

Elected Member Briefing – 23 May 2022				
Time	Topic	HCC Presenter(s)	Open / Closed	Time Req'd (mins)
2.30pm	Community Based Committees (Council)	Michelle Hawthorne, Amy Viggers, Brendan Stringer	Open	60 mins

DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

Topic: Community-based committees

Related Committee: Council

Business Unit: Governance Team, Corporate

Key Contacts: Amy Viggers, Brendan Stringer (Contractor), Tyler Gaukrodger

Information Status: Open

PURPOSE OF TOPIC

- To provide a summary of comments and feedback from the targeted consultation undertaken during April and May 2022, and outline indicative options based on this feedback.
- To provide information requested by elected members at the 12 April 2022 workshop, together with additional information, so elected members are informed ahead of the Council meeting on 30 June 2022.
- To seek direction from members on:
 - a. identifying the communities which would be best placed for a trial community-based committees, if approved;
 - b. the preferred option(s) for community-based committees; and
 - c. anything further that members would like covered in the staff report.

WHAT KEY THINGS SHOULD MEMBERS THINK ABOUT/ CONSIDER IN UNDERSTANDING THIS INFORMATION?

Members should consider the following matters as part of this korero:

- the feedback and comments from community stakeholders through targeted consultation (refer to the detailed summary in Appendix 1).
- the communities in Kirikiriroa that would benefit most from a trial of community-based committees (refer to statistical information in Appendix 2).
- the resources and funding that would be required for a trial of community-based committees to be successful (refer to a draft budget in Appendix 3).
- the potential opportunities and community outcomes in Council supporting a trial of community-based committees.

KEY SUMMARY POINTS

Key themes from targeted consultation

Four online hui were held with community stakeholders, the key themes from which are set out below. Detailed feedback is in Appendix 1.

- Strong support for concept of community-based committees. They should be based in, driven by, and its members come from, the relevant community.

Structure and purpose

- Preferred model - establishing new committees that use existing community/social infrastructure and know-how.
- The purpose and priorities of a committee should be determined by the community – each community has its own needs and opportunities.

Location

- Many stakeholders considered two committees were not enough, even on a trial basis. As such, stakeholders felt it was difficult to identify and prioritise specific communities or community areas to be the location for a trial. General suggestions included:
 - Communities with vulnerable and low socio-economic/high social deprivation indices. The central city/Te Rapa area was referenced.
 - Communities with high proportion of youth and Maaori.
 - Communities with less local access to Council amenities (parks, playgrounds, libraries etc).

Role of Council

- Community committees need to be resourced and supported to be successful.
- A collaborative, 'partner' approach between the Council and the community/committee is needed to build a stronger connection and a better understanding on what Council does, and its impact on the those living in the community.
- A strong expectation that elected members would attend community committee meetings, together with a staff liaison role to co-ordinate information and actions.
- How the committee is managed and operates is left to the community/committee.
- A clear, direct line from the committee to the Council's governance structure, so the committee has credibility amongst the community.

Membership

- The communities need to be identified first - demographics and socio-economic indices of selected communities would shape the diversity of a committee's membership. Some stakeholders wanted a strong youth and Maaori presence on the committees.
- Preferred model by most stakeholders - a blend of election and appointment to determine membership. Some suggested that an appointments committee consisting of persons with mana in the community was used.
- General support for remuneration of members to enable diverse representation on a committee.

What success looks like

- Success criteria should be determined by the community itself as part of establishing the committees, possibly with Council/external support. Each community will have different priorities and issues to focus on.
- A real and meaningful sense of achievement by the community – neighbourhood solutions for neighbourhood issues.
- Improved community and social connections – creating a village culture.
- Break down barriers (perceived or actual) between Council and the community.
- Increased participation and engagement in local democracy (e.g. consultations, voting, candidacy for local authority elections) as a long-term aspiration.

Options for models of community-based committees

The following draft options are based on discussions at the Elected Member workshop on 12 April 2022 and the feedback from community stakeholders via the online hui. All draft options assume that the communities (where the committees would be based) are selected first, and an 'open door' hui is then held with the respective communities' residents and stakeholders to collaboratively work:

- i. how the community committee will work best for that community; and
- ii. the purpose and main priorities for that community-based committee.

The outcome of the hui would form the basis of an MoU or charter for the community committee.

Option 1 – New community-based committees (mixed appointment and election)

Membership of the new committees are selected via appointments (recommended by a local appointments panel) and a 'town hall' election (the proportion for each to be considered at the earlier community hui). Council facilitates the first meeting at a community venue, at which a chair and committee secretary are appointed by the committee and the process for future meetings is confirmed. The committee completes an MoU/charter in partnership with Council, which includes confirmed funding and any delegated roles from Council.

Council appoints (an) elected member(s) to the committee, working in a liaison role together with chosen staff.

Option 2 – New community-based committees (initial appointment and co-opt)

As with Option 1, except with half of the membership appointed (via a local appointment panel) and the remainder are co-opted by the committee once established (subject to appointment panel review). This option was suggested by one of the stakeholder hui.

