	@ 30 June 2005
Resource Consents Issued	174	@ 30 June 2005
Building Consents Issued	699	@ 30 June 2005
Dogs - Registered Dog	3900	@ 30 June 2005
Cemeteries - Burials	61	@ 30 June 2005
Cremations	38	@ 30 June 2005

Base Statistics	Volume (as at 30 June 2005)	Base
<b>Additional Council information</b>		
Area	1,144 Sq Km	@ 30 June 2006
Population	16,764	@ 30 June 2001
Households (occupied dwellings)	7,248	@ 30 June 2001
Electors	11,916	@ 30 June 2004
Wards	3	@ 30 June 2006
Farming Area	83,850 ha	@ 30 June 2006
Total Rateable Properties	9553	@ 30 June 2005
Value of Improvements	\$958 million	@ 30 June 2005
Net Land Value	\$1.164 billion	@ 30 June 2005
Net Capital Value	\$2.122 billion	@ 30 June 2005
Total Rates and Charges	\$17,062,000	YE 30 June 2005
Average Total Rates Per Property	\$1786	YE 30 June 2005
Total Cost of Service	\$20,193,000	@ 30 June 2005
Public Debt (net of sinking funds)	\$79,000	@ 30 June 2005
Number of Councillors (including the Mayor)	14	@ 1 March 2006
Number of Staff	106	@ 1 March 2006

# Appendix 6 – Regional Outcomes

## REGIONAL COMMUNITY OUTCOMES- WHAT ARE THEY?

### SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

The Waikato region values and protects its diverse, interconnected natural environments.

- The iconic landscapes and natural features of our environment define and sustain us. We respect and celebrate them as Taonga.
- Our natural environment is protected and respected. Its ecological balance is restored, its air, soil and water quality is improved, and its native biodiversity is enhanced.
- We are aware of what we need to do to look after our environment. Our region is renowned for linking environmental awareness with community action.
- The traditional role of Iwi and Hapu as Kaitiaki is acknowledged, respected and enabled.
- Our coastal and waterway environments are restored and preserved and access to them is maintained.
- Our region's waterways have consistently high water quality.
- We use land management practices that protect and sustain our soil and land.
- We reduce our reliance on non-renewable energy.
- Waste reduction, recycling, energy conservation and energy efficiency are promoted and are part of how we all live.

### QUALITY OF LIFE

The Waikato region is a great place to live, providing the services and opportunities we need to live well.

- We are healthy, with active lifestyles and enjoy a total sense of well-being. Everyone has access to affordable quality health services throughout the Waikato region.
- Education provides opportunities so we can reach our full potential as individuals and contribute to the well-being of the whole region.
- Maori enjoy the same quality of health, education, housing, employment and economic outcomes as non-Maori.
- We have a choice of healthy and affordable housing that we are happy to live in and that is close to places for work, study and recreation.
- Maori have the ability to live on ancestral land in quality, affordable housing.
- Our communities and government work together so that we are safe, feel safe and crime is reduced.
- We can work and participate in the communities where we live, and there are quality work opportunities for people of all ages and skill levels.
- We can participate in recreation and leisure activities that meet our diverse needs and we have opportunities to enjoy the Waikato region's natural places and open spaces in responsible ways.
- Families are strong and our communities are supportive of them.
- Older people are valued and children are valued and protected. Young people have work, education and leisure opportunities and are included in making decisions that will affect their future.

## Appendix 6 – Regional Outcomes

### SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

The Waikato region balances a thriving economy with looking after its people, places and environment.

- Our region has economic growth and development that is well-planned and balanced with environmental, cultural and social needs and values.
- Our regional and local economies are robust and diverse, providing opportunities throughout the Waikato region.
- We have reliable, efficient and well-planned infrastructure and services, including transport that is safe, interconnected, and easy to get to and use.
- We take a practical and coordinated approach to planning and providing services, which works effectively across boundaries and sectors and responds to our communities' needs.
- The growth, wealth and uniqueness of the Maori economy is acknowledged and supported.
- Our economy is built on land-based industries, and we encourage planning and practices that protect and sustain our productive resources.
- We have a tourism industry that recognises the region's cultural and environmental heritage and values, and supports economic growth.
- Our region has a reputation for entrepreneurship, innovation, research and education, attracting investment and people to work, study and visit.

