



Local Government
Commission
Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe

Communities of interest study - Waiheke

Auckland reorganisation
process

NOVEMBER 2017

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1 Executive Summary

The purpose of this study is to help inform the Commission’s deliberations under clause 11(5)(c) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) which requires the Commission to be satisfied that “any local authority proposed to be established or changed under a reasonably practicable option will contain within its district or region 1 or more communities of interest, but only if they are distinct communities of interest.”

‘Communities of interest’ is not defined in the Act. However, the term is commonly interpreted by local government as meaning a group(s) of people with common interests and/or similarities in a geographic area. These interests and/or similarities help shape the identity of the people in that area.

This study found there are many communities of interest on Waiheke Island. These communities of interest are relatively strong and contribute to the sense of a common Waiheke identity which is reasonably distinct to the Island. However, many of these communities of interest also overlap with communities of interest in surrounding areas particularly wider Auckland. This contributes to the sense of a common identity with wider Auckland for many people on Waiheke Island. This is particularly evident by many of the functional linkages that exist between people who live on Waiheke and those who reside in wider Auckland.

Part 1

2 Purpose

The Local Government Commission is undertaking an Auckland reorganisation process following an original application from the Northern Action Group proposing a unitary authority for North Rodney separate from Auckland Council; and an alternative application from Our Waiheke proposing a unitary authority for Waiheke Island separate from Auckland Council.

Clause 11(5)(c) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the Commission to be satisfied that “any local authority proposed to be established or changed under a reasonably practicable option will contain within its district or region 1 or more communities of interest, but only if they are distinct communities of interest.” The purpose of this study is to help inform the Commission’s deliberations under this requirement of the Act.

This study will be considered by the Commission in conjunction with any additional pieces of work the Commission may take to fulfil this requirement and/or other legislative requirements. Appendix A provides background information on the reorganisation process.

3 Scope

‘Communities of interest’ is not defined in the Act. However, the term is commonly interpreted by local government as meaning a group(s) of people with common interests and/or similarities in a geographic area. These interests and/or similarities help shape the identity of the people in that area.

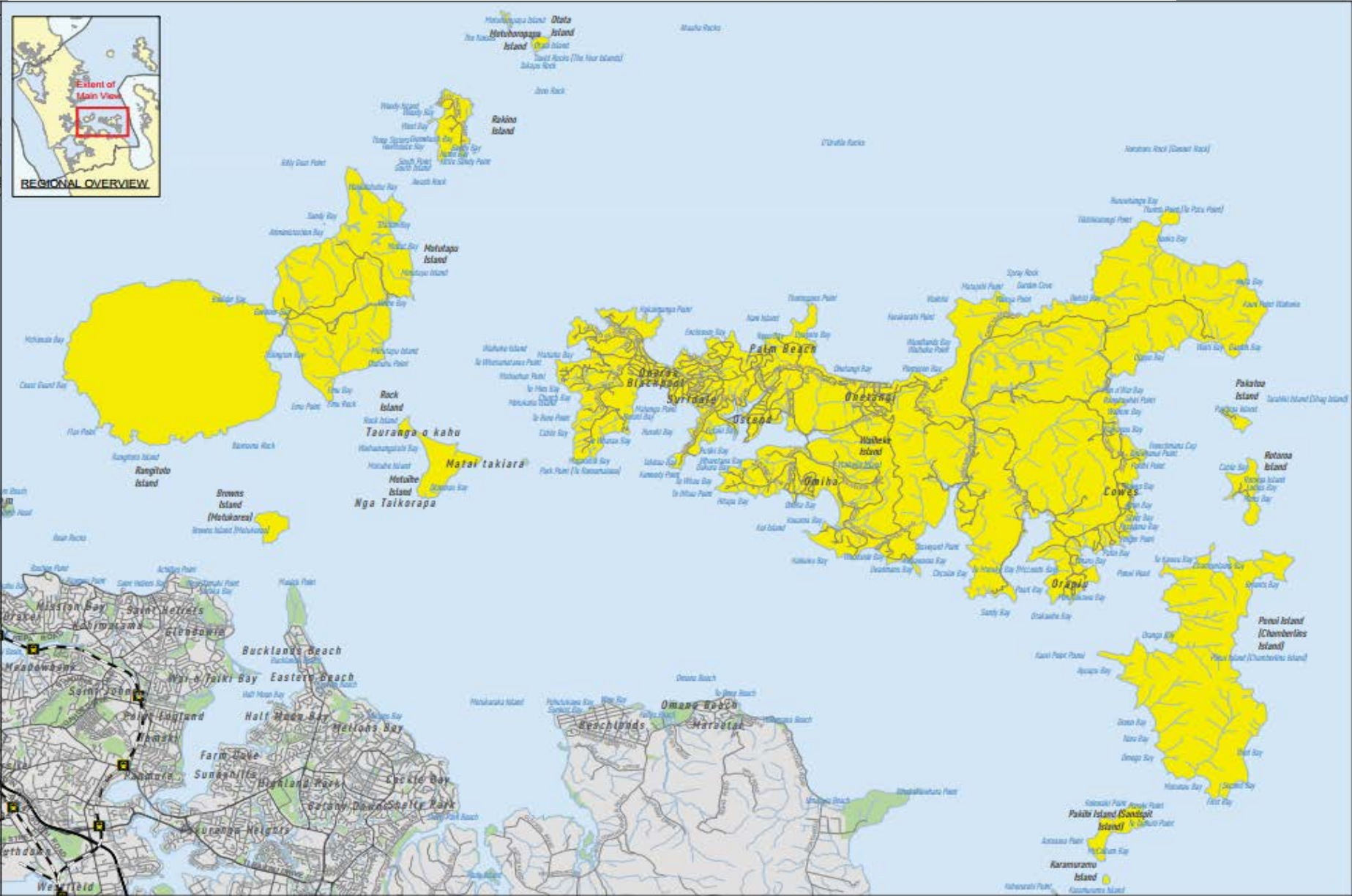
As shown in Figure 1 the main areas in scope of this study are Waiheke Island and wider Auckland (inset). Other islands in the Waiheke Local Board area, including Rakino, are considered as part of wider Auckland for the purpose of this study.¹

In scope are connections between Waiheke Island and wider Auckland but out of scope are connections between wider Auckland and areas other than Waiheke Island.

The borders of the areas in scope are based on Auckland local government boundaries.

¹ Islands in the Waiheke Local Board area are: Waiheke, Rakino, Rangitoto, Browns (Motukorea), Motutapu, Motuhoropapa, Otata, Rock, Motuihe, Karamuramu, Pakihi (Sandspit), Ponui (Chamberlins), Rotoroa and Pakatoa. Some islands are uninhabited reserves and only Waiheke and Rakino islands have sizable populations.

