

Appendices

Appendix A – Contextual documents

This appendix provides links to further information about the various constraints and requirements that the department has to meet. These include legislation, policies, and other plans that affect the management of national parks and therefore the village, drinking water standards, and resource consents.

Relevant Legislation – National Parks Act 1980 and Conservation Act 1987

- The National Parks Act 1980 sets out how all national parks are to be managed, and in section 43 sets out the legal framework for the administration and management of national parks.
- The Aoraki/Mount Cook village is situated within the Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park and therefore all of the legislation and policy outlined in this section that controls the management of the Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park also applies to village management.
- The Conservation Act 1987 sets out the rules for the consideration of applications and granting of concessions for activities on public conservation land. This applies to all non-government leases in the village.

National Parks Act 1980:

[http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1980/0066/latest/DLM36963.html?search=ts act national+parks resel&sr=1](http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1980/0066/latest/DLM36963.html?search=ts+act+national+parks+resel&sr=1)

Relevant sections:

4 Parks to be maintained in natural state, and public to have right of entry

(1) It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Act shall have effect for the purpose of preserving in perpetuity as national parks, for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the public, areas of New Zealand that contain scenery of such distinctive quality, ecological systems, or natural features so beautiful, unique, or scientifically important that their preservation is in the national interest.

(2) It is hereby further declared that, having regard to the general purposes specified in subsection (1) of this section, national parks shall be so administered and maintained under the provisions of this Act that—

(a) They shall be preserved as far as possible in their natural state:

(b) Except where the Authority otherwise determines, the native plants and animals of the parks shall as far as possible be preserved and the introduced plants and animals shall as far as possible be exterminated:

(c) Sites and objects of archaeological and historical interest shall as far as possible be preserved:

(d) Their value as soil, water, and forest conservation areas shall be maintained:

(e) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the imposition of such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the native plants and animals or for the welfare in general of the parks, the

public shall have freedom of entry and access to the parks, so that they may receive in full measure the inspiration, enjoyment, recreation, and other benefits that may be derived from mountains, forests, sounds, seacoasts, lakes, rivers, and other natural features.

15 Amenities areas

(1) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the Authority made in accordance with the management plan, by notice in the Gazette, set apart any area of a park as an amenities area, and may in like manner revoke any such setting apart.

(2) While any such area is set apart, the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services appropriate for the public use and enjoyment of the park may be authorised in accordance with this Act and the management plan.

(3) The principles applicable to national parks shall, notwithstanding section 4 of this Act, apply only so far as they are compatible with the development and operation of such amenities and services

43 Parks to be administered by Department

The Department shall, subject to this Act, and in accordance with—

(a) Any statements of general policy adopted under section 44 of this Act; and

(aa) Any conservation management strategy for the time being in force in respect of a park; and

(b) Any management plan for the time being in force in respect of a park—administer and manage all national parks in such a manner as to secure to the public the fullest proper use and enjoyment of the parks consistent with the preservation of their natural and historic features and the protection and wellbeing of their native plants and animals.

49 Concessions

(1) The Minister may, in accordance with Part 3B of the Conservation Act 1987, grant a concession in respect of any park; and the said Part 3B shall apply as if references in that Part to a conservation area were references to a park and with any other necessary modifications.

(2) Before granting any concession over a park, the Minister shall satisfy himself or herself that a concession—

(a) Can be granted without permanently affecting the rights of the public in respect of the park; and

(b) Is not inconsistent with section 4 of this Act.

(3) The Minister may impose a reasonable charge for the use of any facilities (other than a path or track) provided by the Minister in or in respect of any park.

(4) A concessionaire of any part of any park may, to the extent that the concessionaire's concession document so provides, impose a reasonable charge for the use of any facilities (other than a path or track) provided by the Minister in or in respect of the park.