### CULTURE AND IDENTITY

The Waikato region identifies with and values its land, air, rivers and waterways, mountains, flora, fauna and people.

- We are proud of our region's distinctive identity, its strong Maoritanga, and its rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage.

- Heritage sites and landscapes of significance to Whanau, Hapu and Iwi are preserved and valued.
- Our historic buildings and places are retained and cared for. New developments are designed to be sensitive to people, places and the environment.
- All our communities have cultural and recreational events and facilities. We identify with and take part in our communities, building good community spirit.
- Art, culture and creativity can be a part of everyone's life. We all have opportunities for creative expression and our creative industries are supported and promoted.

### PARTICIPATION AND EQUITY

The Waikato region builds strong informed communities and has a culture that encourages people and communities to play their part

- All our people and communities can participate in decision-making. We are educated, informed and have the resources we need to take responsibility for our own futures.
- Iwi, Hapu and Maori work together with central government, local government and community organisations in mutually beneficial partnerships.
- Our communities understand partnerships under the Treaty of Waitangi and representation and processes for these partnerships have integrity.
- The unique status of Tangata Whenua is respected and reflected in community processes.
- Maori have the opportunity to participate in community development and decision-making at Marae, Hapu and Iwi levels.
- We are knowledgeable about and show respect for the many and diverse cultures of the people who live here.

# Appendix 7 - Glossary

<b>Accounting Policies and Accounting Notes</b>	These show the generally accepted accounting practices that Council uses in preparing its financial statements and further disclosures of detail. These disclosures are in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.	<b>Asset Management Plan</b>	A plan for the management of one or more assets that combine multidisciplinary management techniques (including technical and financial) over the lifecycle of the asset in the most cost-effective manner to provide a specified level of service.
<b>Activity</b>	A description of a service provided by the Council	<b>Benefit Analysis</b>	The process by which Council determines the beneficiaries and levels of benefits from the Council activities.
<b>Activity Plan</b>	A plan identifying a series of actions to be taken to achieve defined outcomes as specified in the Hauraki Community Plan. Activity plans relate to activities other than infrastructural assets. The plan may include actions to be taken by others.	<b>Best Practice</b>	The principles and practices that are accepted by industry/interest groups to achieve best results.
<b>Amenities</b>	The natural and physical character of an area that contributes to people's enjoyment e.g. anything from a public convenience to attractive trees in a park, to safe and walkable streets.	<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	Money spent to build or buy a new asset, or to improve the standard of an existing asset.
<b>Annual Plan</b>	A document produced each year during the term of a Long Term Council Community Plan by local authorities sets out what they intend to do each year, how much it will cost, where they intend to get the money – consistent with updating the Long Term Council Community Plan.	<b>Value (CV)</b>	The value of land plus additions such as buildings, driveways and fences.
<b>Annual Report</b>	A document produced annually, which provides the public with information on progress towards achieving community outcomes and the performance of Hauraki District Council during the year (both in financial and non-financial terms).	<b>Collaboration</b>	The process by which individuals, agencies, organisations, and businesses make formal, sustained commitments to work together to accomplish shared goals.
<b>Asset</b>	An item owned by Council. Examples are roads, parks, plant and machinery, building and utility systems.	<b>Community</b>	Individuals sharing a network of relationships and forming a common identity either on the basis of a shared locality, common cultural and historical identity or through shared interests. A community may be identified by any quality that links people together, or that they have in common. There are many types of community, for example, a community defined by where people live; a community based on interest, kinship, club membership, belief etc.
		<b>Community Outcomes</b>	A collective vision of the community, of major goals, they want to see achieved by Hauraki District Council and other organizations and agencies.