Figure 1: Waiheke Local Board area



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4 Study framework

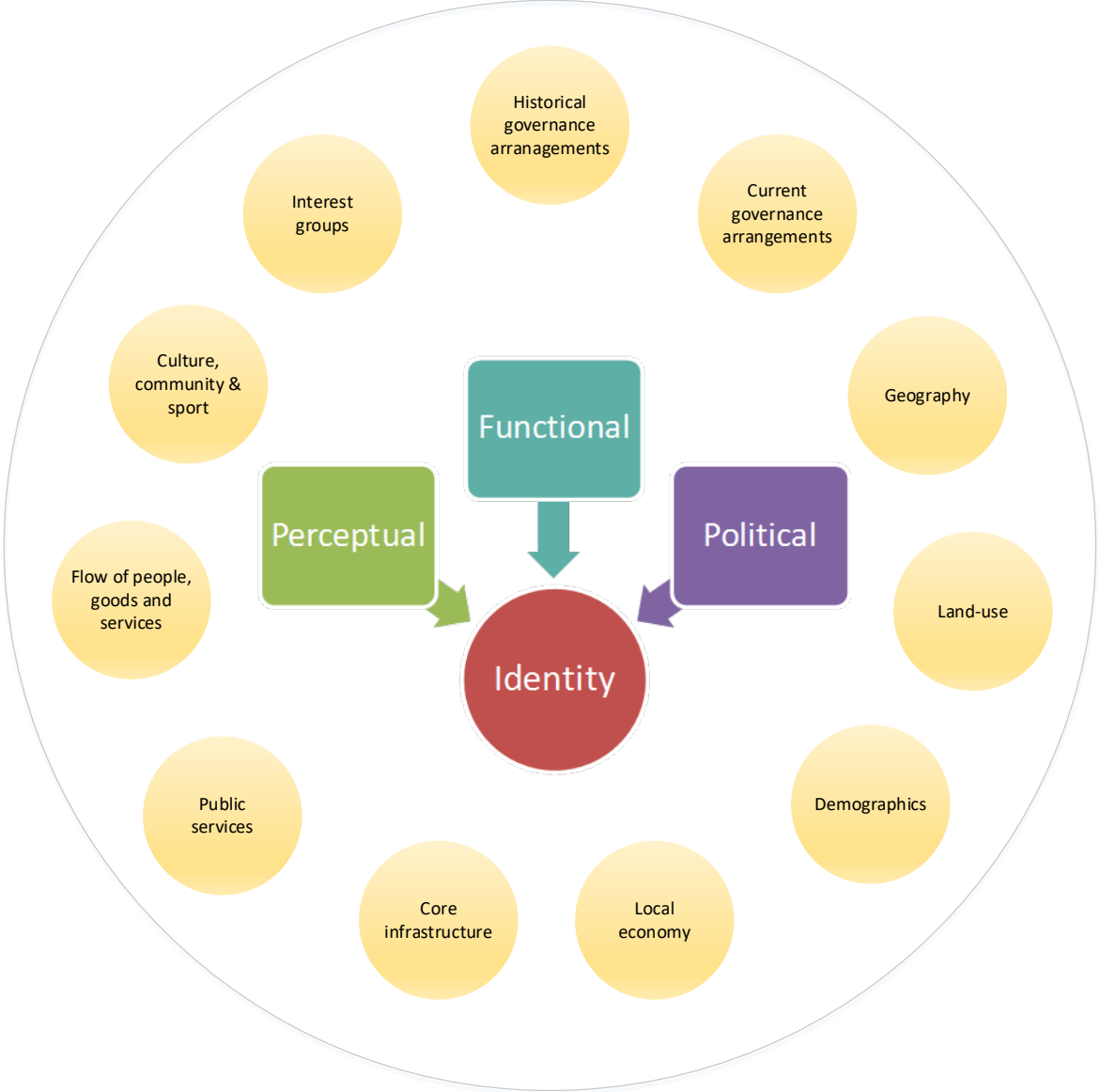
4.1 Approach and format

This study follows three key steps:

- 1. **Review:** Describes the connections that exist between people in the area in scope using eleven *sub-dimensions* to categorise information
- 2. **Analysis:** Considers the connections that exist between people in the area in scope against the three *dimensions* of communities of interest
- 3. **Conclusion:** Summarises the key findings to determine how they reflect on the *identity* of the area(s) in scope

These parts are depicted in Figure 2: Study framework – sub-dimensions, dimensions and identity summarised in the next section.

Figure 2: Study framework – sub-dimensions, dimensions and identity



4.1.1 Identity

This study considers the identity of a given area with reference to the following parameters:

- Whether people in the area share a common identity
- What the common identity is based on
- Whether the identity is changing, and if so, how it is changing
- Whether the identity is shared with surrounding areas

4.1.2 Dimensions

To consider identity the Commission uses the communities of interest concept broadly proposed by Fulcher (1989)². This concept considers communities of interest as comprising three dimensions:

1. **Perceptual identity:** the sense of belonging to an area
2. **Functional identity:** the ability to access public and private services and fulfil needs and/or preferences within a given area
3. **Political identity:** the ability to be represented by elected representatives and individuals/interest groups (includes the power of these representatives to make and/or influence decisions on behalf of other individuals/interest groups within an area)

The dimensions are not mutually exclusive but overlap and interlink forming one or more communities of interest. For this reason, the Commission considers how these dimensions work together as well as how they work as separate parts.

4.1.3 Sub-dimensions

The Commission uses a number of sub-dimensions to identify and describe the connections that exist (or don't exist) in a given area. This allows a picture to be formed of a given area which can then be used to consider the area against the three dimensions. The sub-dimensions are described as follows:

- **Historical governance arrangements:** Past arrangements show how local government areas develop and evolve over time. Historical local government connections may contribute to a sense of belonging to an area even if governance arrangements have changed.
- **Current governance arrangements:** Current arrangements show how formal political structures are organised across local, central and iwi boundaries. These arrangements may also explain why some people feel they belong to an area, how public services are organised and why interest groups may organise themselves the way they do.

² Fulcher, H (1989), *A Discussion Paper which explores the concept of community of interest as it applies to local government boundaries*, South Australian Department of Local Government

- **Geography:** Natural landmarks (e.g. rivers, valleys, islands, water catchments and mountains) have traditionally been influential in shaping local government and community borders (e.g. mountain ranges often provide natural boundaries between areas). Advancements in travel and communication have improved connections between adjacent local government areas. However, people in areas that have strong geographical boundaries (e.g. islands) may have a strong sense of belonging to that area even when non-geographical connections with wider areas increase. These boundaries may also explain why public services and political structures are organised the way they are.
- **Land use:** People that use land for rural purposes (e.g. farming or lifestyle) may have different needs and preferences than people in urban areas (i.e. where access to a more diverse range of services is available). Where similar, these needs and preferences may add to a sense of belonging to an area and explain why public and private services and political interest groups are organised the way they are. Changing land use patterns (e.g. population growth pressures in rural areas) may add to the diversity of an area and may result in more fragmented communities. This may change how services are delivered and how political structures are organised.
- **Demographics:** Population structure (e.g. size, age, ethnicity and income) may contribute to a sense of a common identity in an area where there are common characteristics or lack of common identity where characteristics are different. This may help explain why public and private services are provided in an area; and why some areas are dependent on trade flows to and from other areas. Population size and ethnicity data (e.g. iwi groups) also help explain political representation structures and interest groups.
- **Local economy:** The economic profile of an area (e.g. the level of economic diversification, employment stability and self-reliance) may explain why people have a sense of common identity in an area, why certain interest groups exist within an area and why these interest groups might form connections with groups in other areas (e.g. people who work in a common industry are likely to share a common interest). It may also help explain whether people can meet their needs and preferences in a given area and/or whether they are dependent on wider areas to sustain their needs and preferences.
- **Core infrastructure:** The demand and supply of core infrastructure (i.e. three waters, transport and broadband) is useful for considering local needs and preferences or how areas evolve (e.g. lack of reticulated water supply may reflect local demand or suggest an area is underdeveloped and has considerable scope to evolve further). This may add to, or reduce, the sense of belonging to an area respectively. Some core infrastructure (e.g. transport and broadband) improves connections between people in an immediate area and/or with a wider region (i.e. regional, national and international). This may contribute to a sense of belonging to multiple areas (e.g. working in an urban area and living in a rural area) and may explain why public and private services are organised and delivered the way they are (e.g. increase in people accessing services online).

- **Public services:** The demand and supply of public services (e.g. libraries, sports parks, cemeteries, public transport, waste collection, service centres, planning, emergency services, health and education) generally reflect local needs and preferences. These services can be adjusted to reflect changes in demand in a given area (e.g. demand for a new swimming pool). The mix of services at any given time and subsequent changes to these services may impact on the sense of belonging to an area, particularly if the change is significant (i.e. changes to service types, levels or costs). It may also explain why private services and political structures are organised the way they are.
- **Flow of people, goods and services:** Where people live, work, study and shop, and the flow of goods and services between these areas, can show the connections people have to their immediate area and wider areas. While the services that support these flows are fairly flexible, the economic infrastructure that enables them is relatively fixed (e.g. new business precincts can result in new public transport links being created between different parts of a city). These flows can therefore add momentum to community development. The flow of people, goods and services can add to the sense of belonging to an immediate area and/or wider area. It may also explain why certain interest and community groups exist within an area and why they form connections with other areas.
- **Culture, community and sport:** The scale and nature of cultural, community and sporting groups in a given area, and the similarities and differences between them, can show the social connections people have to their immediate area and/or wider areas (e.g. the presence of local media or sport clubs in an area can show common interests exist; and the presence of regional media and participation in regional sporting competitions can show common connections exist with wider areas). These connections may add to a sense of belonging to one or more areas; and may explain why public and private goods and services are organised the way they are.
- **Interest groups:** The scale and nature of interests in a given area, and the similarities and differences between them, can show the connections people have to their immediate area and/or wider areas (e.g. industry trade associations and advocacy groups can coexist in the same area – both may be significant in scale yet conflicting in purpose). These interests may contribute to a sense of belonging to an immediate area and/or wider area and explain why political interest groups are organised the way they are. It may also show the different interests that exist and how they intersect, overlap and/or conflict. Interest groups can change over time (e.g. due to demographic and economic change).

4.2 Information sources

Appendix B lists the information sources used to identify and describe each of the sub-dimensions in this study. While the Commission has made reasonable attempts to gather quality information across all the sub-dimensions, this study was constrained by some information gaps (e.g. access to trade data on Waiheke). While this information would have been useful to consider the Commission does not believe it would significantly alter the conclusions of this study.

