

VIBRANT HAMILTON

BUILDING A VIBRANT HAMILTON

- INVESTING IN OUR PEOPLE
- CREATING IDENTITY & PROSPERITY
- PROTECTING OUR FUTURE

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ISSN 1174-3298

**Kotahi ano te kohao te ngira
E kuhuna ai te miro ma, te miro whero
Me te miro pango.
A muri I a au kia mau ki te ture,
Ki te whakapono, ki te aroha.
Hei aha te aha! Hei aha te aha!**

*There is but one eye of the needle
Through which the white, red and black threads must pass.
After me obey the commandments, keep faith,
And hold fast to love and charity
Forsake all else.*

**Na take i korerohia e tatau i mua
Tui ai te kupu korero I korerotia
Kia tu te winiwini kia tu te wanawana
I nga pu korero I wanangatia
I roto I te whai ao I te ao marama**

*We bring our combined history and past discussions
Into our plans here for the future.
Be open and stand strongly
For the issues considered and discussed,
To benefit the world, now and in the future.*

Na Potatau Te Wherowhero, 1858

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(RAARANGI KOORERO)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE 2006–16 LONG-TERM PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE 2006–16 LONG-TERM PLAN

(KUPU WHAKATAKI MO NGA TAU 2006–16 MO TE TIROHANGA WHANUI)

1.1 Welcome

Welcome to Hamilton City Council's second Long-Term Plan which is called 'Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan'. Council's first Long-Term Plan under the Local Government Act 2002 (known as Hamilton's Community Plan 2004–14) was in force for the two-year period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2006. The 2006–16 Long-Term Plan covers the 10-year period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2016 and is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002).

The LGA 2002 came into force on 1 July 2003 and provides the framework for the development of Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan.

The purpose of this Act is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities. The LGA 2002 also:

- provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them
- promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities
- provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

The LGA 2002 states that the purpose of local government is to:

- enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of communities
- promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan comprises two volumes:

Volume I (this volume) contains:

- Changes to the Long-Term Plan resultant from the submission process
- The Mayor and Chief Executive's Overview
- Highlights of projects and programmes over the next 10 years

- Social and economic trends in the city
- Council's new Strategic Framework for the city
- Hamilton's Community Outcomes and how they will be monitored
- The Treaty of Waitangi and Council's partnership with Maori
- Council's elected members, committee structure and roles
- The organisation, its structure and how it operates
- Council's 25 significant services – their primary contribution to Hamilton's Community Outcomes; their service level provision; the reason for providing the significant service; guiding legislation, plans and documents; a selection of key projects and programmes; any significant negative effects that could occur as a result of providing the significant service; and key performance measures and targets that are regarded as important to maintain and enhance the intended levels of service
- The Financial Section for 2006–16 comprising the financial overview, and financial statements for the 10-year period of the Long-Term Plan.

Volume II contains:

The Funding and Financial Policy 2006–16, which sets out the guidelines of how Council plans for and acquires funds to finance its operation, and the projects and programmes in the Long-Term Plan. It also sets out Council's policy parameters, targets and guidelines concerning a number of policies. The Funding and Financial Policy contains the following policies and summaries:

- Revenue and Financing Policy
- Other Financial Policies and Long-Term Plan Assumptions
- Investment Policy
- Liability Management Policy
- Rating Policy
 - Rates Remission Policies
 - Rates Postponement Policies
 - Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land Policy
- Funding Impact Statement
- Significance Policy
- Partnerships with the Private Sector Policy
- Development and Financial Contributions Policy
- Appointment and Remuneration of Directors of Council Organisations Policy
- Freeholding of Council Domain and Municipal Endowment Leases Policy

- Activity Management Plan Summary
- Summary Assessment of Water and Other Sanitary Services
- Summary of Hamilton City Council's Waste Management Plan
- Appendices, including the full list of costed projects and programmes that Council proposes to undertake over the 10-year period of the Long-Term Plan.

Copies of Volume I and II of Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan can be obtained from the main Council office in Garden Place or any branch of Hamilton City Libraries. You can also view/download a copy from Council's website www.hamilton.co.nz/LongTermPlan. Alternatively you can order a copy by contacting the Strategic Group on 838 6810 or emailing strategic@hcc.govt.nz.

1.2 What is Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan?

Under the Local Government Act 2002 Council is required to produce a Long-Term Plan. This is Council's primary long-term planning document that outlines its contribution to Hamilton's development over the next 10 years.

As noted previously, Council's first Long-Term Plan (known as Hamilton's Community Plan 2004–14) was in force for the two-year period 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2006. All councils in New Zealand are required to produce a Long-Term Plan for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2016. The Long-Term Plan must then be reviewed every three years. Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan includes Council's new Strategic Framework for the city, a new set of community outcomes for Hamilton, the identification of the community outcomes that Council's main activities primarily contribute to, and a list showing a number of costed projects and programmes (that are inflation adjusted – refer Section 4.16) that Council proposes to undertake over the next 10 years.