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<b>Constituency</b>	The body of voters that elect one representative to a governing body (such as local or central government).	<b>Development Contribution</b>	A payment made by a developer to cover part of the costs of providing infrastructure to a new development. A territorial authority may require a development contribution to be made to the territorial authority when granting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a resource consent</li> <li>- a building consent</li> <li>- an authorisation for a service connection</li> </ul> Development Contributions are levied under the Local Government Act, 2002.
<b>Consultation</b>	The genuine exchange of information, points of view and options for decisions between affected and interested people and decision makers before a decision is made. The process of asking and listening to views, opinions and ideas.	<b>District Council</b>	Elected representatives with primary responsibility for governing a territorial authority whose boundaries do not include a major urban area.
<b>Co-operation</b>	Local Government Act, 2002 says a local authorities “should collaborate and co-operate with other local authorities and bodies as it considers appropriate to promote or achieve its priorities and desired outcomes, and make efficient use of resources”.	<b>District Plan</b>	Required by the Resource Management Act 1991; defines how resources and development will be managed in the District. The Plan is based on environmental bottom lines and social, economic and cultural well-beings.
<b>Councillor</b>	Also known as an elected representative, who is elected to serve on a Council.	<b>Economic Allocation</b>	Consideration of economic principles to identify whether the allocation of costs of providing a service match the benefits of the service.
<b>Council Controlled Organisation</b>	Council-controlled organisations (CCOs) are any organisations owned by one or more councils or in which councils have a controlling interest. They are expected to achieve the objectives of their shareholders, both commercial and non-commercial, as specified in its statement of intent. Council directly or indirectly controls more than 50% of the votes of that entity.	<b>Equity</b>	Justice applied in circumstances covered by law, yet influenced by ethics and the qualities of fairness and impartiality.
<b>Decision-making</b>	Local Government Act, 2002 says decision-making at the local government level means every decision must be made as that Act says – including seeking to identify all reasonable practicable options for the achievement of the objectives.	<b>Exacerbator</b>	Person or organisation responsible for creating an adverse impact as a result of their use of resources.
<b>Democracy</b>	A way we govern ourselves. It can be used to mean community participation in decision-making between elections, as well as at elections. Democracy is also a Council activity that ensures Council is accountable to residents, ratepayers and the community for its decisions and activities.	<b>Excludable goods or services</b>	Goods and services from which individuals and/or groups can be effectively excluded from enjoying benefits, while those enjoying the benefits can be identified and charged.
		<b>Existence value</b>	Value is attributed to the existence of certain facilities provided in the District, whether or not a person uses the facilities.

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<b>Financial Contributions</b>	See also 'Development Contribution'. Financial Contribution are levied under the Resource Management Act, 1991.	<b>Groups of Activities</b>	In the Hauraki Community Plan Council's services are allocated to five groups of activities – Governance and Leadership, Regulatory, Community Services, Community Development and Network Services. These are based on the relationship of these activities and the rationale for providing them.
<b>Financial Statements</b>	These are the summary of Council's operating costs and revenue; asset movements; cash movements and other information as required by the Local Government Act 2002 and Generally Accepted Accounting Practices.	<b>Hapu</b>	Central authority structure of Maori society. A cluster of related whanau (extended family), descended from a single ancestor that has collective decision-making rights over its territory.
<b>Financial Year</b>	Council's financial year starts on the 1st July and ends on the 30th June the following year.	<b>Hauraki Community Plan</b>	The Long Term Council Community Plan required under the Local Government Act, 2002. See Long-Term Council Community Plan.
<b>Forecast</b>	Prospective financial information prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur.	<b>Hearing</b>	Meeting at which members of the public speak to elected representatives and/or staff about an issue.
<b>Forecast Financial Statement</b>	This is a ten-year plan for Council's revenue and expenditure, cash flows, and borrowing programme.	<b>Hui</b>	Meeting or assembly.
<b>FPP First Past the Post</b>	Candidate/s with the most votes wins the position/s to be filled. A simple method of electing candidates and is widely used throughout the world.	<b>Indirect or external benefits</b>	Recognises that the residents and ratepayers of the community value the service provided by Council although they may not be direct users of the service themselves.
<b>Funding Impact Statement</b>	A financial statement discloses the revenue and financing mechanisms that the organisation proposes to use.	<b>Infiltration</b>	When leakage occurs into a reticulated system.
<b>Funding Tools</b>	Different methods of funding an activity including: Uniform Annual Charges (UAC), Uniform Annual General Charges (UAGC), Capital Value (CV), Ward Rates, fees, charges and fines.	<b>Infrastructure</b>	The physical structures required to supply services to the community. This includes the pipes and machinery that allow councils to collect and manage water, wastewater, storm water and rubbish, as well as assets such as roads and buildings.
<b>Governance</b>	Is about the way Hauraki District Council engages with its community (representation), how it makes decisions, and the ways citizens can influence those processes.	<b>Intergenerational Equity</b>	Judgements made as to which years' beneficiaries should bear what proportion of costs associated with the installation, maintenance and benefits provided by the asset on an ongoing basis.
<b>Grant or subsidy</b>	Money given from local or central government or other funds to a person or group for a specified purpose	<b>Iwi</b>	Larger than the hapu – a cluster of related hapu, descended from a single ancestor, varying in size.

