HAURAKI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

2026 Local Governance Statement

Document management and control

Title	2026 Hauraki District Council Local Governance Statement
Sponsor	Chief Executive
Approved by:	Council
Adoption date:	8 April 2026
Review by:	April 2029
File ref:	4057801

Property of Hauraki District Council

Contents

Document management and control....2
Introductory Statement 4
Hauraki District Council – A District Overview 5
Functions, responsibilities and activities of the Hauraki District Council 6
Local legislation that confers powers on the local authority 10
Hauraki District Council Bylaws 11
The electoral system and the opportunity to change it....14
Representation arrangements....15
Members' roles and conduct....17
Governance structures and processes, membership, and delegations....19
Meeting processes 23
Planning and decision-making 24
Policies for liaising, and memoranda or agreements with Māori....25
Management structure and the relationship between management and elected members 27
Equal employment opportunities policy....31
Key approved planning and policy documents and their review processes 32
Systems for public access to Council and its Elected Members....34
Process for requests for official information 36

Introductory Statement

Local Governance Statement

A local governance statement is a collection of information about the processes through which Council engages with its community, how the Council makes decisions, and how citizens can influence those processes.

A local governance statement helps support the purpose of local government by promoting local democracy. The statement does this by providing the public with information on the ways to influence local democratic process and decision making.

For this reason, a local governance statement must include the following broad categories of information:

- functions, responsibilities, and activities of the local authority;
- local legislation conferring power to local authorities;
- key bylaws and policies of the Council;
- electoral arrangements;
- representation arrangements;
- members' roles and conduct;
- governance structures and meeting processes;
- the way elected members make decisions and relate to each other and to the management of the local authority including the way consultation is undertaken;
- management structures and employment policies (where applicable);
- systems for public access and processes for requests of official information.

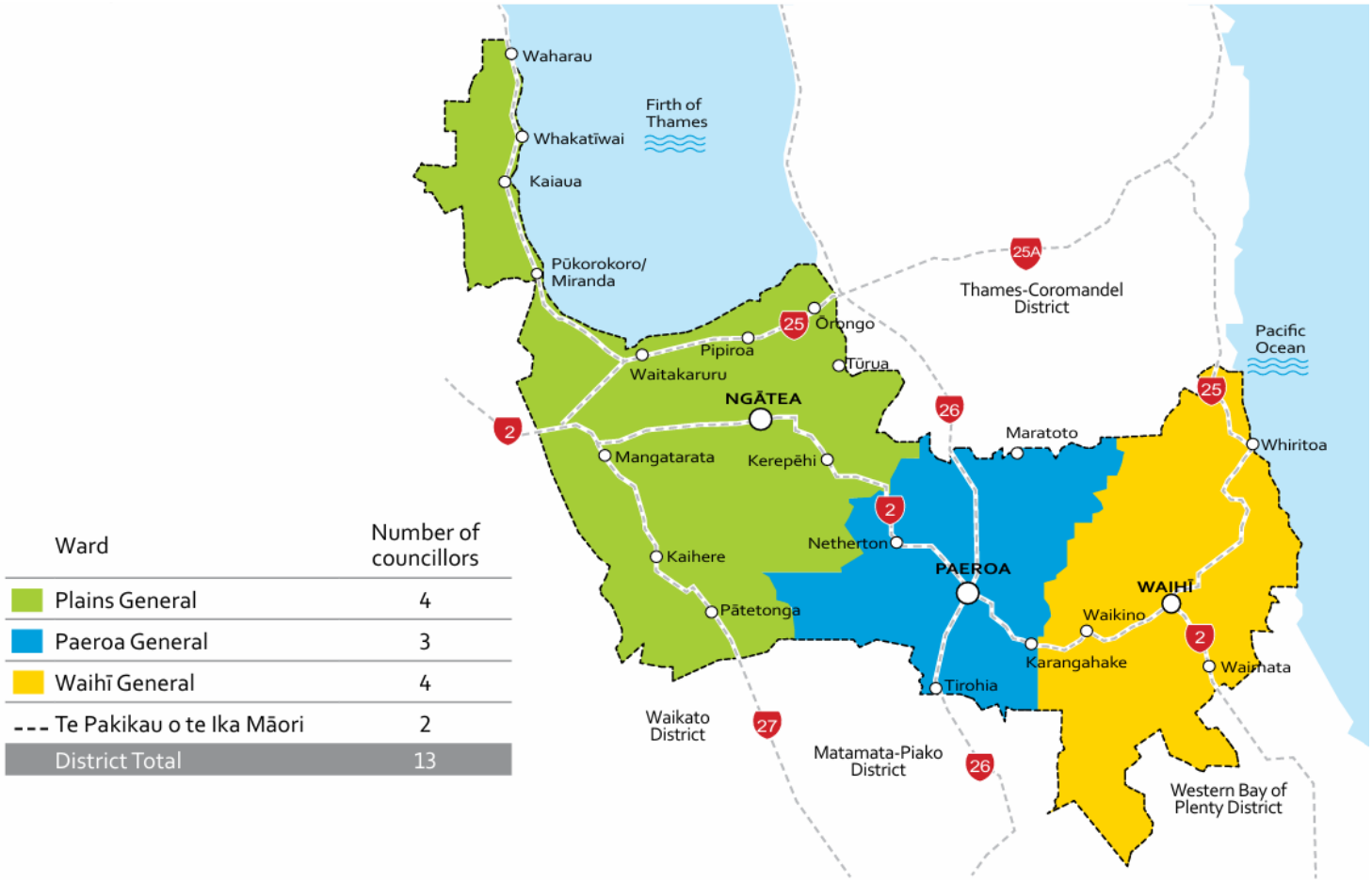
This Local Governance Statement is to be reviewed within six months of each triennial election. The statement may also be reviewed and revised by the Council at any time to ensure its currency.

The 2026 Local Governance Statement was formally adopted by the current Council on 8 April 2026.

Hauraki District Council – A District Overview

The Hauraki District is located in the upper half of New Zealand's North Island and has Auckland and the Coromandel Peninsula at its doorstep, covering an area of 1,269 square kilometres. There are three main towns in the District; Paeroa, Waihī and Ngātea; two smaller townships, Tūrua and Kerepēhi, and a number of rural and coastal settlements like Waitakaruru, Kaiaua and Whiritoa. There are four wards in the District: the Plains Ward, Paeroa Ward, and Waihī Ward, with the fourth ward, Te Pakikau o te Ika Māori, spanning the whole district (Figure 1).

The estimated resident population of Hauraki is 22,100 (Statistics New Zealand, as of 30 June 2025).



Ward	Number of councillors
Plains General	4
Paeroa General	3
Waihī General	4
Te Pakikau o te Ika Māori	2
District Total	13

Figure 1: District map including ward boundaries.

Functions, responsibilities and activities of the Hauraki District Council

Function

The Hauraki District Council enables democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, the community. It works to meet both current and future needs by providing reliable infrastructure, essential public services, and effective regulation—all in a cost-efficient way.

