

Representation Review: Workshop 3

Carterton District Council
24 April 2024



Representation Review - recap

- Representation Review is a statutory requirement for all councils under Local Electoral Act 2001
 - Reviews current representation structure
 - Must be undertaken at least every six years
 - Carterton District representation was last reviewed in 2018/19
 - New arrangements will apply for local elections in 2025 and 2028
- Representation arrangements to be determined
 - Number of electoral subdivisions (wards)
 - Boundaries and names of wards/community boards
 - Number of elected members
 - Basis of election: wards/at large/mix of wards and at large
 - Establishment/retention/reduction of community boards



Representation Review - timeline

From 20 December 2023	Earliest date to resolve Initial Proposal
By 31 July 2024	Last date to resolve Initial Proposal
By 8 August	Notification of Initial Proposal – open consultation (14 days from resolution)
By 8 September	Public submissions on Initial Proposal close (not less than one month after notification)
By 3 November	Last date for notification of Final Proposal (8 weeks after end of submission period)
By 3 December	Last date for public appeals/objections on Final Proposal
By 10 April 2025	If appeals/objections – last date for Local Government Commission determination



Representation Review – Carterton's steps to date

Voting system

- Previously decided to retain First Past the Post (FPP)
- Next opportunity to review will be for 2028 elections

Māori representation

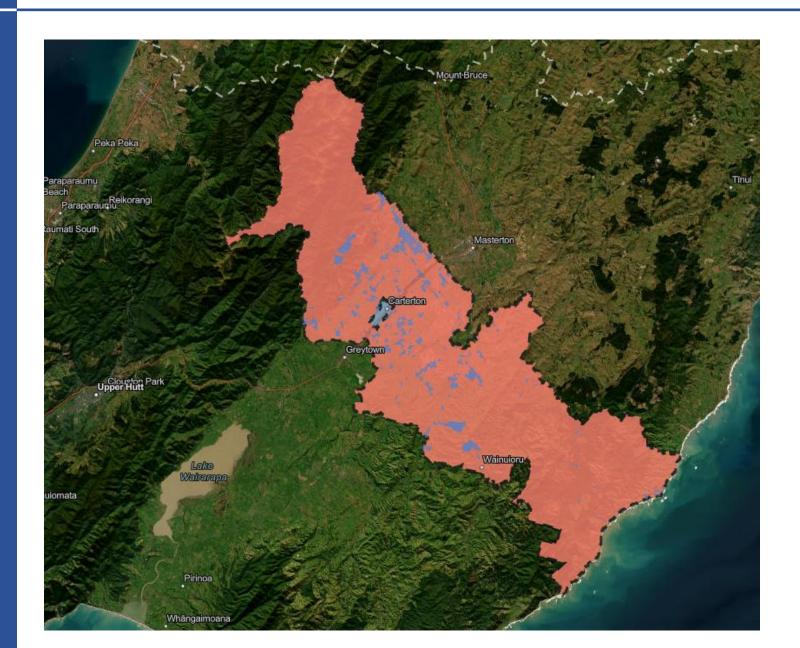
- Carterton has resolved not to establish a Māori ward
- At this stage, current legislation and decisions remain in place for 2025 and 2028
- Next opportunity to review Māori representation would be prior to the 2028 elections
- New legislation will reintroduce provision for poll on Māori wards details to come

Workshop 2 (13 March 2024)

- Reviewed changes since 2018 including population growth, lifestyle development
- Discussion on rural representation some views that at-large representation does not provide for rural voice
- Lifestyle blocks not necessarily rural (see following slide)
- Community boards consensus that these are not required
- Number of councillors about right but fewer may help attract more candidates
- At-large currently works well with RAG
- Initial options identified considered for further development



Lifestyle blocks





What do we want from today?

