

Update on representation review and local board reorganisation

Governing Body – 14 December 2023



The two projects



Review of representation arrangements for the 2025 elections

- The electoral arrangements for 2025
- For Governing Body and all current local boards

Local board reorganisation

- Number of local boards
- Includes their representation arrangements



Summary

	Representation review	Reorganisation application
Legislation	Local Electoral Act 2001	Local Government Act 2002
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total number of councillors• Wards and boundaries• Number of members of local boards• Subdivisions and boundaries• Names of local boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of local boards• Local board boundaries• Representation arrangements for each local board
Frequency	At least once every six years	Ad hoc



Two processes

	Representation review	Reorganisation application
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resolve initial proposal• Public submissions• Resolve final proposal• Appeals and objections determined by Local Government Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopt reorganisation plan• Submit to Local Government Commission (LGC)• LGC will approve or not approve



JGWP – staged recommendations to GB

	Representation review	Reorganisation application
Stage 1 (now)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of councillors • Noting various local board issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option for investigation
Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governing body: wards • Local boards: members, subdivisions, board names 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted engagement • Case for change, if any • Detailed analysis
Stage 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation on initial proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation on draft local board reorganisation
Stage 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local board reorganisation plan



Representation arrangements for 2025 elections

Number of councillors



If all councillors elected “at – large”

Advantages:

- Regional perspective in decision-making
- Regional electoral accountability, reducing parochialism
- Local board liaison is with all local boards
- Could share some of mayor’s regional responsibilities such as attending functions(?)

Disadvantages:

- Councillors would be elected by the areas with higher voter turnout leaving some communities without effective representation
- By-election cost if there is a vacancy (\$1.8 million)
- Cost of election campaigning could deter candidates
- Is constituency work possible?



If all councillors elected by ward

Advantages:

- Spreads representation geographically ensuring effective representation of communities of interest
- Liaison with local boards more defined
- Constituency work more defined
- Wards are like Parliamentary electorates (imagine if MPs were elected at-large)

Disadvantages:

- Ward electoral accountability leads to parochialism
- Reduces regional perspective



Mixture – at-large and ward

Advantages:

- Best of both worlds?

Disadvantages:

- Making some councillors at-large increases the size of wards for those councillors not at-large (if keep total number constant)
- Cost of by-elections for at-large positions (\$1.8 million)
- Cost of campaigning (next slide)



Campaign expense limits

Population	Maximum expenses
20,000 – 39,999	\$20,000
40,000 - 59,999	\$30,000
60,000 – 79,999	\$40,000
80,000 – 99,999	\$50,000
100,000 – 149,999	\$55,000
150,000 – 249,999	\$60,000
250,000 – 999,999	\$70,000
At-large (2022 elections):	\$680,000 approx



Total number of councillors – global practice

- Globally there is no “best-practice” for western democracies
 - Vancouver City: 10 councillors elected at-large
 - Glasgow City: 85 councillors from 23 wards
- What is the right number for Auckland?
- What features of Auckland Council governing body might be relevant?
 - Since inception, the governing body has had a practice of making significant decisions in committees of the whole of the governing body plus two IMSB
 - This means major decisions are made by a committee of 23 people



Criterion: Effective representation of communities of interest

- How many councillors are required to ensure “effective representation of communities of interest” across Auckland?
- Note that “representation” on the governing body is for making regional decisions
- For regional decisions it is reasonable to expect that communities of interest might be larger than for local decisions

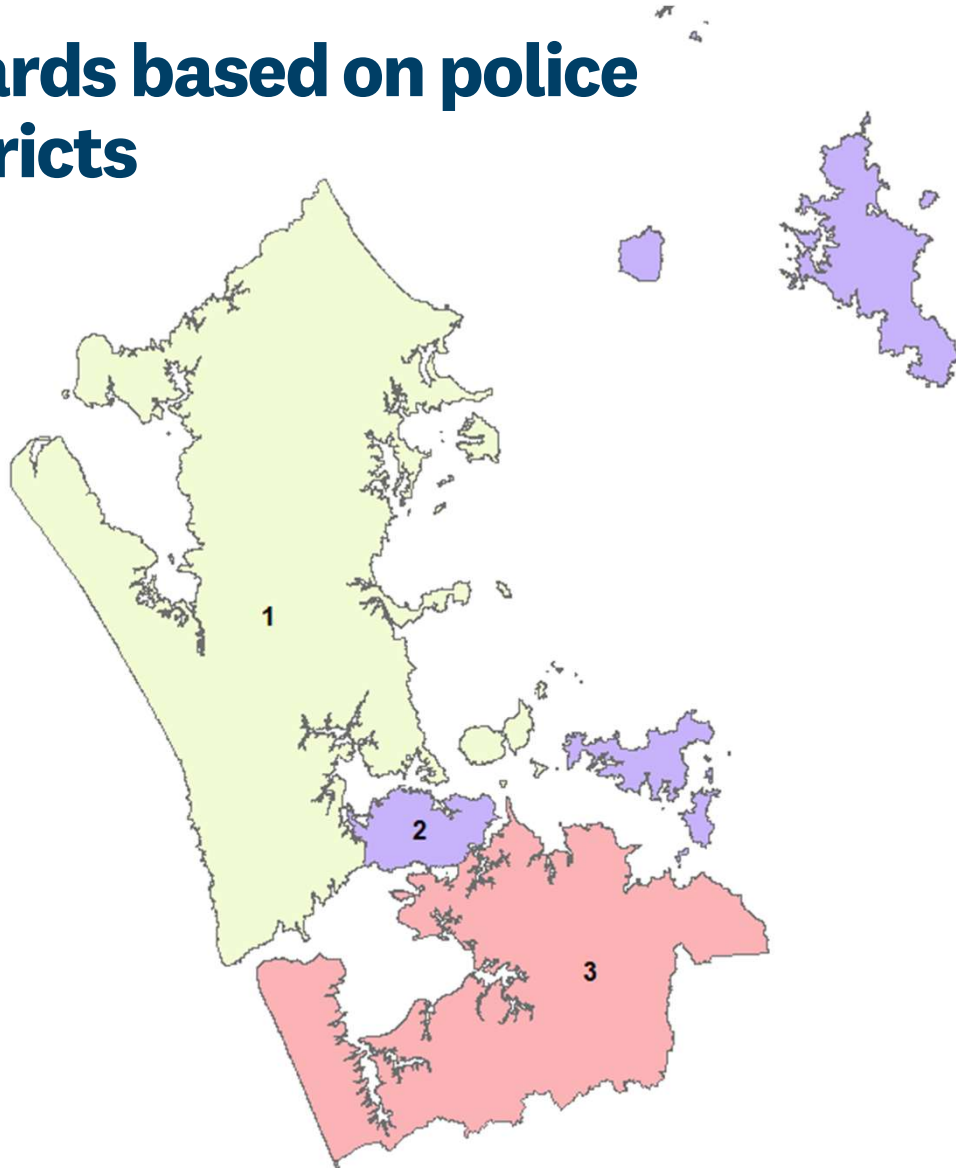


Do rural communities need separate representation?

- Do the rural areas of Rodney and Franklin need their own representation at the Governing Body table?
- If so, then these areas would set the population per councillor and therefore the total number of ward councillors
- Instead of a Franklin ward consider a larger “Counties-Manukau” ward area comprising Franklin, Papakura, Manurewa, Ōtara, Papatoetoe, Māngere, Ōtāhuhu, Howick



3 wards based on police districts



Total 8 ward councillors

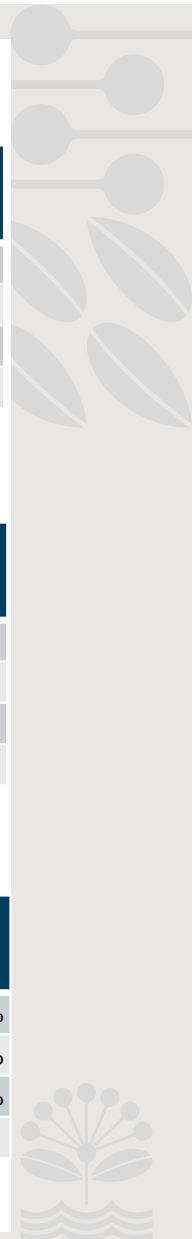
Area	Pop_2022	Cirs	Pop per clr	Diff from Quota	% Diff from Quota
North	633,680	3	211,227	-665	0%
Central	458,620	2	229,310	17,419	8%
South	602,830	3	200,943	-10,948	-5%
Total	1,695,130	8	211,891		

Total 16 ward councillors

Area	Pop_2022	Cirs	Pop per clr	Diff from Quota	% Diff from Quota
North	633,680	6	105,613	-333	0%
Central	458,620	4	114,655	8,709	8%
South	602,830	6	100,472	-5,474	-5%
Total	1,695,130	16	105,946		

Total 20 ward councillors

Area	Pop_2022	Cirs	Pop per clr	Diff from Quota	% Diff from Quota
North	633,680	7	90,526	5,769	7%
Central	458,620	6	76,437	8,320	10%
South	602,830	7	86,119	-1,362	-2%
Total	1,695,130	20	84,757		



What does community of interest mean?

Local Government Commission guidance – three dimensions:

1. **Perceptual:**

- a sense of belonging to an area or locality which can be clearly defined

2. **Functional:**

- the ability to meet with reasonable economy the community's requirements for comprehensive physical and human services

3. **Political:**

- the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members



Counties-Manukau community of interest?