In performing its role, Council must act in accordance with the following principles:

- conduct its business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner;
- give effect to its identified priorities and desired outcomes in an efficient and effective manner;
- make itself aware of, and have regard to, the views of all of its communities;
- provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to its decision-making processes;
- 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;
- undertake any commercial transactions in accordance with sound business practices;
- assess expected returns of commercial activities and satisfy itself that returns outweigh the risks;
- ensure prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of its resources in the interests of its district or region;
- take into account the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of people and communities, the need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment and the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

Responsibilities

In fulfilling its functions, the Council has a variety of roles:

- facilitating solutions to local needs;
- advocacy on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and other agencies to enhance community wellbeing;
- development of local resources;
- management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (e.g. roads, sewage disposal, land drainage, water, stormwater, flood and river control works) and community infrastructure (libraries, parks, public toilets, swimming pools and recreational facilities);
- environmental management;
- planning for the future needs of the Hauraki District.

In fulfilling its purpose, the Council exercises powers and fulfils responsibilities conferred on it by many pieces of legislation.

The key Acts in alphabetical order are:

- Building Act 2004
- Burial and Cremations Act 1964
- Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002
- Climate Change Response Act 2002
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
- Freedom Camping Act 2011
- Food Act 2014
- Gambling Act 2003
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Health Act 1956
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Land Transport Act 1998
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
- Local Electoral Act 2001
- Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- Local Government Act 1974
- Local Government Act 2002
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
- Local Government (Water Services) Act 2025
- Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024
- Local Government (Water Services) (Repeals and Amendments) Act 2025
- Litter Act 1979
- Public Records Act 2005
- Prostitution Reform Act 2003
- Privacy Act 2020
- Psychoactive Substances Act 2013
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Shop Trading Hours Act 1990
- Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975
- Waste Minimisation Act 2008
- Water Services Act 2021.

* It is of note, there are a number of Bills that will affect local government that are currently proposed legislation, however as at publication Royal Assent had not been given.

Activities

Council has twelve Groups of Activities which are made up of legislatively prescribed activities and any other group that the Council believe should be included. In accordance with Schedule 10, Part 1, section 2 (2) of the Local Government Act 2002, a Long Term Plan must include the following Groups of Activities:

- water supply;
- sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage;
- stormwater drainage;
- flood protection and control works;
- the provision of roads and footpaths.

The Hauraki District Council has identified six additional Groups and has also altered the names of the legislatively required Groups for simplicity and to reflect the public's understanding of these Groups (while still meeting the legislative requirements in accordance with Schedule 10 of the Act).

Legislative Group of Activities	How Council refers to this Activity:	Rationale for amendment
Water supply	Water Supply	The Council has not changed the legislative name, however, throughout the text water supply is referred to as a single activity. The component parts of the activity are detailed in its accounting lines.
Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage	Wastewater	The Council has used the term Wastewater to describe all references to the treatment and disposal of sewage since the year 2000, and the Council felt it was unnecessarily confusing to change the term again when the description Wastewater activity is all encompassing and simpler.
Stormwater drainage	Stormwater	Removal of the word 'drainage' to avoid confusion for the Hauraki residents between the Stormwater and Land Drainage activities. The Land Drainage activity, which is so important and unique to just a small number of authorities including the Hauraki District Council, is a separate activity to Stormwater. From the reader's perspective there is only one primary activity in this Group of Activities, and this is the provision of Stormwater.
Flood protection and control works	Land Drainage	The addition of Land Drainage to the title for this activity reflects the Council's view that these two elements of rural drainage are integrated. Land drainage and flood protection and control both work towards achieving the same goals in terms of retaining the productive capability of the land, therefore these activities have been incorporated into one Group of Activities.
The provision of roads and footpaths	Land Transport	The name has been simplified for improved readability and understanding. The Council has decided to refer to this activity as the Land Transport activity, as the term encompasses all roading and roading related activities such as local roads and footpaths, bridges, amenities, road safety, contribution to public transport and cycle ways etc.

Additional Groups of Activities specific to Hauraki District Council	Rationale for addition
Governance and Leadership	The need to highlight the significance of the Council's Democracy, Iwi Liaison and Policy Development activities.
Waste Management	An important service including kerbside collection of refuse, recyclables and organics, refuse transfer stations and waste minimisation.
Community and Economic Initiatives	The Group of Activities incorporating Community Initiatives and Community Growth and their sub-activities is a necessary part of the Council's elective operations that particularly focus on social and economic wellbeing.
Community Services	The Group of Activities incorporating Community Facilities and Community Recreation and their sub-activities. This involves the provision of recreation services and facilities to meet the recreational, sporting and educational expectations of the community.
Regulatory Services	The Group of Activities incorporating Building Control Services, Resource Management Implementation, Community Protection and Animal Control are included as they demonstrate Council's legislatively required regulatory roles.
Support Services	This Group includes the sub-activities of property, forestry, subdivision, fleet management, overheads and project operations and is a key component to the organisation.
Environmental Initiatives	This activity acknowledges Council's role in environmental wellbeing and identifying environmental initiatives to improve this wellbeing. This is a new activity included in our 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Further information can be found in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 | Tō Mātou Mahere Roa 2024-34 available on the Council's website. The Long Term Plan 2027-37 will be consulted on during 2026/27 and come into effect 1 July 2027.

Local legislation that confers powers on the local authority

In addition to legislation applicable to all territorial local authorities, the Hauraki District Council is also bound by separate pieces of local legislation (Acts that apply specifically to it). A list of local legislation can be found below, with a high-level summary of what they consist of.

- **Local Legislation Act 1927**
  Section 60 - Authorising Hauraki United Drainage Board to exercise an unexercised loan authority of Hauraki Drainage Board;
  Section 61 - Authorising the Hauraki United Drainage Board to exercise an un-exhausted loan authority of the Horahia Drainage Board.

- **Local Legislation Act 1938**
  Section 7 - Authorising Hauraki Plains County Council to acquire a water-main for water-supply district and making special provision in connection therewith.

- **Paeroa Borough Water-supply Empowering Act 1947**
  An Act to enable the Paeroa Borough Council to take, divert and impound water in a certain stream in the Hauraki Mining District for supplying water to the Borough of Paeroa.

- **Local Legislation Act 1966**
  Section 12 - Authorising Hauraki Plains County Council to adopt classification of land fixed by Hauraki Catchment Board.

- **Hauraki Plains County Council Empowering (Kerepēhi Sewerage Works) Act 1975**
  An Act to empower the Hauraki Plains County Council to make and levy a capital charge on certain property within the Hauraki Plains County.

- **Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000**
  An Act that integrates the management of the natural, historic and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and catchments while recognising the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua with the Hauraki Gulf and its islands.

- **Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009**
  Schedule 1 - This schedule deals with the apportionment of the transfer of assets or liabilities or both and detail of the boundaries set by the transition of Auckland Council.