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<b>Key Indicator</b>	A measure against which some aspects of policy performance can be assessed. A set of key indicators should provide sufficient information to track the state of the District, and to trigger appropriate and timely actions to address problems.	<b>Maintenance Costs</b>	Expenditure in relation to repairs and maintenance of Council's assets.
<b>Land Transport New Zealand</b>	Government agency whose responsibilities include allocation of funding to all road controlling authorities and development of safety programmes.	<b>Maori</b>	Indigenous people of Aotearoa/New Zealand as a whole – members of various hapu and Iwi.
<b>Land Value</b>	Value of land, excluding any improvements.	<b>Monitoring</b>	Measurement of the Council's progress and performance against targets as agreed and set out in the Hauraki Community Plan and Annual Plan.
<b>Levels of service</b>	A description of the extent of a service currently provided by the Council.	<b>Networking</b>	Individuals or organisations sharing information, ideas resources, or services to accomplish individuals or group goals.
<b>Local Government Act 2002</b>	The key legislation that defines the powers and responsibilities of local authorities.	<b>Non-excludability</b>	It is difficult or impossible to exclude the benefit from anyone including those who are not prepared to pay for the benefit.
<b>Local Governance Statement</b>	After each triennial election of members a local authority must make publicly available a local governance statement covering specified topics, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the electoral system and opportunities to change it;</li> <li>- representation arrangements, including the option of establishing Maori wards or constituencies, and the opportunity to change them.</li> </ul>	<b>Non-rivalry</b>	The use of the benefit by one individual will not affect the availability or supply of the benefit to any number of other persons.
<b>Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)</b>	The long-term council community plan is required every three years under the Local Government Act 2002. The purpose includes providing a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority provide integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority provide an opportunity for participation by the public in decision-making processes on activities to be undertaken by the local authority Hauraki District Council's Long Term Council Community Plan has been renamed to the Hauraki Community Plan.	<b>Operating Costs</b>	These are costs to run Councils services on a day by day basis and range from maintenance of infrastructure to staff salaries.
		<b>Option value</b>	Value is attributed to the option of being able to use a facility, whether or not that option is taken up.
		<b>Partnership</b>	This refers to Council's relationship with groups within the wider community to achieve outcomes. See 'Collaboration' also.
		<b>Performance indicator</b>	A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual outcome against a standards or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

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<b>Performance Monitoring</b>	Continuous or periodic quantitative and qualitative assessments of the actual performance compared with specific objectives, targets or standards.	<b>Private benefit or good</b>	Benefits of a service can be enjoyed by identifiable individuals or groups, who may then be charged for that direct benefit.
<b>Planning</b>	Formulating or organising a way by which an action is to be undertaken – for example  <i>Strategic Planning</i> Formulating a way which actions are to be identified, co-ordinated and resourced over an extended period of time in order to achieve a desired outcome. Key outputs include draft and adopted Long Term Council Community Plans.  <i>Financial Planning</i> Formulating a way to fund actions. Key outputs – Long Term Financial Strategy and Revenue and Finance Policy, investment and borrowing policies, Rating Policies etc.  <i>Resource Management Planning</i> Formulating a way to manage environmental effects of activities and development in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. Key outputs – District Plan.  <i>Annual Planning</i> Formulating a way by which actions for the forthcoming year are to be identified, prioritised and resourced. Key outputs – draft and adopted Annual Plan.	<b>Projection</b>	Prospective financial information prepared on the basis of one or more hypothetical but realistic assumptions that reflect possible courses of action.
		<b>Public benefit or good</b>	Benefits of a service that are enjoyed by anyone; indirect or general benefit, non-excludability and non-rivalness exist.
		<b>Public Notice</b>	A public notice might be one circulated in one local newspaper or as decided as adequate by the Hauraki District Council.
		<b>Purpose of local government</b>	Local Government Act 2002 says the purpose of local government is “to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future”.
		<b>Quadruple Bottom Line</b>	Refers to the form of decision-making and reporting that considers social, environmental, economic and cultural impacts.
		<b>Rates</b>	Rates are what each property owner pays for the services provided by the Council.
		<b>Recycling</b>	The process whereby existing products, parts of products or resources become materials in new production processes.
		<b>Refuse Collection</b>	The collection of solid waste from households.
		<b>Refuse Disposal</b>	The disposal of solid waste collected from households.
<b>Principles, prescription and purpose</b>	Local authorities in New Zealand traditionally gained their powers from highly “prescriptive” legislation, which set out in detail what local authorities must do, what they can do, and even how they do things. The traditional prescriptive approach of the 1974 Local Government Act was replaced in LGA2002 by a “principled” approach. This gives a generalised power to all local authorities to have full capacity to do anything for the purpose of performing their role – achieving their “purpose”.	<b>Renewal Expenditure</b>	Funding for works that replace the existing assets as they wear out.