Part 2

5 Review of Waiheke sub-dimensions

5.1 Historical governance arrangements

The first recognition of a region-wide Auckland local government identity was in 1953 when the Auckland Regional Planning Authority was established. When extended to include Waiheke in 1957, this was the first time Waiheke Island was included as part of wider Auckland for local government purposes. In 1964 the Planning Authority was dissolved and replaced by the Auckland Regional Authority (ARA). The ARA had responsibility for a wide variety of infrastructure functions including bulk water supply, sewage reticulation and treatment, civil defence and public transport. It also had certain powers in respect of regional motorways and roads, and establishing regional reserves.

Local road boards that managed the provision of roading infrastructure in the area were the first form of local governance in Waiheke. The first council, Waiheke County Council, was established in 1970.

Waiheke County Council and the ARA operated until the 1989 local government reforms saw them abolished and replaced by the Auckland City Council and the Auckland Regional Council respectively.

The Auckland City Council comprised seven wards including one ward and councillor for the Hauraki Gulf Islands. Waiheke Island was represented by the Hauraki Gulf Island councillor and a Waiheke Island community board. When Auckland City Council was first established it included a Hauraki Gulf Islands Committee to consider matters of concern to the Hauraki Gulf as a whole. Planning Committees for Waiheke and Great Barrier Islands were also created to hear, determine or make recommendations on any planning application or related matter. The Council only had to maintain the committees until 1 November 1995.

In 2009, a Royal Commission on Auckland Governance proposed a region-wide unitary authority for Auckland.³ It concluded that this would help achieve strong and effective regional governance and overcome the fragmentation and coordination problems at the time. The Royal Commission noted that “Waiheke and other inner islands are clearly part of, and should remain in, the Auckland region. Their proximity to the Auckland central business district, to which many residents commute daily by ferry, is reason enough for this.”⁴ However the Royal Commission also recognised that island communities in the Hauraki Gulf have “special and distinct characteristics”.⁵ As such, the Royal Commission recommended that ‘community board’ arrangements for Waiheke and Great Barrier Island should be retained with wider decision-making powers.

³ A unitary council is a single territorial authority (that is, a district or city council) that has the responsibilities, duties and powers of a regional council conferred on it.

⁴ Page 397, Royal Commission on Auckland Governance, March 2009.

⁵ Page 324, Royal Commission on Auckland Governance, March 2009.

The Royal Commission believed its proposed structural reforms (with one Auckland Council, six smaller local 'councils', and four community boards including one for Waiheke Island) would support effective compliance of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 by reducing the number of entities involved in the management of the area.

5.2 Current governance arrangements

5.2.1 Local government arrangements

In 2010, following the Report, the Government decided to abolish the Auckland City Council, Auckland Regional Council (and six other councils in the region) and establish the Auckland Council unitary authority.

The Auckland Council was set up as a shared decision-making model with two complementary decision-making parts – a governing body and 21 local boards.

The governing body consists of the Mayor, elected by all Auckland voters, and 20 governing body members, elected by voters in the wards the members represent. The governing body focuses on strategic issues and regional matters. Local boards represent the communities in their area and make decisions on local issues and activities.

Waiheke Island and surrounding Hauraki Gulf Islands were included in the Waitemata and Gulf Ward given the functional community of interest factors such as location of employment, shopping and leisure activities, and transport links. The Waitemata & Gulf Ward has the highest population per councillor in Auckland (111,900). This predominately reflects the large urban population in the central city (Waitemata) rather than in the Hauraki Gulf (which includes Waiheke).

A Waiheke Local Board comprising five members was also established. In addition to Waiheke Island, the Waiheke Local Board area includes Rangitoto, Motutapu, Motokorea, Motuihe, Ponui, Rakino, and a number of smaller islands. Some of these islands are uninhabited reserves.

Council-controlled organisations provide major services and activities on behalf of Auckland Council (e.g. Auckland Transport provides transport related services; Watercare provides water related services and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development provides economic development and tourism related services).

Hauraki Gulf Forum

The Hauraki Gulf Forum is a statutory body, which promotes and facilitates integrated management and the protection and enhancement of the area under the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000. The Forum is administered by Auckland Council.

A Waiheke Local Board member is always a member of the Forum due to the importance of the local board area in the Hauraki Gulf. Neighbouring councils are also represented on the Forum. Membership includes elected representatives of Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, Waikato and Matamata-Piako District Councils and Waikato Regional Council. Representatives of the Ministers of Conservation, Fisheries and Māori Affairs are members, as are representatives of tangata whenua of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands.

5.2.2 Central government arrangements

As shown in Figure 3, Waiheke is part of the Auckland Central parliamentary electorate which also includes inner-city Auckland and other Hauraki Gulf Islands. This is similar to the Waitemata and Gulf Ward area of Auckland Council.

Figure 3: General electorate boundaries



Figure 4 shows the Waiheke Local Board area is split between two Māori electorates; Te Tai Tokerau and Hauraki-Waikato. Te Tai Tokerau includes islands to the north of Waiheke including Rakino Island. The Hauraki-Waikato electorate includes Waiheke Island and islands to the south east.

Figure 4: Māori electorate boundaries



5.2.3 Iwi structures

Most iwi in the Auckland region have rohe/tribal areas that include all or parts of Auckland and then extend beyond Auckland's boundaries into its neighbouring regions.

The following iwi have tribal area/rohe that includes Waiheke.⁶

- The rohe of Ngāti Tamaoho spreads across the Auckland region (going as far south as Waikato River) and includes inner-city Auckland, Waiheke and neighbouring islands.
- Ngāti Maru (Hauraki) also includes the area of Waiheke and surrounding Hauraki Gulf islands and parts of Auckland, Thames-Coromandel and Tauranga.
- Patukirikiri cuts a cross section of Auckland city, Waiheke Island and Coromandel peninsula.
- Ngāti Paoa includes Waiheke and surrounding Hauraki Gulf islands, part of the Auckland region and Coromandel peninsula.
- Ngāti Tai ki Tāmaki includes Hauraki Gulf islands, including Waiheke, eastern parts of Auckland, the Thames-Coromandel district and stretches down to Tauranga. Ngāti Tamaterā is similar but with additional inland territory in the Waikato region.
- Ngāti Whanaunga covers most of Auckland including the Hauraki Gulf islands.

Built in 1981, Piritahi Marae is located on Waiheke Island. This Marae is a nga hau e wha in that it welcomes all people and is not a tribal marae.

5.3 Geography

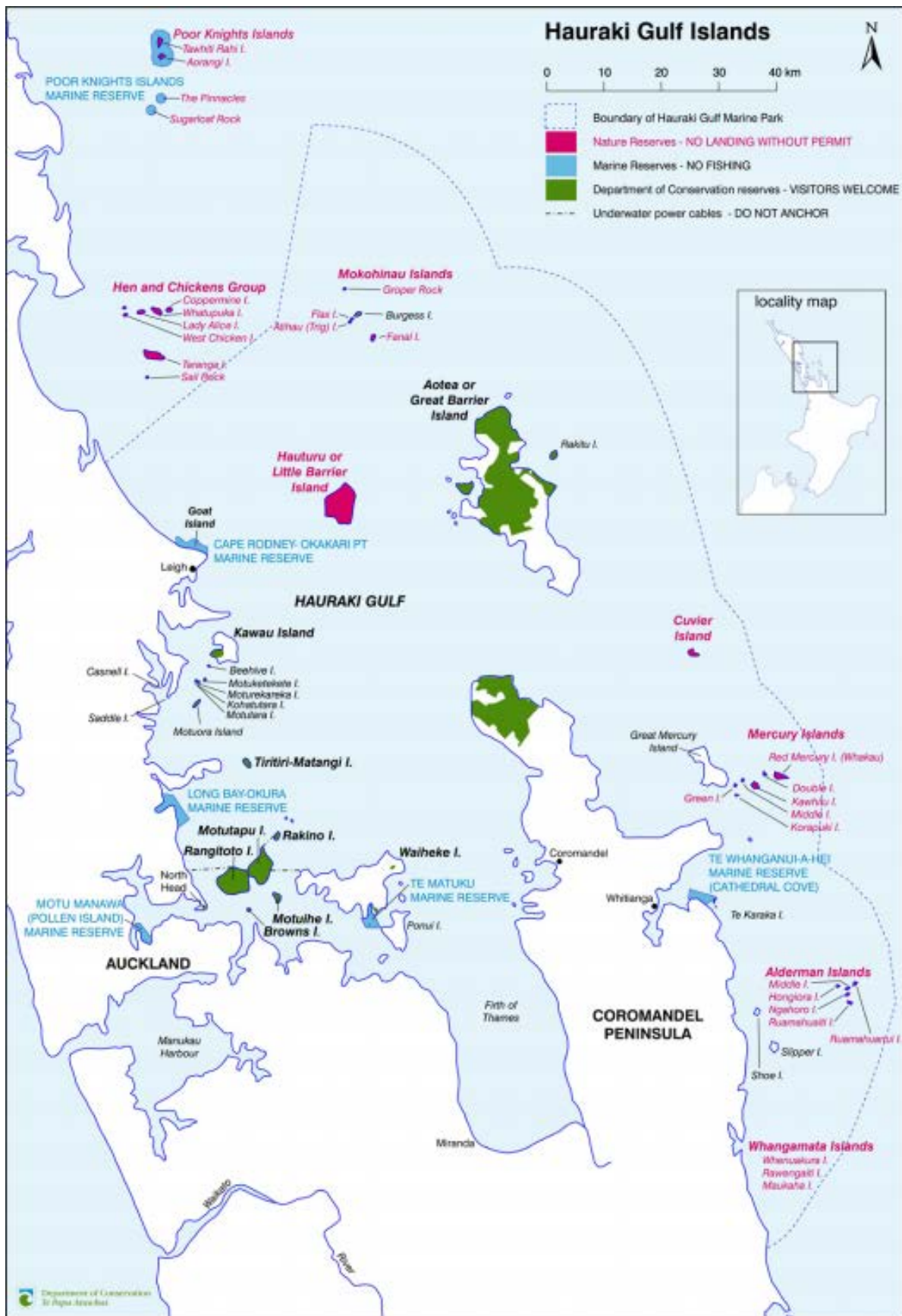
Waiheke Island is 19.3 km long with a surface area of 92km. The coastline is 133.5km and includes 40km of beaches. Matiatia Port at the western end of the island is 17.7km from Auckland and the eastern end is 21.4km from Coromandel.⁷ Figure 5, the Waiheke Local Board area lies within the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park. The Gulf stretches along Auckland's entire east coast. Other councils that border the Gulf are the Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, Waikato and Matamata-Piako District Councils and Waikato Regional Council.