(5) Any person who—

(a) Has, in accordance with any concession or other consent of the Minister, erected any structure or facility in any park; or

(b) Uses for camping sites or for parking places for vehicles any part of any park; or

(c) Carries on any activity in any park— may, subject to the relevant conservation management strategy or management plan (if any) and the terms and conditions (if any) of the concession document concerned, impose a reasonable charge in respect of access to or the use of structures, sites, or places, or the carrying on or products of the activity.

(6) Nothing in this section authorises any person to do anything on or in respect of any private land.

(7) This section is subject to Part 2 of the Forests (West Coast Accord) Act 2000, in relation to land that is added to a national park as a result of a declaration under section 8(1) of that Act.

50 Accommodation within parks

(1) The Minister may, from time to time, in accordance with the management plan for a park, and on such terms and conditions as to design, materials, situation, custody, use, rental, inspection, maintenance, public access, or otherwise as he determines,—

(a) Establish, or authorise, or assist in the establishment by any body or person (whether incorporated or not), of camping grounds, huts, hostels, accommodation houses, hotels, and other buildings, or facilities in any park:

(b)

(c) Erect or authorise the erection of accommodation for the use of rangers or officers of any Department of State or other persons engaged in the administration, control, or management of the park or the protection of forests in or adjacent to the park:

(d) Grant concessions over or in respect of land within the park as sites for dwellings for persons or bodies (whether incorporated or not) carrying on any activity within the park.

(2) In the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of this section, the Minister may permit the use of stone, gravel, or similar substances found in the park.

(3)

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the Minister may grant a lease or licence of any hotel, accommodation house, or facility that was established in any park before the commencement of this subsection, whether or not the grant of any such lease or licence is authorised by either of those subsections.

(5) While a lease or licence granted under subsection (4) of this section is in force, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The person or body carrying out any review of the management plan for the park shall have regard to the provisions of that lease or licence:

(b) Before granting a new lease or licence in place of that lease or licence, or a renewal of that lease or licence, the Minister shall have regard to the provisions of the management plan (if any) that is for the time being in force for the park.

Conservation Act 1987

http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1987/0065/latest/DLM103610.html?search=ts_act_conservation_resel&sr=1

Relevant sections

- Section 17S – Contents of application.
- Section 17U – Matters to be considered by Minister.
- Section 17W – Relationship between concessions and conservation management strategies and plans.
- Section 17X – Power of Minister to impose and enforce conditions.
- Section 17Y – Rents, fees, and royalties.
- Section 17ZH – Powers of Minister where services are provided by the Minister or the Director-General (see section 11 of this document).

Statutory documents

General Policy for National Parks, Conservation Management Strategies and National Park Management Plans

Section 43 of the National Parks Act 1980 gives the same statutory powers as that Act to the General Policy for National Parks, the Canterbury Conservancy Conservation Management Strategy and the National Park Management Plans (NPMP) in the management and administration of the Park.

Section 44 of the National Parks Act 1980 provides for the adoption by the New Zealand Conservation Authority (an independent appointed body) of statements of general policy that give both direction and guidance to conservation managers and to communities on how to preserve and protect these special areas and the indigenous species in them.

In particular, the purpose of the General Policy for National Parks is to implement the National Parks Act 1980 and to provide consistent national direction for the administration of national parks through conservation management strategies and national park management plans.

The Canterbury Conservancy Conservation Management Strategy sets out the management policies and objectives for all public conservation lands in Canterbury and allows for the management of the park in context of the surrounding landscape and other conservation areas, reserves and parks in the conservancy.

The purpose of the NPMP is to express the overall management intentions for the park, for the 10 years from 2004 when it became operative. This planning document contains detailed and specific management objectives and policies for the management of the park as a whole. Sections 5 and 6 of the NPMP address the management of the Aoraki/Mount Cook village.

These planning documents all become 'operative' after undergoing a statutory process with public input and approval and adoption by the New Zealand Conservation Authority. The Canterbury-specific planning documents (CMS and the NPMP) were also approved by the Aoraki Canterbury Conservation Board.