It is of note that at the time of writing, the Parliamentary Counsel Office is reviewing approximately 900 Acts to determine whether they are still relevant, or if they can be repealed. Some of the local legislation Acts above may be repealed in the near future.

Hauraki District Council Bylaws

Bylaws are rules made by Council under the Local Government Act 2002 (section 145), for the purposes of protecting the public from nuisance, protecting, promoting and maintaining public health and safety, and minimising the potential for offensive behaviour in public places.

All bylaws are required to be reviewed no later than every ten years. Hauraki District Council currently has the following bylaws in place:

Title	General description	Date made	Last review
Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw	The purpose of the Alcohol in Public Places Bylaw is to regulate the consumption or possession of alcohol in specified public places, for specified days, times and events.	25 October 2017	Scheduled for review October 2027
Cemeteries Bylaw	The Cemeteries Bylaw includes rules for using cemeteries that the Council owns and is responsible for and includes Services Cemeteries.	26 June 2019	Scheduled for review June 2029.[1]
Dog Control	The purpose of the Dog Control Bylaw is to promote the control of dogs in public places and on private property to minimise danger, distress, or nuisance caused by the keeping of dogs to the public. This bylaw should be read in conjunction with the Dog Control Policy. The purpose of the Dog Control Policy 2021 is for the use and information of all dog owners within the Hauraki District and also members of the wider community. It applies to those people visiting the District with dogs and those people looking after dogs for other people in the Hauraki District.	28 April 2021	Scheduled for review April 2026
Drainage	The purpose of the Drainage Bylaw is to put controls in place to assist with stormwater and drainage activities, under the management and jurisdiction of the Council, in rural and urban areas. It helps to protect Council's stopbanks, flood gates, pumps and drains and includes rules around private drains. It does not apply to any Waikato Regional Council drains or assets.	28 August 2019	Scheduled for review August 2029

[1] This bylaw revokes and replaces Part 6 (Cemeteries) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

Title	General description	Date made	Last review
Food Grading	The Food Grading Bylaw is to protect and promote public health by requiring food businesses registered with the Council, that operate subject to a Food Control Plan, to display a food grading certificate for public information. The bylaw contains the Council's criteria for grading food businesses.	22 May 2019	Scheduled for review May 2029[2]
Freedom Camping	The purpose of the Freedom Camping Bylaw is to encourage responsible freedom camping within the district by stating rules for camping in public places. This is to protect areas and the health and safety of people who visit the area while recognising that the activity is an element of traditional Kiwi culture and a valued tourist experience.	20 December 2023	Scheduled for review December 2028
Nuisance	The Nuisance Bylaw contains rules for minimising nuisance within the district's public spaces and on private property. It facilitates the enjoyment of living in and visiting the Hauraki District by managing and regulating the use of public places and certain activities on private land, including the keeping of animals and bees.	9 September 2020	Scheduled for review by 1 July 2029[3]
Stock Crossing	The purpose of the Stock Crossing Bylaw is to set rules for moving stock within the district on roads controlled by the Council. Stock includes cattle, deer, llamas, alpacas, donkeys, mules, horses, sheep, goats, and any other animal farmed and dependant on humans for their care. Roads controlled by the Council may include state highways where Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency has delegated control to the Council.	27 July 2022	Scheduled for review by September 2027[4]
Trade Waste and Wastewater	This bylaw enables Council to regulate the discharge of trade waste to the sewerage system operated by it, and the drainage of wastewater from	29 July 2015	Scheduled for review by July 2027[5]

[2] This bylaw revokes and replaces the food safety provisions in Part 3 (Public Safety) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

[3] This bylaw revokes and replaces the food safety provisions in Part 3 (Public Safety) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

[4] This bylaw was separated from part 2 (Land Transport) of the Consolidated Bylaw 2007 by resolution of the Hauraki District Council on 31 July 2019.

[5] This bylaw was separated from the Consolidated Bylaw 2007 by resolution of the Hauraki District Council on 14 August 2019.

Title	General description	Date made	Last review
	domestic premises into the sewerage system operated by it. *Note: this bylaw now comes under the Water Services Act timeframes. With the establishment of the new water entity Waikato Waters Limited, Council will retain bylaw making powers, but the new entity will be responsible for the delivery of the services under this bylaw.*		
Traffic and Parking	The purpose of the Traffic and Parking Bylaw is to set the rules for parking within the district and the control of traffic. It applies to any road in the district, but excludes State Highways controlled by Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency.	27 July 2022	Scheduled for review at the direction of the Council[6]
Waste Management	The purpose of the Waste Management Bylaw is to support the promotion and delivery of effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in the district, implement the Council's waste management and minimisation plan, minimise nuisance from waste, and protect the health and safety of the public and Council's waste contractor.	27 July 2022	Scheduled for review by July 2032
Water Supply	The purpose of the Water Supply Bylaw is to protect the water supply network and resources from contamination. It also contains rules for when you connect or disconnect to the Council's water supply, and allows for water restrictions to be in place during times of drought or emergency.	14 August 2019	Scheduled for review by August 2029[7]
Wharves and Boat Ramps	The Wharves and Boat Ramps Bylaw contains rules to assist with the management of wharf facilities that are provided by, owned and controlled by the Council. As the wharves and boat ramps are public places, the Nuisance Bylaw also applies to these areas.	22 May 2019	Scheduled for review by May 2029[8]

6 This bylaw was separated from part 2 (Land Transport) of the Consolidated Bylaw 2007 by resolution of the Hauraki District Council on 31 July 2019.

7 This bylaw revokes and replaces Part 5 (Water Supply) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

8 This bylaw revokes and replaces Part 9 (Wharves) of the Hauraki District Council Consolidated Bylaw 2007.

The electoral system and the opportunity to change it

Electoral Systems

'First Past the Post' and 'Single Transferable Vote' System

The Local Electoral Act 2001, defines an electoral system as any of the following electoral systems that are prescribed for use at an election:

- the system commonly known as First Past the Post (FPP);
- the system commonly known as Single Transferable Voting (STV) using the New Zealand method of counting single transferable votes.

The Hauraki District Council currently operates its elections under the First Past the Post electoral system. Electors vote by indicating their preferred candidate(s), and the candidate(s) that receives the most votes are declared the winner, regardless of the proportion of votes that candidate(s) obtained.

The other option permitted under the Local Electoral Act 2001 is the "Single Transferable Vote" system. This system is currently used in some local authority elections. Electors rank candidates in order of preference. The number of votes required for a candidate to be elected (called the quota) depends on all the number of positions to be filled and the number of valid votes.
The number of candidates required to fill all vacancies is achieved by:

- counting of electors' first preferences;
- then a transfer of a proportion of votes received by any candidate where the number of votes for that candidate is in excess of the quota;
- then the exclusion of the lowest polling candidates and the transfer of these votes in accordance with voters' second preferences.

Provisions for changes to the Electoral System

The Local Electoral Act 2001 makes provision for changes to the electoral system. The Council can resolve to change the electoral system to be used at the next two elections and once changed, an electoral system must be used for at least the next two triennial general elections i.e. we cannot change our electoral system for one election and then change back for the next election.