- Staff will present further developed options, based on feedback from last workshop
- Seeking an initial indication of Council's preferred option/s for
 - Basis of election: Wards / At-large / Mixed
 - If wards: Number of wards
 - Boundaries and names of wards
 - Number of elected members
 - Community boards
- Identify which options to take out for preliminary consultation with the community during May
 - this is the opportunity to seek community views on options
 - to inform Council's decision making on the Initial Proposal (which can only be one option)



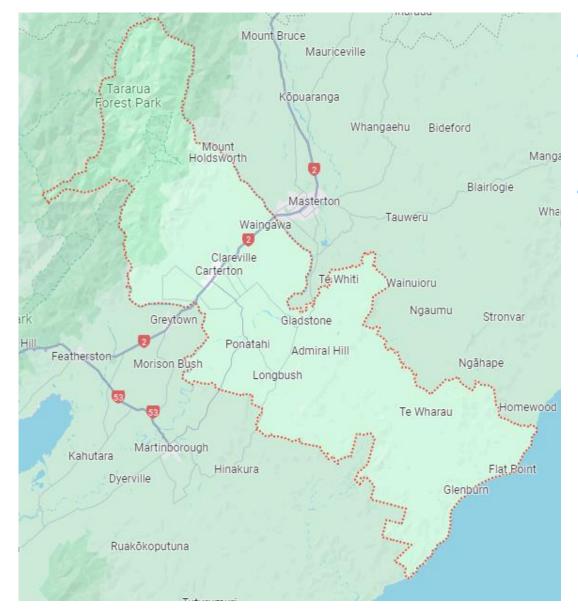
Reviewing the options:

For each option, consider to what extent it meets the statutory requirements:

- Communities of interest
 - Perceptual, functional, political dimensions
 - Relevant to determining the number and boundaries of wards
- Effective representation
 - Does the structure enable access and representation that recognises these communities of interest?
 - Relevant to determining number of members
 - Relevant to determining the **basis of election**: by wards, at-large, or a mix of both
- Fair representation of electors
 - +/- 10% requirement, ensures that all votes are of approximately equal value
 - Note that grounds for exception are available (LEA s.19V(3))
 - Relevant for ensuring equality of representation per member
- Also consider whether Community Board/s would help to achieve effective representation
- Note: the most viable options are highlighted



Option 1 – Status quo (at-large)



Option 1A – 8 councillors

Option 1B – 6 councillors



Option 1 – Status quo (at-large)

Option 1A – 8 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	•	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton (at-large)	10,250	8	1,281		

Option 1B – 6 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	•	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton (at-large)	10,250	6	1,708		



Option 1 - Notes:

The status quo option

Retains current representation arrangements

Familiar to residents

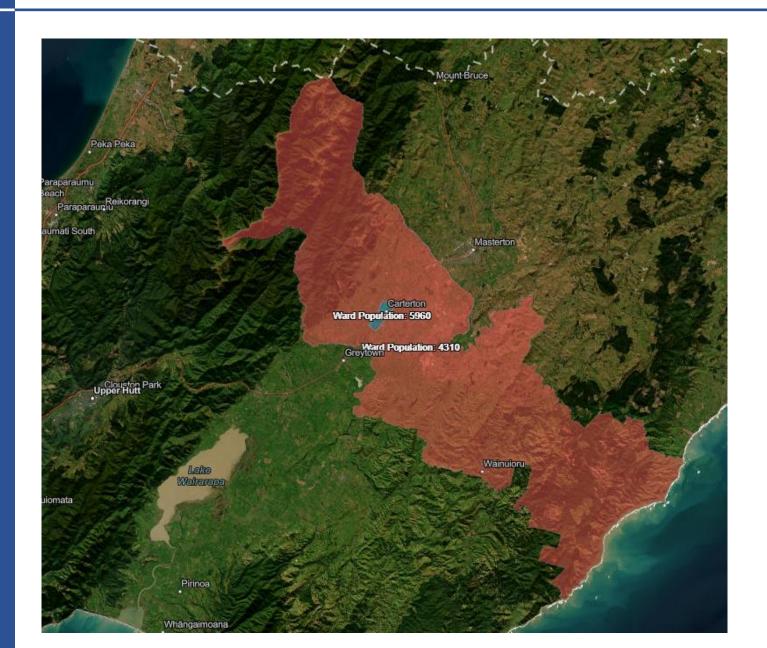
No requirement to meet +/-10% ratio

At-large option appropriate where relatively similar communities of interest dispersed across district

Note that reducing number of councillors does not affect cost to ratepayers (remuneration set independently on a pool basis)