Wider Auckland is characterised by a wide range of landscapes and natural features. This includes three major harbours, two mountain ranges, marine reserves, high density urban areas and rural land. It also includes many islands in addition to those in the Waiheke Local Board area.

⁶ Te Kāhui Māngai directory, Te Puni Kōkiri

⁷ <http://visitwaiheke.org.nz/history-of-waiheke/>

Figure 5: Waiheke and the Hauraki Gulf



Source: Hauraki Gulf Forum, Auckland Council

5.4 Land use patterns

Over 70 per cent of Auckland's land area is classified as rural in the Auckland Plan. This includes most of the Waiheke Local Board land area. This contrasts with the urban parts of Auckland as seen in Figure 6.

The Hauraki Gulf Islands are described in the Auckland Plan as having:

- rural production areas, lifestyle development, bush living and un-reticulated residential areas;
- substantial natural and physical resources and landscape values;
- varied coastline, rugged interior, bushed slopes, sweeping white sand beaches on north and east coastlines, visual amenity, ridgelines, bays and coastal headlands;
- significant areas of native bush and shrubs, and a range of visitor attractions such as open sanctuaries on islands like Tiritiri Mātangi, the Mansion House and Kāwau and viticulture on Waiheke;
- catchments which include extensive wetlands, watercourses and estuarine systems; and
- significant and extensive wildlife habitats, ecological corridors and ecosystems.

Waiheke is the most populated island in the Waiheke Local Board area followed by Rakino Island. Many of these islands are uninhabited public reserves and have few residents. Some islands are frequented by day-trippers from Auckland.

As shown in Figure 6, the western and middle sections of Waiheke are more built up than the rest of the Island. Oneroa is the main centre and the only town of its type in the Waiheke Local Board area. It is classified as a 'rural and coastal town' in the Auckland Plan. These towns are defined as "urban settlements of varying sizes with suburban zones in rural areas, widely varying local character and services that reflect lifestyle choices such as rural town life, and retirement living." These towns are expected to grow by around 2,000 to 10,000 people over the Plan's 30 year timeframe. However, in the case of Oneroa, significant growth is currently constrained by a lack of wastewater infrastructure.

In addition to Oneroa, there are also various rural and coastal villages including Ostend, Onetangi, Hekerua Bay and Palm Beach. In the Auckland Plan these villages are envisaged to have little or no growth.

Land use on Waiheke increasingly being used for rural tourism and related services in recent times. This has led to more commercial development of Waiheke.

Figure 6: Rural and urban areas in Auckland



Source: Auckland Plan, Auckland Council

5.5 Demographics

The Waiheke Local Board area is the second smallest local board area in Auckland when population is considered (Great Barrier Island Local Board being the smallest). The resident population is less than one per cent of Auckland's total population.⁸

The population of the Waiheke Local Board area increased by 270 people in the year to June 2016 as a result of net migration rather than natural increase.⁹ The Waiheke Local Board area is projected to grow by 1.1 per cent by 2043.¹⁰

As shown in Table 1, Waiheke's population is predominately European and has a higher proportion over the age of 65 than Auckland as a whole.

Of the 5634 dwellings on Waiheke, 1,803 (32.0 per cent) are unoccupied compared to New Zealand as a whole (10.5 per cent).¹¹ A third of households (32.8 per cent) comprised people living on their own - a higher proportion than across Auckland as a whole (19.0 per cent).

Waiheke is likely to have a reasonable proportion of transient people that live and work on Waiheke for short periods of time. No specific data is available but there are indicators that support this case. For example, the 'Waiheke Island Hospo Workers Group' on Facebook promotes opportunities for transient populations – it currently has over 2000 followers.

Table 1: Demographic profiles of Waiheke, Auckland and New Zealand

Demographic	Waiheke	Auckland	New Zealand
Population	8,340	1,415,550	4,242,048
Ethnicity (%) ¹²			
European	90.5	59.3	74.0
Māori	11.4	10.7	14.9
Pacific peoples	3.0	14.6	7.4
Asian	3.3	23.1	11.8
Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	1.5	1.9	1.2
Other ethnicity	1.7	1.2	1.7
Median age of population (years)	45.3	35.1	38.0
Percentage of population under 15 years (%)	17.6	20.9	20.4
Percentage of population over 65 years old (%)	18.6	11.5	14.3
Median personal income (aged 15 years and over) (\$)	27,200	29,600	28,500
Unoccupied dwellings	1,803	33,360	185,448
One-person households (%)	32.8	19.0	23.5

⁸ Usually resident population from 2013 Census data. Statistics NZ.

⁹ Waiheke Local Board Economic Overview 2016, Infometrics

¹⁰ 2013(base)-2043 projected populations, Statistics NZ. These figures are based on the 'medium' projection.

¹¹ A dwelling is defined as 'unoccupied' if it is unoccupied at midnight and at all times during the next 12 hours on the night of census data collection. They may also be classified as 'empty' or 'residents away'.

¹² People could choose more than one ethnicity and categories are not exclusive.

5.6 Local economy

Tertiary industries (i.e. tourism, food and beverage, retail and property services) are critical to Waiheke's local economy representing 46.9 per cent of its total economy in 2016 and contributing to 50.8 of its employment. In contrast, Auckland's tertiary industries are 33.6 per cent (includes Waiheke) and New Zealand's (includes Waiheke) is 28.4 per cent.

The largest industries contributing to Waiheke's economy in 2016 were the rental, hiring and real estate services industry (20.9 per cent), followed by manufacturing (8.9 per cent) and then retail trade (7.8 per cent). Accommodation and food services was the largest employing industry in Waiheke (17.6 per cent). The second largest was retail trade (12.9 per cent) followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (12.1 per cent).

In contrast, professional, scientific and technical services were the largest industry in Auckland in 2016 accounting for 10.2 per cent of total GDP. This was followed by manufacturing (9.9 per cent) and financial and insurance services (8.8 per cent). The largest employing industry in Auckland is the professional, scientific and technical services.

Self-employment on Waiheke Island is slightly higher than the national average (21.7 per cent compared to 18 per cent nationally). The lower median personal income in Waiheke (as outlined under demographics) is in part driven by the higher levels of part-time work as well as the seasonal nature of Waiheke's key sectors. At the 2013 Census, 17.2 per cent of Waiheke's work and labour force was employed part-time compared to 13.0 for Auckland.

The Waiheke Local Board area's gross domestic product was \$284m in 2016 and grew on average by 3.5 per cent compared to the Auckland area which grew at 2.2 per cent.

Table 2 provides a summary of the Waiheke Local Board area's economic profile in 2016.