- perceptual ✓
 - Counties-Manukau sports groups identify with a Counties-Manukau area
- functional ✓
 - Police administration (Counties Manukau Police District)
 - Hospital administration (Counties Manukau Health)
- political ??
 - most voters would be in the urban areas, therefore urban voters would elect the councillors of the Counties-Manukau ward
 - would it matter if rural Franklin was not separately represented in regional decision-making?
 - what sort of decisions require knowledge of the rural area?
 - Eg when considering climate issues, is it important for rural areas to be represented?



JGWP recommendations on number of councillors

Councillor Fairey to speak to this slide

- Rural areas need representation
- Therefore 1 councillor needs to represent a population of about 85,000 people
- Therefore total councillors = $1,695,130 / 85,000 = 20$ councillors



Local board reorganisation

Option for further investigation



Local government size – large territorial authorities and community level

TA	Pop	Members	Com Bds	
Christchurch City	389,400	16	6	
Wellington City	213,090	15	2	
Hamilton City	179,900	14	NA	No community level
Tauranga City	158,300	10	NA	No community level
Dunedin City	130,410	14	6	
Lower Hutt City	112,450	12	NA	No community level
Whangarei District	100,500	13	NA	No community level
Hastings District	90,650	15	1	
Palmerston North City	90,390	15	NA	No community level
Waikato District	88,850	13	6	
New Plymouth District	87,790	14	5	

Note: Tauranga is prior to commissioners

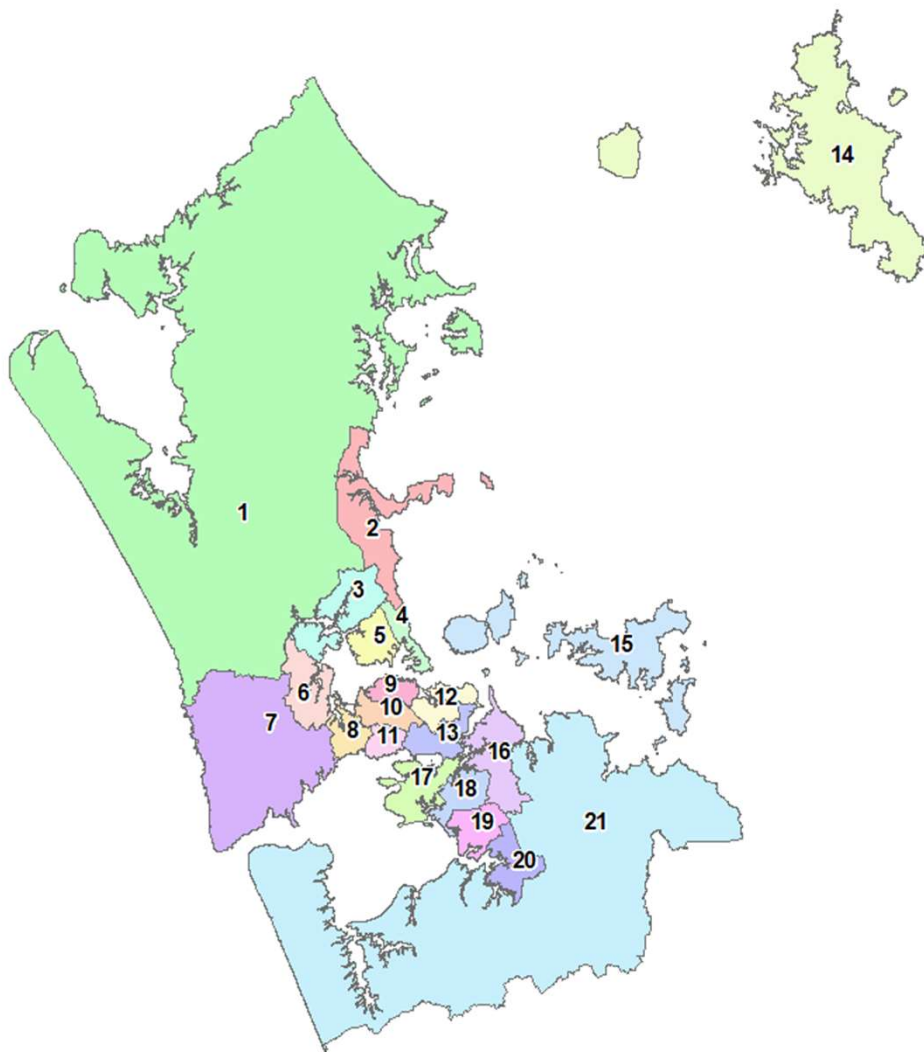
For Auckland, local boards represent the local level

Hamilton is the largest TA without a community level

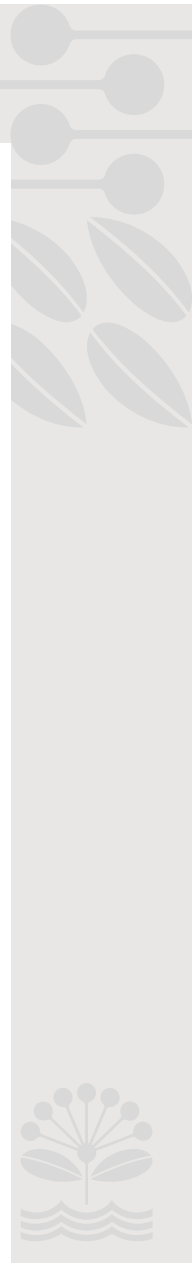
180,000 pop



Status quo



Map ID	Local Board	Pop 2022
16	Howick	152,500
6	Henderson-Massey	128,500
2	Hibiscus and Bays	113,400
19	Manurewa	107,700
10	Albert-Eden	98,000
18	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	93,900
5	Kaipātiki	89,500
17	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	86,300
12	Ōrākei	85,600
8	Whau	84,000
21	Franklin	83,600
9	Waitematā	83,500
13	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900
1	Rodney	79,400
20	Papakura	72,900
3	Upper Harbour	71,000
11	Puketāpapa	59,700
4	Devonport-Takapuna	58,100
7	Waitākere Ranges	55,200
15	Waiheke	9,390
14	Aotea / Great Barrier	1,050



All options

- Combine boards that share the same ward = 15 local boards
- Royal Commission models:
 - 11 “local councils” based on legacy council areas
 - 6 “local councils” – final recommendation
- Mayor’s preferred option:
 - 13 local boards
 - based on Royal Commission model of 11
 - retain 2 island local boards
- Other options were based on current clustering

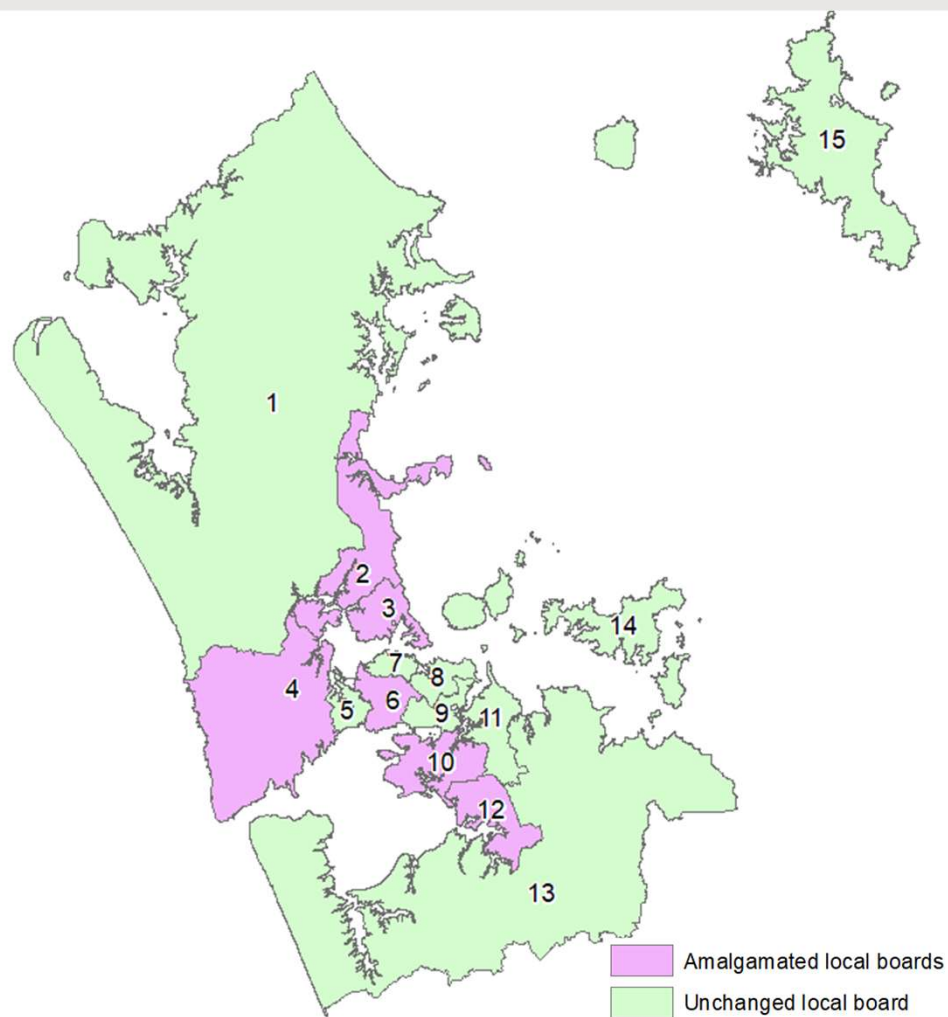


Options considered further by JGWP

- 15 local boards - combine boards that share the same ward
- 13 local boards - Mayor's preferred option