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<b>Revenue</b>	All Council's income, from any source is its revenue. It includes all rates, subsidies and fees and charges.	<b>STV Single Transferable Vote.</b>	Voters are able to rank any number of candidates they choose in order of preference, rather than selecting one most preferred candidate for each vacancy as in FPP. This method requires the calculation to analyse which candidate has the most preferential votes. The calculation is run until sufficient candidates with sufficient votes satisfying the quota requirement fill the available positions.
<b>Risk Management</b>	A formal process of considering possible risks to the achievement of specific goals and making decisions on how these risks will be managed.	<b>SUIP</b>	Separately Used and Inhabited Part of a rating unit.
<b>Rural Fire Control</b>	Prevention and Fire Fighting in rural areas.	<b>Sustainability</b>	The use of natural, social and physical resources in such a way that allows for the ongoing use of those resources by future generations while taking account of current needs.
<b>Service</b>	An activity which meets the needs of the community – eg supply of water, wastewater disposal, road access.	<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Meeting the needs of the present, without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>Significant</b>	Issue, proposal or decision as having a high degree of importance where it might affect the communities well-being, other interested parties, and the capacity of Hauraki District Council to perform its role including the related financial costs. Significance is defined in Council's Significance Policy.	<b>Tangata Whenua</b>	Maori people of the land, those who belong to a particular area by ancestral connection.
<b>Special Consultative Procedure (SCP)</b>	A formal consultation process for Hauraki District Council to follow which is defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The SCP sets out a series of steps to advise/consult with the public and request submissions on particular types of decisions to be made.	<b>Targeted Rates</b>	Any rate levied other than the general rate, which is targeted at users of a specific service.
<b>Stormwater</b>	Rain which runs off our land, roads, roofs and gutters or drains into stormwater pipes.	<b>Third party benefits</b>	Types of public or general benefits which include bequest values, existence values, option values and prestige values.
<b>Strategic asset</b>	An asset or group of assets that Hauraki District Council needs to retain to maintain the current and future well-being of the community. Strategic Assets are defined in Council's Significance Policy.	<b>Transit NZ</b>	National road controlling authority responsible for the state highway network.
<b>Strategies</b>	The outline of how Council will achieve the Council outcomes. These strategies will trigger specific actions.	<b>Territorial Local Authority</b>	A city council or district council as defined in the Local Government Act 2002.
		<b>Treaty of Waitangi</b>	Treaty signed between the Crown and Maori tribes in 1840.
		<b>UAC</b>	UAC stands for 'Uniform Annual Charge' which is a fixed charge for a specific item such as solid waste collection and disposal.

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<b>UAGC</b>	UAGC stands for 'Uniform Annual General Charge' and is the fixed charge component of the rates.
<b>Vision</b>	A brief description of what the community wants our District to be like in the future
<b>Ward</b>	An area within a city or district council that has its own constituency and representative.
<b>Wastewater</b>	Includes domestic and industrial sewage and trade waste. Previously referred to as sewerage.
<b>Water Supply</b>	The reticulated system to provide consumers with a water supply.
<b>Well-being</b>	The health, safety and general well-being of residents.
<b>Zero Waste</b>	The name given to a strategic goal that covers turning waste into resources. Success is achieved when total solid waste entering landfills is reduced or stopped.