

**AGENDA FOR A MEETING OF TE TAUMATA RUNANGA TO BE HELD IN THE
CIVIC CENTRE, 6 WAIPAREIRA AVENUE, LINCOLN, WAITAKERE CITY,
ON MONDAY, 15 AUGUST 2005, COMMENCING AT 5.00 PM.**

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OPENING KARAKIA

MIHIMIHI

E nga waka, e nga mana e nga karangatangamaha, tena koutou, tena koutou, tena koutou. E nga mate i tautini, he mihi aroha tenei ki a koutou, haere, haere, haere. E te hunga ora, rau rangatira ma tenei te kakano ka rua nei a morimoritia kia puawai ai. Hei aha? Hei maunga ringa ma nga whakaturupuranga, kia kaha, kia manawanui, kia u. Kia mau hoki ki te whakapono, te tumanako me te aroha.

1 APOLOGIES



2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Meeting Minutes - Monday, 18 July 2005

RECOMMENDATION

That the minutes of the Meeting of Te Taumata Runanga held on Monday, 18 July 2005, as circulated, be taken as read and now be confirmed.



3 URGENT BUSINESS

Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides that where an item of business is not on the agenda, it may only be dealt with at the meeting if:

- (i) the Committee by resolution so decides; and
- (ii) the Chairperson has explained at the beginning of the meeting (when open to the public) that the item will be raised for discussion and decision, why the item is not on the agenda, and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The Committee may make a decision on a matter determined to be urgent.

NOTE: Urgent Business need not be dealt with now and may be delayed until later in the meeting.



4 **PRESENTATION - CUSTOMER SERVICES CHARTER AND COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT**

Waitakere City Council's Customer Services Charter will enhance the experience of customers in their interactions with the Council, by providing a set of guidelines and information in relation to requests for service and information, compliance monitoring, compliments and complaints.

The Charter has been consulted on with staff and provides a core of good practice that we should all adhere to in terms of how we engage with colleagues and customers, irrespective of the nature of our work. Your active participation will make this a success.



5 **PUBLIC FORUM**

For guidance of Te Taumata Runanga Members, the Council's Standing Orders have the following provisions in regard to Public Forum.

- (i) members of the public wishing to address the Committee in Public Forum shall furnish their names to the Chairperson at the beginning of the meeting; and
- (ii) the Chairperson shall determine the order of speakers, and allow five minutes for speaking time;
- (iii) questions by members are to be confined to obtaining information or clarification on matters raised by the speaker.

Section 46(7) and (7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 provides that no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of any specific item of business not on the agenda except to refer the items to a subsequent meeting for further discussion. Therefore, no decision may be made on matters raised in Public Forum. However, written reports on matters raised may be requested from the Chief Executive Officer.



6 **COMMITTEE MEMBERS' REPORTS**

Provision has been made on this agenda for Committee Members should they so wish to submit a report on their activities during the month in regard to matters within the scope and delegations of the Committee. However, to comply with the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, no decision may be made on matters raised in Committee Members' reports.

OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS	APPOINTMENT
Keep Waitakere Beautiful	Rev J Cooper
West Coast Plan Liaison Group	Mihi Te Huia
Safe Waitakere Alcohol Project	Poata Northcroft
Safe Waitakere Injury Prevention Board	Poata Northcroft Mihi Te Huia

OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS	APPOINTMENT
West Education Sector Trust	Awa Hudson Carol Ngawati
Waitakere Arts and Cultural Development Trust	Rev J Cooper
Child and Youth Advocate	Mihi Te Huia
COUNCIL COMMITTEES	
Community Sport Fund Allocation Subcommittee	Evelyn Taumaunu Wayne Knox






7 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

Provision has been made for the Chief Executive Officer, or his nominated representative, to report on the progress of other matters considered to be of significance to Te Taumata Runanga, including organisation and representation issues.



8 COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Issue	Comments	Reporting Council Officer
Housing For Older Adults	<p>A request was made from Te Piringatahi o te Maungarongo Marae regarding housing for older adults.</p> <p>The Property Officer met with Te Roopu Kaumatua o Waipareira on Friday, 22 July 2005 at Te Whanau o Waipareira Trust to explain her role as the Property Officer looking after all Waitakere City Councils Housing for Older Adults tenants and tenancies.</p> <p>It appeared that a number of people were not aware that the Waitakere City Council have rental accommodation for the elderly in and around the City.</p> <p>The discussion was on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility criteria, who is eligible and who is not; • The process; • Time frames; • Maintenance; • How the rent is assessed; and • Location of the villages. 	<p>Anna Orr</p> <p> 836 8000 Ext 8459</p>

REPORTS PENDING			
Subject	Date Requested	Report Due	Reporting Officer
Prostitution Reform Act 2003 - Draft Strategy	14 February 2005 Resolution No: 150/2005	17 October 2005	Zoe Cuming  836 8000 Ext 8315
"Strengthening Communities Through Local Partnerships" Implementation of the Waitakere Maori Partnerships Project	13 June 2005 Resolution No: 1089/2005	19 September 2005	Tony Rea  836 8000 Ext 8661

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee Secretary's Report for 15 August 2005 be received.