Option 3 – Existing community organisation(s)

Council and existing community-based organisations for the respective selected communities collaboratively complete an MoU/charter, which sets out how they will work together (including Council funding and/or resources).

Council appoints (an) elected member(s), working in a liaison role together with chosen staff.

Assumptions for all options:

- Meetings of the community-based committee are held in a community venue, and are led and managed by the committee. All community-based meetings are open to the community.
- Members are remunerated to support diversity of representation.
- Community-based committees have a direct line into Council or the relevant Council committee, with dedicated time allocated throughout each year for the committee to address Council.
- A review of the community-based committees is completed by an independent organisation at an agreed time (no earlier than 2 years from commencement).
- Additional community-based committees are scheduled to roll out for identified communities, based on the independent review findings.

WHERE CAN MEMBERS FIND MORE INFORMATION?

The Discussion Topic document for the 12 April 2022 workshop (available on Diligent).

Refer to the following Appendices for additional information:

- i. [Appendix 1](#) – Summary of targeted engagement
- ii. [Appendix 2](#) – Considerations for location of community committees, based on stakeholder feedback.
- iii. [Appendix 3](#) – Potential budget and resource for community committees
- iv. [Appendix 4](#) – Information requested at the 12 April 2022 workshop

WHAT DIRECTION/FEEDBACK/INPUT IS NEEDED FROM MEMBERS

Based on the feedback from community stakeholders and additional information in this Discussion document:

- what communities would be best served by a trial of community-based committees.
- feedback on the draft options for community-based committees, including any additional options members want staff to explore.
- direction on any other issues members want covered in the Council report.

Appendix 1 – Summary of targeted engagement

The following stakeholders were invited to online hui to discuss community-based committees; four hui were held in total*. The stakeholders in blue attended one of the hui.

- Community Waikato – Holly Snape, Anne Douglas
- Western Community Centre - Neil Tolan
- K'aute Pasifika – Ofa Pouono
- Te Whare o Te Ata – Ofa Pouono, Simon Leadley, Anne Douglas
- Te Rongopai Community Trust – Susanne Rowse
- Hamilton Team Integrity - Raymond Mudford, Rudi Du Plooy
- Dinsdale Residents Group – Graeme Mead
- Waikato Tainui – Linda Te Aho, Maanaki Nepia
- Ngaati Wairere – Carolyn Hopa
- Te Haa o te whenua o Kirikiriroa (THaWK) and Ngaati Mahanga - Hone Thompson, Rawiri Bidois, Sonny Karena, Atuttaki and Rangiua Riki, Milton Ngaruhe, Sheryl Matenga, Sonny Matenga, Raiha Gray, Mape Matika
- Citizens Advice Bureau – Gail D'Aith, Liz Yorston
- Waikato DHB Community Forums - Greg Morton and Norma Taute
- Te Kohao Health – Mira Martin
- Community Patrols NZ – Gordon Walker
- Te Whare Kokonga
- Glenview Community Centre
- Te Papanui Community Enderley Trust
- Pukete Neighbourhood House
- Kirikiriroa Marae
- North East Community Hub
- TOTI Trust – Margaret Evans
- Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa
- Seed Waikato
- Settlement Centre Waikato

* An online survey was also sent to Te Whare Kokonga, Glenview Community Centre and Te Papanui Community Enderley Trust, representatives of which were not able to attend the online hui; staff are awaiting responses at the date this document was completed.

The principal purpose of the hui was to listen to, and capture, the feedback and comments from stakeholders on various topics in relation to community-based committees without filtering or 'leading' the path of discussion. A comprehensive summary is detailed in this Appendix.

What could the purpose and roles of a community committee be?

Community focus

- Need to first identify and then sit with the community to work out their needs and opportunities. Each community will be different; a blanket approach would not work.
- The focus should be on the relationship between the community and committee, not the committee and the Council. This is an essential part of the committee's mandate.
- To focus on, and advance, community-level issues and concerns.
- To hear from, and feedback to, the community in language they understand.
- Connecting the community at grassroots level – better communication and information sharing; embrace manaakitanga. Many communities lack trust in public authorities, making it difficult to engage with them.
- Safety in the community (e.g. ram raids, vandalism, graffiti).
- The impact of broader issues (e.g. climate change) and coming up with solutions at the neighbourhood level.
- To improve community wellbeing.

Community voice

- To elevate diverse voices of the community; to provide a safe, welcoming space to be heard. Many people find addressing Council intimidating and difficult.
- To provide a voice for the disengaged and under-represented.
- Mana whenua to have an active voice at the committee table.

Community empowerment

- To enable the committee to independently allocate resource to fix community issues.
- To use local knowledge in coming up with solutions to local issues so the committee has a real, positive influence on the neighbourhood.