Representation arrangements

Representation review

The Council is required to review its representation arrangements at least once every six years. This review must include the following:

- The number of elected members (within the legal requirement to have a minimum of six and a maximum of 30 members, including the Mayor);
- Whether the elected members (other than the Mayor) shall be elected by the entire district, or whether the district will be divided into wards for electoral purposes, or whether there will be a mix of 'at large' and 'ward' representation;
- If election by wards is preferred, then the boundaries and names of those wards and the number of members that will represent each ward;
- Whether to have Community Boards and, if so, how many, their boundaries and membership, and whether to subdivide a community for electoral purposes.

The Council must follow the procedure set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 when conducting this review and should also follow guidelines published by the Local Government Commission. The Act gives citizens the right to make a written submission to the Council, and the right to be heard if they wish. There is also the right to appeal any decisions on the above.

Council recently conducted a representation review, which applied to the 2025 election. The outcome of this was to reduce the number of councillors in the Paeroa and Waihī Wards by one, and that the 2025 election would introduce a Māori ward (encompassing the whole district, voted for by those on the Māori electoral roll) for the first time, consisting of 2 councillors.

As a result of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024, councils that established a Māori ward without holding a poll (as a result of changes made in 2021 by the previous government) were required to hold a poll on Māori wards at the 2025 local government elections. This applied to our Council and a poll was duly held. The result of this poll was against continuing with Māori wards, and so Council will be required to hold another representation review leading up to the 2028 local government elections.

Further details on the matters that the Council must consider in reviewing its membership and basis of election can be found in the Local Electoral Act 2001.

Existing arrangement

The Hauraki District Council comprises of the Mayor and 13 councillors elected as follows:

- 4 councillors elected by the electors of Plains Ward;
- 3 councillors elected by the electors of Paeroa Ward;
- 4 councillors elected by the electors of Waihī Ward;
- 2 councillors elected by the electors of the Te Pakikau o te Ika Māori Ward.

Boundary changes

The Reorganisation process

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out procedures which must be followed during proposals to:

- make changes to the boundaries of the district;
- create a new district;

- eliminate a district;
- create a unitary authority, i.e. transfer all of the functions of the Waikato Regional Council to Hauraki District Council;
- transfer a particular function or functions to another Council.

The procedures for resolving each type of proposal are slightly different. In general, they begin with a proposal either from the local authority, the Minister of Local Government, or by a petition signed by 10 per cent of electors.

Proposals for the establishment of a new district or for the creation of a unitary authority will also be dealt with by the Local Government Commission. These proposals cannot be implemented without a poll of electors.

Information on these requirements can be found in the Local Government Act 2002 (in particular Schedule 3). For further information, contact the Council or the Local Government Commission.

On 1 November 2010 the Kaiaua area, previously part of the former Franklin District, was incorporated into the Hauraki District. As part of this boundary change the Hauraki District, at the time, gained approximately 680 residents and an additional 125 square kilometres of land.

Members' roles and conduct

Mayor and Councillors

The Mayor and Councillors of the Council have the following roles:

- setting the policy direction of Council;
- developing and adopting plans and budgets;
- monitoring the performance of Council;
- representing the interests of the people of the District (on election all members must make a declaration that they will perform their duties faithfully and impartially, and according to their best skill and judgment in the best interests of the District);
- employing the chief executive (under the Local Government Act the local authority employs the chief executive, who in turn employs all other staff on its behalf);
- Ensuring that the Council is a "good employer" and that it meets health and safety requirements in terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

The Mayor

The Mayor is elected by the district as a whole. The role of the Mayor is defined as providing leadership to:

- the other members of the Council; and
- the people of the district of the territorial authority, and
- the development of the territorial authority's plans (including the long-term plan and annual plan), policies, and budgets for consideration by the members of the territorial authority.

The Mayor has the same voting rights as other Councillors except, where required, he or she may be called on to make a casting vote.

The Mayor may appoint the Deputy Mayor, the Chairperson and the members of each committee of the Council. The names of any appointments made by the Mayor must be tabled at the first meeting of the council after the appointments are made. Nothing, however, limits or prevents the Council from discharging any of these appointees. Procedures for any discharges as set out in Standing Orders and the LGA 2002 should be followed.

The current Mayor following the 2025 triennial election is Mayor **Toby Adams.**

The Deputy Mayor

The Deputy Mayor is appointed by the Mayor.

The Deputy Mayor exercises the same roles as other elected members. In addition, if the Mayor is absent or incapacitated, or if the office of the Mayor is vacant, then the Deputy Mayor must perform all of the responsibilities and duties of the Mayor. The Deputy Mayor may be removed from office by a resolution of the Council, in accordance with the Standing Orders.

The current Deputy Mayor following the 2025 triennial election is Cr. **Paul Milner.**

Committee Chairpersons and Committees

A committee chairperson is responsible for presiding over meetings of the committee and ensuring that the committee acts within any powers delegated by the Council.

A committee chairperson may be removed from office by resolution of the Council.

Unless already appointed by the Council a committee can appoint a deputy chairperson who fills the role of Chairperson when that person is absent.

Elected Members

Elected members have specific obligations as to their conduct in the following legislation:

- schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 includes obligations to act as a good employer and to abide by the current Code of Conduct and Standing Orders;
- the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 regulates the conduct of elected members in situations where there is, or could be, a conflict of interest between their duties as an elected member and their financial interests (either direct or indirect);
- the Secret Commissions Act 1910 prohibits elected members from accepting gifts or rewards which could be seen to sway them to perform their duties in a particular way;
- the Crimes Act 1961 prohibits the acceptance of gifts or rewards for acting in a certain way and also prohibits the use of official information for private profit.

Code of Conduct

All elected members are required to adhere to a Code of Conduct. Adopting such a code is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002. Once adopted, the code may only be amended by a 75 per cent or more vote of the Council.

The code sets out the Council's understanding and expectations of how the Mayor and Councillors will relate to one another, to staff, to the media and to the general public in the course of their duties. It also covers disclosure of information that is received by or is in the possession of elected members and contains details of the sanctions that the Council may impose if an individual breaches the code.

The current Code of Conduct was reviewed and adopted by the Council on 12 November 2025.

Governance structures and processes, membership, and delegations

The Council reviews its Committee structures after each triennial election. The Mayor may appoint the Deputy Mayor, the committee structure of the Council and the chairpersons of those committees. The names of any appointments made by the Mayor must be tabled at the first meeting of the Council after the appointments are made. Nothing, however, limits or prevents the Council from discharging any of these appointees. Procedures for any discharges as set out in Standing Orders and the LGA 2002 should be followed.