Report prepared by: Ngareta Delamere, Committee Secretary.



9 TRIENNIAL REPRESENTATION REVIEW

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to present feedback from the key outcomes of the Triennial Review Workshops with Councillors held on 15 June 2005 and 5 July 2005, to Te Taumata Runanga.

BACKGROUND

The Council is required to conduct a review of its representation arrangements at least every six years. Because the Council chose not to undertake a review in 2003 it must do so in the 2006 year. It is considered inappropriate to consider those aspects of the review that must be undertaken during the 2005 year (Maori Wards and Electoral System) in isolation from those aspects for which decisions do not have to be made until 2006 (Boundaries and Representation) so a full review has been commenced now.

The Local Government Commission has advised that its workload to deal with any appeals and objections will likely be substantial and it cannot assure the Council that it will be able to 'hear' submissions on the appeals and objections in all local authority areas. The Local Government Commission, however, has advised that if a local authority is able to make its determination ahead of the statutory deadlines then it is much more likely that local hearings will be possible. It is therefore recommended that the Council continues the progress through 2005 and on to 2006 seamlessly so it makes a determination well ahead of the statutory time lines, and as soon as possible after robust consultation with the community.

The Local Electoral Act 2001 provides for two alternative electoral systems. These are the First Past the Post system (FPP) and the Single Transferable Vote system (STV). The First Past the Post system is the traditional system in New Zealand local government and is the system currently used by Waitakere City Council. A local authority may resolve to change the system of elections no later than 12 September two years before a Triennial Election and that system will remain in use for at least the following two Triennial Elections.

The amended provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001 provide that any territorial authority may resolve to establish Maori Wards. The establishment of a separate Maori Ward or Wards would require that there are sufficient numbers of Maori electors registered within the area of the territorial authority. Any Council resolution to provide further for the establishment of a Maori Ward or Wards must be made no later than 23 November of the year that is two years before the next Triennial Election.

If a valid demand for a poll (from at least 5% of the registered electorate) on the issue of choice of electoral system and/or the introduction of Maori Wards is received before 28 February the year before a Triennial General Election then a poll must be conducted and the result of that poll will be binding and effective from that Triennial General Election. Likewise, the Council itself may resolve to hold a poll on these issues, but such a poll is also required to be held no later than 21 May 2006 (the year before the next Triennial General Election), for it to take effect at that election, failing which it can only take effect at the next but one Triennial Election. If polls are to be held on both the issues of introduction of STV and of Maori Wards it would not be cost effective to hold these separately. The estimated cost of holding a poll is around \$200,000, covering as it will, the City at large.

The governing body of every territorial authority is to consist of no less than six and no more than thirty members (Councillors) including the Mayor. There are three options available for the election of members of a territorial authority. These are elections:

- At large; or
- By Ward (where the Council area is divided into wards); or
- A combination of at large and by Ward.

Community Boards are required to be comprised of between four and twelve members, with a minimum of four elected members. There are three options available for the election of members of a Community Board (for electoral purposes the area of a Community Board is referred to as a "Community"). These are elections:

- At large; or
- By Electoral Subdivision (where the Community is subdivided for electoral purposes); or
- By Ward (where the Council area is divided into wards and the Community comprises of two or more complete wards).

There is however, no provision for any combination of these systems of election for Community Boards.

The first principle of the Local Electoral Act 2001 is to provide for **fair and effective representation** of individuals and communities.

With regard to fair representation the Local Electoral Act 2001 prescribes that this is to be achieved, in respect of representation arrangements, including Wards and Electoral Subdivisions for both Councils and Community Boards through the requirement to ensure that the ratio of Elected Members (other than the Mayor) to population does not vary by more than 10% within the respective Council or Community Board. The only exceptions to this 10% rule which are permitted are in respect of island or isolated communities. Both in its decisions in respect of the 2003 Review and in its draft guidelines for the 2006 Review, the Commission has made it clear that there will be stringent interpretation of the term "isolated".

With regard to effective representation, the Local Electoral Act 2001 prescribes that this is to be achieved, in respect of representation arrangements, including Wards and Electoral Subdivisions, for both Councils and Community Boards, through the identification of Communities of Interest. All electoral boundaries are required to align with statistical meshblocks.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council Electoral Officer is required to manage the undertaking of this Review on behalf of Council. To this end the Electoral Officer prepared a detailed Discussion Document to brief the Councillors on the process and suggest the way forward as well as appointing a project team of Council staff to assist with the management of the project. Further, a Consultant, commissioned by the Electoral Officer, has undertaken a study mapping the Communities of Interest within Waitakere City.

As required by the Finance and Operational Performance Committee resolution 358/2005 the process of consultation on the issue of Maori representation has already been initiated.