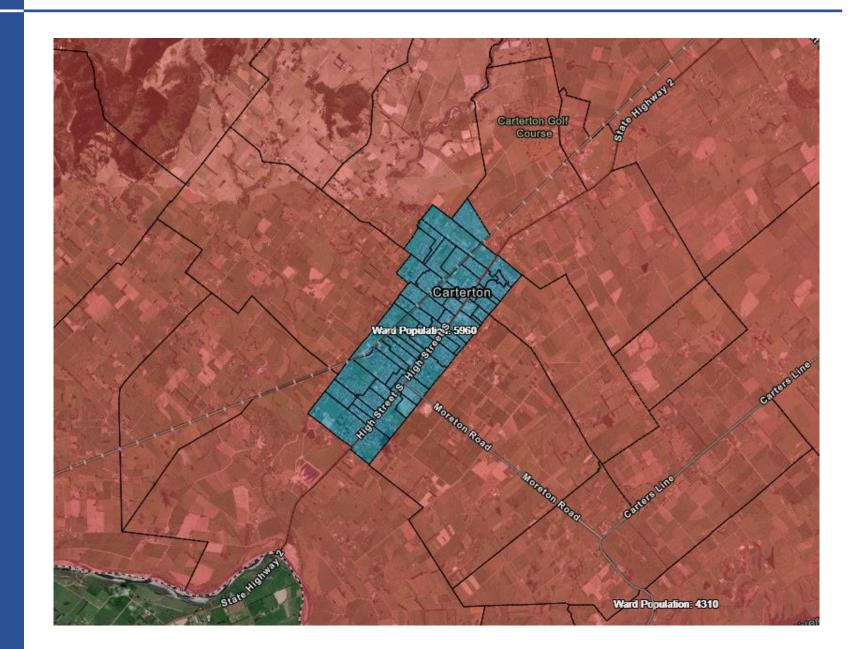


Option 2 – 2 Wards: Urban/Rural





Option 2 – 2 Wards: Urban/Rural / DETAIL





Option 2 – 2 Wards: Urban/Rural

Option 2A – 2 Wards / Urban/Rural / 8 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	Pop/Member ratio	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban	5,960	5	1,192	-92	-7.15
Carterton Rural*	4,310	3	1,437	153	11.91
Subtotal	10,270	8	1,284		

^{*} Note: Boundary adjustment was considered to achieve compliance, but difficult to identify suitable area.

Option 2B – 2 Wards / Urban/Rural / 6 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	•	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban	5,960	4	1,490	-221.67	-12.95
Carterton Rural	4,310	2	2,155	443.333	25.90
Subtotal	10,270	6	1,712		

Note: For all options, Ward names are indicative only.



Option 2 - Notes:

Return to previous representation arrangements

Some familiarity to residents

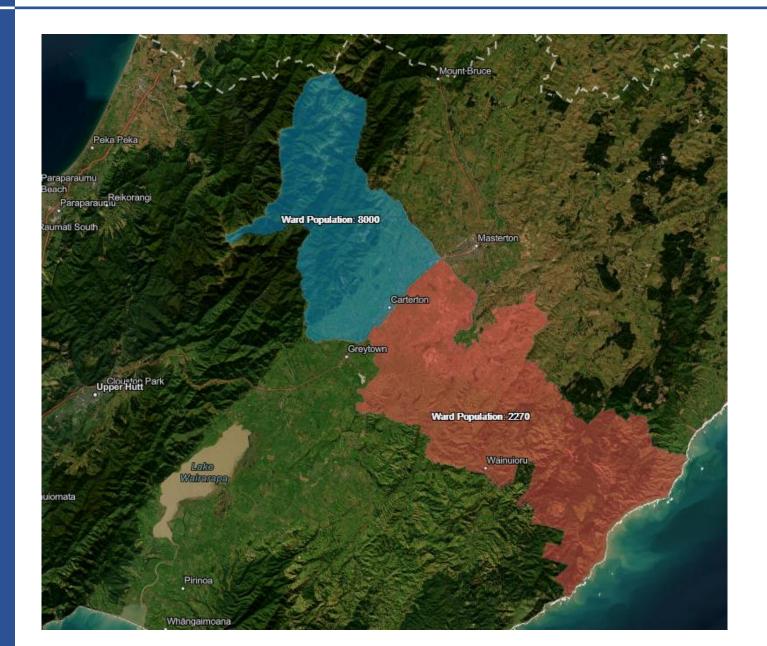
Option 2A (8 councillors) very close to +/-10% ratio

Provides more direct representation for rural community

Ward names: could be "Carterton Central" instead of "Urban"