Table 2: Economic profile of Waiheke Local Board area (2016)

	Waiheke	Auckland	New Zealand
GDP	\$284m (up 6.9%)	\$83,848m (up 3.5%)	(Up 2.5%)
Average economic growth (per annum) (%)	3.5	2.2	1.8
Tertiary industries contribution to GDP (i.e. services focussed industries) (%)	46.9	33.6	28.4
Tertiary industries contribution to employment (%)	50.8	41.4	37.8

Source: Waiheke Local Board Economic Overview 2016, Infometrics

5.7 Core infrastructure

Core infrastructure is operated as a network by Auckland Council. However, infrastructure in the Waiheke Local Board area (in particular transport infrastructure) is physically separate from wider Auckland due to Waiheke's island status.

Watercare does not supply freshwater to residents in Waiheke. The primary freshwater supply for Waiheke comes from rainwater stored in private rainwater tanks and there are three commercial water suppliers on Waiheke Island.

Similar to other rural parts of Auckland, Waiheke uses private septic tanks to collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from showers, baths, washing machines and toilets. There is one wastewater treatment plant on Waiheke, which is run by Watercare and primarily services local businesses in Oneroa.

Wharf infrastructure, owned by Auckland Transport and leased to private companies (e.g. Fullers), plays a critical role in linking Waiheke to wider Auckland and beyond.

There is also a privately owned and operated airfield on Waiheke Island. This is more of high-end service used primarily by residents and visitors to the Island. It can also be used for emergencies (e.g. medical emergencies that require transportation to Auckland City Hospital).

ICT infrastructure on Waiheke Island provides internet connectivity throughout the more populous areas of Waiheke Island.¹³

5.8 Public services (local and central)

5.8.1 Local facilities and services

There is an Auckland Council Service Centre on Waiheke Island that enables residents and ratepayers on the Island to access local services such as payments for dog registration, rates and parking. It also enables residents to view and be consulted on publications, reports and plans; and to access a range of specialist advice without leaving the Island. The Waiheke Local Board office adjoins the Service Centre and provides offices for Local Board support staff and local board members, and a meeting room.

Waiheke has four community halls and a library which is part of the Auckland library network. Waiheke also has two sports parks and three cemeteries. There is no community swimming pool. However, the local community is actively campaigning to have one built.

Auckland Council provides inorganic waste collection and recycling services to Waiheke Island but not to the surrounding islands.

There are regular ferry services to and from Waiheke that generally depart every half hour, every day. These services are targeted to Waiheke residents, tourists and short-term visitors.

¹³ National Broadband Map, www.broadbandmap.nz

There are some services to other islands in the Waiheke Local Board area. However, these are targeted at tourist day-trippers and are less frequent. For example, the ferry from Auckland to Rangitoto Island departs only three times each weekday and five times on Saturday and Sundays.

The bus service on Waiheke Island connects the different villages and the ferry terminal on the eastern side of the Island. Most services run every 30 minutes, Monday to Friday with fewer services at the weekend.

Auckland Council and its council-controlled organisations provide regional planning services, technical resources and governance support for the Waiheke Local Board.

5.8.2 Central government services

Waiheke is part of the Auckland District Health Board (DHB). The boundaries of the Auckland DHB match those of the former Auckland City Council prior to the 2010 Auckland reforms. Waiheke residents can access some healthcare services on the Island. For example, there are general practices, dentist clinics, a hospice, mental health and addiction services, maternity services, naturopathy, osteopathy, nutritionists and chiropractors. For more specialist or advanced care including hospital services, Waiheke residents must travel to other areas. Wider Auckland is the closest area to access these services.

There are four schools (three primary and one secondary) located on Waiheke Island. Tertiary institutions in Auckland allow Waiheke residents to access tertiary education services on campus while continuing to live on the Island.

There is also a Work and Income NZ office, police station and two fire stations on Waiheke Island. The closest courts for Waiheke residents are the district courts in the Auckland CBD as well as the Tenancy and Disputes Tribunals.

5.9 Flow of people, goods and services

5.9.1 Travel to work patterns

Around 65 per cent of the Waiheke working population live and work in the Waiheke Local Board area.¹⁴ Of all Auckland local board areas, Waiheke has the second largest percentage of people who live and work in the same area (around 70 per cent).¹⁵

The majority of Auckland's local board areas have less than 40 per cent of their populations living and working in their local board area.¹⁶

¹⁴ Page 13, *Commuting patterns in Auckland: Trends from the Census of Population and Dwellings 2006-13*, Statistics NZ, December 2014.

¹⁵ The first is Great Barrier Island where 90 per cent of people live and work in the same area.

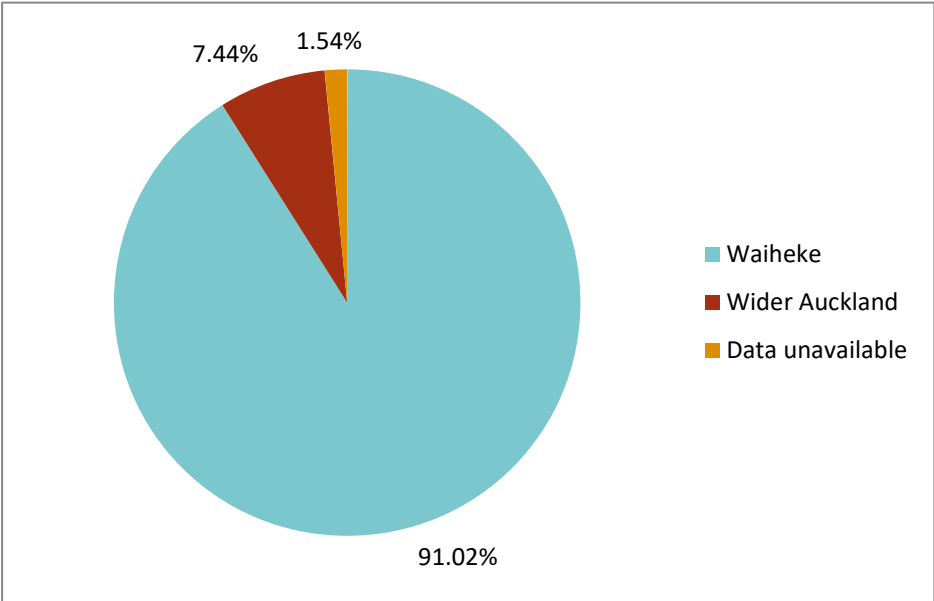
¹⁶ Page 13, *Commuting patterns in Auckland: Trends from the Census of Population and Dwellings 2006-13*, Statistics NZ, December 2014..

Data from the 2013 Census shows there are approximately 2700 people working on Waiheke Island. Over 2300 of those are Waiheke residents. Around 400 are residents of wider Auckland who commute to the Island for work. Approximately 1000 of Waiheke Island’s working population commute outside of Waiheke for work. Most of those commute by ferry to Auckland central.¹⁷

5.9.2 Travel to school patterns

Figure 7 shows that around 91 per cent of Waiheke students live and go to school in the Waiheke Local Board area.¹⁸ Just over 7 per cent travel to wider Auckland for school. School location data was unavailable for the remaining students.

Figure 7: School location of students residing in Waiheke



5.9.3 Shopping patterns (retail expenditure)

Figure 8 shows, in the year ending March 2017, 67 per cent or \$97 million of retail expenditure by Waiheke Island residents was spent in Waiheke; and 33 per cent or almost \$49 million was spent in wider Auckland.¹⁹ Retail expenditure in Waiheke by Aucklanders living outside of Waiheke Island was approximately \$53 million.²⁰

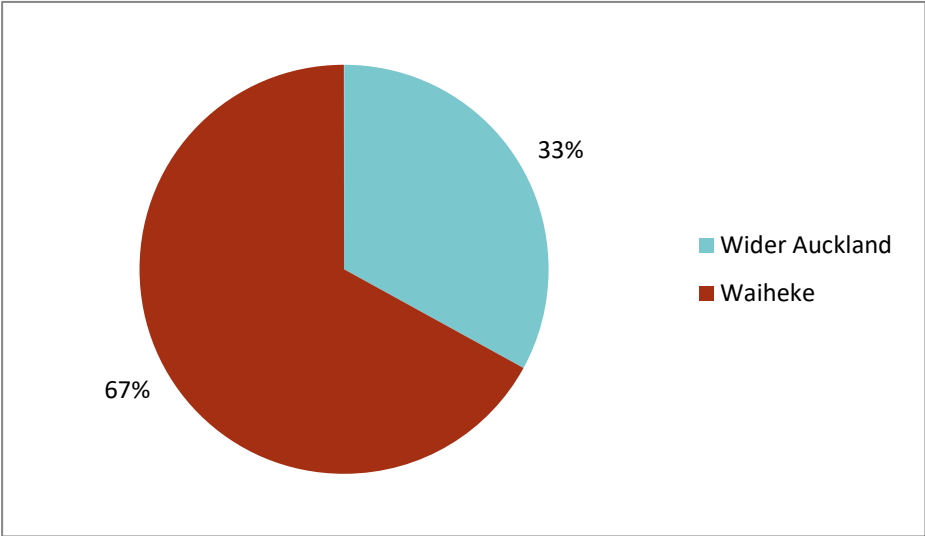
¹⁷ Commuter View, Statistics NZ, 2013. NB: Commuting flows only include the employed population who have a workplace coded to an area unit. Some people, such as builders, may not have a fixed workplace address while others may not have supplied a workplace address.