The Finance and Operational Performance Committee has delegated authority to make preliminary decisions on electoral and representation matters and make recommendations to Council for final decision. Accordingly, the outcome of this workshop is now being reported to that Committee for a formal decision.

A workshop was held with Councillors on 15 June 2005 who considered the following aspects of the Review with respect to process:

- Overview of requirements;
- The option to change the Electoral System from First Past The Post (FPP) to Single Transferable Vote (STV);
- The option of introducing separate Maori representation through a Maori Ward or Wards; and
- The methodology to be used for public consultation with regard to all matters to be consider under the review.

The outcome of the Workshop was reported to the Finance and Operational Committee at its meeting of 11 July 2005. The Committee resolved as follows:

“That the Council wait to hear the outcome of the consultation with the Maori Community on the issue of separate Maori representation through a Maori Ward or Wards before pursuing the matter further.”

1332/2005

“That the initial consultation with the wider community in order to arrive at substantive proposal on the two issues being reviewed (Maori representation and the composition and basis of election for Council and Community Boards) be undertaken and include the use of focus groups on the basis outlined in the Agenda report.”

1333/2005

A further workshop was held with Councillors on 6 July 2005 on which considered the following aspects of the review:

What is STV?

- It was first proposed in the mid nineteenth century;
- It was first used in New Zealand, in the 1920's (Christchurch City Council);
- It is a form of preferential voting where voters rank some or all of the candidates in order of personal preference;
- The “quota” is the underlining principle of STV, where a candidate needs to receive not a majority but a minimum number of votes to be elected;
- New Zealand STV uses New Zealand counting method (derived from the Meeks method) which is a complex algorithm calculation to transfer the votes between preferences;

- It was used in New Zealand for all the District Health Board (DHB) elections in 2004, plus 18 Territorial Authorities (including one unitary authority - Marlborough District Council).

What is FPP?

- The candidate(s) who receive(s) the most votes wins;
- Also known as “Winner Takes All”;
- Traditional System in New Zealand and elsewhere.

Who Uses STV?

- New Zealand
 - All District Health Boards;
 - 18 Territorial Authorities;
 - Fonterra.
- Overseas
 - Australia Senate;
 - Tasmania;
 - Republic of Ireland;
 - Northern Ireland;
 - Malta.

Who Uses FPP?

- Electorate Seats New Zealand Parliamentary Elections;
- Traditional System for Westminster type legislatures;
- Traditional System for most Local Authorities in English Speaking Countries.

Process for Deciding Electoral System for 2007

- Four part process:
 - Council can resolve to change electoral system (Section 27 Local Electoral Act);
 - Council must give public notice of the right to demand a poll (Section 28 Local Electoral Act);
 - The community can demand a poll on the electoral system to be used (Section 28-30 Local Electoral Act);
 - Council can decide to hold a poll on the electoral system to be used (Section 31 Local Electoral Act).

Council Resolves Change in Electoral System

- Section 27 Local Electoral Act enables Council to resolve to use STV for next triennial general election;
- Resolution to be made no later than 12 September 2005;
- Applies to Council & Community Boards;
- Any change in electoral system must be used for next two triennial general elections (Section 27 Local Electoral Act).

Community May Demand Poll

- Council must publicly notify right to demand poll on Electoral System by 19 September 2005;
- If Council has resolved to change to STV it must include in notice;
- the resolution;
- a statement that a poll is required to countermand that resolution;
- At least 5% of electors of the District required to demand a poll;
- The demand must be lodged within 90 days of the date of the public notice;
- Outcome of poll is binding for next two Triennial General Elections.

Council May Resolve to Hold Poll

- Council may resolve to hold a poll on a specified electoral system;
- 28 February 2006 last day for Council to make this decision;
- Poll must be held within 82 days of the CEO giving notice to the Electoral;
- Officer of this decision;
- Poll is binding for next 2 Triennial General Elections.

Timeline

- 12 Sept 2005 Last day Council may resolve change to STV or stay with FPP for 2007;
- 19 Sept 2005 Last day for Council to give public notice of poll demand;
- 28 Feb 2006 Last day for poll demand by 5% of electors (s30 Local Electoral Act);
- 28 Feb 2006 Last day Council may resolve to hold a poll (s31 Local Electoral Act);
- 8 Sept 2006 Last day for Council to give public notice of proposed representation arrangements for 2007 Triennial General Election.

New Zealand STV Calculator

- Department of Internal Affairs commissioned the development of the "New Zealand STV Calculator" and the "New Zealand STV Backup Calculator";
- Constructed and developed by a Wellington based software development house;
- Certified by Audit New Zealand and Price Waterhouse Coopers to ensure that the New Zealand method STV algorithm calculation as set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 is correct;
- Provided free of charge to all Territorial Authorities for Council and District Health Board elections;
- Elections software providers to integrate with existing elections management software, ie data capture/reporting systems.