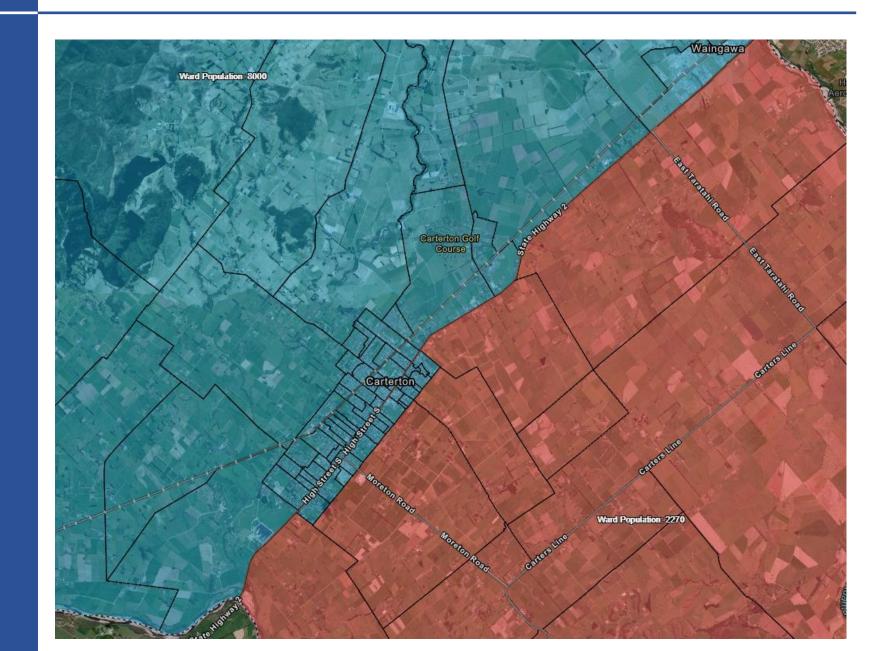


Option 3 – 2 Wards: East/West





Option 3 – 2 Wards: East/West / DETAIL





Option 3 – 2 Wards: East/West

Option 3A – 2 Wards / East/West / 8 councillors

Ward	Population	No members '		Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton East	2,270	2	1,135	-149	-11.59
Carterton West	8,000	6	1,333	50	3.86
Subtotal	10,270	8	1,284		

Option 3B – 2 Wards / East/West / 6 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	•	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton East	2,270	2	1135	-577	-33.69
Carterton West	8,000	4	2000	288	16.85
Subtotal	10,270	6	1,712		



Option 3 - Notes:

New representation arrangements

Effectively dividing district at State Highway

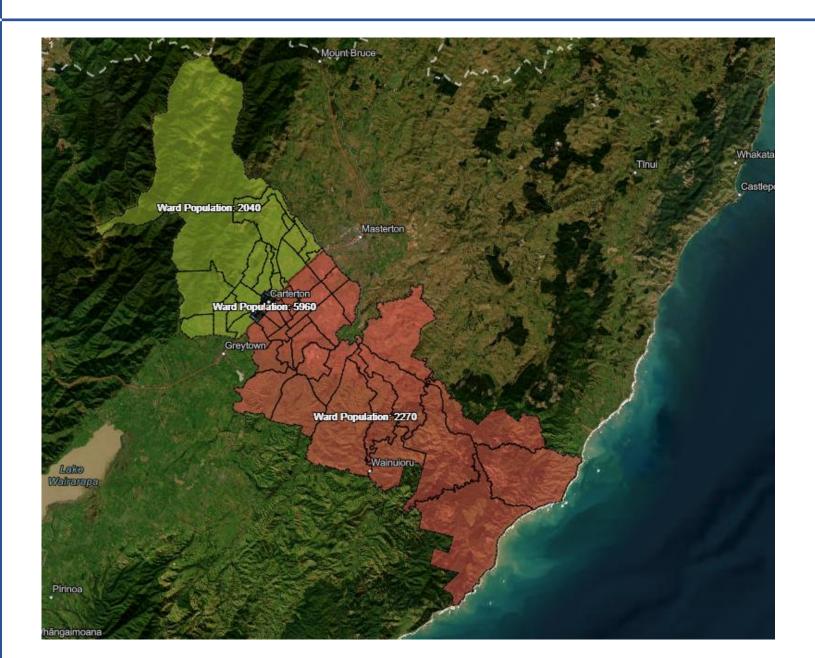
Urban area sits within West Ward

State Highway may be seen as somewhat arbitrary dividing line – dividing otherwise similar communities of interest (eg rural)