Council and community relationship

- To bring Council to the communities so there's a better understanding by the Council of community needs at a grassroots level. Stakeholders referred to a disconnect between Council and some communities; a collaborative/partnership approach was required.
- It is important for Councillors to attend meetings.
- To identify what Council does and how it impacts the community, why things are done the way they are etc in terms that the community can understand.
- Concern expressed of Council potentially overriding or ignoring decisions/recommendations from a community committee, and the adverse impact this would have on the committee's mandate with its community.
- To have discussions in more detail on Council priorities (especially on funding – e.g. LTP, AP).

What type of committee would work best for the community?

General comments

- Committees need to be appropriately resourced to succeed for their community, whatever the form or structure used. This can include in-kind resourcing.
- Needs to be informal and based in the community.
- Committee must be community-driven to get the community's 'buy in'. Embed mana motuhake, - independence and self-governance are key (e.g. committee sets its own agenda). There was little to no support for Council "control" or management of the community committees.
- There needs to be a direct link between the community committee and the Council, so the committee has credibility at the Council table and in its community.
- To agree, and set out, when (i.e. triggers) and how a committee would be disestablished.
- No support for a formal Council committee structure.

New committee model

- Most stakeholders preferred this model.
- Feed from established community groups and organisations, which already have a mandate in their community; leverage off what is already being done in the community. Representatives from existing community groups/organisations in the same area could be appointed as members to the new committee.
- New committee could have wider objectives than current community groups.
- Start with something fresh, but not at the expense of the support for community houses and centres that is already in place.
- Concern expressed on Council establishing similar forums in the past and then getting rid of them, which resulted in some losing faith in Council's intentions.

Existing community organisation(s) model

- Some stakeholders preferred this model.
- Opportunity to work with and strengthen current community groups; find out what work and support they need and where Council can enhance the mahi they do for their community.
- Reference made to North East Community Trust - its contribution to the Rototuna community village and inclusion of mana whenua in this korero.
- Some noted that current community groups or trusts may be restricted on what they can do by their own mandates.

How do you see Council being involved for the community committee to be successful?

Partnership and collaboration

- Council must adopt a collaborative/partnership approach when working with the community committee. Concerns expressed by some stakeholders with Council's general engagement approach with the community, where they felt that a draft solution is presented for consultation rather than first working with the community on what the community see as their priorities and *if* a solution is required to an issue, what should it look like.
- Expectation of early engagement from the Council on issues that will impact the community.
- To listen to community's ideas and let the community lead solutions.
- To respect and embed the principles and obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Acting in good faith is fundamental between the Council and the community.
- Strong preference that Council does not control or 'set the agenda' for the community committee – a 'light touch' from Council.

Resource and funding

- Committees need to be funded and resourced to achieve success.
- Council needs to trust the community and give the committees 'teeth'.
- There needs to be a meaningful contribution from Council to meet community aspirations and expectations. Concern expressed that a lack of commitment from the Council would be counter-productive and risk the opportunity that community committees afford.
- In-kind support could include communications (with the community) and a staff champion/liaison role as a conduit with Council.

Connection

- Essential for elected members to be seen and participate at the community committees, and to hear directly from the community. One suggestion was that part of each meeting is held without Council representatives being present to enable 'free and frank' community discussions.
- Elected members should not have voting rights on the committee, if they are appointed as a member.
- A direct link to Council or Council Committee is required so the community committee has dedicated time to be heard at Council table.
- Council to facilitate connections to other agencies, public authorities and government bodies, if required.

What community/communities would be best served by a community committee?

General comments

- Stakeholders generally felt that trialling two community committees would be insufficient, and it was difficult to identify two communities/community areas that should be prioritised over others.
- There needs to be a clear path on how committees will grow, and be supported, in other communities so this is not seen as a 'one-off trial'.
- Each community has different needs and opportunities and should not be grouped together for convenience. Dinsdale and Nawton were referenced as an example.
- There needs to be interest from the community to come together and work with Council to set-up and agree what the community committee will do.
- No support for a 'ward-wide' committee given different priorities, demographics and issues for each community.

Factors to consider in identifying communities for a trial

- Communities with high social deprivation or vulnerable communities. There was a general feeling these communities were disconnected and disengaged, including with Council.
- Communities where there is no community house or centre currently operating. The central city/Te Rapa area was referenced in light of growing emergency housing and vulnerable communities – their voice needed to be heard.
- Communities that were relatively disadvantaged in terms of access to community facilities and resources; greatest opportunity to improve the neighbourhood.
- Communities where no elected members lived.
- One suggestion of having a committee represent a high socio-economic community, and another represent a low socio-economic community; to highlight the differences for Council and the opportunities for the two communities to work together.
- Some community profile areas were noted:
 - East Area 3 – Queenwood, Chedworth, Miropiko, Chartwell
 - East Area 4 – Porritt, Fairfield, Enderley, Fairview Downs
 - West Area 6 - Bader, Deanwell, Fitzroy, Glenview, Melville, Resthill, Peacocke (different views were expressed on whether Peacocke should be grouped with Melville/Glenview).
- Other communities referenced were Ruakura, Flagstaff, Nawton, Dinsdale-Templeview.