Advantages of STV

Proponents of STV claim that it:

- Reflects voters' wishes better than FPP;
- Ensures all votes have equal value;
- Gives effective representation to all significant points of view within the electorate, and is therefore a much fairer system, ie enhances opportunities for minor parties, women, Maori, ethnic minorities etc;

- Allows voters to vote for their preferred candidates without fear of “wasting” their votes. Therefore, as many votes as possible will count towards the election of Elected Members;
- Treats every candidate on an even footing, whether they be independent or representing a political party;
- Has been shown to work well over time as one of the fairest ways to elect candidates democratically.

Arguments used against STV

Those against STV suggest that:

- It is a system that is unfamiliar to most voters and hard to understand;
- It appears a complex system involving mathematical calculations that is hard to explain to voters;
- The vote counting is too tedious to be processed manually, and can't start until all the votes have been verified and captured, including special votes;
- Data capture and processing time is longer than an FPP election;
- Election results are not displayed on a per votes cast basis as for FPP results.

Advantages of FPP

- FPP results are easier to understand;
- FPP is easier to explain and understand;
- Electors are familiar with it;
- Marginally less expensive to process than STV.

Arguments used Against FPP

- FPP system:
 - All votes that are not cast for the successful candidates are “wasted”, ie they have not counted towards electing someone;
 - In a 1 position election, e.g. Mayoralty, often the successful candidate does not receive a majority of total votes cast;
 - The views of all the electors are not fairly reflected in the result;
 - Minority views are often not represented.

Implementation Issues

- Use of FPP and STV at the same time;
 - In 2007 DHBs will be using STV. If Waitakere City Council changes to STV the Licensing Trusts and Auckland Regional Council may not;
- Voting Document Design;
 - 2004 Colour wash Criticisms;
- Elections Software Development Issues;
 - Failure of election.com/datamail software does not invalidate system;
 - Moore Gallagher software did not fail;
- Voter Education about STV and how it works.

Principles of STV

- The principle of STV is the “quota”;
- A successful candidate only needs to poll the quota, not a majority of votes;
- Electors rank their candidates in order of preference by marking a number next to the candidates name, ie 1, 2, 3 and so on, instead of just putting a \ against one or more of them;
- Not all candidates have to be ranked;
- A vote is valid as long as one candidate is ranked with a first preference;
- Quota calculation is the number of valid votes divided by the number of positions to be filled, plus 1, plus a tiny fraction;

The Quota

- Once the quota has been established, then the first count can be undertaken;
- As soon as a candidate reaches the quota, they are elected;
- Any votes over the quota are then transferred to the other candidates in accordance with the voter’s second preferences.
- The outcome of the workshop was as follows:
- That the Councillors views on whether or not to adopt the Single Transferable Vote system of election were not conclusive;
- A detailed report be forwarded to the Finance and Operational Performance Committee at its August 2005 meeting on which the Committee would make a decision to recommend to Council whether or not to change to the Single Transferable Vote system of election. According to the consultation which will be carried out, would be in respect of Maori Wards and of the basis of election or representation. In other words Council Electoral arrangements.

The Finance and Operational Committee at its meeting of 11 July 2005 resolved the following:

“That the Finance and Operational Performance Committee consider the System of Election in the light of the outcome of the 5 July 2005 workshop, following the receipt of a further report at the August 2005 meeting of the Finance and Operational Performance Committee.”

1331/2005

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Active Democracy is one of the Council's nine strategic platforms identified in its current Long Term Council Community Plan and Annual Plan 2005/2006. This platform supports the involvement of citizens in the Council's decision-making process, through education, removing barriers, developing partnerships, improving information flows and supporting the communities' own ways of interacting with the Council.

The Council measures its success in meeting active democracy targets by conducting regular household surveys. Although the public's perception of engagement in the Council's decision-making processes has improved since surveys were first conducted in 2001/2002, (partly due to this Council's extensive community consultation processes), the voter turnout for Council elections remains low. Voter turnout was only 35.68% during the last election. The electoral representation review process will assist the Council in determining why this is so and how to structure a system that is more conducive to active voter participation.

In addition to the Active Democracy Platform, the Treaty of Waitangi is one of the Council's overarching priorities, which must be affirmed in all the Council's activities and planning. Furthermore, the Local Government Act 2002 (Part 6), requires the Council to establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori and to foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to its decision-making processes. The Council's commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi, together with the requirements of the Local Government Act, make it incumbent upon this Council to consider the issue of appropriate Maori representation.

ISSUES

As the Finance and Operational Performance Committee meeting was held prior to Te Taumata Runanga meeting, Te Taumata Runanga is being requested to forward any recommendations on the System of Election to Council.