After the 2025 Triennial election the Council established that full Council meetings would be held on the second Wednesday of every month. The following Standing Committees were also established:

Council Committees

Audit, Risk and Finance Committee

The purpose of the Audit, Risk and Finance Committee is to seek reasonable assurance that that Council has appropriate financial, health and safety and wellbeing, and risk management systems in place. The Committee's role is to seek reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the Council's financial and non-financial reporting processes and financial reporting, ensure the Council has appropriate financial policies in place, to provide a communications link between management, the Council and the external and internal auditors, and is to promote a culture of openness and continuous improvement.

The Committee is made up of the Mayor (Deputy Chairperson), Deputy Mayor, three Councillors, one community member, and an Independent Member (Chairperson), to be appointed by the Council.

Council Management Committee

The Council Management Committee has responsibility for the monitoring of the Chief Executive's performance and remuneration review. The Committee also has the role of support of Elected Member conduct, performance and remuneration, oversight of Council Controlled Organisations (including exempt organisations), allocation of funding for community grants and community funding schemes, and agreeing on sale price and conditions for sale and purchase agreements for Council, under specific conditions.

The Committee is made up of the Mayor (Chairperson), Deputy Mayor (Deputy Chairperson) and two Councillors.

Policy, Planning and Emergency Management Committee

The Policy, Planning and Emergency Management Committee's purpose is to provide governance input into, and oversight of, the review and development (not adoption) of Council strategies, policies, plans and bylaws made under various legislation. This includes district plan changes, private plan changes, spatial planning and adaptation planning. The Committee also provides governance input into, and oversight of, the allocation of funding for the Conservation and Heritage Fund and emergency management planning, community readiness and coordination.

The Committee is made up of the Mayor (Deputy Chairperson), Deputy Mayor and seven other Councillors, one of which is appointed as the Chair.

District Licensing Committee

The District Licensing Committee considers and determines all licence applications made under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and can recommend to Council any recommendations for review of/changes to the Local Alcohol Policy. The Committee is required as per section 189 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

The Committee is made up of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor (Chairperson), two Councillors both of which are appointed at Deputy Co-Chairpersons and five list members to be appointed from Council's list maintained under section 192 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Regulatory Hearings Committee

The Regulatory Hearings Committee is responsible for resource management and regulatory hearings with all delegations being within the frameworks of the Council's adopted regulatory policies, plans, strategies, policy guidelines and bylaws.

The committee is made up of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor (Chairperson), four Councillors, one of which is appointed as Deputy Chairperson. This Committee has the power to appoint approved Independent Commissioners as required to a hearings sub-committee.

Land Drainage Committee

The Land Drainage Committee's purpose is to provide oversight and input on strategic land drainage matters to the Council.

The Drainage Committee is made up of two councillors (one of which is appointed as Chair and another as Deputy Chair), and eleven members of the community that reside in and are elected to represent the following Drainage Areas:

- Western Plains Drainage Area – 4 community members
- Eastern Plains Drainage Area – 4 community members
- Paeroa Rural Drainage Area – 2 community members
- Taramaire Drainage Area – 1 community member.

Council's Joint Committees

In addition to the above Standing Committees the following Joint Committees have either been appointed by the Council, or are required by Statute:

- Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Joint Committee
- Waikato Regional Council Transport Committee
- Waikato Regional Council Hauraki Scheme Subcommittee
- Hauraki Gulf Forum.

A joint committee is deemed to be both a committee of Council and a committee of each of the other councils or public bodies that has appointed members.

Council Controlled Organisations

A Council Controlled Organisation is an organisation where one or more local authorities control 50% or more of the voting rights or have the right to appoint 50% or more of the directors.

Co-Lab (previously Waikato LASS)

In December 2005 the local authorities in the Waikato Region established Waikato Local Authority Shared Services Limited (WLASS) as a company and a Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO), for the purpose of working closely together on mutually beneficial joint projects to achieve better outcomes and cost savings for shareholders. Since December 2021 it is now trading as Co-Lab. Co-Lab is jointly owned by the 12 local authorities of the Waikato Region. Each local authority owns an equal number of shares in Co-LAB.

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA)

New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) was enabled under the Local Government Borrowing Act 2011 and was incorporated on 1 December 2011. LGFA is a Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) operating under the Local Government Act 2002.

LGFA's primary purpose is to provide more efficient funding costs and diversified funding sources (including foreign currency) for New Zealand local authorities. LGFA was established to raise debt on behalf of local authorities on terms that are more favourable to them than if they raised the debt directly.

Waikato Waters Limited (WWL)

Waikato Waters Limited is a sub-regional CCO, with HDC and five other Councils being the shareholding councils. WWL was established as a result of central government's Local Water Done Well framework, and its purpose is to deliver safe, reliable and sustainable drinking water and wastewater services across our communities. HDC has chosen to retain stormwater treatment and disposal in-house, with WWL delivering water and wastewater services from 1 July 2027.

Council Controlled Organisation (Exempted)

Exempted Council Controlled Organisations are an exemption for a smaller organisation from full reporting requirements. This exemption is made on the basis that it is not practical or efficient for full accountability requirements and performance monitoring to take place.

Destination Hauraki Coromandel

Destination Hauraki Coromandel is a sub-regional tourism organisation for 'The Coromandel' (encompassing the geographic area of both the Hauraki and Thames-Coromandel Districts), established in 2011 to promote tourism and travel in the 'The Coromandel'. Destination Hauraki Coromandel also supports, promotes and assists in activities and projects which will increase the opportunities for employment in tourism and visitor industries. Thames-Coromandel District Council and Hauraki District Council may appoint 50% or more of the directors of the Trust. This exemption has been revisited and subsequently reconfirmed by the Council, most recently in November 2023, three years since the last exemption was granted.

Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust

The Hauraki Rail Trail Charitable Trust is a charitable trust formed to manage the cycleway known as the Hauraki Rail Trail (HRT). The Hauraki, Thames-Coromandel and Matamata-Piako District Councils are settlors to the Trust Deed. The Councils have the right to appoint 50% or more of the directors of the company. This exemption has been revisited and subsequently reconfirmed by the Council, most recently in September 2023, three years since the last exemption was granted.

Martha Trust

The Martha Trust (the Trust) was established in 2001 by a joint venture known as the Waihī Gold Company, settling the sum of $10 to create the trust fund. The main purpose of the Trust is to monitor and maintain in perpetuity the tailings storage areas and mine pit lake so that it can be used for recreational or leisure purposes by the general public following completion of mining and closure of the site. This exemption has been revisited and subsequently reconfirmed by the Council, most recently in May 2024, three years since the last exemption was granted.