How should committee members be chosen to best represent the diverse voices of their community/communities?

General comments

- Need to identify the community/communities that will be part of the trial first to ensure that the membership reflects, and comes from, that community (e.g. local demographics).
- Remuneration for members supported by some stakeholders, to help get a broad range of voices on the committee, including those that are the hardest to reach.
- The best people are often very busy, so flexibility is required to attract them to the role.
- Use existing networks to identify and help bring diverse voices to the committee table.
- Committee could seek volunteers in the community to provide expertise on specific issues, to supplement members' local expertise.
- Community committees could provide an opportunity for developing future candidates at local or central government elections. Some noted caution of appointing members who came with this agenda though.
- Some stakeholders supported limiting the term of a member to enable different voices to be represented.
- There was support for having a strong Maaori and youth voice on the committee, to improve engagement and reflect the Treaty of Waitangi principles. Some advocated for Maaori to make up half of the members.
- Committee to appoint its own chair, who should be someone with mana in the community.

Method of selecting members

- A mixed approach of appointment and a community election was the preferred approach by most stakeholders.
- Acknowledgment that an election provided a mandate from the community and an opportunity for anyone in the community to step forward.
- Concerns expressed that elections can be "messy", do not necessarily get the best people for the job or provide proportional representation for the diverse voices in a community, and that some sections of the community do not engage with elections (e.g. youth).
- An appointments panel comprising people of standing in the community (e.g. religious leaders, school principals, mana whenua, Mayor/Councillor) could be used to make initial appointments.
- The following was a suggested approach from one hui to ensure a successful set-up:
 - Appoint initial members who are keen, known advocates for the community and who have some experience in community-based organisations via an appointments panel. 8 initial appointments was suggested.
 - Enable this initial committee to co-opt others from the community to 'fill gaps' in terms of expertise and diversity, as required, through existing networks. The appointments panel could be used to ensure appropriate appointments are made.
 - Limit the initial term to two years to enable committee set-up and then hold a community election (under Council's direction).

What does success look like for the community committee?

- The community should set out its own priorities and how these can be actioned/achieved, which will frame how to measure success – this can't be dictated or set for the community. It was suggested that external facilitation of framing success for the community committee would be helpful.
- Sense of achievement, connection and 'local pride' in the community – creating a 'village' feeling, where the community feel they have been heard, and communities are empowered to come up with solutions for community issues.
- Positive impact on community wellbeing – health, safety, youth, access to parks and play areas.
- Narrative moves away from 'gaps', 'deficits' and 'disadvantaged' to 'successes', 'strengths' and 'opportunities'. Building community capacity and resilience.
- Strong connections between the community and relevant public/government authorities and departments, NGOs etc resulting in meaningful change in the community.
- Better understanding in the community on what Council does and how it impacts everyday life through having face-to-face korero in the community. Stakeholders believed this would help increase engagement and participation in democratic processes and decrease apathy (e.g. Council consultations, elections etc) in the future.
- Breaking down barriers between Council and the communities; increased visibility of elected members in the community.
- Planting the seed for more diverse representation in local/central government.
- Growth of more community committees based on the success of the committees trialled.

Other comments:

- One hui suggested that the community committees should be set up as soon as possible, before the October elections. There was concern that "bureaucracy" will drag out implementation and losing the opportunity to make positive inroads early.

Appendix 2 – Considerations for location of community committees

Summary

The following statistical information and data is provided to assist in Council deciding on the location for the community-based committees, based on the feedback from targeted consultation.

The communities represented in all the statistics below are:

- Crawshaw
- Fairfield
- Enderley
- Bader

However, it is noted that transient and other vulnerable communities in Hamilton are unlikely to be accurately captured in the 2018 census statistics as a result of well-publicised deficiencies in the way the census was undertaken.

Demographics and social indices

The following is based on information from the 2018 Census and the New Zealand Index of Deprivation¹