Option 1 – 15 local boards



Map ID	Contributing Local Boards	Pop 2022	Notes
2	Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	184,400	
4	Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	183,700	
12	Manurewa + Papakura	180,600	
10	Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	180,200	
6	Albert-Eden + Puketāpapa	157,700	
11	Howick	152,500	No change
3	Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	147,600	
8	Ōrākei	85,600	No change
5	Whau	84,000	No change
13	Franklin	83,600	No change
7	Waitematā	83,500	No change
9	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900	No change
1	Rodney	79,400	No change
14	Waiheke	9,390	No change
15	Aotea/Great Barrier	1,050	No change

Affected: 12

Unaffected: 9

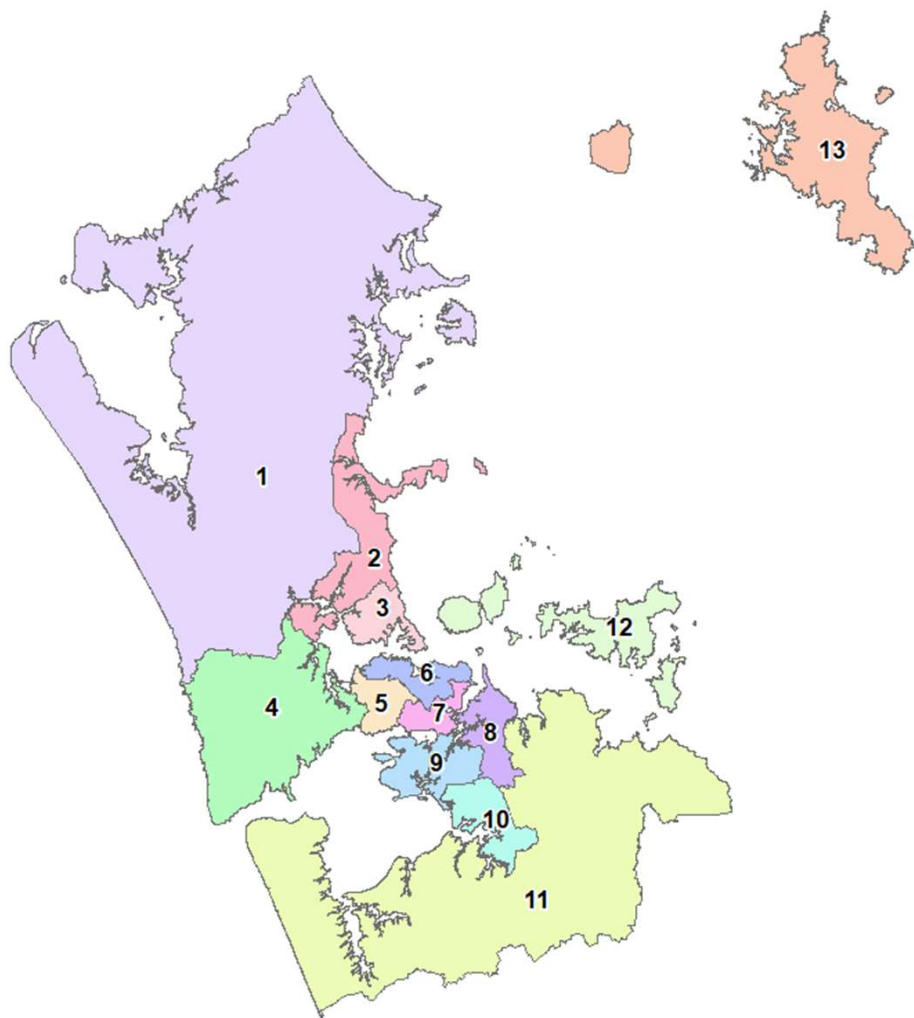
Option 1 – representation of affected local boards - maximum 12 members

Current boards	Subdivisions	Members		New boards	Subdivisions	Members
Hibiscus & Bays	East Coast Bays	4	➔	Albany	East Coast Bays	12
	Hibiscus Coast	4			Hibiscus Coast	
Upper Harbour		6	Upper Harbour			
Henderson-Massey		8	➔	Waitākere	Henderson-Massey	12
Waitākere Ranges		6			Waitākere Ranges	
Manurewa		8	➔	Manurewa-Papakura	Manurewa	12
Papakura		6			Papakura	
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		7	➔	Manukau	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	12
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara	3			Ōtara	
	Papatoetoe	4			Papatoetoe	
Albert-Eden	Maungawhau	4	➔	Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa	Maungawhau	12
Puketāpapa	Owairaka	4			Owairaka	
					6	
Kaipātiki		8	➔	North Shore	Kaipātiki	12
Devonport -Takapuna		6			Devonport-Takapuna	

New local boards each have two less members than the combined contributing local boards



Option 2 – 13 local boards



Map ID	Description	Pop Est 2022
4	Waitākere-Whau	267,700
2	Albany	184,400
10	Manurewa-Papakura	180,600
9	Manukau	180,200
6	Waitematā-Ōrākei	169,100
5	Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa	157,700
8	Howick	152,500
3	Kaipātiki-Devonport-Takapuna	147,600
11	Franklin	83,600
7	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900
1	Rodney	79,400
12	Waiheke	9,390
13	Aotea / Great Barrier	1,050



Option 1 vs option 2

	Option 1 (15 local boards)	Option 2 (13 local boards)
Unaffected boards	Aotea / Gt Barrier Waiheke Rodney Waitematā Ōrākei Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Whau Howick Franklin	Aotea / Gt Barrier Waiheke Rodney Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Howick Franklin

Option 2:

- Whau is included in Waitākere (alternatively is included in Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa, or is split)
- Waitematā and Ōrākei are combined

JGWP also considered an **Option 3** which retained Whau and rearranged isthmus boards to produce **14 local boards**



JGWP recommendations on a local board option for further investigation against the status quo

Councillor Fairey to speak to this slide

- JGWP recommends that the focus should be on one option
- Recommended option is 15 Local Boards



That the Governing Body:

- a) whakaae / agree that the Joint Governance Working Party continue to develop an initial proposal for the Auckland Council review of representation arrangements, based on retaining rural Governing Body wards and noting that this results in 20 ward councillors
- b) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that the Joint Governance Working Party intends to report an initial proposal for representation arrangements for the Governing Body and for all current local boards, to the May 2024 meeting of the Governing Body, for public notification for submissions
- c) whakaae / agree that the Joint Governance Working Party continue to develop a draft reorganisation plan for local boards based on option one (15 local boards) vs the status quo as per resolution number JGWPC/2023/28 and report back its findings at the same time as it reports its recommendations for the review of representation arrangements
- d) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that when the Joint Governance Working Party reports back its findings that the Governing Body will then decide whether to proceed further with formal public consultation on a reorganisation plan, based on the Working Party's investigation into costs and benefits, or to stay with the status quo in terms of number of local boards
- e) whakaae / agree that as part of developing a reorganisation plan for local boards the Joint Governance Working Party will seek initial local board, Māori and targeted community feedback on preferences either for the status quo or for one or more other options for the number of local boards, as identified by the Joint Governance Working Party and that this will also include early engagement on representation arrangements.



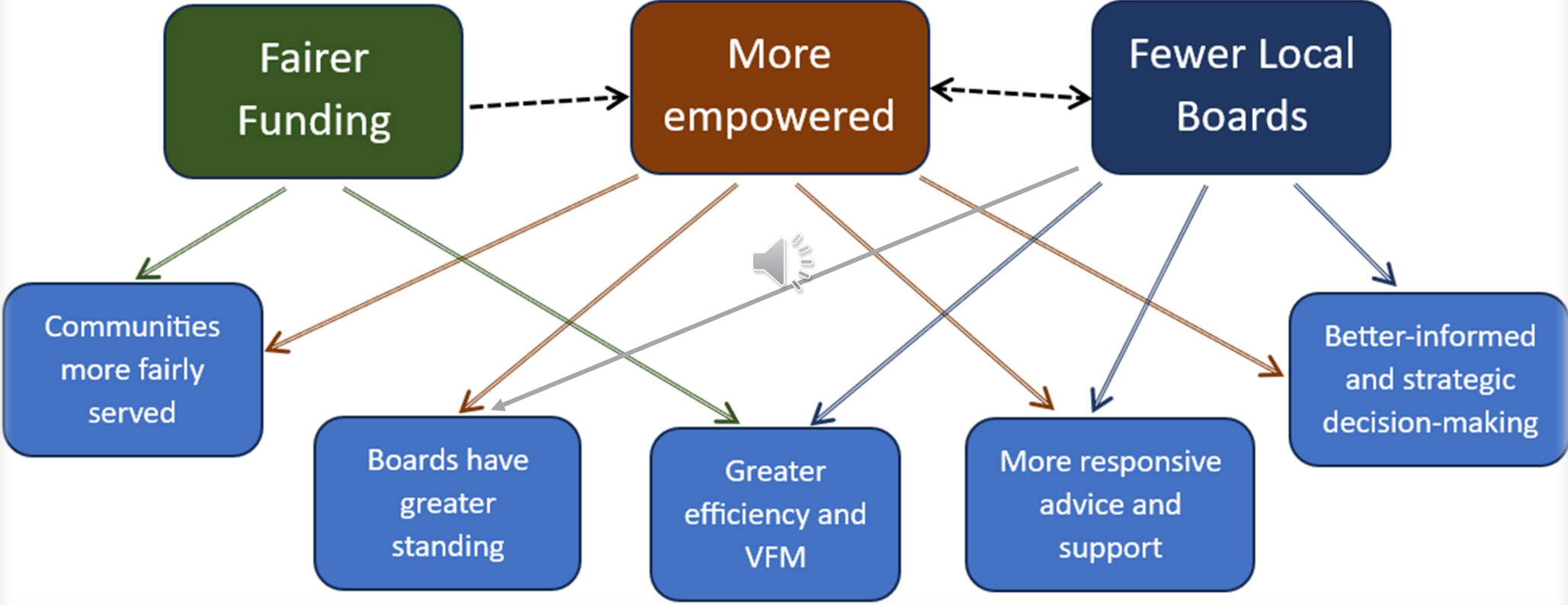
The Proposal for Fewer and More Empowered Local Boards