Council Organisations

A Council Organisation (CO) is a company or entity in respect of which one or more local authorities control either directly or indirectly one or more of the votes at any meetings, or the right directly or indirectly to appoint one or more of the trustees, directors or managers of the entity. Council is either a member or has voting rights on the following organisations/committees:

District Wide

Agewise	Councillor Sara Howell

Plains Ward

Mangatarata Reserve Committee	Councillor Ray Broad
Waitakaruru Domain Committee	Councillor Stephen Crooymans
Tūrua Hall and Domain Committee	Councillor Neil Gray
Haurakian Charitable Trust	Phillip Buckthought (community member)

Paeroa Ward

Golden Cross Mine Community Consultative Group	Mayor Toby Adams

Waihī Ward

Waihī Arts Centre and Museum	Councillor Amanda Ryan
Whiritoa Community Hall Management Committee	Councillor Austin Rattray
Golden Cross Mine Community Consultative Group	Mayor Toby Adams
Waihī Community Forum	Councillors Anne Marie Spicer and Amanda Ryan
Sport 'n' Action Waihī Charitable Trust	Mayor Toby Adams

Other Liaison and Co-operation

The Council is involved with many groups working within the community. Such organisations fall outside the "Council Organisation" definition where there is no voting right attached to membership.

Meeting processes

General Provisions Relating to Meetings

Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the general provisions relating to meetings. Generally, the Council must hold the meetings that are necessary for the good governance of the District.

Standing Orders

All members of the Council must abide by Standing Orders. Standing Orders were adopted by the Council on 12 November 2025.

The Standing Orders can be viewed on the Council website.

PART 7—of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act applies to Council meetings at which resolutions and decisions are made. All such meetings must be publicly notified and agendas and associated reports must be available for public inspection.

There is a presumption that every Council meeting will be open to the public (s 47), unless the public is expressly excluded. The public may be excluded from meetings only on the grounds set out in the Act.

Any member of the public has a right to inspect or receive copies of the minutes of all meetings open to the public.

There are certain protections for statements made in documents or at meetings.

Planning and decision-making

Decision-making requirements

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) sets out obligations of local authorities in relation to the making of decisions and the consultation required with interested parties (sections 75-87). For any decision the Council should:

- seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective of a decision;
- assess the options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages;
- take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna and other taonga if any of the options identified involves a significant decision on them.

Consultation requirements

When making decisions Council will give consideration to the views and preferences for persons likely to be affected by or have an interest in the matter (section 82). Consultation principles include:

- that persons affected or having an interest should be provided with reasonable access to relevant information in a format that is appropriate to the preferences and needs to those persons;
- that persons who will or may be affected or have an interest in the matter should be encouraged to present their views.

Significance and Engagement Policy 2023

Section 76AA of the Local Government Act 2002 states that every local authority must adopt a Significance and Engagement Policy. The purpose of this policy is:

- to enable Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions and activities;
- to provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions made by Council;
- to inform Council from the beginning of a decision-making process about the extent, form and type of engagement required;
- to set out those assets considered by Council to be strategic assets.

This policy became effective on 20 December 2023. The Local Government Act 2002 does not require that the Council review this policy within a defined timeframe.

Council adopted its policy in 2023. This will be reviewed in 2026/27.

Special Consultative Procedure

The LGA 2002 has specific procedures that the Council must follow when making certain types of decisions. The special consultative procedure (predominantly set out in sections 83-87 of the LGA, 2002) is a minimum process that the Council must use when making decisions where the LGA 2002 or other Act requires the local authority to use it.

In general, the more significant an issue is, the greater the need is for community engagement. This is assessed through the criteria in the Significance and Engagement Policy.

Policies for liaising, and memoranda or agreements with Māori

Introduction

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) includes a number of provisions relating specifically to Māori that apply to all local authorities.

The key features are:

- clarification of the role of the Treaty of Waitangi;
- provision of opportunities for Māori to be involved in decision-making processes;
- electoral provisions for Māori representation;
- development of consultation policies and processes for consultation with Māori;
- fostering of capacity building of Māori to take part in local government processes;
- acknowledgement of the relationship of Tangata Whenua with the physical environment.

Tangata Whenua

Within the Hauraki District Council boundaries, the following Iwi groups have Mana Whenua status:

- Ngāti Hako
- Ngāti Tamaterā
- Ngaati Whanaunga
- Ngāti Paoa
- Ngāti Tara Tokanui
- Ngāti Maru
- Ngāti Porou Ki Hauraki.

The Council will continue to work with Hauraki Iwi to ensure Māori have the opportunity and capacity to contribute to decision-making.

Memorandum of Partnership

Council has actively sought the development of Memoranda of Partnership with individual Mana Whenua governance entities in the District.

To date it has developed and signed such Memoranda with:

- Te Rūnanga A Iwi ō Ngāti Tamaterā
- Te Kūpenga ō Ngāti Hako
- Te Rūnanganui ō Ngāti Paoa
- Te Rūnanga ō Ngāti Maru.

Some of these entities are no longer in existence and newer structures are now being formalised via a Treaty Process.

Council is in the process of developing Mana Whakahono ā Rohe agreements with five Hauraki Iwi. Mana Whakahono ā Rohe are written agreements between iwi authorities and local government, about how iwi will participate in local government decisions. They provide an opportunity for local authorities and tangata whenua, through their iwi authority or hapū, to have meaningful dialogue about their respective visions and objectives for an area.

Treaty of Waitangi Settlements

Treaty settlements with individual Hauraki Iwi are likely to result in new or updated governance structures for those Iwi that will result in amendments to the existing Memoranda of Partnerships and/or the development of new agreements.

The Council will commit time and resources to participate in the proposed co-governance bodies for the Hauraki rohe catchments and to implement any other requirements that may result from the Treaty Settlement processes.

There will also be partnership agreements developed with Hauraki Māori.

Taura here

While Māori make up 23% of the population of the Hauraki District, the number of Māori living in the Hauraki District who do not have tangata whenua status within the District (Taura here) is not known. It is reasonably believed to be a relatively small number.

Council is not aware of any separate Māori organisation that specifically represents Taura here. Council however does recognise in its Memoranda that tangata whenua have a legitimate advocacy role in issues affecting Taura here. Should any organisation be identified or formed that legitimately represents Taura here, Council acknowledges that it will be included in the definition of Māori as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002.

Management structure and the relationship between management and elected members

Division of Responsibility between the Council and Management

A key requirement for the efficient running of any council is that there is a clear division between the role of elected members and that of management.

The following roles show the difference in responsibility between that of the elected Council and the management team of the Hauraki District Council.

Role of the Council

The Council has overall responsibility and accountability for the proper direction and control of the Council's activities in pursuit of community outcomes. This responsibility includes:

- formulating the District's strategic direction in conjunction with the community and conveying it in the Long Term Plan 2024-34 | Tō Mātou Mahere Roa 2024-34
- determining the services and activities to be undertaken;
- managing principal risks;
- administering various regulations and up-holding the law;
- monitoring the delivery of the Long Term Plan 2024-34 | Tō Mātou Mahere Roa 2024-34 and annual plan;
- ensuring the integrity of management control systems;
- safeguarding the public interest;
- ensuring effective succession of elected members;
- reporting to ratepayers and residents.

Role of the Chief Executive

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the Council to employ a chief executive whose responsibility is to employ a workforce on behalf of the Council, implement and manage the Council's decisions, policies and objectives within the budgetary constraints established by the Council, and provide advice to the Council. Under the Local Government Act the chief executive is the only person who may lawfully give instructions to a staff member. Any complaint about individual staff members should therefore be directed to the chief executive, rather than the Mayor or Councillors.