Both the Conservation Authority and Conservation Board are statutory bodies that provide advice to the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation on conservation policy, the management of national parks, and the other activities and responsibilities of the department.

General Policy for National Parks (New Zealand Conservation Authority, April 2005)

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/upload/documents/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/general-policy-for-national-parks.pdf>

Relevant sections

- Section 9 – Accommodation and Related Facilities

Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park Management Plan

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/publications/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/national-park-management-plans/aoraki-mount-cook-national-park-management-plan/>

Relevant sections

- Section 1 – Introduction. Sets the scene and legislative background.
- Section 5 – Aoraki/Mount Cook Village Management. This sets out management objectives for the village.
- Section 6 – Aoraki/Mount Cook Village Policies. This sets out the methods and policies for achieving the objectives for the village as set out in section 5 of the management plan.

New Zealand drinking water standards

The Ministry of Health is responsible for setting standards for drinking water and have information on their website available at:

<http://www.moh.govt.nz/moh.nsf/indexmh/drinking-water-proposed-legislation>

The current drinking water standards are the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards 2008.

Resource consents

Resource consents are on the Environment Canterbury website. Resource consents held by the department for local body activities are:

CRC054838 To take and use water: expires 27 February 2044.

This consent authorises the taking of water from Black Birch Stream, Glencoe Stream, and Kitchener Creek.

CRC054839 To undertake works in the bed and banks of a river: expires 27 February 2044.

This consent authorises use and maintenance of intake structures and pipes in Black Birch Stream, Glencoe Stream, and Kitchener Creek.

CRC 054830 To discharge water to water: expires 27 February 2044.

This consent authorises the discharge of overflows and diversion from intakes when water sediment levels trigger automatic closure of intakes, into Black Birch Stream, Gumboot Pond, and Glencoe Stream.

CRC054829 To discharge effluent onto land: expires 24 August 2042.

This consent authorises the discharge to land up of to 610 cubic metres per day of treated domestic septic tank effluent.

CRC981164 Geotechnical protection structures: expires 25 February 2033.

This consent authorises at or about map references H36:7634-1437, H36:7589-1514 and H36:7595-1548:

- Placing and reconstructing dykes in Black Birch and Glencoe Streams.
- Removing a footbridge over Glencoe Stream.
- Excavating sand gravel and other natural material from the beds of Black Birch Stream, Glencoe Stream, and Kitchener Creek

CRC084612 Discharge of storm water: expires 8 Jul 2043.

This consent authorises the discharge of storm water from the car parking around the Visitor Centre.

Appendix B – Aoraki/Mount Cook Local Body Cost Recovery Model

Aoraki/Mount Cook Local Body Cost Review

During the 2009 financial year, a review of the Aoraki/Mount Cook Local Body Cost Recovery Model (LBCRM) was undertaken by Pricewaterhouse-Coopers (PWC). The draft report was then peer reviewed by Morrison Low & Associates Ltd (ML). Comments, feedback and suggestions from ML were then considered by PWC and a final report was produced where all principles, assumptions, opinions, and conclusions were agreed on by both parties.

Following the release of the PWC report, the concessionaires were invited to make comments on the report and its conclusions. A subcommittee of independent advisors and department staff then considered the comments and agreed on the final LBCRM for the Aoraki/Mount Cook village.

Aoraki/Mount Cook Local Body Cost Recovery Model

The seven categories of local body expenditure in the Aoraki/Mount Cook village are outlined in the table below. The concessionaires and the department will only be charged for the type of local body expenditure for which they receive a service.

The table illustrates the type of funding policy and funding mechanism for each type of local body expenditure.