1.3 What is Council's City Strategic Framework?

Council has developed a new Strategic Framework for Hamilton which builds on the components outlined in its March 2005 Vision for the city – Vibrant Hamilton. The framework will:

- provide a focus for Council's planned direction for the city's development
- provide a mechanism to integrate Council's plans and policies
- communicate Council's direction to other key stakeholders and enable them to align their strategic planning with Council's Vision.

The Vision contained in the Strategic Framework comprises three key strands. Each strand highlights a series of statements of strategic intent that outline Council's Vision for planning and managing the city's ongoing sustainable development.

The Strategic Framework's three strands and their accompanying introductions are shown below.

Strand A: Investing in Our People

Hamilton is a diverse city of many cultures, ages, and backgrounds. Our vision is to build a city that celebrates our diversity, building strong communities which excites us to achieve great things.

Strand B: Creating Identity and Prosperity

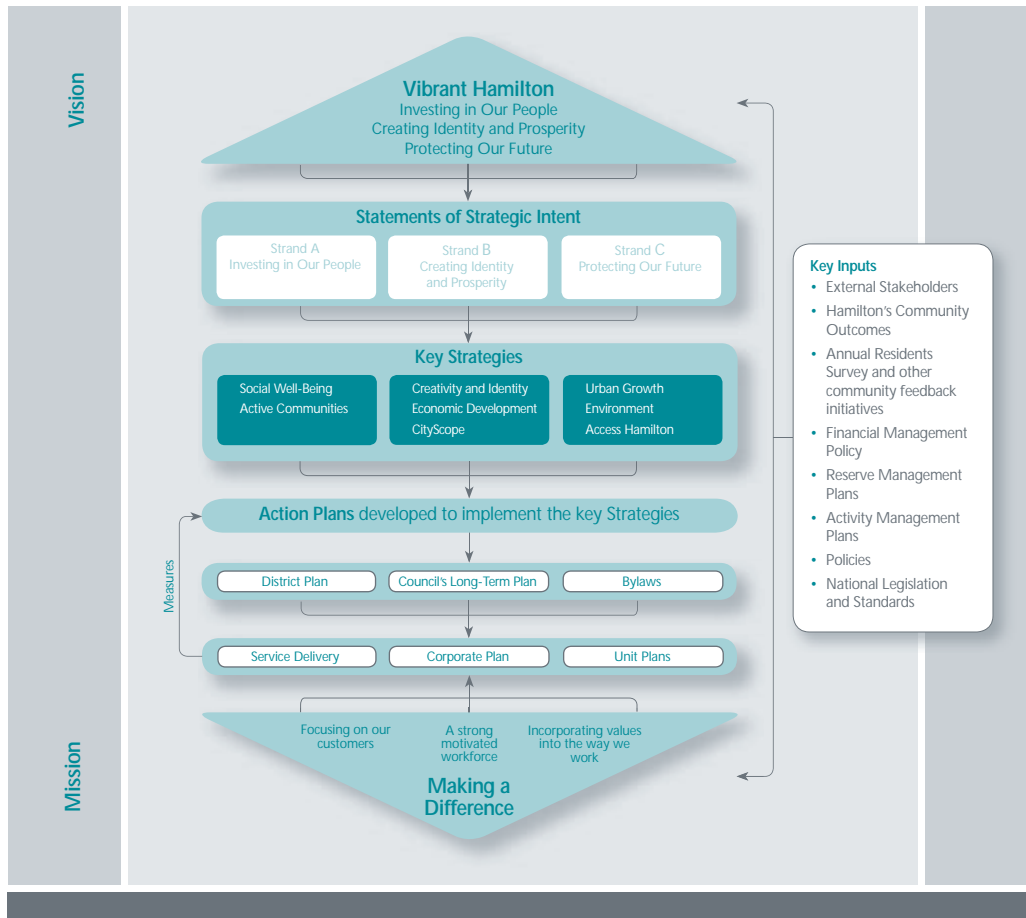
Hamilton is a city that is making its mark on the political, social, cultural, and economic maps of New Zealand. Our vision is for a place of entertainment, celebration, and culture, enabled by a sharp and wealthy economy built on the city's strategic advantages, innovation, and entrepreneurial spirit.

Strand C: Protecting Our Future

Hamilton is a city experiencing rapid and sustained growth. Our vision for the city is to see development achieved sustainably, efficiently and creatively. Good planning today will benefit the city of tomorrow.