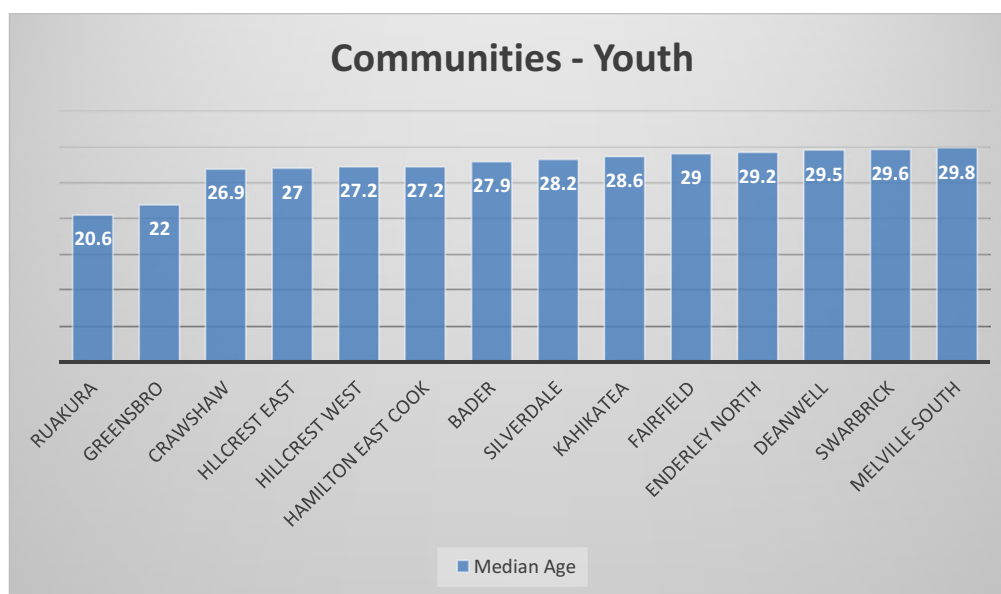


Fig 1. Communities with a median age under 30 (Hamilton's median age is 32.2)

¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/hamilton-city>
<https://www.ehinz.ac.nz/indicators/population-vulnerability/socioeconomic-deprivation-profile/#nzdep-for-2018-nzdep2018>

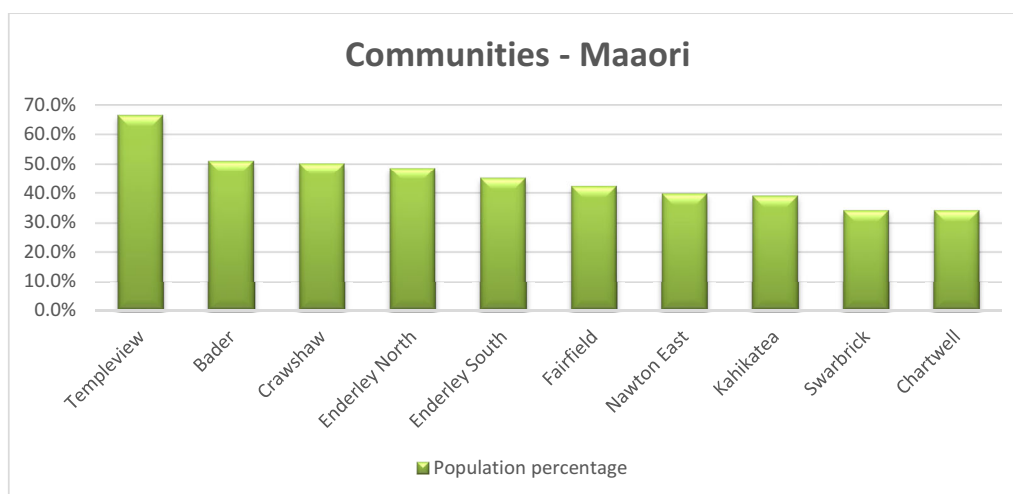


Fig 2. Communities with largest Maaori population as a percentage (23.7% of Hamilton's population identify as Maaori).

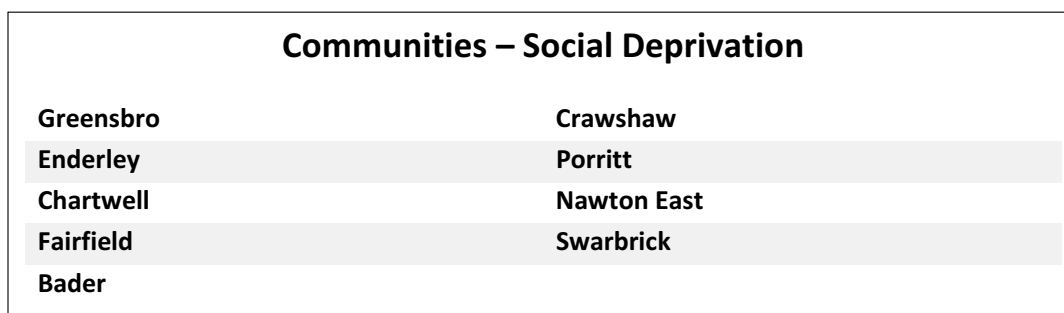


Fig 3. Hamilton communities with a decile ranking of 10 on the NZ Index of Deprivation (2018)

Engagement

The following is based on responses received to Council consultations vs population of community profile areas.

