

Ērā atū pārongo Other information

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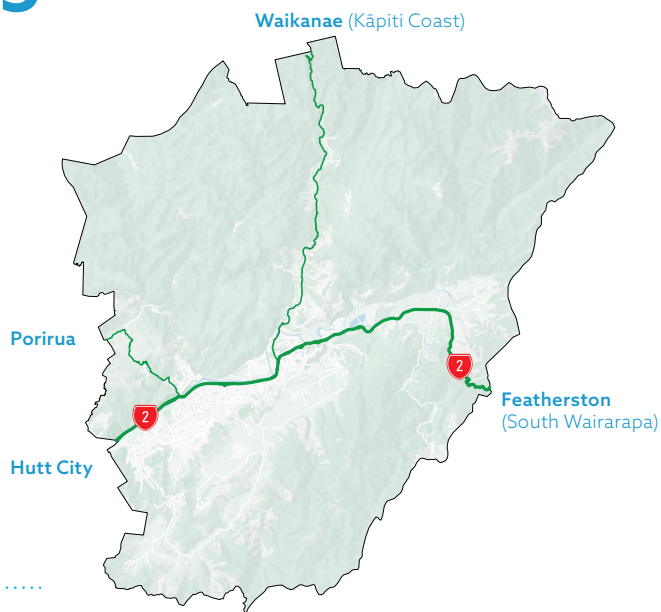
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Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta

Upper Hutt



Population	48,240 ⁵¹
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Geographical	Total area⁵² ~54 km² 53,986 ha
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	Rural ⁵³ 48,885 ha
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	Residential ⁵³ 1,804 ha
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	Business ⁵³ 208 ha
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	Special activity ⁵³ 526 ha
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	Open space ⁵³ 1,764 ha
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	Council parks and reserves ⁵⁴ 748 ha
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	Roading network (length) ⁵⁵ 251 km
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Rating information⁵⁶	Number of rating units (21 May 2024) 18,129
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	Rateable capital value (21 May 2024) \$17,248,755,450
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	Rateable land value (21 May 2024) \$10,041,933,150
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	Last valuation 1 July 2022
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	Next valuation 1 July 2025

51 2023 Census—Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa

52 Upper Hutt City Territorial Boundary—Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa 2023

53 Upper Hutt City Council's District Plan Zones (2024)

54 Upper Hutt City Council's Parks and Reserves Boundaries (2024)

55 Annual Report 2022 - 2023

56 Upper Hutt City Council New Valuations summary 2024

History of local government in Upper Hutt

1876	Hutt County Council constituted
28 March 1908	District of Upper Hutt constituted
1 February 1928	Borough of Upper Hutt constituted
2 May 1966	City of Upper Hutt proclaimed
1 April 1973	Rimutaka Riding incorporated within the city
30 March 1978	Grant of Arms by the College of Arms
1 November 1988	Hutt County Council abolished and the Heretaunga/Pinehaven Ward incorporated within the city
1 November 1989	City of Upper Hutt constituted with the abolition of the Heretaunga/Pinehaven Community Council

Vexillography and heraldry

Upper Hutt flag

In 1982, with the consent of the New Zealand Herald, Upper Hutt produced a flag to be flown on appropriate occasions. One is on permanent display in Council Chambers and another is flown outside at the Civic Centre during office hours. It consists of the city colours—gold across maroon quarters—with the shield in the middle.



Coat of arms

The Coat of Arms for the city was granted by the Royal College of Arms (London) in 1978 by letters patent. This means that the Coat of Arms is protected and cannot be used without Council’s authority, which must be in terms of the Laws of Arms. The original grant is displayed on Level 2 in the Civic Centre. The Arms are made up of a shield, a crest, supporters, and a motto scroll.



In front of the rock in the crest is a New Zealand falcon, known as the bush hawk or karearea (*falco novaeseelandiae*) and is described as probably the most fearless of New Zealand’s native birds.

The two birds in the shield are pigeons (*hemiphaga novaeseelandiae*) and represent the early bird life in the Valley’s bush. The wavy band is a representation of Te Awa Kairangi (the Hutt River) and indicates its importance in the city of Upper Hutt. The bottom portion shows a tōtara tree (*podocarpus totara*) symbolising the original vegetation that abounded on the valley floor. The same shield is on the flag.

On the scroll, the Latin motto “Nihil altius pulchriusve” in English means “Nothing higher or more beautiful.” This was chosen to record that the city has special physical features and a lovely setting. The mountainous nature of some of the terrain, the presence of the hills and trees that form so many of the views, the close affinity of the city and farm, and the varied beauty of the river valleys form a combination which is most unusual and could well be unique in the context of world cities.

City badge

The Royal College of Arms also granted a city badge. The badge is placed on property of the Council and used for less formal situations. It consists of a New Zealand pied fantail (*rhipidura fuliginosa*), tail erect and expanded and perched on a twig within a circlet of gold chain.



Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta Upper Hutt City Council



Te Kaunihera o
Te Awa Kairangi ki Uta
Upper Hutt City Council

Delivery Civic Centre
838 – 842 Fergusson Drive
Upper Hutt

Post Private bag 907
Upper Hutt 5140

Telephone (04) 527 2169

Website upperhutt.govt.nz

Facebook/Messenger [/upperhuttcitycouncil](https://www.facebook.com/upperhuttcitycouncil)

Our Mayor and councillors (elected members)



Wayne Guppy
KOROMATUA | MAYOR
027 277 1550
Wayne.Guppy@uhcc.govt.nz



Hellen Swales
KOROMATUA TUARUA | DEPUTY MAYOR
027 528 6799
Hellen.Swales@uhcc.govt.nz



Dylan Bentley
020 4013 2230
Dylan.Bentley@uhcc.govt.nz



Matt Carey
027 608 3108
Matt.Carey@uhcc.govt.nz



Chris Carson
021 041 5969
Chris.Carson@uhcc.govt.nz



Blair Griffiths
027 451 9561
Blair.Griffiths@uhcc.govt.nz



Bill Hammond
027 442 1351
Bill.Hammond@uhcc.govt.nz



Emma Holderness
021 992 989
Emma.Holderness@uhcc.govt.nz



Heather Newell
027 276 2730
Heather.Newell@uhcc.govt.nz



Tracey Ultra
027 213 5445
Tracey.Ultra@uhcc.govt.nz



Dave Wheeler
027 769 2390
Dave.Wheeler@uhcc.govt.nz

Kuputaka

Glossary

Activity	Goods or services provided by the Council, including the provision of facilities and amenities, and performing regulatory and other governmental functions. Council has ten activity areas.
Asset	Something of value that the Council owns in order to provide a service for the people of Upper Hutt. Examples include roads, parks, pipelines and buildings.
Capital expenditure	Expenditure incurred in acquiring or adding value to assets (also abbreviated to 'capex').
Capital value	The value of land plus additions such as buildings, driveways, and fences (also abbreviated to 'CV').
Democracy	A way we govern ourselves. It can be used to mean community participation in decision-making between elections, as well as at elections.
Depreciation	The measure of consumption of economic benefits in an asset, whether arising from use, age or obsolescence.
Development contribution	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● a resource consent● a building consent● an authorisation for a service connection
Fees and charges	Charges for a Council service that must be met by the user of the service such as swimming pool charges, resource consent fees, trade waste charges. Refer to the Schedule of Fees and Charges online at upperhutt.govt.nz
General rates	The rates levied on most properties for general services including residential, rural, business and utility. They are levied on the basis of zoning, land use and capital value.
Grant or subsidy	Money given from local or central government or other funds to a person or group for a specified purpose.

Governance Statement	The Governance Statement provides information on a wide range of matters concerning the structures, processes and policies of the Upper Hutt City Council. It must be prepared within 6 months of each triennial general election of members of the local authority, and may be updated at any other appropriate time. Refer to upperhutt.govt.nz
Hearing	Meeting at which members of the public speak to elected representatives and/or staff about an issue.
Income	Revenue gained from all sources during the year, such as rates, grants, special funds, subsidies, and fees and charges. Income does not include loans or the proceeds in excess of the net book value from the sale of assets.
Infrastructure	The stock of fixed capital equipment that helps a community to function. 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.
Local Government Act	The key legislation from central government that defines the powers and responsibilities to local authorities such as Upper Hutt City Council (also abbreviated to 'LGA').
Long Term Plan	Also known as the 10-year Plan—details what Council plans to do over the next 10 years and why (also abbreviated to 'LTP').
Operating costs	Expenses incurred during the year in providing or maintaining services to the community without acquiring or adding value to assets.
Pan	Water closets or urinals connected to a public sewage drain.
Performance measures	How Council measures its non-financial progress in achieving its vision and community outcomes.
Regional authority	Elected representatives with primary responsibility for governing a regional area, with particular emphasis on natural resources and the environment, and also the organisation governed by these representatives. A regional authority may co-operate on selected issues with territorial councils in its region and others.
Resource consent	Where a council, using delegated authority under the Resource Management Act, gives an applicant permission for a particular land use activity.
Resource Management Act	Resource Management Act (RMA) is New Zealand's main piece of legislation that sets out how we should manage our environment (also abbreviated to 'RMA').

Significance	The 'significance' of a particular matter determines the process which Council may use to make a decision, particularly with regards to consultation. Refer to the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy (page 329).
Special funds	Funds that have been set aside for a particular purpose, or as cash reserves.
Strategic asset	The key assets that Council needs to provide services for the community. They are defined in Council's Significance and Engagement Policy (page 329).
Submission	Feedback or proposal from a citizen or group on an issue aimed to influence judgement at the council level at times such as draft Annual Plan, Long Term Plan or other new significant plans.
Targeted rates	Targeted rates may be levied on specific properties, for specific services. Current targeted are outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy (page 302).
Territorial authority	A city or district council.
Three (3) waters	A term for grouping the three water services provided by Councils together: water supply; wastewater; and stormwater.
Wellington Regional Strategy	The Wellington Regional Strategy focuses on achieving sustainable growth and development in the Wellington region.
Works programme	The works programme sets out the plans to be carried out over the next 10 years, such as pipeline renewal upgrades, enhanced cycle tracks, or equipment replacements. The schedule includes the year the work will take place, the costs of the work and the source of funding.