Local Body Expenditure	Funding Policy	Funding Mechanism
Water Supply & Reticulation	User Pays	Water Meters
Sewage Reticulation & Treatment	User Pays	Water Meters
Solid Waste Disposal	User Pays	Quantity of Bins
Landscaping	General Recovery	Property Valuation – CV
Industrial Fire Brigade	General Recovery	Property Valuation – CV
Roading & Street Lighting	General Recovery	Property Valuation – CV
Flood, Debris, and Avalanche Protection	General Recovery	Property Valuation – CV

User Pays

Water meter readings will be used to determine the concessionaires' and the department's share of water supply and sewerage reticulation expenditure. The residential area of the village will be monitored by one water meter and the share of expenditure relating to this will be apportioned based on the concessionaires' and the department's business usage. The water meter readings will be taken as a percentage of the overall water usage in the village to determine the share of expenditure to be recovered.

The quantity of bins collected will be used to determine the concessionaires' and department's share of solid-waste disposal expenditure. The quantity of bins from the residential area of the village will be collated and this will be apportioned based on the concessionaires' and department's business usage. The quantity of bins will be taken as a percentage of the overall quantity of bins in the village to determine the share of expenditure to be recovered.

General Recovery

Capital value property valuations will be used to determine the concessionaires' and department's share of landscaping, industrial fire brigade, roading and street lighting, and flood, debris flow, and avalanche protection expenditure. The capital value property valuations will be provided by Quotable Value New Zealand at 1 August 2009 and every three years from this date. The capital values of the concessionaires' and department's properties in the village will be taken as a percentage of the total capital value in the village to determine the share of expenditure recovered.

Quarterly Reconciliation & Cost Recovery Invoicing

The information gathered from the water meters and the quantity of bins will be reconciled at the end of each quarter. This information in combination with the capital value property valuations will be used to allocate the appropriate actual expenditure for the year to each concessionaire and the department. For the first three quarters of the financial year, a cost-recovery invoice will be issued in the month following the appropriate quarter using the budgeted expenditure i.e. October, January, April. The final invoice in covering the period to June will be based on actual expenditure for the year and therefore adjust for any shortfall or overpayment from the previous three quarters.

Transitional Period

The 2010 financial year will be a transitional year to the new LBCRM. The first three quarters will be invoiced based on the budget using the capital value property valuations for all the types of local body expenditure. The final quarter will be based on actual expenditure for the year and will incorporate the information available on actual water meter readings and quantity of bins for the year. This will be used as an adjustment invoice for the 2010 financial year. From 1 July 2010, the process will be as listed in the previous section.

Appendix C – Village properties

The table overleaf shows all properties in the village that have services provided by the department through its local body function, as at the time of writing. Properties have been described as follows:

Commercial (accommodation): Commercial premises used for the purpose of providing accommodation to visitors.

Commercial (other visitor services): Commercial premises used to supply services to visitors to the park other than accommodation, e.g. the visitor centre, and the café/bar.

Residential: Private residential dwellings.

Other: Other properties not included in above categories, including the school, community hall, pump house, nursery buildings, and workshop buildings.

Key to business names:

Alpine Guides	Alpine Guides (Aoraki) or Alpine Guides (Mount Cook)
AMCAVL	Aoraki/Mount Cook Alpine Village (the Hermitage)
AMCBOT	Aoraki/Mount Cook School Board of Trustees
AMC	Aoraki/Mount Cook Alpine Lodge
AMC Ski Planes	Aoraki Mount Cook Ski Planes
CMC	Canterbury Mountaineering Club
DOC	Department of Conservation
MCRA	Mount Cook Residents Association
NZAC	New Zealand Alpine Club
NZDA	New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association
TOMPL	The Old Mountaineers' Property (the Old Mountaineers' Café/Bar)
YHA	Youth Hostel Association of New Zealand