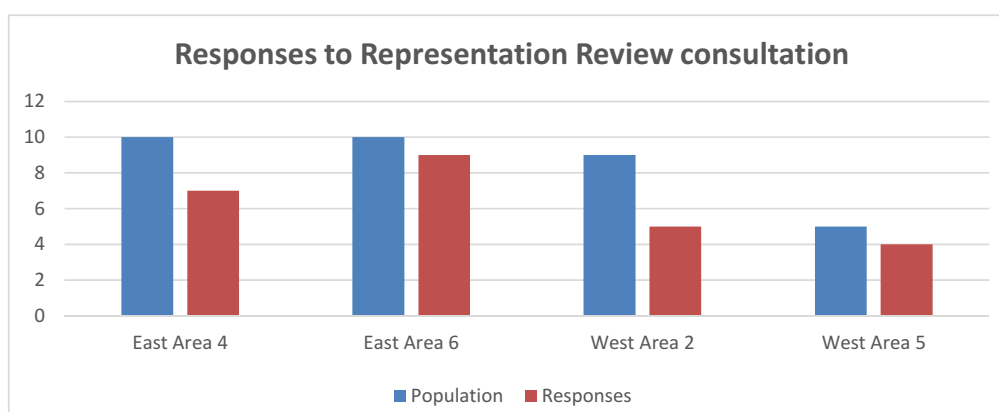


Fig 4. Responses to Council's initial representation review proposal for community profile areas where responses received were less than that area's proportion of population.

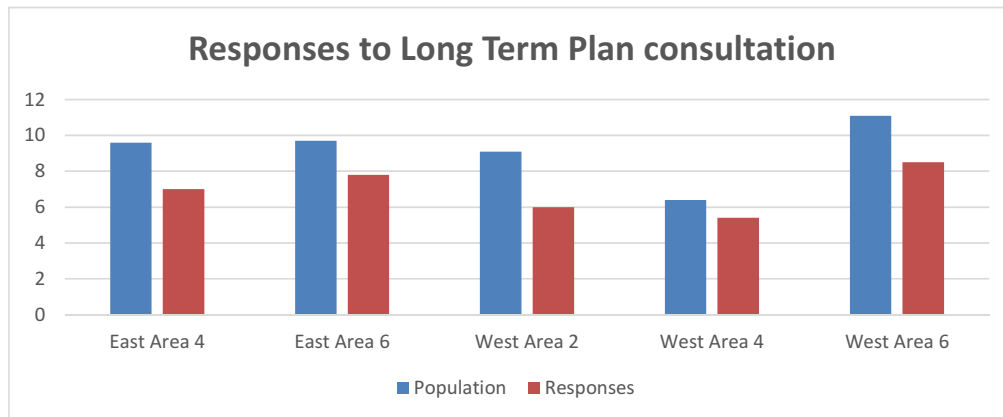


Fig 5. Responses to Council 2021-31 Long Term Plan for community profile areas where responses received were less than that area's proportion of population

Community Profile Areas

East Area 4	Porritt, Fairfield, Enderley, Fairview Downs
East Area 6	Ruakura, Greensboro, Hillcrest, Riverlea, Silverdale
West Area 2	Rotokauri/Waiwhakareke, Nawton, Crawshaw and Western Heights
West Area 4	Maeroa, Frankton Junction, Kahikatea and Swarbrick
West Area 5	Whitiora, Kirikiriroa, Hamilton Central, Hamilton West, Hamilton Lake
West Area 6	Bader, Deanwell, Fitzroy, Glenview, Melville, Peacocke

Appendix 3 – Draft Budget Information

The following is a draft budget for Council to resource and support community-based committees. At present, these amounts are not funded under the LTP or draft 2022-23 Annual Plan. **These costs are estimates only** – a more detailed budget would depend on the location, purpose and roles of the committee, number of members (and level of support they require) and level of other support Council agrees to commit to each committee.

Council resource or support	Basic	Comprehensive
Council staff		
• Communications	\$77,783.70 (0.75 FTE + o/heads)	\$103,711.60 (1 FTE + o/heads)
• Community Development	\$60,980.48 (0.75FTE + o/heads)	\$81,307.30 (1FTE + o/heads)
• Governance	\$16,000 (1 month of support including committee set-up)	\$39,560 (0.5 FTE + o/heads)
Member remuneration	\$24,000 (based on monthly meetings @ \$200/member/meeting)	\$80,000 (based on \$4,000 per annum/member)
Discretionary funding pool	\$20,000 (based on \$10,000 per community-based committee)	\$100,000 (based on \$50,000 per community-based committee)
External support – set up and interim review	TBD	TBD
Training	\$10,000 (basic training for chairperson and meeting processes at set up)	\$20,000 (basic training plus refresher or additional training requested by the committee)
Venue hire	\$1,680 (based on hire of community house facilities for 2 hours/monthly meeting)	\$2,520 (based on hire of community house facilities for 3 hours/monthly meeting).
Technology (Devices for members)	-	\$34,000 (based on each member receiving a Council device for committee purposes).
Administration and catering	\$5,000 (basic administration support)	\$25,000 (including social media and digital communications, catering for 2 x community events/year, printing, and basic administration support)
TOTAL	\$215,444.18	\$486,098.90

Assumptions and notes to draft budget:

- Estimates are based on 2 new community-based committees being established, with 10 community members/committee.
- Staff support includes a staff liaison role per committee and staff costs are calculated based on the mid-point salary for the relevant staff (including overheads). The 'basic' or 'comprehensive' nature of support will depend on the agreed roles and responsibilities of the committee, and the agreed role of Council.
- Member remuneration:
 - Basic remuneration is based on a meeting fee, similar to that paid by Taupo District Council.
 - Comprehensive remuneration is based on the most common annual remuneration paid to community board members in New Zealand (as at 2019).
- The 'comprehensive' discretionary funding pool estimate would require a review of Council's current funding and grants allocation policy and processes. Consideration would need to be given to how funds are allocated fairly for other community-led initiatives and events.
- The estimated costs for an external facilitator to support community-based committees with setting their objectives/priorities, and reviewing their success, has yet to be obtained.
- Training costs would be in addition to any training provided by Council staff.