¹⁸ Data provided by the Ministry of Education. Extracted from the March 2017 Roll Return geocoding by Critchlow.

¹⁹ The data only includes retail expenditure within the Auckland region and excludes retail expenditure in other parts of New Zealand.

²⁰ This information was obtained by Marketview and shows the total value of electronic card transactions (eftpos, credit and debit card transactions) in particular areas of Auckland for the year ending March 2017 at the point of purchase (not online). The data is derived from two primary data sets: the BNZ cardholder database and the Paymark merchant database. Figures do not include wholesale trade. Statistics New Zealand has reported that just under 70 per cent of total retail expenditure is paid with an electronic card and notes BNZ has a 15-20 per cent share of the car market and 75 per cent of New Zealand retailers use the Paymark network.

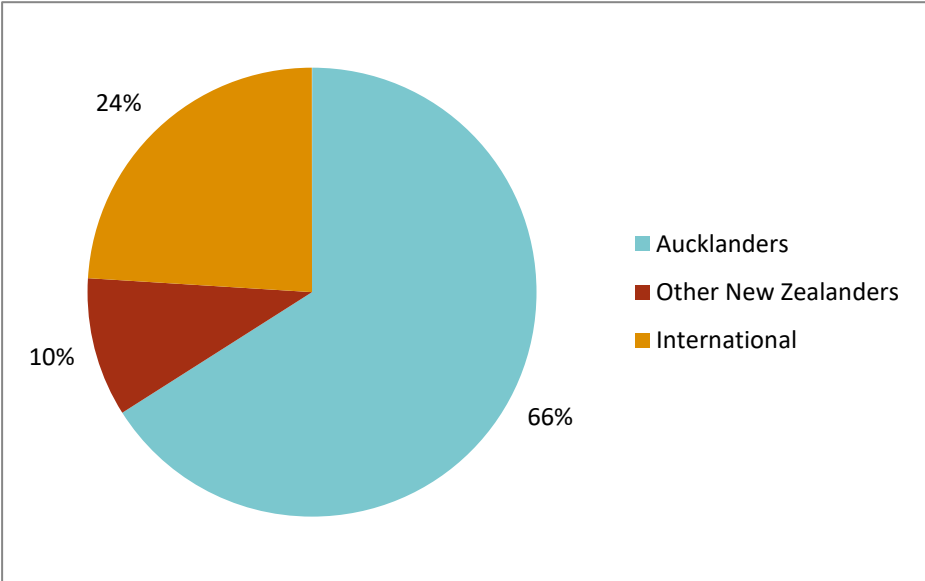
Figure 8: Waiheke retail expenditure in Auckland region



5.9.4 Visitors to Waiheke

As shown in Figure 9, approximately two-thirds of visitors to Waiheke (or around 1.6 million people) are from wider Auckland. This was followed by international visitors (almost 600,000) followed by visitors from other parts of New Zealand (approximately 230,000).²¹

Figure 9: Visitors to Waiheke Island February 2015-March 2017



²¹ Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development commissioned a study to help understand the quantity and origin of visitors to Waiheke Island between February 2015 and March 2017. The study used Qrious mobile phone data to determine travel patterns. Eighty per cent of phone users have smartphones, which are continually polling the phone network. Mobile phones poll the cellular towers on approximately 20 or more separate times per day. Qrious collects data for active Spark New Zealand or Skinny Mobile network users.

In 2009 a Waiheke visitor survey found four out of five parties who visited Waiheke visited for tourism purposes and 58 per cent of all parties were Aucklanders. Ninety-two per cent of Aucklanders surveyed had previously visited Waiheke. One of the key findings was that Waiheke tourism relies heavily on repeat business from Auckland residents.²²

5.10 Culture, community and sport

There are several sporting and cultural groups on Waiheke Island. For example, these include the Waiheke United Football Club, Waiheke Island Rugby Club, Waiheke Dolphins Netball, Waiheke Bowling and Cosmopolitan Club, Waiheke Gymnastics Incorporated and the Waiheke Bridge Club.

Many of these groups have connections across Auckland and the broader region. For example, in 2016, Auckland Football Federation (AFF) promoted the AFF Fullers Cup at Onetangi Sports Park on Waiheke Island (Waiheke United's home ground). Sixteen teams from across Auckland were due to travel to Waiheke to compete in the Cup. Also in 2016, Waiheke United won the Auckland Football Federation Conference Division Cup and were promoted to the Northern Regional Football League. This spans the northern region of New Zealand's North Island.

There are also national organisations that have Waiheke branches or affiliations. These include the Returned Services Association, the Lions Clubs and the SPCA.

There are groups/organisations in Waiheke that are largely independent of regional or national associations. For example, the community-owned Artworks Community Theatre, the Waiheke Community Notice Board (on Facebook) and the Waiheke Island Historical Society are all local groups. The Waiheke Island Historical Society has been active since the early 1970s and plays an important role in collecting and preserving Waiheke's history. It also operates a small Waiheke history museum and historic village.

There are charities in the area such as the Hauraki Gulf Charitable Trust. The Trust is responsible for many local initiatives such as the Waiheke Walking Festival, Predator Free Waiheke and the Waiheke Schools Wetland Restoration Project. The Trust receives funding from a number of local, regional and national public and private partners. This includes the Waiheke Local Board, Auckland Council, Department of Conservation, Lottery Grants Board and Fullers.

The Waiheke Community Radio Trust established Waiheke Radio as a not-for-profit, community radio service for Waiheke Island in 2007. Waiheke Radio has over 1000 Facebook followers.

²² *Waiheke Island Visitor Survey Report*, Dr Lucy Baragwanath and Dr Nick Lewis with Brigitte Priestley, 3 August 2009. Respondents comprised 1141 travel parties gathering information about the activities and experiences of approximately 3600 people who visited Waiheke.

There are local newspapers on the Island such as Waiheke Marketplace and Waiheke Gulf News. Waiheke Marketplace distributes over 8,500 copies each week.²³ According to the Waiheke Gulf News, the newspaper reaches 97 per cent of local households. It is also followed by around 1400 people on Facebook. The main Auckland newspaper, the New Zealand Herald, offers home delivery on Waiheke Island.

5.11 Interest groups

Waiheke Island has both formal and informal groups and individuals that advocate on issues. These issues tend to be focussed on local matters rather than regional or national focussed issues. For example, the Straits Protection Society is an interest group on the Island fighting for the retention of the rural-urban boundary, the Waiheke Community Pool Incorporated Society was set up with the aim to advocate for a public swimming pool on the Island and Cycle Action Waiheke advocates on cycling issues on the Island (although is affiliated with Cycle Action Network NZ at a national level). There are also groups and individuals that advocate on local issues such as the use of double-decker buses on the Island.

There are also formal and informal networking groups focussed on local networking and/or promotion of Waiheke. For example, Wonderful Waiheke Women was set up in 2015 to provide local networking opportunities; and the Waiheke Wine Growers Association was set up to represent wine growers on the Island and promote the wine region as a tourism area to regional and national visitors.

There is evidence of some interest groups on Waiheke that advocate on regional, national and international matters. For example, the New Zealand Centre for Global Studies is a non-profit organisation that is located on Waiheke but has informal working relationships with universities, research institutes and think tanks all over New Zealand and internationally. However, most interest groups are focussed on local affairs.

Waiheke's proximity to Auckland means it is possible for residents to access Auckland-based interest groups to represent them on regional and national matters. For example, school principals could link into the Auckland Primary Principals' Association, dentists could link into the Auckland Dental Association and architects could link into the Auckland Architecture Association.

²³ *Go Local, Auckland Media Kit.* Fairfax Media

6 Key findings

Waiheke's island status limits its physical connections to wider Auckland (including other surrounding islands). Perceptually, this may add to the sense of a common island identity. Functionally and politically, this may also explain why Waiheke is consistently managed as a unique island community. However, improvements to transport and technology, along with growth in lifestyle tourism and living, mean people on Waiheke are less isolated than they were in the past. This may be increasing the diversity and magnitude of community interests on Waiheke and changing the needs and preferences of some of its residents. This is consistent with a changing functional and political identity and, for some people, may add to the sense of a growing wider Auckland identity.