Seeking your ideas on proposals for change

Local Board workshops
February 2024



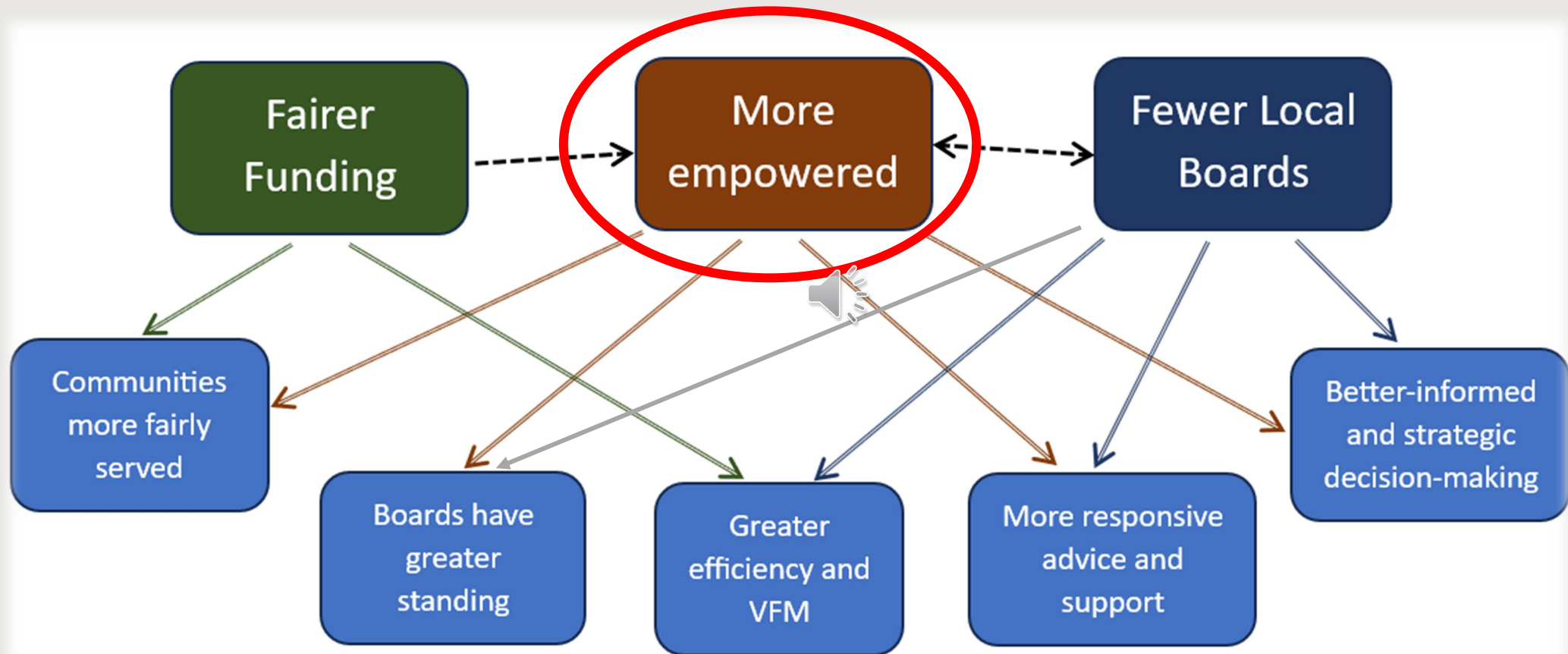
Integrating the Mayor's proposals for change



More Empowered Local Boards



What are the problems we are trying to solve? What opportunities could this create?



The change journey

2010 - 2015

- - Establish local boards and embed processes

2016 - 2022

GFR made recommendations on:



- - policy
- - funding & finance
- - governance & representation
- - organisational support
- - 2021 Increased Decision-making

2023 -

- -Mayoral proposals



The case for more empowered local boards

why have
more
empowered
boards

what would
more
empowered
boards do

the costs
& benefits
of change

what do
staff need
to do
differently



How well do current local boards represent communities of interest?

**Communities
of Interest**

- **LGC dimensions that need to be taken into account:**
 - Perceptual
 - Functional
 - Political
- **Linked to increasing LB influence**
- **Current communities of interest**
 - Aotea GB, Waiheke, Rodney, Franklin
 - urban boards?



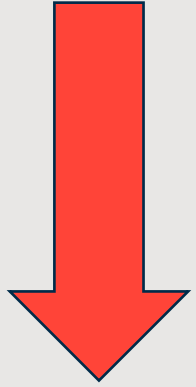
What is the problem?

**Why
fewer/more
empowered?**

- **X 21 makes delivery challenging**
- **Few people engage with their local board**
- **Member satisfaction is low**
- **Local board influence is limited**
- **Systems & processes are complex**
- **Quality advice resources are limited**
- **Focus is too operational**

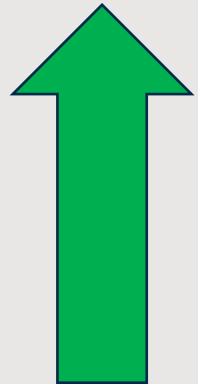


What do recent survey results show?



**Quality of life
surveys
2012-2022**

- **11% overall decline in feeling the public has influence over Auckland Council decisions**




**Residents
surveys
2016-2023**

- **Re Have your Say:**
 - “easy to” from **28% to 33%**
 - “opportunities to” from **28% to 42%**
 - “had their say” from **17% to 20%**



How are boards feeling?

**Mayoral
office survey
2023**

- **More support**
- **Full-time role**
- **More decision-making**
-  **Too much analysis & consultation**
- **Community want them to do more**
- **More autonomy, control over \$**
- **Better quality advice**
- **Respect**



How do local boards feel about the support and advice they receive? (numbers in brackets are 2021 response)

Elected member survey 2023

- Number of respondents – **75%** (91%)
- Overall satisfaction with advice & support - **74%** (87%)
- Satisfaction with delivery & timeliness of advice and support:
 - verbal & written - **72%** (82%)
 - responsiveness to requests & queries – **65%** (73%)
 - timeliness of formal advice & information – **65%** (73%)
 - proactiveness of communications – **66%** (68%)
 - communications guidance – **76%** (64%)
 - policy, strategy & planning – **69%** (75%)
 - financial information – **60%** (77%)
 - legal guidance – **63%** (56%)

Decreases in satisfaction are show in red
Increases are show in green



What might more empowered local boards look like?

**Sufficient
strategic
advice**

**Sufficient
resourcing &
accountability**



**Maximum
powers under
LGACA**

**LGACA
Subsidiarity
test met**



More empowered local boards will have:

**Sufficient
strategic
advice**

to

- **operate in ways that meet their communities' needs**
- **develop local policy approaches**
- **support their influence at the GB level**
- **engage effectively with their people**
- **support simple & flexible systems and processes**
- **receive advice not just information**



More empowered local boards might have:

sufficient
funding,
resources &
accountability

to

- have funded minimum standards
- raise funds for services above these minimums
- have other activities if they fund them
- have more delegations, incl working with AT on local transport delegations
- have the accountability that comes with empowerment



Supporting more empowered local boards

Suggested
approach

- **simpler approaches & less duplication**
- **find ways to be more responsive and flexible**
- **develop different processes fit for different communities**
- **lift local board activity to a more governance level**
- **review advice so its led organisation-wide**
- **review plans & policies to fit with local board needs**
- **review the local board support model**
- **improve governance & quality advice skills**



What's next?