Appendix 4 – Information requested from April 2022 workshop

Auckland City Council – Local Boards (referenced from:
<https://governance.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/6-local-boards/>)

Auckland City Council has 21 local boards represent their local communities, which make decisions on local issues, activities and facilities. The boards range in population size from Howick (140,970) to Āotea/Great Barrier (930). Membership of each Board ranges from 5 to 9.

A local board is not a community board or a committee of Council. It is important to note that local boards are governed under the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 and have more responsibilities than most community boards in New Zealand.

Local boards are responsible for:

- decisions on non-regulatory local activities as allocated by the governing body through the long-term plan or annual plan process, for which local boards are fully autonomous and accountable to their communities. Under the allocation principles in the Act, the presumption is that local boards will be responsible for making decisions on non-regulatory activities except where decision-making on a region-wide basis will better promote the well-being of communities across Tāmaki Makaurau. It provides local boards with significant decision-making responsibility for areas such as local parks and community facilities, local activities such as events, and local projects such as community development initiatives.

Before making a decision on allocation, the Governing Body will consider the views and preferences expressed by each local board.

- adopting local board plans every three years in consultation with their communities and monitoring progress.
- negotiating annual local board agreements with the governing body and monitoring local board agreements.
- developing and monitoring annual work programmes.
- identifying community preferences and priorities, representing their communities and building strong local communities.
- engaging with their communities.
- identifying and communicating the interests and preferences of local people on the content of regional strategies, policies, plans and bylaws to the governing body.
- providing input to CCO plans and initiatives.
- identifying and developing bylaws for the local board area and proposing them to the governing body.
- collaborating with other local boards if their communities will be better served by doing so.
- undertaking any additional responsibilities delegated by the governing body or Auckland Transport.
- making delegations to the Chief Executive that relate to the responsibilities of local boards.

Christchurch City Council Community Boards (referenced:

<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/elected-members/community-boards>
<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/governance/register-of-delegations/>)

Christchurch City Council has 7 community boards covering the whole Christchurch district.

In addition to the main roles and responsibilities of community boards set out in the Local Government Act 2002, Christchurch City Council has delegated additional powers, responsibilities and duties to the community boards. These are set out in the Council's Register of Delegations, subject to principles on allocating decision-making responsibilities (similar to those that apply to Auckland's local boards).

Delegations to Christchurch's community boards include:

- Allocation of community grants
- Appointments to non-Council bodies within CB area (e.g. Museum Trust) as Council's representative.
- Grant community awards
- Approve site selection and approve final design of new local community facilities (e.g. halls, volunteer libraries, club rooms, public toilets), subject to limitations
- Landscape development plans for parks and reserves, and structures on parks and reserves (within policy and budget)
- Naming of local cemeteries
- Range of responsibilities and powers under the Reserves Act (e.g. determining change of purpose of a reserve, administering body re reserve management plans; plant, maintain and remove trees on reserves within policy; granting easements)
- Adopt, review and amend management plans for parks
- Approve leases/licenses of parks
- Exercise powers delegated under bylaws to community boards (e.g. restricted parking areas,
- Road and traffic management controls (e.g. divert/alter course of a road; naming/alter name of road; construct/alter/remove pedestrian safety areas)
- Authorise BOT of schools to appoint persons to act as school patrols

Waikato District Council – Community Committees

(reference: <https://www.waikatodistrict.govt.nz/your-council/about-us/delegations>)

Waikato District Council has a direct relationship with four community committees based in its district. This is in addition to the five community boards in place (which will increase to six from the October 2022 elections).

- All four community committees are based in, and run by, their relevant community.
- Members are elected by way of a 'town hall' meeting, facilitated by Council staff. Council also appoints the local Councillor(s) to each committee at the start of each triennium, who are voting members.
- Council support the committees through:
 - Senior staff liaison;
 - Staff reports and presentations;
 - Funding – two committees receive annual funding for committee administration; the other two receive a pool of discretionary funds for allocation to community activities.
 - Governance support, including collation of meeting agendas, and training for chairs and committee secretaries.