Village properties, showing services used or consumed

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scapping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Kitchener Drive	YHA – Youth Hostel	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kitchener Drive	Department – Emergency Services Building	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kitchener Drive	DOC – Workshop Complex 'Depot'	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wakefield Drive	AMC Ski Planes Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wakefield Drive	AMC Ski Planes Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wakefield Drive	DOC Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wakefield Drive	DOC Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blackburn Place	AMCAVL B.B Lodge	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blackburn Place	DOC Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Blackburn Place	Alpine Guides Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sebastopol Drive	MCRA – Community Hall	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sebastopol Drive	Mount Cook School	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sebastopol Drive	DOC Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sebastopol Drive	DOC – Pump House	Other	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Du Faur Place	AMCAVL Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Du Faur Place	TOMPL Staff Accommodation	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Du Faur Place	AMCAVL Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	AMC Ski Planes House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	DOC House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Mueller Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	AMCBT – School House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	THL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	AMC Ski Planes House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mueller Place	AMCAVL Flats	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pilots Road	AMC Alpine Lodge House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pilots Road	AMC Alpine Lodge House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kea Place	DOC House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kea Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kea Place	DOC House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kea Place	DOC House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy Place	DOC House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Roothing	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Sealy Place	YHA House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sealy Place	AMCAVL House	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road North	AMCAVL Flats 8 – 11 (the Barn)	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road North	AMCAVL Motel Units 329–332	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road North	AMCAVL Motel Units 325–328	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Motels Access Road North	AMCAVL Motel Units 317–324	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road South	AMCAVL Flats 12–13	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road South	AMCAVL Flat 14	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road South	AMCAVL Flat 15	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road South	AMCAVL Motel Units 301–312	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Motels Access Road South	AMCAVL Motel Units 313–316	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL (ex laundry)	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Flat 7	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Flat 6	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Flat 5	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Flats 3-4	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Flats 1-2	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	DOC Day Shelter	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	DOC Admin Office	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Petrol Pumps	Other	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	Old Shop, Telecom Exchange	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Shop/Office	Other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	DOC House 2	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	DOC House 1	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	Aoraki Mount Cook Alpine Lodge	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Staff 2 & 3	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Staff 1 'Kea Lodge'	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bowen Drive	AMCAVL Staff 'Aorangi'	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Generator Shed Road	AMCAVL Generator Shed	Other	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Generator Shed Road	DOC House 3	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Generator Shed Road	Hotel Staff 4	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Larch Grove Road	DOC Visitors Centre	Commercial (other visitor services)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Larch Grove Road	TOMPL – The Old Mountaineers' Café/Bar	Commercial (other visitor services)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Larch Grove Road	AMCAVL – Chalets	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Glencoe Access Road	AMCAVL – Glencoe Lodge	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrace Road	AMCAVL – The Hermitage Complex	Commercial (accommodation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrace Road	AMCAVL – Hotel Staff (Girls Admin)	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrace Road	AMCAVL – Wakefield Cottage	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrace Road	AMCAVL – Sefton Lodge	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Terrace Road	AMCAVL – Hotel Staff House (General Manager)	Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Road name	Building	Type	Water Connection	Sewer Connection	Flood, Debris, Avalanche Protection	Solid Waste	Village Rooding	Land-scaping	Industrial Fire Brigade
Hooker Valley Road	CMC – Wyn Irwin Hut	Other	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hooker Valley Road	NZDA - Thar lodge	Other	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hooker Valley Road	DOC - White Horse Hill campground toilets	Other	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hooker Valley Road	DOC - Day Shelter	Other	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tasman Valley Road	DOC - Day Shelter	Other	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
State Highway 80	Aoraki/Mount Cook Airport	Other	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
State Highway 80	NZAC – Unwin Lodge	Other	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

Glossary

Amenities Area: An amenities area in a national park is an area set aside within the park where the development and operation of recreational and public amenities and related services appropriate for the public use and enjoyment of the park may be authorised, provided it is consistent with the National Parks Act 1980 and the management plan for the park.

appropriation: the annual budget approved for a government department by Cabinet.