- **Staff are presenting to all 21 local boards during February**
- **Feedback at workshop or throughout Feb to representationproject@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz or via your LB team**
- **Other targeted engagement also underway**
- **Read the 2 Feb JGWP agenda item on the case for more empowered local boards and engage with your rep on the JGWP**
- **Reports on your March business meeting agendas**
- **Feedback will be reported back to the JGWP and GB**
- **A detailed discussion paper on a more empowered approach is being prepared and will be presented to the JGWP in March or April**
- **A value for money assessment is also underway**



Review of representation arrangements & Local board reorganisation plan

February 2024



What this is about

- Review of representation arrangements for the 2025 elections:
 - Number of councillors, wards
 - For each local board: number of members, subdivisions, local board name
 - Council is required to do this review
- Reorganisation plan for local boards:
 - Establishing or reorganising local boards
 - Representation arrangements for any changed local boards
 - Council is not required but has the opportunity to do this



Summary

	Representation review	Reorganisation application
Legislation	Local Electoral Act 2001, s 19H	Local Government Act 2002, sched 3A
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of councillors • Wards and boundaries • Number of members of local boards • Subdivisions and boundaries • Names of local boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local boards • Local board boundaries • Representation arrangements for each local board
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal for 2025 elections which is publicly notified for submissions • Appeals determined by Local Government Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local board reorganisation plan which is submitted to the Local Government Commission for approval
Frequency	At least once every six years	Ad hoc



Review of representation arrangements

Local boards



What can be reviewed for each local board

- Total number of members
- Whether members are elected at-large or by subdivision
- If by subdivision:
 - Subdivision names and number of members in each
- Local board name



Matters to consider

There are two key matters to consider:

- Effective representation of communities of interest
- Fair representation



Effective representation of communities of interest

- If members are currently elected at-large, is there a case for creating subdivisions to ensure all communities of interest are represented?
- If there are currently subdivisions – do they still provide for effective representation of communities of interest or are there different geographical communities of interest now?



What does community of interest mean?

Local Government Commission guidance – three dimensions:

1. Perceptual:

- a sense of belonging to an area or locality which can be clearly defined

2. Functional:

- the ability to meet with reasonable economy the community's requirements for comprehensive physical and human services

3. Political:

- the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members



Fair representation (if there are subdivisions)

The + / - 10% rule:

The ratio of population per member within a subdivision must not vary by more than 10 percent from the average across the whole local board.



The council can decide to not comply if complying would compromise effective representation of communities of interest but the Local Government Commission makes the final determination.

The rule applies to subdivisions within a local board. There is no rule requiring all local boards to have the same representation ratios.



Boards with subdivisions – current non-compliance with 10% rule

	Pop	Mbrs	Pop per mbr	Diff from quota	% diff
Rodney Local Board Area					
Wellsford Subdivision	6,960	1	6,960	-2,036	-22.63
Warkworth Subdivision	23,600	3	7,867	-1,129	-12.55
Kumeū Subdivision	40,900	4	10,225	1,229	13.67
Dairy Flat Subdivision	9,500	1	9,500	504	5.61
Total	80,960	9	8,996		
Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Area					
Hibiscus Coast Subdivision	64,800	4	16,200	1,563	10.67
East Coast Bays Subdivision	52,300	4	13,075	-1,563	-10.67
Total	117,100	8	14,638		
Albert-Eden Local Board Area					
Ōwairaka Subdivision	50,200	4	12,550	125	1.01
Maungawhau Subdivision	49,200	4	12,300	-125	-1.01
Total	99,400	8	12,425		

	Pop	Mbrs	Pop per mbr	Diff from quota	% diff
Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board Area					
Maungakiekie Subdivision	32,100	3	10,700	-1,314	-10.94
Tamaki Subdivision	52,000	4	13,000	986	8.20
Total	84,100	7	12,014		
Howick Local Board Area					
Pakuranga Subdivision	43,100	3	14,367	-3,144	-17.96
Howick Subdivision	44,000	3	14,667	-2,844	-16.24
Botany Subdivision	70,500	3	23,500	5,989	34.20
Total	157,600	9	17,511		
Otara-Papatoetoe Local Board Area					
Papatoetoe Subdivision	60,700	4	15,175	1,361	9.85
Ōtara Subdivision	36,000	3	12,000	-1,814	-13.13
Total	96,700	7	13,814		
Franklin Local Board Area					
Waiuku Subdivision	16,350	2	8,175	-1,308	-13.80
Pukekohe Subdivision	41,800	4	10,450	967	10.19
Wairoa Subdivision	27,200	3	9,067	-417	-4.39
Total	85,350	9	9,483		



Summary of known issues

Local board	Issue	Status	Source
Devonport-Takapuna	Looking at a name change		Advised by Local Area Manager
Devonport-Takapuna	Saunders reserve is split between Devonport-Takapuna and Upper Harbour LB, requiring two different reserve management plans	Investigated. Problem is due to a large meshblock. Solution is to split the meshblock and to undertake a minor boundary change to the local board boundary.	Member George Wood.
Franklin	Looking at a name change		Advised by Senior Māori Outcomes and Engagement Advisor
Franklin	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Waiuku at -13.80%		Current statistics
Hibiscus and Bays	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Variance is 10.67%.		Current statistics.
Howick	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Botany at 34.20%	Staff to attend workshop with Howick Local Board on Thursday 1 February 2024	Current statistics.



Local board	Issue	Status	Source
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Maungakiekie subdivision does not comply with 10 percent rule being -10.94%		Current statistics.
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara subdivision does not comply with 10 percent rule being -13.13%		Current statistics
Rodney	Rearrange subdivisions to provide better rural representation	NAG convened a workshop with board members 22 November 2023. The local board has not considered its position yet.	Proposal from the Rodney Northern Action Group (NAG)
Rodney	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Wellsford at -22.63%		Current statistics.
Rodney	Subdivision arrangement	A board member has submitted a suggestion	
Upper-Harbour	Create subdivisions	Investigated possible subdivisions for compliance and seems ok. Not yet discussed with local board.	Suggestion from then Councillor Linda Cooper in 2019

Governing body representation arrangements

Proposal is being developed on basis of 20 councillors to ensure rural areas continue to have distinct representation



Wards not likely to be much different to current arrangements since they must comply with the +/- 10% rule



Local board reorganisation plan

Number of local boards



Why consider a local board reorganisation?

- Current arrangements are not dysfunctional but there is the opportunity to consider improvements
- Fewer and more empowered (Mayor Brown)
- Fewer but their voice counts for more (Hon Rodney Hide)
- There are currently:
 - 21 local board plans
 - 21 local board venues
 - 21 local boards for the staff organisation to support
 - 21 local boards for media to deal with
 - 21 local boards for CCOs to liaise with



Background context

- In 2009 the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance recommended:
 - a unitary authority
 - 6 “local councils” (4 urban and 2 rural)
 - a community board for the CBD
- It had also considered a model of 11 local councils.
- The government decided there should be between 20 and 30 local boards
- The Local Government Commission determined 21 local boards



Mayor's preference

The Mayor has recommended an option based on the Royal Commission's model of 11 local councils but with each of the islands retaining a separate local board, making a total of:

- 13 local boards



Joint Governance Working Party (JGWP)

- The JGWP has examined some models for change:
 - Amalgamate two local boards where there are two local boards in one ward, giving 15 local boards
 - Mayor's preference for 13 local boards
 - Models based on current clustering of boards
- The JGWP recommended to the Governing Body to develop the 15 local board model further in comparison to the status quo
- The Governing Body has confirmed this approach by resolution



Local government size – large territorial authorities and community level

TA	Pop	Members	Com Bds	
Christchurch City	389,400	16	6	
Wellington City	213,090	15	2	
Hamilton City	179,900	14	NA	No community level
Tauranga City	158,300	10	NA	No community level
Dunedin City	130,410	14	6	
Lower Hutt City	112,450	12	NA	No community level
Whangarei District	100,500	13	NA	No community level
Hastings District	90,650	15	1	
Palmerston North City	90,390	15	NA	No community level
Waikato District	88,850	13	6	
New Plymouth District	87,790	14	5	
Note: Tauranga is prior to commissioners				

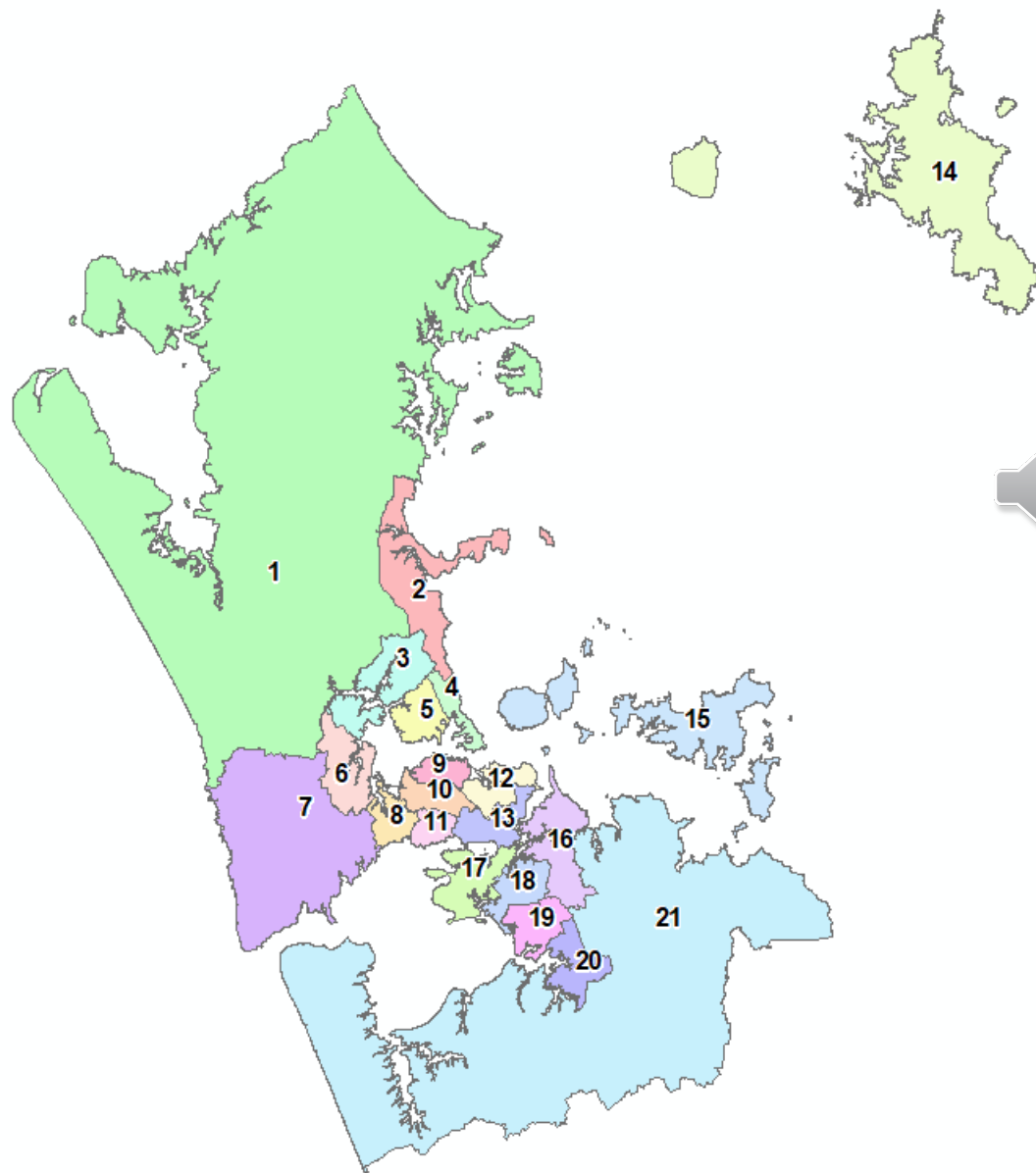
Hamilton is the largest TA without a community level