The relationship of Council's Vision to its key plans and policies is outlined in the following diagram. The vision will also be influenced by a range of key external inputs including Hamilton's Community Outcomes, other community feedback, and national legislation.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE CITY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK TO COUNCIL'S KEY PLANS AND POLICIES



Note: Section 6.0 provides more detail on Council's new Strategic Framework for Hamilton.

1.4 What are Community Outcomes?

The Local Government Act 2002 requires local authorities to get their local communities thinking about long-term priorities for the city that people want to

work towards over the next 10 years. The outcomes identified by the community indicate the community's desire for how the city should progress socially, economically, environmentally and culturally (known as the four well-beings). Community outcomes then can be thought of as the things the community thinks are important for its well-being and for Hamilton's future, i.e., the community's goals. The community outcomes and the processes required to work towards them will serve as decision-making inputs for Council and other organisations when undertaking their activities and when planning for the city's overall and ongoing sustainable development.

Note: Section 7.0 outlines the community outcomes for Hamilton, the process used in their development, how they will be used, and how the city's progress towards them will be monitored.

1.5 What about the Annual Plan?

Council is still required to produce an Annual Plan in the two intervening years between each three-yearly Long-Term Plan.

The purpose of the Annual Plan is to:

- support the 10-year Long-Term Plan
- identify any amendments and variations (and reasons) for that year of the Long-Term Plan
- detail the budget and funding impact statement for that year
- provide a basis for accountability of Council to the community
- provide an opportunity for the public to participate in decision-making processes on the activities to be undertaken by Council for that year.

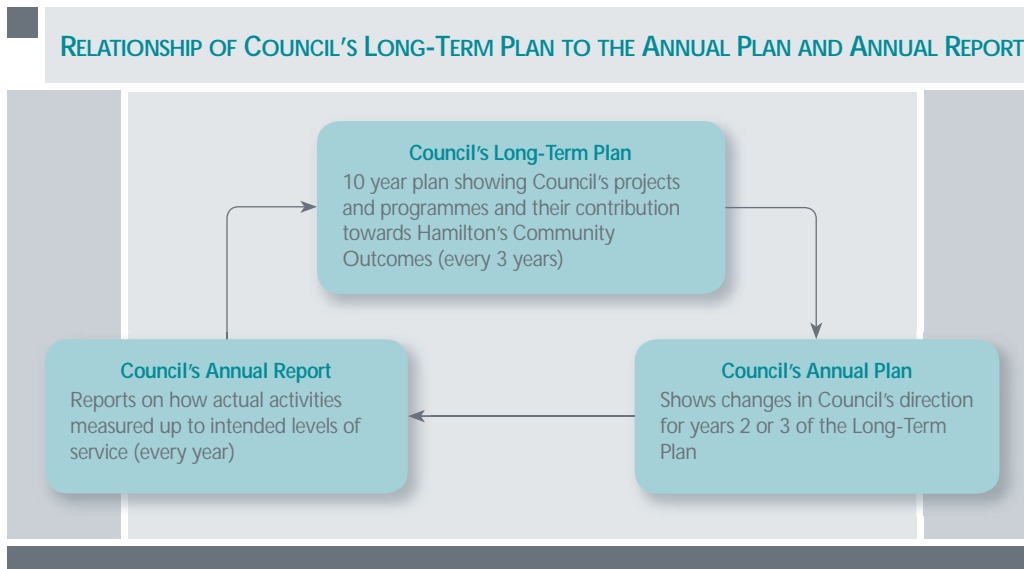
The Annual Plan provides the accountability base for the setting and assessing of rates for that year (rates cannot be set until the Annual Plan has been adopted).

The Annual Plan's primary focus is on financial matters in the year to which it relates and not on the role, scope, service levels and priority of Council's activities. These wider matters are dealt with through the preparation and adoption of Council's Long-Term Plan (produced every three years), and any subsequent amendment or variation. To this end, the Annual Plan is intended to be a companion document to be read in conjunction with the base Long-Term Plan. Each Long-Term Plan also serves as the Annual Plan for the first year of its 10-year focus.

1.6 And the Annual Report?

Council is still required to produce an Annual Report at the completion of each June financial year. The Annual Report shows how the actual activities, services and performance of Council measured up to the intended levels of service and performance as set out in a specific year of the Long-Term Plan or the Annual Plan.

The relationship of Council's 2006–16 Long-Term Plan to the Annual Plan and Annual Report is shown in the following diagram.



Note: Further information on Council's key plans and policies can be found in Council's Governance Statement (known as mycouncil 2005). This publication guides people through how Council is structured and how it works with its communities to make decisions for the future of Hamilton.

You can pick up a copy of mycouncil 2005 from the main Council office in Garden Place, any branch of Hamilton City Libraries, or contact the Strategic Group on 838 6810 (or email strategic@hcc.govt.nz). The publication is also on Council's website: www.hamilton.co.nz/mycouncil.