AS/NZS1158: Australian and New Zealand Standard number 1158 for street lighting. This document contains the rules that must be followed for street lighting.

as-built plans: plans and maps of existing infrastructure, pipe networks, etc.

breathing apparatus (BA): safety equipment used by fire fighters in building or structure fires to protect from smoke inhalation. Breathing apparatus, or BA sets consist of a face mask, air regulator and compressed air tank.

capital charge: a cost levied on the Crown's investment in each government department. It reflects the cost to the Crown of investing in a department against other uses of that money. It's similar to interest payments on the net money borrowed to purchase assets.

civil defence: the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management leads the way in making New Zealand and its communities resilient to hazards and disasters. Civil defence is managed throughout the country by the Ministry with local authorities having responsibilities for providing local resources and personnel.

community: the community of residents who live in the village. It includes both seasonal/transitory and permanent residents who live in village houses, flats, and staff accommodation blocks, but does not include visitors to the park.

concession: an authority to carry out a business or commercial activity (or to land or hover an aircraft) on public conservation lands, granted by the Minister of Conservation.

concessionaire: any individual, company or other entity to which a concession has been granted by the Minister of Conservation.

debris load: the amount of rock and other loose material in the upper catchments that could potentially come down in heavy rain, earthquake or other event.

depreciation: the cost of an asset divided by the years of its useful life.

dykes: a dyke, embankment, flood bank, levee, or stop bank is a natural or artificial slope or wall to regulate water levels. It's usually earthen and often parallel to the course of a river or the coast. The banks at Aoraki/Mount Cook village are constructed of rock and gravel.

eco-sourcing: ensuring that plants planted in an area are sourced, grown or propagated from plants that naturally occurred in the area, rather than a plant of the same species that may originate from anywhere that the species naturally grows.

Escherichia coli (E. coli): a bacterium that is commonly found in the gut of warm-blooded animals. Some strains can cause food poisoning in humans. Because it can survive outside the body, E.coli is commonly used as an indicator of faecal contamination of water supplies.

flood zones: areas within the village that are designed as the route that flood waters and debris flows will take to safely direct these through and away from the village.

fuse plug spillway: a fuse plug is a collapsible dam. A fuse plug has been put into the Black Birch Stream stop bank to divert any flows which might overflow the bank into the secondary stop banks, which will protect structures including the sewerage treatment-plant on Black Birch Fan.

gazetted: the New Zealand Gazette is a government publication that publishes official notices. A change in the status of land is made official by the publishing of a notice in the Gazette.

Geographical Information System (GIS): a computer-based system that enables 'layers' of information to be overlaid, for example over maps or aerial photographs in a visual presentation. It's a useful tool for analysing where things are 'on the ground' and where they may interact or overlap. All the annotated photographs in this LTCP were prepared using GIS.

geotechnical protection works: a system of walls, rock groynes, artificially dug flood ways and other engineered structures designed to safely divert flood waters and other debris away from developed areas.

GPS: Global Positioning System.

head differential: the difference in height between two points at either end of a water pipe. It results in a high-water pressure at the downhill end due to the effect of gravity acting on the water.

lease: a form of concession that gives the holder the right of exclusive occupation of the lease area.

levels of service: the measurable, defined standard of service that will be provided to the community and stakeholders by the department. Levels of service include specific and measurable standards which can be monitored and reported on.

local body services: the 'hard services' provided to the residents and businesses of the Aoraki/Mount Cook village by the department on behalf of the Crown. These services comprise water supply, sewage disposal, rubbish disposal, roading, landscaping and fire fighting.

LTCP: Long Term Community Plan.

macerator pump: a kind of pump used in sewerage systems which use a grinding or blending mechanism to reduce human waste to a slurry, which can then be moved by pumping.

New Zealand drinking water standards: these are the standards set by the Ministry of Health that must be met by organisations providing a reticulated drinking water supply to the public.

NPMP: Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park Management Plan. Department of Conservation, 2004. This document is the statutory planning document for the management of the park.

NZS 4404:1981: New Zealand Standard 4404, published in 1981. Sets out the standards that are required for roads.

overhead: indirect costs of management of an activity, at Aoraki/Mount Cook village this includes things like office costs (computer lease, share of electricity), vehicle lease and running costs, and staff housing costs.

park: Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.

park management purposes: activities involved with the management and operation of the park.

peak demand: the maximum flow of water being used. If the peak demand for water is higher than what the system can cope with there may be shortages during really busy periods of high-water demand.