180,000 pop

Use Hamilton as benchmark for maximum population size??



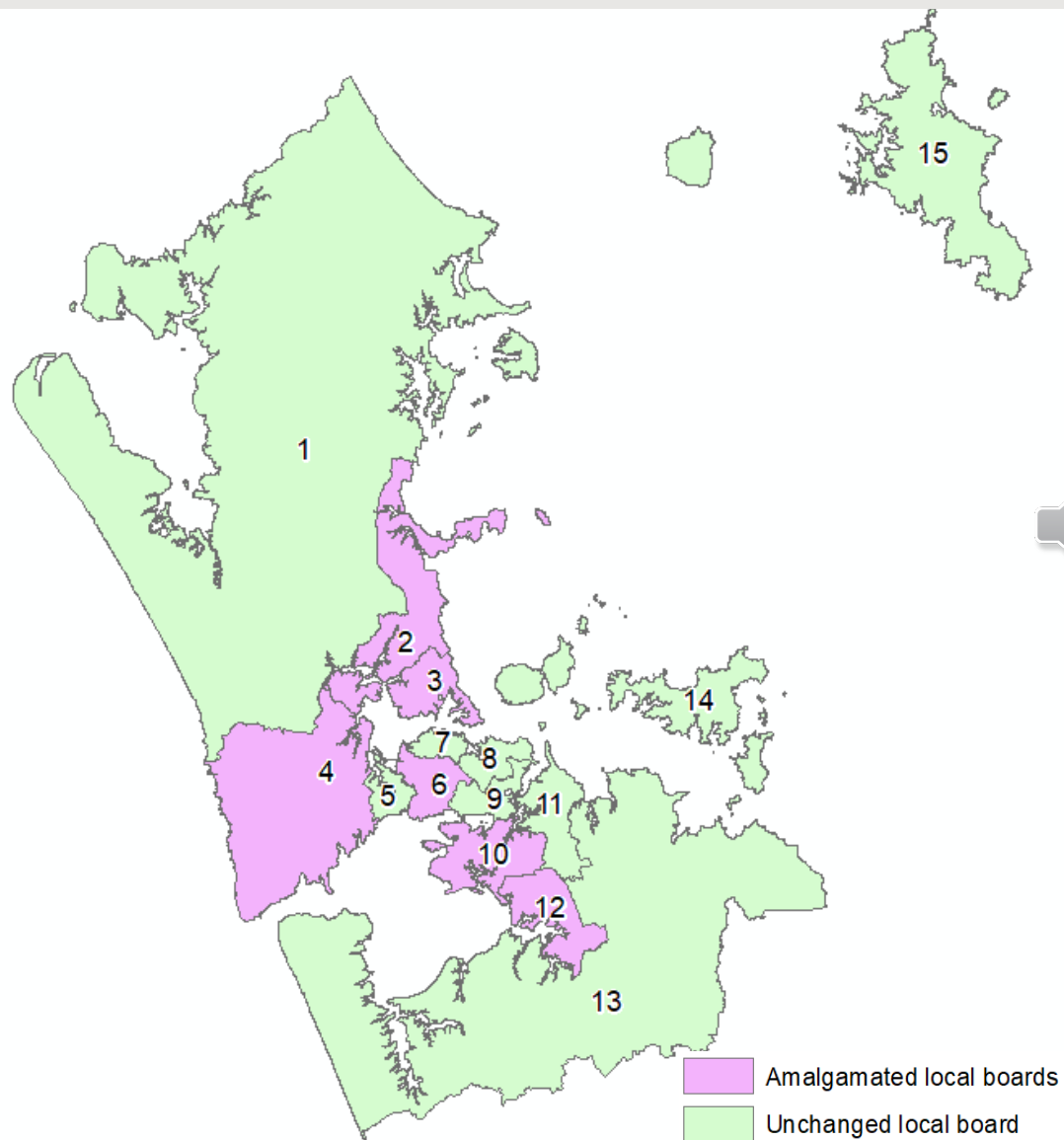
Status quo



Map ID	Local Board	Pop 2022
16	Howick	152,500
6	Henderson-Massey	128,500
2	Hibiscus and Bays	113,400
19	Manurewa	107,700
10	Albert-Eden	98,000
18	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	93,900
5	Kaipātiki	89,500
17	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	86,300
12	Ōrākei	85,600
8	Whau	84,000
21	Franklin	83,600
9	Waitematā	83,500
13	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900
1	Rodney	79,400
20	Papakura	72,900
3	Upper Harbour	71,000
11	Puketāpapa	59,700
4	Devonport-Takapuna	58,100
7	Waitākere Ranges	55,200
15	Waiheke	9,390
14	Aotea / Great Barrier	1,050



15 local boards



Map ID	Contributing Local Boards	Pop 2022	Notes
2	Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	184,400	
4	Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	183,700	
12	Manurewa + Papakura	180,600	
10	Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	180,200	
6	Albert-Eden + Puketāpapa	157,700	
11	Howick	152,500	No change
3	Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	147,600	
8	Ōrākei	85,600	No change
5	Whau	84,000	No change
13	Franklin	83,600	No change
7	Waitematā	83,500	No change
9	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900	No change
1	Rodney	79,400	No change
14	Waiheke	9,390	No change
15	Aotea/Great Barrier	1,050	No change

Affected: 12

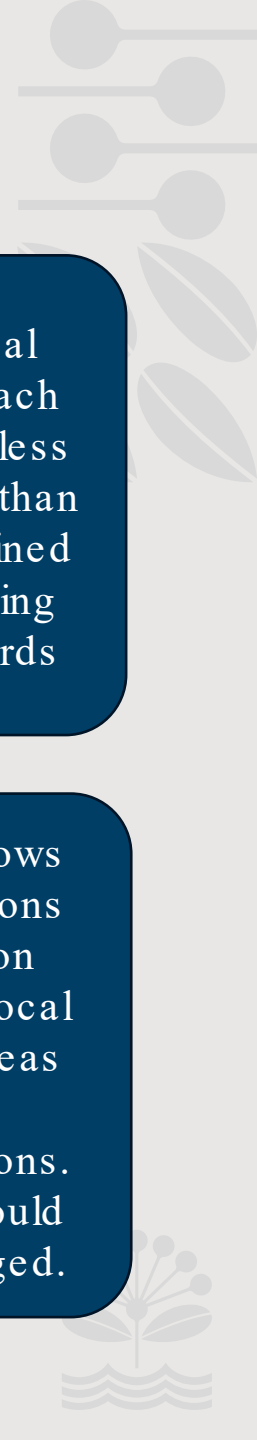
Unaffected: 9

15 local boards - representation of affected local boards - showing legal maximum of 12 members

Current boards	Subdivisions	Members		New boards	Subdivisions	Members
Hibiscus & Bays	East Coast Bays 4	8	➔	Albany	East Coast Bays	12
	Hibiscus Coast 4				Hibiscus Coast	
Upper Harbour		6			Upper Harbour	
Henderson-Massey		8	➔	Waitākere	Henderson-Massey	12
Waitākere Ranges		6			Waitākere Ranges	
Manurewa		8	➔	Manurewa-Papakura	Manurewa	12
Papakura		6			Papakura	
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		7	➔	Manukau	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	12
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara 3	7			Ōtara	
	Papatoetoe 4				Papatoetoe	
Albert-Eden	Maungawhau 4	8	➔	Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa	Maungawhau	12
	Owairaka 4				Owairaka	
Puketāpapa		6			Puketāpapa	
Kaipātiki		8	➔	North Shore	Kaipātiki	12
Devonport-Takapuna		6			Devonport-Takapuna	

New local boards each have two less members than the combined contributing local boards

Table shows subdivisions based on existing local board areas and subdivisions. These could be changed.