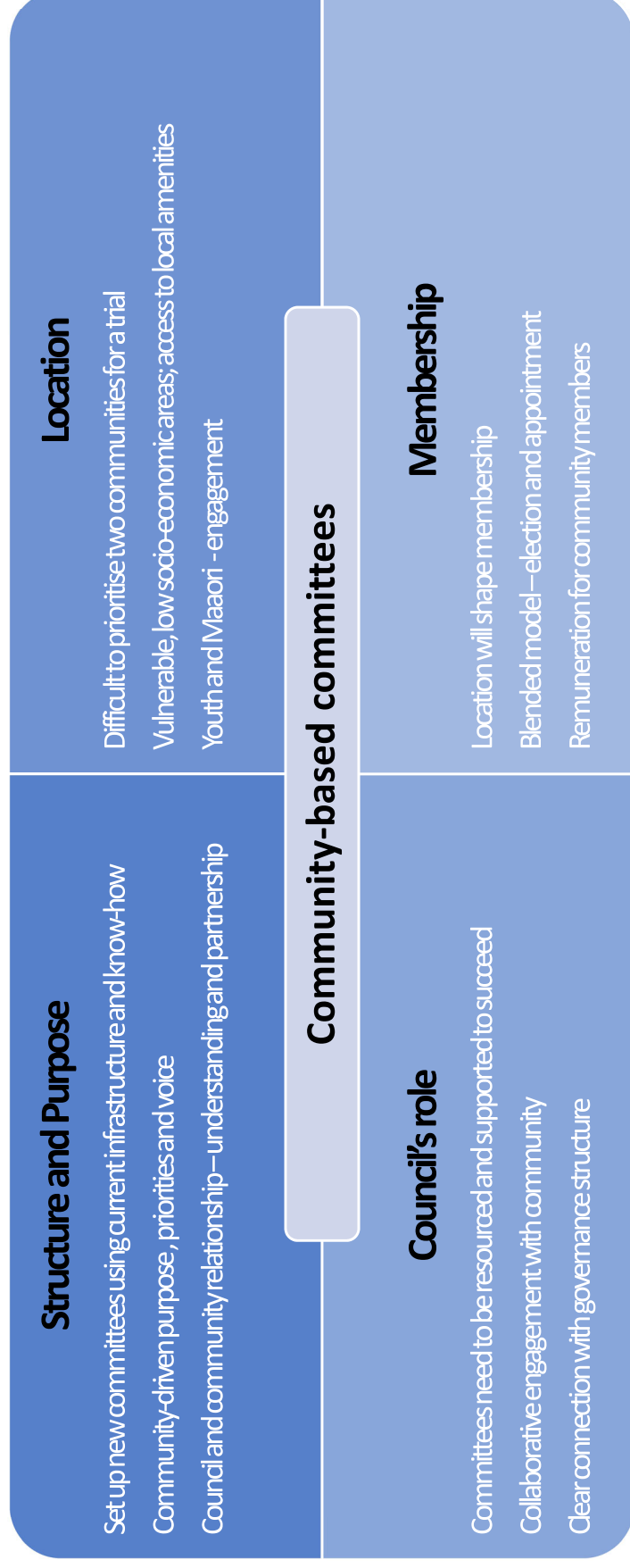
The following is an excerpt from the Te Kauwhata Community Committee charter setting out the roles and delegations of a community committee:

- To consider and report on all matters referred to it by the Waikato District Council or any matter of interest or concern to the Te Kauwhata Community Committee.
- The overview of road works, water supply, sewerage, stormwater, parks, recreational facilities, community activities, and traffic management within the township of Te Kauwhata.
- To prepare an annual submission to the budgetary process of the Waikato District Council for expenditure within the township.
- To communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the township.
- To oversee and provide governance support to projects as agreed with Council.
- To ensure appropriate health and safety systems are in place and operating for any works undertaken at the direction of the Community Committee.
- Promote and encourage placemaking activities that reflect pride in the community.

Purpose of Briefing

- Update members on the targeted consultation with community stakeholders.
- Discuss draft options based on community feedback and April workshop.
- Provide information requested at April workshop—see Appendix 4 of the Discussion document.
- Seek members feedback and direction on:
 - i. draft options.
 - ii. potential location for community-based committees.
 - iii. any other issues members would like covered in the Council report.

Targeted community consultation



Options

New committee – appointment and election	New committee – appointment and co-opt	Existing community organisation
Community hui		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointments panel + 'town hall' election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointments panel + committee co-opt 'Town hall' election after review period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing membership process
MoU/charter with Council – purpose and priorities, resource and support, elected member(s) appointment, connection with Council		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaugural meeting – chair, secretary, meeting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaugural meeting – chair, secretary, meeting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing meeting cycle (unless change required).
Independent review and potential new community committees roll-out		

Options - continued

Appointments Panel

Panel members – community and Council leaders
Appointment criteria agreed (staff support)
Expression of interest process
Short-list
Decision/recommendation from panel
Community-based committee members appointed

Town hall election

Council **or** community facilitated
High profile comms campaign in community
Candidate nominations – online and in-person
In-person election at community venue
Independent oversight
Same-day results

What direction/feedback is needed from Members?

- Other options for staff to consider?
- Identifying communities for possible trial of community-based committees? See Appendix 2 of Discussion document
- Any other issues members would like covered in the Council report – 30 June 2022.



Any questions?