A1-A15

At the workshop of 10 July 2005, the Councillors requested that the report to be prepared for the Finance and Operational Performance Committee include some statistical analysis of whether the use of Single Transferable Vote in the 2004 elections had increased diversity in respect of the membership of the Council's using this system. Unfortunately no statistics appear to be available and this has been confirmed with Local Government New Zealand. The information that they might hold would be confidential because of the privacy issues. The nomination forms do not require disclosure of age, gender or ethnicity. Discussions of the Electoral Officers using this system have indicated there appeared to be very little change in diversity levels in their particular Councils, however this information could also be distorted by the fact that someone at Councils concerned had their number of Elected Members reduced at the same time. At the Representation Review Workshop organised by the Society Local Government Managers of New Zealand in Wellington in February 2005, representatives of the Ministry of Health had indicated that they believed that the composition of the Elected Members of District Health Boards had become more diverse than previously, however that view now needs hard fiscal evidence to support this. Unfortunately we are unable to provide further evidence to support the claim that further diversity in the membership or composition of elected bodies will be guaranteed to arise out of the option of the Single Transferable Vote System. A copy of the Triennial Review Discussion Document is attached at pages A1 to A15.

RESOURCES

Provision has been made in the draft Annual Plan 2005/2006 to resource the Representation Review.

CONCLUSION

Te Taumata Runanga is being requested to consider the issues raised in this report and forward any relevant recommendations regarding the system of Election to Council for consideration at its August 2005 meeting.

The process of consultation with the Maori Community on the issue of Maori representation will be reported back to Te Taumata Runanga and the Finance and Operational Performance Committee.

Preparations for public consultation (public meetings and focus groups) with regard to all matters to be considered under the Review are underway.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Triennial Representation Review report be received.
2. That Te Taumata Runanga make any relevant recommendations to Council on the subject of the system of Election.

Report prepared by: Charlie Inggs, Deputy Electoral Officer.



10 PROJECT TWIN STREAMS UPDATE

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide Te Taumata Ranunga with an overview of Project Twin Streams outcomes to date, and to highlight related issues of interest for this Committee.

BACKGROUND

In 1997/1998 Council initiated studies to address stormwater effects in the Oratia and Opanuku Streams. This work led to the creation of Project Twin Streams with a successful application made to Infrastructure Auckland for funding to implement solutions, over a 10 year period, to avoid, remedy and mitigate this problem in ways that also achieve social, cultural and economic outcomes

Project Twin Streams is an exciting and innovative multi-faceted project that focuses on achieving long-term integrated management of the Henderson Creek and Huruuru Creek catchments. This project weaves together the issues of integrated storm water management and the restoration of 125 kms of stream banks along the Oratia, Waikumete, Opanuku, Pixie and Swanson Streams, with strong communities in a healthy and sustainable environment.

At the heart of Project Twin Streams is the relationship between people and the environment. The project recognises that it is not possible to repair and restore natural waterways without working with the people and communities who are part of the catchment. This means looking beyond stream restoration to a sustainable community development approach that reflects the inter-connectedness of economic, social, cultural, spiritual and environmental well-being.

Project Twin Streams is working ultimately towards a community governance model for a sustainable catchment.

A report was submitted to Council for their 20 July 2005 meeting. At this meeting Council gave endorsement of the programme objectives and passed the recommendation that Project Twin Streams be monitored by the City Development Committee.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Project Twin Streams has been identified as one of Council's catalytic projects and will contribute to implementing the vision of Waitakere as an Eco City through all Council's strategic objectives and platforms.

Project Twin Streams also demonstrates the integration of Council's Quadruple Bottom Line approach in programme development and implementation as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

ISSUES

The vision for Project Twin Streams is *Healthy People in a Healthy Environment: Creating a Sustainable Future*.

Sustainability requires actions across all aspects of wellbeing - social, economic, environmental, spiritual and cultural. For Project Twin Streams this will require actions that engage local communities in understanding the challenges facing their catchment and to take more responsibility for them. It recognises that creative ways of learning, respect for heritage and valuing and celebrating different world views are essential ingredients in all community processes. It also understands that strong, local economies require new skills and new approaches to create new opportunities and jobs. All of this requires a healthy natural base, the recreation of biodiversity and the wise management of our natural resources and urban design that achieves a lighter footprint on the earth.

A sustainable community development approach is required to deliver the Project Twin Streams vision and objectives. This approach recognises that:

- Sustainable environmental change requires attitudinal and behavioural change and is more likely to occur when people and communities themselves take ownership of the issues facing their localities;
- Local ownership of the project and stewardship of the streams is more likely to occur when it is developed and organised by organisations and people within local communities rather than by Council;
- Locally based organisations have a wide range of networks and relationships they can draw on to engage people in Project Twin Streams in ways that are meaningful to them;
- Outcomes across all the well-beings - environmental, social, cultural, spiritual and economic are more likely to be met through community owned and driven processes.

A16

Objectives that reflect a quadruple bottom line approach have been developed to achieve the vision of the programme and the Auckland Regional Holdings (Infrastructure Auckland) contract, as detailed in the attachment at page A16.