Waiheke's island status also makes it part of the Hauraki Gulf region. This means it shares its waterways with wider Auckland (including other islands and local board areas) and the Waikato Regional Council area. Functionally, the capability and capacity needed to manage these shared waterways may explain why some public services that impact smaller areas like Waiheke are managed at a regional level (e.g. harbourmaster functions). Politically, it may also explain why the Waiheke area is included in regional governance (e.g. the Hauraki Gulf Forum). Perceptually, for some people, this may contribute to a sense of belonging to a wider region beyond Waiheke Island.

Residents of Waiheke are able to access many public services without leaving the Island (e.g. basic health and primary and secondary education). They also have established and sustained many types of community and interest groups (e.g. local media and sport facilities). These functional and political dimensions may reflect Waiheke's population size and/or its unique island status. Perceptually, these connections may add to a sense of belonging to a unique island identity. However, Waiheke's size (along with other factors such as its island status) explains why some public services are not available on the Island (e.g. hospital, district court and a dedicated university). It also explains why many local sport clubs participate in regional competitions and why some residents in Waiheke rely on wider regional structures for representation on regional and national affairs. In this regard, Waiheke is dependent on functional and political connections to wider Auckland. Irrespective of what the governance arrangements are this reliance on wider Auckland for some essential services shows why Waiheke may also share an identity with wider Auckland.

Further, Waiheke is also reliant on wider Auckland for access to some private goods and services. This is evident by the flow of residents travelling from Waiheke to wider Auckland for work and retail shopping (e.g. in the year ending March 2017, 33 per cent or \$49 million of retail expenditure by people living on Waiheke was spent in wider Auckland). Perceptually, these functional connections may again explain why some residents in Waiheke sense they belong to a wider Auckland area. That said, most people living on Waiheke work and do their retail expenditure on Waiheke (e.g. in the year ending March 2017, 67 per cent or \$97 million of retail expenditure by people living on Waiheke was spent in Waiheke). Perceptually, these functional connections may explain why other residents in Waiheke have a strong sense of a local Waiheke community.

Land on Waiheke is primarily used for rural purposes. Functionally, this may explain the makeup of local infrastructure and services on Waiheke to an extent (e.g. there appears to be low demand for reticulated water services on Waiheke, and therefore supply). Politically, it may also explain why certain interest groups exist (e.g. the Straits Protection Society and

the Waiheke Wine Growers Association). However, while land use on Waiheke is distinct from urban areas of Auckland, use of land for rural purposes is the most common type of land use in Auckland (i.e. rural land covers 70 per cent of Auckland's land area including other island based local board areas). Despite this similarity in land use with some areas of Auckland, Waiheke residents may perceive differences as they generally need to link through urban parts of Auckland to access other rural areas of Auckland (e.g. ferry services travel to urban Auckland). Further, some residents of Waiheke may not travel to or have few connections to these other rural areas. Perceptually, this, along with Waiheke's similar demographics (e.g. older and less ethnically diverse population), and land use preferences (e.g. preference for a rural urban boundary and/or wine tourism area), may add to a sense of a common rural identity on Waiheke. This rural identity may be perceived by some as being distinct from wider Auckland even if there are similar land uses in other parts of Auckland.

The increasing reliance of the local economy on tertiary industries (e.g. the growth of industries linked to tourism such as property, retail, accommodation and food related services) may also be linked to how land use and the flow of people travelling to Waiheke is evolving (e.g. in the year ending March 2017, Aucklanders living outside of Waiheke spent around \$53 million in the Waiheke Local Board area – this is increasing the demand for land to support tertiary industries). Perceptually, this may contribute to the sense of a changing identity on Waiheke. Functionally, it may impact on demand and supply of public and private services on Waiheke (e.g. demand for public visitor facilities and more ferry services to wider Auckland). Politically, this might mean there are more diverse needs and preferences on Waiheke than in the past (e.g. tourism and related interests, and protection groups). All these factors may add or detract to the idea of belonging to the Waiheke and/or wider Auckland area.

While Waiheke has played a key role in managing its local affairs for some time, local governance connections between a regional Auckland-based authority and Waiheke have existed since 1957. The current governance arrangements mean Waiheke and wider Auckland are the most integrated they have ever been. This is reflected by the functional and political connections between Waiheke and wider Auckland (e.g. in 2010 Auckland Council was established as a single unitary authority and the Waiheke Local Board took over from the Waiheke Community Board). Perceptually, this may explain why some people have a sense of belonging to both a Waiheke local government area and a regional Auckland area. However, while the Waiheke Local Board manages the same area as the previous community board it has a greater role and responsibilities. Waiheke is now part of a much larger council area and organisation. Perceptually (and irrespective of council performance), this increased scope may lessen the sense of belonging to a wider Auckland region for some residents of Waiheke (e.g. some people on Waiheke may not feel they share common connections with people in areas of Auckland that were not part of the Auckland City Council pre-2010).

7 Conclusion

There are many connections between residents of Waiheke Island. These connections contribute to a shared and distinct Waiheke identity. Many residents of Waiheke also share connections with wider Auckland. These broader connections contribute to a shared Waiheke Auckland identity. The strength of this identity has been growing in recent years and is expected to continue to evolve.

The connections between residents of Waiheke Island reflect a number of common factors. These include Waiheke's status as an island with a small community-focussed population and the similar demographics of its residents (i.e. they are older and less ethnically diverse than wider Auckland). Further, land use on Waiheke is predominantly rural with a number of small rural settlements and the local economy is different to that of wider Auckland, being more reliant on tertiary industries (i.e. tourism and associated service sectors). These commonalities are likely to result in similar interests which contribute to a shared and distinct Waiheke identity.

While there is a sense of a shared and distinct Waiheke identity on the Island there are also a number of diverse and evolving interests. Many of these interests are linked to the growth of tourism and associated service centres on Waiheke (e.g. how land is used). Ongoing improvements to transport and technology along with tourism growth mean these diverse interests will continue to evolve, potentially resulting in more fragmented needs and preferences on the Island. Wider Auckland is linked to these evolving interests (i.e. tourism and retail flows to Waiheke). This reflects a complementary linkage between Waiheke and wider Auckland which is based on the different attributes of each area (e.g. rural versus urban land use).

The flows to Waiheke from wider Auckland are not one way. While Waiheke residents are generally able to access most of their basic needs on the Island (e.g. general health, primary and secondary education and day-to-day retail), not all their needs and preferences can be fulfilled on Waiheke alone. In this regard many Waiheke residents are dependent on wider Auckland for access to some public and private goods and services. This includes access to retail, travel, recreation, work and income opportunities as well as some essential services (e.g. hospitals, courts, universities, big-ticket retail, sport leagues, professional groups and transport connections).

Local governance arrangements on Waiheke have been increasingly linked with central Auckland and greater Auckland over the last sixty years. The Hauraki Gulf area Waiheke shares with residents of wider Auckland and the need for a collaborative approach to its protection and management is critical to this connection (e.g. harbourmaster functions). More generally, these arrangements also likely reflect the demand and supply from some Waiheke residents for public services from wider Auckland.

The connections between Waiheke and wider Auckland may add to the sense of a growing identity between Waiheke and wider Auckland. However, while this growing broader identity may be unique in its own right not all Waiheke residents necessarily share it. In this regard some residents identify more closely, or even exclusively, with a Waiheke Island identity.

Appendix A: Background

8 The role of the Local Government Commission

The Local Government Commission is an independent statutory body with two main roles under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act):

- It makes decisions in relation to how local authorities should be structured in response to reorganisation applications for change by any person, body or group.
- It makes determinations where an appeal has been made against council decisions on representation arrangements.

The Commission also has a role in promoting good practice in local government. It places great emphasis on working collaboratively with communities and councils to develop local solutions to local government issues.

9 Auckland reorganisation process

9.1 The original application and alternative proposals

The Commission is undertaking an Auckland reorganisation process following an original application from NAG proposing a unitary authority for North Rodney separate from Auckland Council; and an alternative application from Our Waiheke proposing a unitary authority for Waiheke Island separate from Auckland Council.

Under the Act the Commission must publicly call for alternative applications once it has agreed to assess a proposal for local government reorganisation. The alternative applications process was open from 14 April to 24 June 2016. The Commission received 39 alternative proposals in total.²⁴

9.2 Community engagement programme

The Commission ran a community engagement programme from September to December 2016 to provide the Auckland community, particularly people from Rodney and Waiheke, with an opportunity to discuss the applications and give feedback on local government arrangements and performance in Auckland.