Option 3A (8 councillors) very close to meeting +/-10% requirement

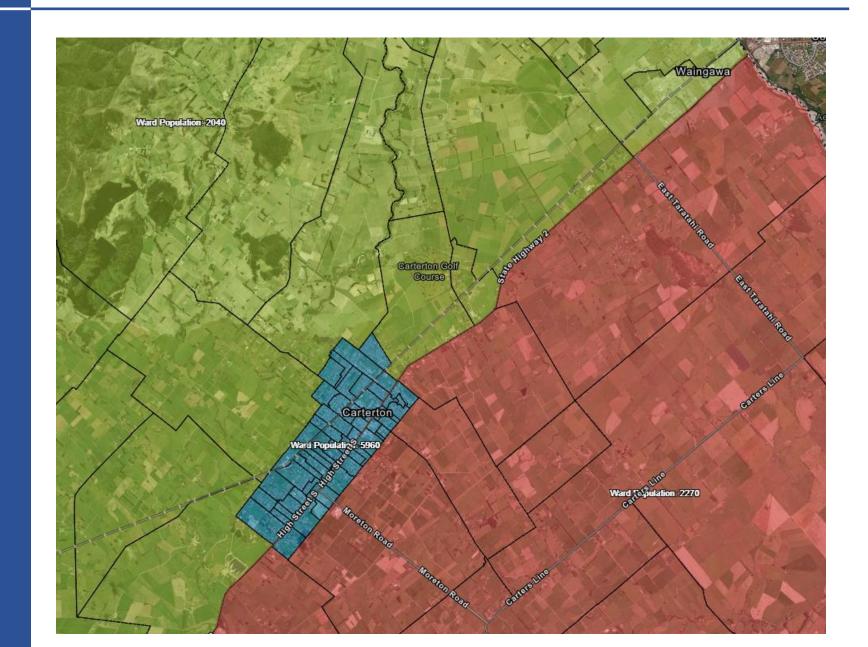


Option 4 – 3 Wards: Urban/East/West





Option 4 – 3 Wards: Urban/East/West / DETAIL





Option 4 – 3 Wards: Urban/East/West

Option 4A – 3 Wards / Urban/East/West / 8 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	Pop/Member ratio	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban	5,960	4	1,490	206	16.07
Carterton East	2,270	2	1,135	-149	<mark>-11.59</mark>
Carterton West	2,040	2	1,020	-264	<mark>-20.55</mark>
Subtotal	10,270	8	1,284		

Option 4B – 3 Wards / Urban/East/West / 6 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	Pop/Member ratio	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban	5,960	4	1,490	-222	<mark>-12.95</mark>
Carterton East	2,270	1	2,270	558	32.62
Carterton West	2,040	1	2,040	328	<mark>19.18</mark>
Subtotal	10,270	6	1,712		



Option 4 - Notes:

New representation arrangements

Similar to Option 3

Effectively dividing district at State Highway

Urban area stands alone as a separate Ward

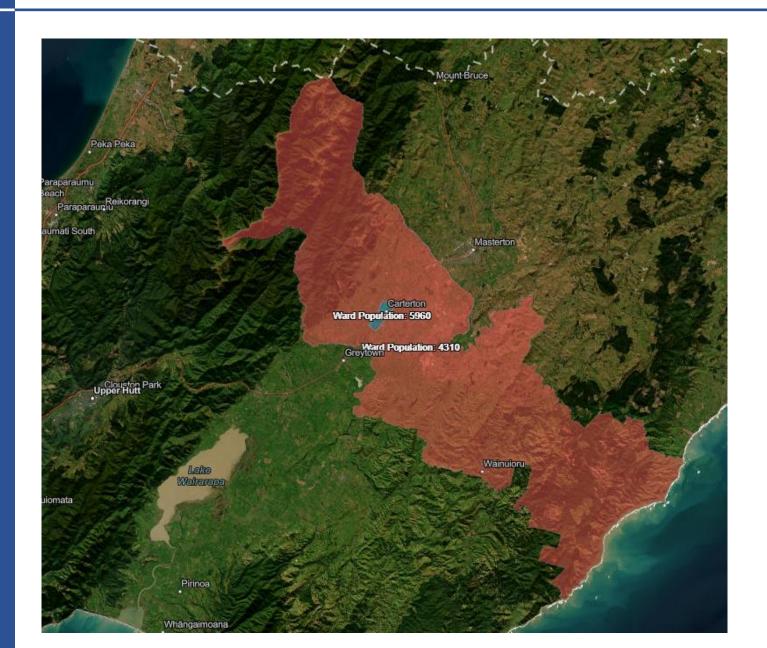
State Highway may be seen as somewhat arbitrary dividing line – dividing communities of interest