The chief executive is appointed by Council in accordance with section 42 and clauses 33 and 34 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002, the responsibilities of the chief executive are:

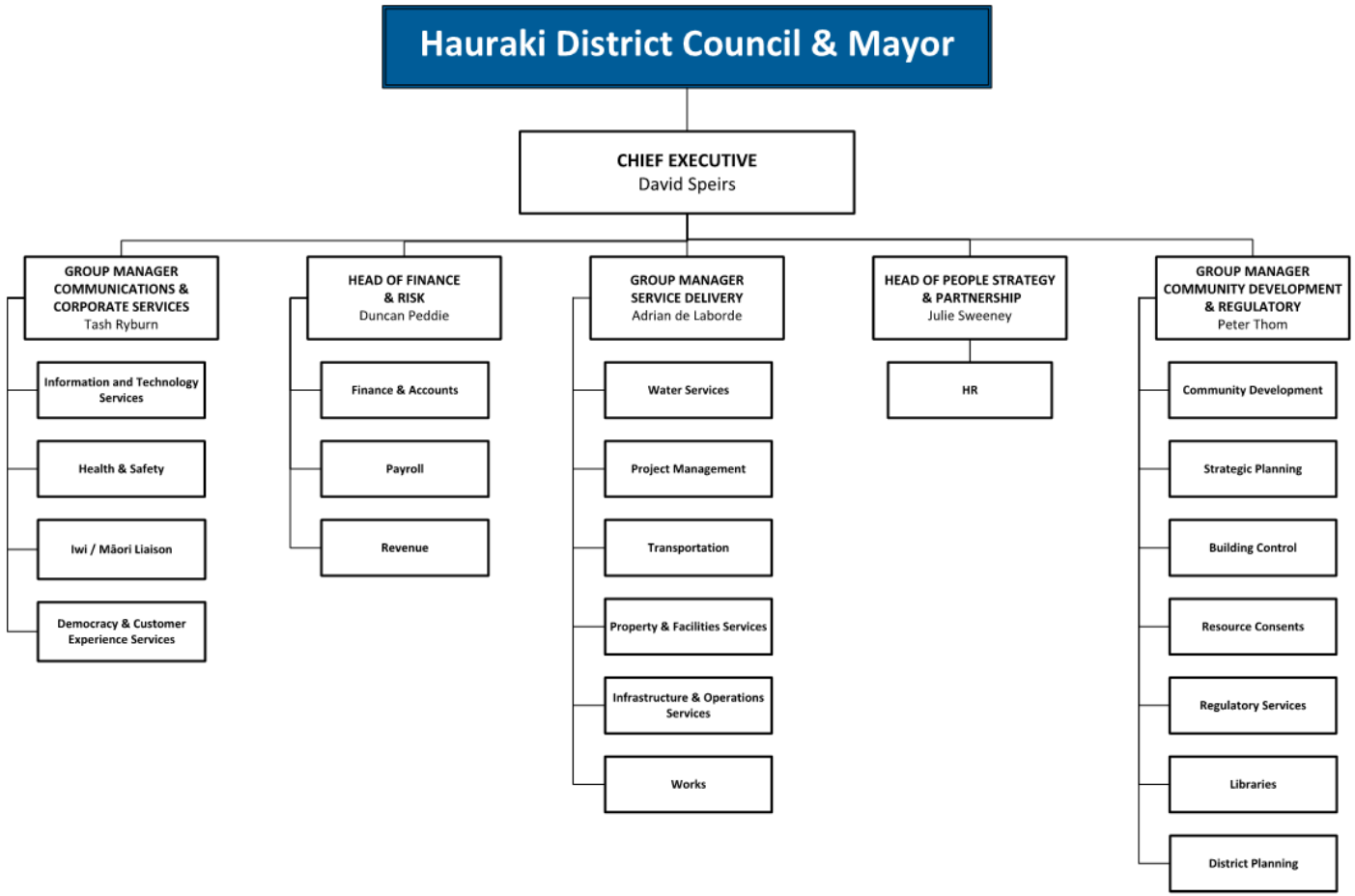
- implementing the decisions of Council;
- providing advice to Council and community boards;
- ensuring that all responsibilities, duties and powers delegated to the chief executive or to any person employed by the chief executive, or imposed or conferred by any Act, regulation or bylaw are properly performed or exercised;
- managing the activities of Council effectively and efficiently;
- facilitating and fostering representative and substantial elector participations in elections and polls held under the Local Electoral Act 2001;
- maintaining systems to enable effective planning and accurate reporting of the financial and service performance of Council;
- providing leadership for the staff of Council;

- employing staff (including negotiation of the terms of employment for the staff).

The current chief executive is David Speirs.

Management Structure

Council management is led by the Executive Leadership Team, this being the chief executive, three group managers and two head of departments. There are five departments in the organisational structure of the Hauraki District Council as depicted below.



Service Delivery

The Service Delivery team oversees Council assets including Elderly Persons Housing, parks and reserves, playgrounds, cemeteries, community halls, sports facilities, swimming pools, roads, footpaths, cycleways, water supply (moving to WWL), wastewater (moving to WWL), stormwater, land drainage and flood protection. The group also has responsibility for all the Council's property and buildings and land development.

Community Development and Regulatory

The key drivers of the requirements of the Community Development and Regulatory team primarily stem from Central Government regulations and the public sector environment. The responsibilities of this group include strategic planning and policy development, resource management policy development and implementation, library services, community growth, regulatory services, and civil defence emergency management.

Communications and Corporate Services

The Communications and Corporate Services team are responsible for Council's democratic services, customer services, iwi/Māori liaison, communications, health, safety and wellbeing, information management, technology management, and administration services.

Finance and Risk

The Finance and Risk team are responsible for preparing all the financial aspects of Council's plans, financial processing and reporting, rates, compliance with financial, rates and payroll policies and legislation, and advising on risk and insurance.

People Strategy and Partnership

The responsibilities of the People Strategy and Partnership team include development of people strategy and policy, human resources management, and employment relations and employment law compliance.

Equal employment opportunities policy

The Hauraki District Council is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in the recruitment, employment, training and promotion of its employees.

The Council regards the elimination of any discrimination and the provision of equal opportunities as essential principles in management of its staff resources. The Council will ensure there is a positive programme to identify and to eliminate discrimination in the areas of race, colour, ethnic or national origin, age, gender, religion, marital status, family responsibilities, sexual orientation, and people with disabilities, where it exists.

Legislation requires that local authorities act as a good employer, with particular emphasis on Equal Employment Opportunities for all staff. Equal Employment Opportunity is all about providing a fair workplace and fair procedures for employees. In practical terms for Council, it means:

- the best person is employed for the job – job opportunities are fair and equal;
- there is no discrimination or harassment in the workplace;
- barriers are eliminated so there are no advantages for some and disadvantages for others;
- employees are judged on merit;
- effective training and education opportunities exist;
- job barriers - particularly for women and ethnic minorities - are removed.