The engagement programme revealed many people think improvements could be made to local government arrangements in Auckland to reflect the local needs of more isolated and/or rural areas in Auckland. However, there is a wide variety of views about what the problems are, what improvements are needed and how they could be attained (refer to 'Summary of feedback – Community engagement: Local government in Auckland' for further information).

²⁴ Includes the revised application by the Northern Action Group; the application from Our Waiheke; and an application from David Hay.

9.3 Reasonably practicable options

Under section 11, Schedule 3 of the Act, the next phase of the reorganisation process is to identify the reasonably practicable options for Auckland reorganisation. If there are two or more reasonably practicable options, then the Commission must decide on its preferred option. Under the Act, the status quo must be included as a reasonably practicable option.

Under section 11(5), Schedule 3 of the Act, to be considered a reasonably practicable option under the Act the Commission must be satisfied that any local authority proposed to be established or changed will:

- (a) have the resources necessary to enable it to carry out effectively its responsibilities, duties and powers;
- (b) have a district or region that is appropriate for the efficient performance of its role;
- (c) contain within its district one or more communities of interest, but only if they are distinct communities of interest; and
- (d) in the case of a regional council or unitary authority, enable catchment-based flooding and water management issues to be dealt with effectively.

Under section 11(6a), Schedule 3 of the Act, in the case of a local board reorganisation, to be considered a 'reasonably practicable option' the Commission must be satisfied that the proposed governance arrangements will:

- enable democratic local decision making by, and on behalf of, communities throughout the affected area; and
- provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities throughout the affected area; and
- enable equitable provision to be made for the current and future well-being of all the communities within the affected area.

9.4 Long-list options assessment

To determine the reasonably practicable options for Auckland reorganisation, the Commission identified a long-list of options for assessment against the legislative criteria under clause 11(5)(a)(b) and (d) of Schedule 3 of the Act (as outlined in the previous section). These options were informed by the original application, other proposals received during the alternative application phase, feedback from the community engagement programme, and the Commission's knowledge of typical local government arrangements.

These options and their connections to the areas in scope of the communities of interest studies under clause 11(5)(c) of Schedule 3 of the Act are provided in Table 3. This study only considers the Waiheke related area (as shaded below). The Rodney related areas are considered as part of a separate study on the Rodney area.

Table 3: Long-list options and corresponding areas in scope

Long-list option for financial analysis	Communities of interest areas in scope
Status quo	Considers wider Auckland only as it relates to the areas in scope.
Two local boards for Rodney	Includes the current Rodney local government subdivisions of Wellsford, Warkworth, Kumeu and Dairy Flats. This area is referred to as Rodney .
Move northern Auckland Council boundary southwards	Includes the current Rodney local government subdivision of Wellsford and the Kaipara District Council in the Northland Regional Council area. This area is referred to as Wellsford and Kaipara .
North Rodney Unitary Authority	Includes the current Rodney local government subdivisions of Wellsford & Warkworth. This area is referred to as North Rodney .
Waiheke Unitary Authority	Includes Waiheke Island. This area is referred to as Waiheke . Other islands in the Waiheke Local Board area, including Rakino, are not directly in scope but may be considered as part of wider Auckland and/or in follow up studies
North Rodney District Council (with Auckland Council providing the regional council functions) ²⁵	Includes the current Rodney local government subdivisions of Wellsford & Warkworth. This area is referred to as North Rodney .
Waiheke District Council (with Auckland Council providing the regional council functions) ²⁶	Includes Waiheke Island. This area is referred to as Waiheke . Other islands in the Waiheke Local Board area, including Rakino, are not directly in scope but may be considered as part of wider Auckland and/or in follow up studies

²⁵ This option requires legislative changes that enable a unitary council to provide regional functions to a territorial authority. Changes to the Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill (No 2) currently before Parliament may make this possible. This option may still be constrained by other technicalities. Consideration of these issues is not in scope of this paper.

²⁶ As per footnote 22

9.5 Communities of interest study

This communities of interest study provides an assessment of the long-list options against under clause 11(5)(c) of Schedule 3 of the Act. This requires the Commission to be satisfied that any local authority proposed to be established or changed will “contain within its district one or more communities of interest, but only if they are distinct communities of interest”.

When considering the communities of interest, the Commission may have regard to:²⁷

- the area of impact of the responsibilities, duties, and powers of the local authorities concerned; and
- the area of benefit of services provided; and
- the likely effects on a local authority of the exclusion of any area from its district or region; and
- any other matters that it considers appropriate.

9.6 Other assessments

The community of interest study will be considered along with other assessments the Commission is doing to identify the reasonably practicable options for Auckland reorganisation under clause 11(5)(a)(b) and (d) of the Act. This includes a financial assessment of each long-list option by an independent consultant (refer to ‘*Auckland reorganisation process: long-list options assessment*’ by Morrison Low for further information).

9.7 Next steps

The next step is for the Commission to consider the various assessments (including this study) so that they can determine the reasonably practicable options for Auckland reorganisation. If the Commission determines there are no reasonably practicable options other than the status quo, then the reorganisation process will end.

If the Commission identifies more than one reasonably practicable option, then it must decide on its preferred option.

If the preferred option is the status quo then the reorganisation process will end.

If the preferred option is not the status quo then the Commission will develop a draft proposal for public consultation.

The Commission is expected to make its decision in the second half of 2017.

²⁷ These criteria are outlined in section 11(6)(a)(b)(c) and (d) of the Local Government Act (2002).

Appendix B: Information sources

Sub-dimension	Information source(s)
Historical governance arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft reorganisation scheme for Auckland, Local Government Commission, December 1988 • Final reorganisation scheme for Auckland, Local Government Commission, June 1989 • Local Government Commission Determination on Auckland City Council's 2007 Representation Review • Royal Commission on Auckland Governance Report, Royal Commission on Auckland Governance, March 2009 • Making Auckland Greater: The Government's decisions on Auckland Governance, April 2009 • Auckland Governance Arrangements: Determinations of Wards, Local Boards and Boundaries for Auckland,, Local Government Commission, March 2010 • The Evolution of Local Government Areas in Metropolitan Auckland 1840-1971, G.T. Bloomfield, 1973 • New Zealand Legal Information Institute website
Current governance arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electoral Commission website • Te Kahui Mangai (Directory of Iwi and Māori organisations by Te Puni Kōkiri) • Piritahi Marae website
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomapspublic (Auckland Council website) • Google maps • Section D, <i>The Auckland Plan</i>, Auckland Council, June 2012
Land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section</i>, Auckland Council, September 2013 • Chapter 9, <i>The Auckland Plan</i>, Auckland Council, June 2012 • <i>The Waiheke Project</i>, Dr Lucy Baragwanath, School of Environment, The University of Auckland, 2010
Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics New Zealand website • <i>Auckland Annual Economic Profile</i>, Infometrics, 2016 • <i>Waiheke Annual Economic Profile</i>, Infometrics 2016 • <i>Waiheke Local Board Profile – initial results from the 2013 Census</i>, Auckland Council, February 2014 • <i>Essentially Waiheke Refresh 2016</i>, Auckland Council, 2016 • Desktop search

Local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Auckland Annual Economic Profile</i>, Infometrics, 2016 • <i>Waiheke Annual Economic Profile</i>, Infometrics 2016 • Desktop search
Core infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asset Management Plan 2016-36</i>, Watercare, July 2016 • Chapter 9, <i>The Auckland Plan</i>, Auckland Council, June 2012 • Auckland Transport website • National Broadband Map, www.broadbandmap.nz • Desktop search
Public services (local and central)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland Council website • Fullers website • Desktop search • Auckland District Health Board (DHB) website • Ministry of Social Development websites (including Work and Income New Zealand) • Ministry of Education websites (including the Education Counts website) • New Zealand Police website • New Zealand Fire Service website • Ministry of Justice website
Flow of people, goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 9, <i>The Auckland Plan</i>, Auckland Council, June 2012 • MarketView data • <i>Commuting patterns in Auckland: Trends from the Census of Population and Dwellings 2006-2013</i>, Statistics New Zealand, 2014 • 2013 Census Commuter View, Statistics New Zealand • Desktop search • <i>Waiheke Island Visitor Survey Report</i>, Dr Lucy Baragwanath and Dr Nick Lewis with Brigette Priestley, 3 August 2009. • March 2017 Roll Return geocoding by Critchlow, provided by Ministry of Education

Culture, community and sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auckland Council website• Waiheke Gulf News website• Stuff website (Waiheke Marketplace)• NZME (NZ Herald)• Facebook• Desktop search
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