The underlying assumptions of Project Twin Streams are:

- Some goals will be achieved in the short and medium term (3-5 years) and others will be longer term (10-50 years);
- The community will embrace the community development approach;
- Success requires willingness from across Council to actively support the project;
- In adopting this community development programme additional resources (or reprioritisation of existing resources) may be required through the 2006/2016 Long Term Council Community Plan.

UPDATE ON PROJECT TWIN STREAMS OUTCOMES

Planting and Maintenance Programme

Over 2004/2005 26,441 plants have been planted by over 1,000 volunteers totalling over 2,500 volunteer hours. This has resulted in the revegetation of 8,230 square metres of stream banks. Weed and maintenance programmes have also been carried out on 22,590 square metres of stream banks.

It is envisaged that during 2005 significant planting will take place on the Henderson and Swanson Streams - approximately 150,000 plants are proposed to be planted.

To date the majority of the planting has been undertaken by informal community groups and schools. Increasing community interest has been generated from youth, church groups, schools, local communities, neighbourhood groups and individuals interested in revegetating the banks of their local streams.

Property Buy Outs

Following approvals from the Finance and Operational Performance Committee (August 2003, September 2004 and July 2005), Project Twin Streams commenced buying properties in the Serwayne Place/Millbrook Rd area (2003) and in the Henderson Valley Road area (2004) to address flooding and stormwater management issues. To date 33 properties have been purchased and a further 11 properties are in various stages of negotiation. This process has been successful with all buyouts taking place with willing sellers. It has not been necessary for Council to resort to using the Public Works Act to acquire the required properties in these areas.

Some of these houses may be sold for relocation after sustainable retrofitting.

Cycle and Walkways

As part of Project Twin Streams, an application was made to Infrastructure Auckland for \$5.5 million to construct 14.5 kms of cycle and walkways along the Opanuku, Oratia and Waikumete Streams. This application was approved in 2004.

These cycle and walkways contribute to the vision of Council's Walking and Cycling Strategy, for Waitakere City to be a "walking and cycling friendly" city, where cycle and walkways are safe, enjoyable and popular forms of transport and leisure. They also contribute to Project Twin Streams Vision of connecting communities and people with the stream and each other and promoting opportunities for health and exercise.

Work has begun on the cycle and walkway programme, which is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2006. The programme is on track to complete the public consultation and resource consent process by early 2006 and construction by December 2006.

Public consultation on the cycle and walkways will include the consultation required for the completion of the draft Lower Oratia Reserve Management Plan.

Community Contracts and Community Engagement

A key goal of the Project is to foster community engagement in ways that are inclusive and meaningful for local neighbourhood communities and communities of interest. Local ownership is being achieved through working to engage and contract six locality-based community organisations to develop Project Twin Streams in their neighbourhoods over 2005-2006. As well as co-ordinating community involvement in the weeding and maintenance of the stream banks, local contract holders will develop with their local communities' opportunities to integrate environmental awareness through music, arts, cultural, storytelling, job creation and employment and training initiatives.

To date Project Twin Streams has contracted two organisations to develop Project Twin Streams in their locality. These are:

- Te Ūkaipō Mercy Initiatives for Rangatahi Limited in Ranui-Massey along the Swanson Stream from Birdwood Road to Huruhuru Creek;
- West Auckland District Council of Social Services (WADCROSS) in the Henderson area along the Henderson Creek.

Using a community development model these organisations will:

- Undertake weeding, planting and maintenance of the streams.
- Plan and organise community events to engage the wider community in weeding, planting and maintenance.
- Build the capacity of the local residents and groups in their locality as well as the business sector to participate in Project Twin Streams and take stewardship of the local streams.
- Identify and develop creative opportunities and methods to increase community understanding of the causes and effects of riparian or stream edge degradation, and ways to change behaviour to mitigate the effects of this, with assistance and resources supplied by council.
- Assist with monitoring and evaluation of the environmental, social, economic and cultural progress arising from the project.
- Establish a sustainable structure for the long-term development of the project in each locality.

A short term community development broker position has been established through a contract with West Auckland District Council of Social Services. The purpose of the position is to work with local communities to identify another four community organisations to take up community contracts to engage with Project Twin Streams in their locality. It will also enable Project Twin Streams to be more community owned and driven.

Sustainable Auckland - Sustainable Communities

Project Twin Streams has been selected as one of two demonstration sites for Sustainable Communities, which is one of the work strands of Sustainable Auckland. This brings additional resources of \$65,000 a year for three years through direct funding. It also includes the re-alignment of existing central government resources to further the social, economic and cultural goals of Project Twin Streams. Resources have been obtained for:

- A part-time Community Arts Co-ordinator for Project Twin Streams to work with the contracted community organisations to develop and implement creative ways of engaging people in the project and developing understanding of the causes and means of addressing environmental degradation. Funding is initially for 6 months;
- A Maori Economic Development Project to advance Maori interests in establishing economic development opportunities, in particular for youth. Department of Internal Affairs have aligned one of their funding schemes to support this position. Te Kawerau a Maki and Te Piataata Trust will jointly take up this contract with the Department of Internal Affairs from July 2005.

