Kāpiti Coast District Council
Elected Members Briefing
9 February 2021
Dale Ofsoske, Election Services



- Objectives
 - 1. To refresh elected members on the representation review process
 - 2. To gauge elected members' expectations and appetite for change
 - 3. To update elected members on the proposed community pre-consultation approach

'Representation arrangements are to be determined so as to provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities' (LGC)

Community engagement approach

There are four phases of community engagement:

- 1. February to mid-March raise awareness of the review and get some early and broad thoughts on the topic
- 2. Mid-March to early April get broad input
- 3. May seek input on options
- 4. September consult on initial proposal



Community engagement approach - we're using a range of tactics guided by human-centred design methods:

Informing – delivering messages and providing a mechanism for feedback					
Website	Media advisories				
Newspaper columns	Everything Kapiti				
Key messages / information pack	Brochure				
Consulting – encouraging comment and providing opportunities for questions					
Postcard to go with WMM LTP campaign	Presentations / information sessions				
Engagement HQ	Social media				
Pop-ups	Consultation document				
Involving – work directly with audiences to help them understand the issues					
and to formulate their comment					
Intercept interviews	Recruited deep-dive interviews				



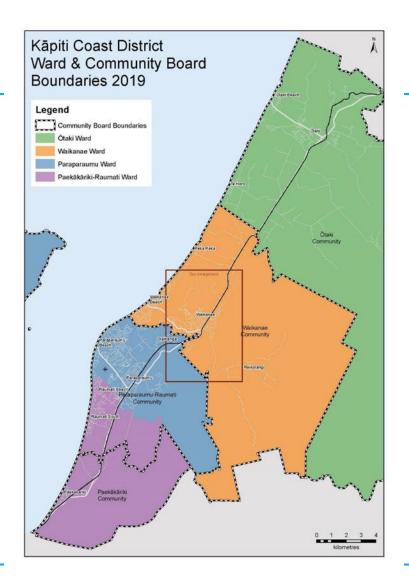
- Brief background
 - STV electoral system for 2022 election
 - no Māori wards for 2022 election
 - representation review legally required 2021
 - review last undertaken 2015
 - LGC determination
 - upheld Council decision of non-complying Waikanae Ward (under-represented) and Ōtaki Ward (over-represented)
 - but 'that at its next representation review, Council gives particular consideration of certain sections of the Waikanae/Ōtaki ward/community boundary'

- Current arrangements
 - mayor: elected district-wide
 - 10 elected members
 - 5 elected 'at large'
 - 5 elected from 4 wards
 - Paekākāriki-Raumati (1)
 - Paraparaumu (2)
 - Waikanae (1)
 - Ōtaki (1)



- 16 community board members from 4 community boards
 - Paekākāriki (4)
 - Paraparaumu/Raumati (4)
 - Waikanae (4)
 - Ōtaki (4)







- three things to consider in a representation review
 - identify communities of interest
 - establish effective representation
 - number elected members, if wards, community boards etc
 - ensure fair representation
 - each elected member represents about the same number of people (+/- 10% rule)



Population estimates at 30 June 2020, current wards:

4 wards, 5 members elected from wards					
57,070/5 members = 3					
Ward	Рор	Cnrs	Average	Fits Rule	% Variation
Ōtaki	9,870	1	9,870	No	-13.53%
Paekākāriki-Raumati	10,950	1	10,950	Yes	-4.07%
Paraparaumu	21,800	2	10,900	Yes	-4.50%
Waikanae	14,450	1	14,450	No	26.60%



- Known issues
 - Ōtaki and Waikanae Wards non-compliant with +/- 10% rule (signalled by LGC for further work)
 - impact of roading infrastructure (dissecting communities)
 - growing population
 - changing communities
 - other issues?
 - how do these impact on our review?



- What is a community of interest?
 - these need to be identified
 - area where one feels sense of community and belonging
 - access to daily goods and services
 - shops, schools, sports etc
 - physical and topographical features
 - rivers, ranges, main roads etc
 - similar communities can be grouped together
 - must be geographical and contiguous
 - can change over time



- LGC Guidelines identify three dimensions for recognising communities of interest:
 - perceptual: a sense of belonging to an area or locality
 - functional: the ability to meet the community's requirements for services
 - political: the ability of elected body to represent the interests and reconcile conflicts of all its members
- 'communities of interest do not remain static, but shift and change over time'
 (The Concept of Community of Interest, Helen Fulcher)



- What are your communities of interest?
 - what communities of interest do you associate with?



- Effective representation
 - number of councillors
 - there are currently 10 what's your experience?
 - how councillors are elected
 - currently councillors elected from wards and 'at large' – what's your experience with this model?
 - community boards
 - what's your experience with working with community boards?



- Fair representation
 - fair representation (+/- 10% rule) to apply
 - if wards in place
 - if subdivisions of community boards in place
 - can exceed rule if compliance splits a community of interest
 - if rule exceeded, must be forwarded to LGC for determination



- process
 - community pre-consultation (February-May)
 - consider options, initial proposal, public notice (April-August)
 - submission period (September)
 - hearings, final proposal, public notice (October-November)
 - appeal/objection period (November-December)



- Next steps
 - discussion from briefing summarised and circulated to elected members
 - other pre-consultation engagement undertaken to May
 - iwi, ratepayer groups, community organisations
 - pop ups, focus groups, interviews
 - April-August briefings overview of all feedback, options developed
 - 26 August initial proposal chosen for formal consultation



Questions



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