Hypothetical membership – all boards

Local Boards	Pop 2022	Amalgamated?	Proposed Members	Current members
Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	184,400	Amalgamated	12	14
Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	183,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Manurewa + Papakura	180,600	Amalgamated	12	14
Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	180,200	Amalgamated	12	14
Albert-Eden +Puketāpapa	157,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Howick	152,500	No change	9	9
Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	147,600	Amalgamated	12	14
Ōrākei	85,600	No change	7	7
Whau	84,000	No change	7	7
Franklin	83,600	No change	9	9
Waitematā	83,500	No change	7	7
Maungakiekie -Tāmaki	81,900	No change	7	7
Rodney	79,400	No change	9	9
Waiheke	9,390	No change	5	5
Aotea/Great Barrier	1,050	No change	5	5
			137	149



Local board reorganisation plan

What are the legislative requirements?



When Local Government Commission considers our local board reorganisation plan

- Process is technically a “unitary authority-led reorganisation application”
- Commission must approve it unless:
 - The council does not provide the required documentation
 - The council has not complied with subparts 1 & 2 (next slide)
 - **The council has not considered the views and preferences of affected local boards**
 - **The plan does not have the support of affected communities.**
- Important to document the views and preferences of local boards and that the Governing Body has considered them
- Important to document community support

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906708.html>



What council must consider

- the **scale** and **likelihood** of achieving objectives:
 - enabling democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities
 - better enabling the purpose of local government
 - efficiencies and cost savings
 - boards have the necessary resources
 - effective responses to opportunities, needs, and circumstances of the area
 - alignment with communities of interest
 - enhanced effectiveness of decision making
 - enhanced ability of local government to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future
 - co-governance and co-management arrangements



- implementation costs
- consequences of not implementing
- communities of interest
- public support
- views and preferences of affected local boards

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906710.html>

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906695.html>



Objectives - comments

Democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities

- one of the purposes of local government
- can be broken into its elements:
 - “democratic decision making”: elected entity is accountable electorally
 - “by communities”: community participation (engagement) in decisions and in the democratic electoral process
 - “on behalf of communities”: representative democracy
- any change must enable community engagement and effective decision-making



Objectives - comments

Purpose of local government:

- includes promoting the four well-beings in the present and for the future

Efficiencies and cost savings:

- a value-for-money exercise is being carried out
- intuitively 15 local boards is a more efficient arrangement for those who support all local boards

Boards have the necessary resources:

- will be possible to upscale the level of advice and support

Effective responses to opportunities, needs and circumstances:

- combined boards will have more resources than they currently have



Objectives - comments

Alignment with communities of interest

- all boards will align with wards on one-to-one basis (except islands)

Enhanced effectiveness of decision making

- empowered boards (separate presentation)
- fewer boundary issues for amalgamated boards

Enhanced ability to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future

- reorganisation plan to take account of future development

Co-governance and co-management arrangements

- reorganisation plan to take account of settlement arrangements



Next steps



Your comments are welcome – reorganisation plan

Note there are two options to compare –

- status quo (21 local boards)
- 15 local board model



Use the legislative requirements in previous section to assist you with thinking about this



Your comments are welcome – representation review

- This is based on the current arrangements (21 local boards)
- Is your board thinking of a name change?
- If your board currently has subdivisions, are they still adequate?
- If your board does not have subdivisions, should it have subdivisions in order to provide more effective representation of communities of interest?
- If subdivisions do not comply with the +/-10% rule, staff will make further contact to discuss options



Timeline

- March - formal reports to boards
- Joint Governance Working Party considers recommendations to Governing Body
- May – Governing Body:
 - resolves initial proposal for representation arrangements for 2025 (including 21 local boards)
 - agrees on draft local board reorganisation plan for consultation
- June – August - submissions and hearings
- September – Governing Body makes final decisions:
 - Proposal for representation arrangements
 - Local board reorganisation plan



Questions?



Parks & Community Facilities Update

Tuesday 27th February 2024

Martin Wong – Area Operations Manager
Katrina Morgan – Work Programme Lead
Don To'o – Facilities Manager Parks &
Community Facilities



Operations Update

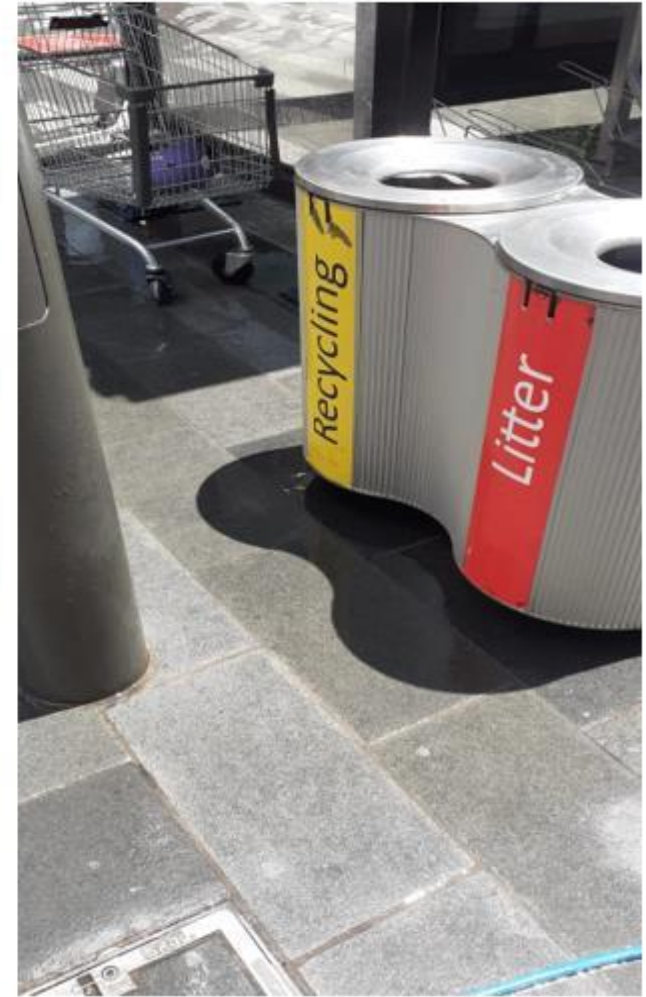
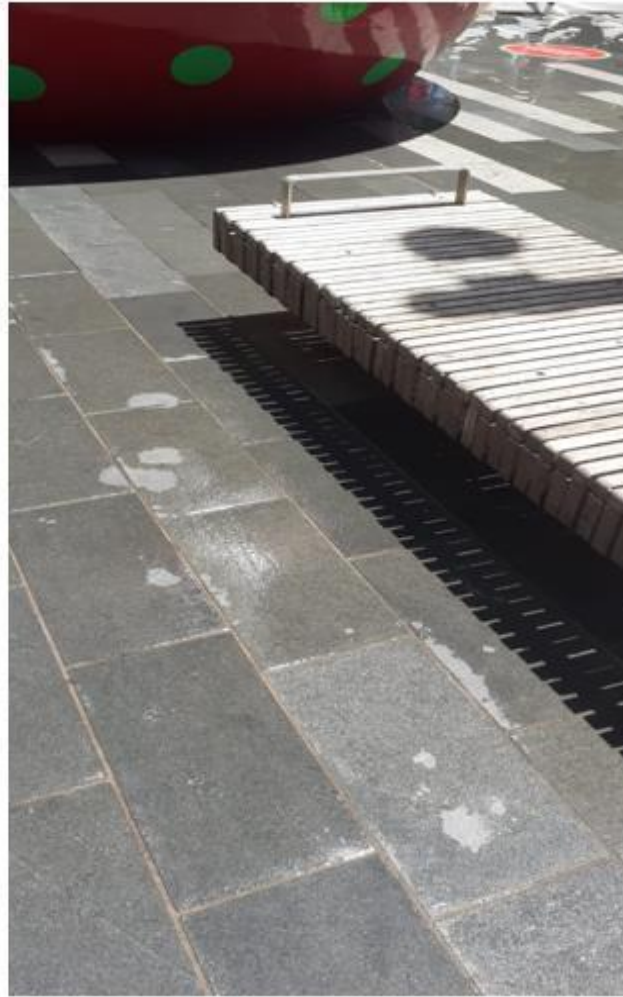
The Summer break went smoothly with the contractor reporting back that our traditional hotspots were very popular with lots of rubbish and high toilet use. Initial indications are that few issues were encountered, and the on-call team had a less than expected workload.



- Westerns Springs Lakeside Cleaning



- Britomart Square Hard Surfacing cleaning



Western Park Seat Repair

- Damaged seat has been revitalised.





Awatea Reserve Storm Remediation

- Renewal of fencing, planting, pathways and storm water connections



Awatea Reserve

- Fencing and planting



Graffiti Removal

- Removal of vandalism off slide



Heard Park Hard surface cleaning





Projects Update

Victoria Park skate park lighting:

- In response to the deputation to the local board by Aaron Martin, investigation has been conducted to assess feasibility and cost.
- The cost is in the vicinity of \$90,000 which is currently unfunded.
- Current skate park renewals are continuing – concrete grinding completed, ramp repairs underway.