PFA: Public Finance Act 2004, which sets the rules for the use of public funds by government and government departments.

poo pot: a system of portable, sealed, plastic container and biodegradable bags used by climbers to remove human waste from the park for disposal.

potable water: water of a suitable quality for human consumption.

protozoa: a group of organisms that can cause disease in humans, the most well known are giardia (*Giardia lamblia*) and cryptosporidium (*Cryptosporidium* species).

resource consents: authorisations under the Resource Management Act 1990. In the park, resource consents are required for activities such as taking water from streams, discharging treated sewage effluent back onto the land, and modification to the beds of streams and rivers for flood control.

return period: this is the likelihood of an event of a certain size occurring. 1:100 means 1 chance in 100 years. This is a measure of probability. If an event happens one year, the chance is the same the next year. You can therefore have several 100-year events in the space of a couple of years. With a 1:100 year event, it's about 98% certain that it will happen within a period of the next 30 to 300 years.

size 3 avalanche events: could bury and destroy a car, damage a truck, destroy a small building or break a few trees.

size 4 avalanche events: could destroy a railway car, large truck, several buildings, or a forest area up to four hectares. They typically have a mass of 10,000 tonnes and a path length of 2000 metres.

size 5 avalanche events: the largest snow avalanches known. They could destroy a village or a forest area up to 40 hectares. They typically have a mass of 100,000 tonnes and a path length of 3000 metres.

slip lining: used to repair leaks or restore structural stability to an existing pipeline. Slip lining is completed by installing a smaller, 'carrier pipe' into a larger 'host pipe', grouting the annular space between the two pipes and sealing the ends.

stakeholders: individuals, organisations or businesses who consume services and are financial contributors to the operation of the Aoraki/Mount Cook village infrastructure through levies or other payments. This group includes both concessionaires and the department as a consumer of village services.

sump: a shallow artificial pond that is designed to direct storm water away through permeable soils.

tōpuni: Aoraki/Mount Cook tōpuni confirms and places an 'overlay' of Ngāi Tahu values over Aoraki/Mount Cook (the mountain), the Mount Cook Range and the Hooker Valley.

traffic control/calming: structures and features on a road that are designed to slow traffic down. It includes chicanes, speed bumps and narrowed passing bays.

training wall (civil engineering): a wall built along the bank of a river or estuary parallel to the direction of flow to direct and confine the flow. There are two training walls in the park, a large one in Glencoe Stream under the water treatment plant, and a smaller wall behind the old Alpine Guides base. Contrary to popular belief, 'training wall' is the engineering term for these structures – it's not because they have been also used for climbing training!

turbidity: turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by individual particles (suspended solids) that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air. The measurement of turbidity is a key test of water quality.

In drinking water, the higher the turbidity level, the higher the risk that people may develop gastrointestinal diseases. This is especially problematic for people with immunity deficiencies because contaminants like protozoa, viruses or bacteria can become attached to the suspended solid. The suspended solids interfere with water disinfection involving chlorine because the particles act as shields for the contaminating micro-organisms. Similarly, suspended solids can protect contaminating micro-organisms from ultraviolet sterilisation of water.

This is important at Aoraki/Mount Cook village because the UV water-treatment plant, which kills any potentially dangerous bacteria, viruses or other organisms, is less effective on turbid water. Turbidity of water coming into the system is measured and monitored to ensure water quality, with intakes automatically closed if levels become too high.

ultraviolet light treatment plant: a method of treating drinking water with ultraviolet to kill bacteria and viruses in the water.

UV: ultraviolet light – used in the water-treatment plant at Aoraki/Mount Cook village.

visitor asset: an asset such as a track, bridge or hut, owned and managed by the department for the Crown.