Key approved planning and policy documents and their review processes

The Council has a number of policies, plans and strategies, and they can be viewed on the Council website here. The key planning documents are outlined below.

District Plan

The District Plan is the primary document for the management of the effects of land use and development within the Hauraki District. It contains rules for how landowners and occupiers can build on or develop their land, and is a statutory document written in accordance with the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991. The Plan uses objectives, policies and rules to set out what activities can take place, and where, in the district.

The District Plan Process

A District Plan must be reviewed every 10 years and give people the opportunity to make submissions on its proposals through hearings before the plan is finalised. Outside of the review, changes to district plans can be made by Council or applied for by any person. These are referred to as Plan Changes, and can include rezoning of land and amendments to rules.

On 27 August 2014, the Council resolved to make the District Plan operative on 26 September 2014.

The District Plan, and information about both completed and proposed Plan Changes, can be found here. The current Plan is due for review, and this will be addressed through ongoing central government reform of the resource management system.

Long Term Plan | Tō Mātou Mahere Roa

Our Long Term Plan 2024-34 | Tō Mātou Mahere Roa 2024-34 sets out the Council's priorities over the medium to longer term. The Council is required to develop a Long Term Plan (LTP) every three years, setting the strategic direction for the Council for the next 10 years. The current Long Term Plan became effective from 1 July 2024, is in place for the 2024-34 period, and:

- sets out the Council's community outcomes and the Hauraki District Council's intended contribution to those outcomes;
- sets out the things the Hauraki District Council will be doing over the life of the plan, what it will cost and how it will be funded;
- co-ordinates the activities of the Hauraki District Council;
- provides a long-term focus for the Hauraki District Council.

The Council can review and amend its LTP at any time. The processes for review and amendment are prescribed in the Local Government Act 2002 and require any amendments to be publicly consulted on. The next LTP is due for review in 2026, and is due for consultation in early 2027 for the 2027-37 period.

Annual Plan

In the years that Council does not review the Long Term Plan, it must prepare an Annual Plan. The Annual Plan details the Council's activities, services and work programme, as well as financial and funding statements. It provides the opportunity to adjust Council's work programmes and expected

financial costs and income from what had been forecast in the Long Term Plan. Our latest Annual Plan can be found on our website.

Annual Report

Within four months of the end of the financial year to which it relates, Council adopts an Annual Report which contains audited accounts for the previous financial year. The purposes of the annual report are to:

- compare the actual activities and performance (financial and non-financial performance) of the local authority with the intended activities and performance as set out in the Long Term Plan and the Annual Plan;
- comment on the performance of all organisations included in the Annual Plan; and
- promote Council's accountability to the community for the decisions it made throughout the year.

Annual Reports and summary Annual Reports adopted in recent years can be found on our website.

Systems for public access to Council and its Elected Members

There are many ways to contact Council:

- We are located at: William Street, Paeroa.
- Our postal address is PO Box 17, Paeroa 3640.
- Our telephone number is (07) 862 8609 or (0800) 734 834 (within the District)
- Emails can be addressed to: info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz
- Our web site is: www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz
- Our Facebook page is: www.facebook.com/haurakidistrictcouncil

Service Centres

Principal Office, Paeroa
1 William Street
Paeroa

Plains Service Centre
84 Orchard West Road
Ngātea

Waihī Service Centre
40 Rosemont Road
Waihī

Elected Members

District Mayor

Toby Adams
(027) 808 4217
toby.adams@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Plains Ward

Councillor
Ray Broad
027 222 6080
Raymond.Broad@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Cynthia Bates
022 429 6108
Cynthia.Bates@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Neil Gray
027 446 0067
Neil.Gray@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Stephen Crooymans
027 467 3209
Stephen.Crooymans@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Paeroa Ward

Deputy Mayor
Paul Milner
021 051 5799
Paul.Milner@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Rino Wilkinson
021 937 138
Rino.Wilkinson@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Jo Tilsley
027 330 3170
Jo.Tilsley@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Waihī Ward

Councillor
Amanda Ryan
027 453 3425
Amanda.Ryan@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Sara Howell
027 740 1622
Sara.Howell@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Anne Marie Spicer
021 0253 6559
annemarie.spicer@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Austin Rattray
021 060 1742
Austin.Rattray@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Te Pakikau o te Ika Māori Ward

Councillor
Rereahu Collier
021 209 8819
Rereahu.Collier@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Councillor
Des Tyler
0211 444 555
Des.Tyler@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Process for requests for official information

Under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) any person may request information from Council. All requests for information are deemed to be a request made under LGOIMA (you do not have to say you are making a request under LGOIMA). Once a request is made, the Council must supply the information unless there is a reason for withholding it.

Requests for official information can be made and communicated in any way, including verbal requests and need not refer to LGOIMA. A verbal request can be requested to be put into writing if that is reasonably necessary. If the person requesting the information declines or is unable to put the oral request in writing, the Council staff member must record their understanding of the request and provide a copy of that record to the person. Where a request is unclear, a Council staff member will contact the requester for clarification.

The LGOIMA says that information may be withheld if release of the information would:

- endanger the safety of any person;
- prejudice maintenance of the law; including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial;
- compromise the privacy of any person;
- reveal confidential or commercially sensitive information;
- cause offence to tikanga Māori or would disclose the location of wāhi tapu;
- prejudice the supply of similar information where public interest is that such information should continue to be supplied;
- be likely to otherwise damage the public interest;
- prejudice public health or safety;
- prejudice measures that prevent or mitigate material loss to members of the public;
- cause improper pressure or harassment of members or officers acting in the course of their duty;
- compromise legal professional privilege;
- disadvantage Council while carrying out negotiations or commercial activities;
- allow information to be used for improper gain or advantage.

The Council must answer such requests within 20 working days or transfer the request to another agency within 10 working days. The applicant must be advised in writing if the answer is to take longer than 20 days. The notice shall specify the period of extension, the reasons therefore, state that the requester of information has the right to complain to the ombudsman about the delay and any other information deemed necessary. The Council may charge for the supply of official information under LGOIMA, for the staff time spent searching, collating and copying information for large or complex requests.

Complaints about Council's decisions under LGOIMA can be made to the Office of the Ombudsman. Refer to our website for further information.

Written information requests should be addressed to:

Chief Executive
Hauraki District Council
PO Box 17
PAEROA 3640

Email: info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

HAURAKI
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Hauraki District Council Offices

For all customer service enquiries 24 hours a day please telephone 07 862 8609 or 0800 734 834 (from within the District).

Council offices are open from 8:00am to 4:30pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays.

Principal Office, Paeroa

William Street, Paeroa 3600

PO Box 17, Paeroa 3640

Phone: 07 862 8609 or 0800 734 834 (from within the District)

Email: info@hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Website: www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz

Plains Service Centre

Orchard West Road
Ngatea

Waihi Service Centre

40 Rosemont Road
Waihi