Evaluation and Monitoring

A range of methods is being developed to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Project Twin Streams in meeting its vision and objectives. The range includes:

- Establishing environmental baseline monitoring to measure the effectiveness of Project Twin Streams in improving the ecological health of the catchment;
- Developing an integrated evaluation framework to describe and measure the effectiveness of this community development model in delivering the vision and objectives of the programme;

- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of Project Twin Streams in increasing job and economic development opportunities and improving the health and wellbeing of communities in the catchment;
- Working in partnership with Landcare Research to maximise external research funding.

Evaluation will also occur through Sustainable Communities, which will evaluate the effectiveness and processes of central and local government and communities working together to achieve some key Project Twin Streams outcomes.

ISSUES OF INTEREST TO TE TAUMATA RUNANGA

Relationship with Iwi

Regular meetings have been held through the Iwi Consultation process with Ngati Whatua and Te Kawerau a Maki to determine their particular interests in Project Twin Streams. Over the next year cultural heritage reports will be commissioned for the whole Project Twin Streams area and other opportunities developed to progress mutual interests. Cultural heritage reports are currently being undertaken for the areas covered by the cycle and walkways - that is the Lower Oratia, Lower and Upper Opanuku and Lower and Upper Waikumete streams. These reports will also include recommendations for cultural interpretations and art works along the cycle and walkways and recommendations for involvement in the project during design, implementation and post completion.

Sustainable Communities

As stated above the Department of Internal Affairs has aligned one of their Community Development Project Schemes (which is \$80,000 per year for 3 years) to advancing the broader goals of Project Twin Streams. This Scheme has been targeted to progressing Maori economic development opportunities through a joint venture with Te Kawerau a Maki and Te Piataata Trust. This project will also work closely with the Waitakere Maori Partnerships Projects through Strategy and Development.

Community Contracts

Te Ūkaipō Mercy Initiatives for Rangatahi Limited are one of two organisations to have a community contract to develop Project Twin Streams in their locality. They are doing this in the Ranui-Massey area and have as their vision *Manaaki Te Tangata Manaaki Te Awa - Healing the People Healing the Stream*. They are working closely with Te Piataata Trust who has adopted a section of the Swanson Stream. Their rangatahi have been working every week down at the stream doing weed clearance and planting, making a huge contribution to the project.

It is required that community organisations that enter into community contracts with Project Twin Streams work in ways that respect the Treaty of Waitangi.

Cycle and Walkway Consultation

The consultation process on cycle and walkways along the Lower Oratia (Great North Road to Parris Park) and Lower Opanuku (Great North Road to Border Road) Streams runs from 22 July to 23 September. Key issues for consultation are:

- Final routes and link and access points;
- Safety and user friendliness for all users, from cyclists to walkers to push chair and wheelchair users;
- How to reflect local Maori and non-Maori history and culture through art works and design;
- How to best promote the use of the cycle and walkways.

Contracts with both iwi have been developed, and discussions are being held with the following organisations to see if and how they would like to be involved:

- Te Whanau O Waipareira Trust;
- Hoani Waititi Marae;
- Te Taumata Rūnanga's Te Roopu.

The wider Maori population will also be informed and canvassed through media and publicity material, and letters and fliers to local residents.

The aim is for the cycle and walkways along the Lower Oratia and Lower Opanuku Streams to be in place by mid 2006.

Waitakere Maori Community - Next Steps

Over the next few months Project Twin Streams staff are planning to meet with the wider Maori community through Te Whanau O Waipareira Trust, Hoani Waititi Marae and other Maori organisations, to update them on Project Twin Streams, and identify opportunities and ways of working with Project Twin Streams that may advance their interests and aspirations.

RESOURCES

The resources available are as follows:

- Funding of \$38.2 million has been received from Infrastructure Auckland for stormwater management, repair and restoration of 125 km of streams and to provide social and economic benefits as outline in the contract;
- Funding of \$5.2 million has been received from Infrastructure Auckland for the construction of cycle and walkways along the Oratia, Opanuku and Waikumete streams;
- Direct funding of \$65,000 from Sustainable Communities for three years has been secured to progress agreed social, cultural and economic goals of the programme plus;
- Aligned funding from the Department of Internal Affairs for \$80,000 per year for 3 years through their Community Development Project Scheme for Maori economic development;
- A Community Advisor from Department of Internal Affairs available to contribute up to 20 hours per week to progress agreed Project Twin Streams-Sustainable Communities goals;
- Resources through Landcare Research to establish the integrated monitoring and evaluation framework for Project Twin Streams;
- Funding of \$12 million from Financial Contributions.

CONCLUSION

Project Twin Streams has evolved significantly from its original concept of stream edge or riparian restoration to demonstrate a sustainable community development approach for catchment restoration, as a living example of sustainable development.