Grey Lynn senior play space:

- Public consultation was completed.
- A draft design is being completed.
- Renewals are constrained in FY 25 – seek to deliver in FY 26

Grey Lynn spectator seating:

- A draft design is being completed.
- Renewals are constrained in FY 25 – seek to deliver in FY 26

Basque Park – path:

- The path design has been completed.
- Tender is currently out to suppliers and will close on February 28th.
- Estimated cost: \$180,000





Projects Update

Heard Park:

- Stakeholder meeting completed (successfully).
- Design being completed.
- Will bring developed design to April workshop.





Storm Update

St Mary's Bay walkway:

- Completed – walkway is now open.

Arch Hill:

- Path remains closed due to undermining of the path.

Wharf Road to Cox's Bay walkway:

- Path remains closed due to foundations being undermined.

Dove Myer Robinson Park:

- Consultant engaged, high level design completed.
- Consultation with iwi and other stakeholders to be conducted.

Pt Erin Pools path:

- Loop path remains closed and will remain closed.
- Access from Pt Erin to St Mary's bay path is open.
- Investigation underway to design new stairs to mitigate access away from slip area.

Good news!

All of the above will be funded from a storm CAPEX fund which will not impact the local board funding.





Questions?

Thank you



Waitematā Community Arts Programme Update

Aroha Rawson – Community Arts Broker

Yoojung Suh – Place & Partner Specialist (Arts)

February 2024



Purpose

- ❖ Introduce Yoojung Suh, Place & Partner Specialist (Arts)
- ❖ Introduce Aroha Rawson, Community Arts Broker
- ❖ Provide update on the community arts programme (Toi Waitematā)



Community Arts Programme recap:

23/24 LDI:

\$20k arts projects

**\$25k broker
service fee**

- Are local experts on what is happening
- Curate a programme through a simple EOI process
 - Successful projects align to local board plan, annual focus areas, has community impact, and ensure geographic spread
- Build relationships with mana whenua and local Māori
- Support the capacity building of local creatives, including support accessing additional funding sources
- Connect locals with each other and programming
- Support a flourishing creative sector



Focus areas 23/24

- Increase access to and participation in the arts for:
 - Rangatahi
 - Māori, Pasifika, and Asian communities
- Celebrate and enhance geographic areas that do not see as much activity.
- Support capacity building of local creatives




Te Reo and Tikanga Māori



**Toi Waitematā - Waitematā Local Board
Community Arts**

40 likes • 109 followers

 Send Email

 Liked

 Message



Strategy and Timeline 23/24

**Jan – Feb
Establish**

Scope parameters of mahi, establish FB group, publish EOI

**Feb – March
Connect**

Connect with community facilities, groups, advisors, and creatives

**March – June
Deliver**

Fund and deliver four to five projects, minimum of two kaupapa offering

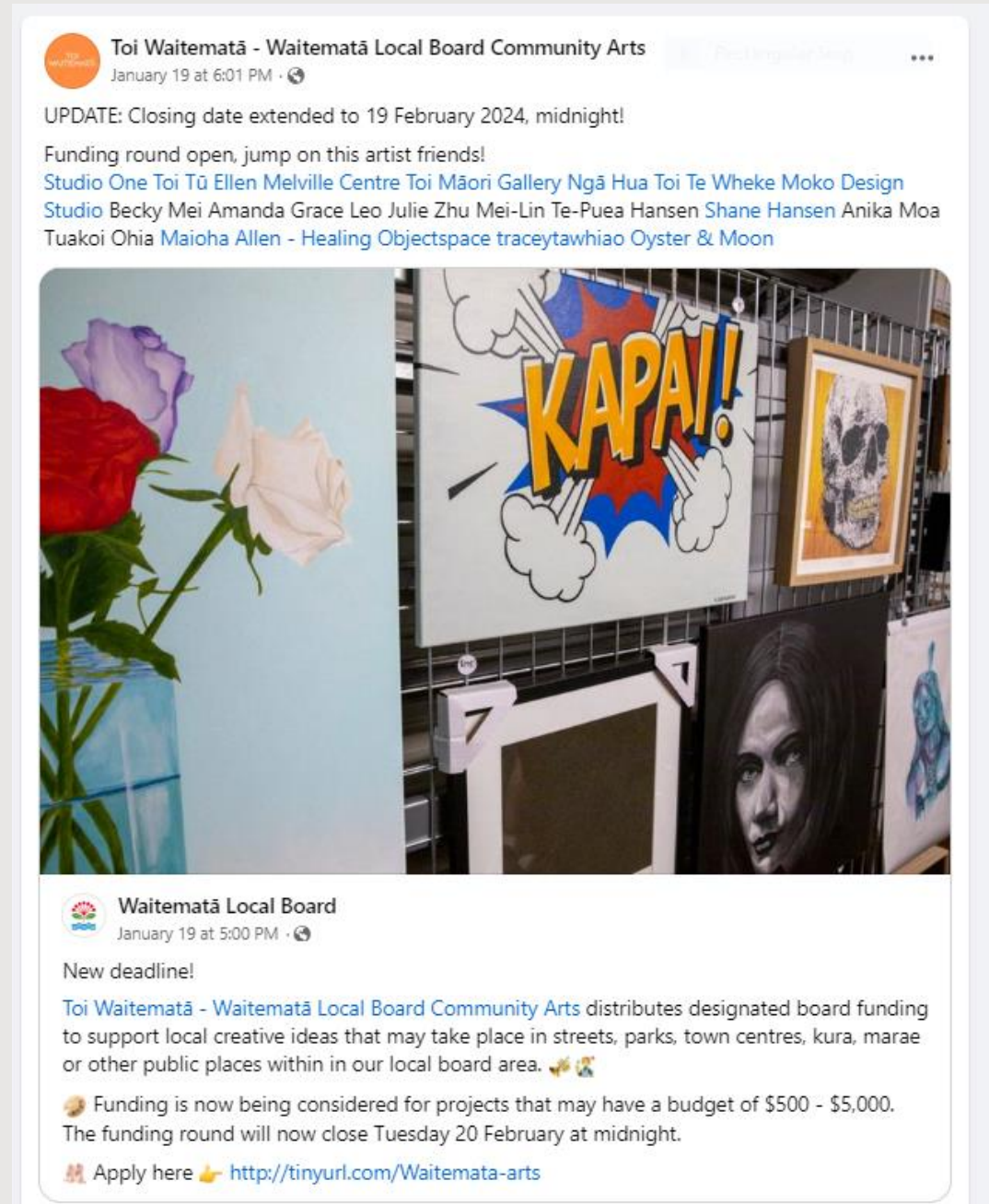
**June/July
Evaluate**

Evaluate and report on the reach, and community impact of programme




What's happened so far

- Nov-Dec 2023 Arts Broker recruited
- Facebook page published
- EOI published on Toi Waitematā FB - reposted on Waitematā Local Board page, and The Big Idea
- Connected with Toi Tū Studio One, Library colleagues (Grey Lynn and Ponsonby), Community Broker, and Specialist Youth Advisor to discuss how best to collaborate
- As the work progresses so will the capability and scope of arts possibilities with rangatahi, Māori, Pasifika, Asian creatives and the broader community of artists and community groups in te Waitematā.



Toi Waitematā - Waitematā Local Board Community Arts
January 19 at 6:01 PM · 🌐

UPDATE: Closing date extended to 19 February 2024, midnight!
Funding round open, jump on this artist friends!
[Studio One Toi Tū Ellen Melville Centre Toi Māori Gallery Ngā Hua Toi Te Wheke Moko Design](#)
[Studio Becky Mei Amanda Grace Leo Julie Zhu Mei-Lin Te-Puea Hansen Shane Hansen Anika Moa](#)
[Tuakoi Ohia Maioha Allen - Healing Objectspace traceytawhiao Oyster & Moon](#)



Waitematā Local Board
January 19 at 5:00 PM · 🌐

New deadline!

[Toi Waitematā - Waitematā Local Board Community Arts](#) distributes designated board funding to support local creative ideas that may take place in streets, parks, town centres, kura, marae or other public places within in our local board area. 🙌👏

👉 Funding is now being considered for projects that may have a budget of \$500 - \$5,000. The funding round will now close Tuesday 20 February at midnight.

👉 Apply here 🙌 <http://tinyurl.com/Waitemata-arts>

Delivering to 2023 Waitematā Local Board Plan

Potential Projects	Māori Outcomes Kia ora te ahurea – Māori identity and culture.	2023 WTM 1.2 Support and facilitate community driven action	2023 WTM 1.3 Champion for inclusion, engagement, accessibility	2023 WTM 3.3 Connect our communities through creative arts, sports, and events	2023 WTM 5.2 Regenerate town centres to attract visitors and economic growth
Clay Play workshops (Kaupapa 1)	X	X		X	
Road cone street activation theatre				X	X
Dragon mural with rangatahi and Newmarket Business Association	X		X	X	X
Afterours Studio photographic exhibition		X	X	X	
Sculpture art therapy (access arts) for communities of greatest need		X	X	X	
Mask-making workshop at Allpress Gallery Celebrating the cultural tradition of mask-making in pre-Columbian and diverse Latin cultures			X	X	



Next Steps...

- Meet with applicants, review and rescope projects to budget
- Explore opportunities for partnership and collaboration with Youth advisor on rangatahi projects, and Community Broker and Specialist Advisors on town centre and street activation projects
- Finalise projects, timeline, and budget; administer funding agreements with applicants
- Marketing, promotion
- Delivery of projects (March – June)
- Provide update to Local Board members in Q4
- Evaluation and reporting (July)

Pātai?