Neither of these options come close to meeting +/-10% requirement

Note: An option with 9 councillors (5/2/2) is close to compliance



Option 5 – Mixed: Urban/Rural/At-large





Option 5 – Mixed: 2 Wards - Urban/Rural/At-large

Option 5A – Mixed: 2 Wards - Urban/Rural/At-large - 8 councillors

Ward	Population	No. members	Pop/Member ratio	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban Ward	5,960	3	1,987	-67	-3.28
Carterton Rural Ward	4,310	2	2,155	101	4.92
Subtotal	10,270	5	2,054		
Elected at-large	10,270	3	3,423		
Total	10,270	8	1,284		

Option 5B – Mixed: 2 Wards - Urban/Rural/At-large - 8 councillors (4/2)

Ward	Population	No. members	Pop/Member ratio	Difference from quota	% difference
Carterton Urban Ward	5,960	4	1,490	-222	-12.95
Carterton Rural Ward	4,310	2	2,155	443	25.90
Subtotal	10,270	6	1,712		
Elected at-large	10,270	2	5,135		
Total	10,270	8	1,284		



Option 5 - Notes:

New representation arrangements

Mixed system – some councillors elected by wards, some at large

Based on Option 2 – urban/rural wards

Option 5A proposes:

- 3 councillors elected from urban ward
- 2 councillors elected from rural ward
- 3 councillors elected at-large (by all electors across the district)

Retains an element of familiarity with current at-large system Recognises both urban and rural communities, plus district-wide Note: the mixed option is not viable with fewer than 8 councillors

How it works:

- Voters in urban ward get 3 votes for ward councillors, plus 3 votes for atlarge councillors
- Voters in rural ward get 2 votes for ward councillors, plus 3 votes for atlarge councillors



Reviewing the options

For each option, consider whether it meets:

- Communities of interest
 - Perceptual, functional, political dimensions
- Effective representation of communities of interest
 - Effective structure to maintain access and representation for communities of interest
 - Appropriate number of members
- Fair representation of electors
 - +/- 10% requirement: population per member for each ward must be within +/ 10% of the population per member for the whole district
 - If not, are there grounds for exception, as set out in legislation (LEA s.19V(3))
 - o To provide for effective representation of communities of interest within
 - Island communities
 - Isolated communities
 - Where compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by:
 - Dividing a community of interest
 - Grouping together communities of interest with few commonalities of interest



Community Boards

- For any of the identified or preferred representation options:
 - Are there any gaps in representation that a Community Board might alleviate?
 - Would Community Boards help to achieve effective representation?
 - If so, how many and where?



Preliminary consultation - May

- Not a statutory process, but recommended
 - Opportunity to seek views of community on possible options or changes
 - Provide information on what the Representation Review is about
 - Provide information on process and timeline, and how people can contribute
 - Provide information on any possible changes and impacts
- Engagement can include Community Boards, iwi, resident groups, other stakeholders
- Range of methods including online, surveys etc
- Councillors can engage with own communities
- Feedback will come back to Council and help to inform decision on the Initial Proposal
 - Note: Initial Proposal will be a single option Council's preferred option
 - Initial Proposal will be open for formal consultation
- Communications plan being finalised



Process from here

	24 April	Worksho	p to confirm	options f	for pre	liminary	engagement
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- 6-19 May
 Preliminary consultation on options
- 5 June Workshop to receive feedback and confirm preferred option
- 26 June Council meeting to resolve/adopt Initial Proposal
 - Public notification
- 3 July Initial Proposal open for submissions
- 4 August Submissions close
- 20 August Hearings and deliberations
- 18 September Council meeting to adopt Final Proposal
 - By 4 October Public notification and appeals/objections open



Thank You

Questions?