The support and involvement of Iwi and Maori is integral to ensuring Project Twin Streams is respectful and responsive to the particular interests of manawhenua and the wider Maori community in Waitakere.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Project Twin Streams Update report be received.

Report prepared by: Tony Miguel, Group Manager: Asset Management.



11 **PROJECT TWIN STREAMS ARTS PROJECT**

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to describe how and why Project Twin Streams has introduced a new community arts initiative to engage the communities of Ranui and Henderson in creative projects which encourage “ownership” of, and participation in, the restoration of the local waterways.

BACKGROUND

Project Twin Streams is endeavouring to establish long-term, sustainable, integrated catchment management for the Oratia and Opanuku Streams. This encompasses the Henderson and Huruhuru Creeks, and Waikumete, Pixie and Swanson Streams.

In part, it is to be achieved through the restoration of 125 kilometres of stream banks by weed removal and replanting of the riparian margins.

This can only be achieved if the local communities “buy into” and support the restoration. Therefore, at the heart of Project Twin Streams is the relationship between people, the Council and the environment. That dimension makes Project Twin Streams far more than just an environmental project or just a storm water management project. To succeed it must also foster sustainable community development which delivers economic, social, cultural, spiritual and environmental well-beings.

Project Twin Streams has also been selected as one of a number of pilot projects for Sustainable Auckland, which is the name given to the programme adopted by the Councils of the Auckland region under the Government’s Sustainable Communities initiative.

These pilot projects demonstrate how Sustainable Communities are built and sustained through community engagement with the arts, events and plans that affect them.

Being part of Sustainable Auckland brings additional regional and Central Government resources to the project for three years. Resources include funding which has been used to employ a part-time Community Arts Co-ordinator for Project Twin Streams for a six-month trial period.

The co-ordinator’s focus is to work with two local “Project Twin Streams communities” (Ranui-Massey and Henderson) to develop and implement creative ways of engaging local people in an understanding of the damage caused by environmental degradation and how they can respond by helping to restore and subsequently maintain, their local stream banks. At the same time it is helping to share important skills in terms of environmental protection and restoration, gardening skills, project management and communications.

This position is situated in Public Affairs and jointly managed by the Arts Manager and Project Twin Streams co-ordinator.

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This project contributes to the Council's community arts initiatives as provided for in the Council's Arts and Cultural Strategy. It also contributes to the regional initiatives to support the Government's Sustainable Communities programme and supports cultural well-being in the community.

ISSUES

Ranui-Massey

A community arts consultation strategy has been developed in Ranui-Massey. The outcome is five community projects which will be completed in time for a Community Celebration and Planting Day to be held on Saturday, 15 October 2005 at Ulrich Reserve.

The five projects are:

Ranui After School Programme at Ranui Community Centre

A group of children aged 5 - 12 years wanted to be able to see plant and animal life restored to their stream. The group generated the idea of creating mosaic pavers depicting plant and animal life. These are under development and will be installed near the Swanson Stream and unveiled at the Celebration Day.

Birdwood Primary School

The school's Maori Focus Unit will produce a Rap song with messages communicating the storm water and pollution issues facing the Swanson Stream and its environs.

This project will fit in with the school's poetry curriculum and will be recorded and performed at the Celebration Day.

Maori Weaving Group

Based at the Ranui Community Centre, this group of five women is weaving a traditional eel trap, symbolising the way the stream was once full of eels which were part of the staple diet of Maori who caught them in woven traps.

This group will demonstrate weaving techniques on the Celebration Day.

Craft Project

A local artist will also demonstrate the art of paper making from ginger plant which is one of the noxious weeds being removed from the stream banks. This project is intended to demonstrate that a useful product can be made from material which is currently sent to landfill.

Ranui Community Garden Project

This group is extensively involved in the community and has already adopted an area of the stream. Members have expressed a wish to create an adobe seat in the shape of an eel, complete with sculpted environmental patterns and mosaics embedded into the concrete/clay structure.

This project is currently being scoped with a proposal and budget to be brought to the Project Twin Streams Ranui/Massey team.

Henderson

Projects for the Henderson area are currently in development.

RESOURCES

A budget of \$40,000 has been externally resourced from Sustainable Communities for salary costs for the Community Arts Worker (20 hours for 6 months) and for project development costs.

CONCLUSION

The community arts projects for Project Twin Streams are all now under way and will meet time and budget constraints. These projects will increase awareness of Project Twin Streams whilst enhancing a sense of place, pride and ownership of the stream for the community.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Project Twin Streams Arts Project report be received.

Report prepared by: Janet Holt, Community Arts Co-ordinator: Project Twin Streams.



12 NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of Te Taumata Runanga will be held in the Civic Centre, on Monday, 19 September 2005, commencing at 5.00 pm.

A representative is invited to present Te Taumata Runanga report at the next meeting of Council to be held in the Civic Centre, on Wednesday, 31 August 2005, commencing at 5.30 pm.

