



LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Determination

**of the membership and basis of election for the
general election of the Dunedin City Council to be
held on 9 October 2004**

BACKGROUND

- 1 The Dunedin City Council (“the Council”) undertook a review of the membership and basis of election of the Council and of community boards under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (“the Act”). On 18 August 2003 the Council resolved the initial proposed electoral arrangements to apply for the general election of the Council to be held in October 2004.
- 2 The Council elected at the 2001 general election comprises 14 members and the Mayor. The 14 members were elected as follows:

Cargill Ward	3 members
Hills Ward	3 members
South Dunedin Ward	4 members
Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward	1 member
Mosgiel Ward	1 member
Taieri Ward	1 member
Waikouaiti Coast Ward	1 member.
- 3 Elections were held for five community boards in the City at the 2001 general election. The boards and their membership are:
 - The Chalmers Community Board – six elected members and one appointed member
 - The Saddle Hill Community Board – six elected members and one appointed member
 - The Mosgiel Taieri Community Board – six elected members and two appointed members
 - The Strath Taieri Community Board – six elected members and one appointed member
 - The Waikouaiti Coast Community Board – six elected members and one appointed member.

The first election of the Otago Peninsula Community Board was held in April 2002 – that community board has six elected members and one appointed member.

- 4 Following its review, the Council proposed to retain the existing system of wards and membership. It also proposed to retain the existing system and membership of community boards, subject to two electoral subdivisions (the Mosgiel Subdivision and the Taieri Subdivision) being formed in respect of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board.
- 5 The Council received 17 submissions to its initial proposal. The submissions covered a range of issues including:
 - The Council’s proposal is supported
 - Any change to the existing ward system is opposed
 - The Cargill, Hills and South Dunedin Wards should be united to form a metropolitan ward, electing six to eight members
 - A Central Ward, encompassing the areas of the Cargill, Hills and South Dunedin Wards should be established
 - The concept of a central ward is opposed
 - The City should be divided into two wards electing 14 members – an urban ward electing 11 members and a rural ward electing three members
 - The Taieri part of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board should combine with the area of the Strath Taieri Community Board to form the Taieri Community Board, covering the area of the Taieri Ward.
- 6 Following consideration of the submissions, the Council confirmed its initial proposal as its final proposal.
- 7 Three appeals were received against the Council’s final proposal. The subject matter of the appeals included the following:
 - The Cargill, Hills and South Dunedin Wards should be united to form a Central Ward electing 10 members
 - The City should be divided into two wards electing 14 members – an urban ward electing 11 members and a rural ward electing three members
 - The Taieri part of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board should combine with the area of the Strath Taieri Community Board to form the Taieri Community Board, covering the area of the Taieri Ward.

Hearing

- 8 The Commission, on receiving advice of the appeals and objections, decided that it would meet with the Council and the appellants if they wished to be heard. A quorum of the Commission, comprising Commissioners Linda Constable and Kerry Marshall, met with the Council and appellants in Dunedin on 26 January 2004.

- 9 The Council and the appellants appeared before the Commission at the hearing. The Council outlined its proposal, and the appellants spoke to their submissions.

MATTERS FOR DETERMINATION

- 10 The statutory provisions in respect of these appeals and objections are contained in sections 19R, 19H and 19J of the Act.

19R. Commission to determine appeals and objections

- (1) *The Commission must—*
- (a) *consider the resolutions, submissions, appeals, objections, and information forwarded to it under section 19Q; and*
 - (b) *subject to sections 19T and 19V in the case of a territorial authority, and to sections 19U and 19V in the case of a regional council, determine,—*
 - (i) *in the case of a territorial authority that has made a resolution under section 19H, the matters specified in that section:*
 - (ii) *in the case of a regional council that has made a resolution under section 19I, the matters specified in that section:*
 - (iii) *in the case of a territorial authority that has made a resolution under section 19J, the matters specified in that section.*
- (2) *For the purposes of making a determination under subsection (1)(b), the Commission—*
- (a) *may make any enquiries that it considers appropriate; and*
 - (b) *may hold, but is not obliged to hold, meetings with the territorial authority or regional council or any persons who have lodged an appeal or objection and have indicated a desire to be heard by the Commission in relation to that appeal or objection.*
- (3) *The Commission must, before 11 April in the year of a triennial general election, complete the duties it is required to carry out under subsection (1).*

19H. Review of representation arrangements for elections of territorial authorities

- (1) *A territorial authority must determine by resolution, and in accordance with this Part,—*
- (a) *whether the members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor) are proposed to be elected—*
 - (i) *by the electors of the district as a whole; or*
 - (ii) *by the electors of 2 or more wards; or*
 - (iii) *in some cases by the electors of the district as a whole and in the other cases by the electors of each ward of the district; and*

- (b) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(i) applies, the proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole; and*
 - (c) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(iii) applies,—*
 - (i) *the proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole; and*
 - (ii) *the proposed number of members to be elected by the wards of the district; and*
 - (d) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(ii) or paragraph (a)(iii) applies,—*
 - (i) *the proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each ward; and*
 - (ii) *the number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward.*
- (2) *The determination required by subsection (1) must be made by a territorial authority,—*
- (a) *on the first occasion, either in 2003 or in 2006; and*
 - (b) *subsequently, at least once in every period of 6 years after the first determination.*
- (3) *This section must be read in conjunction with section 19ZH and Schedule 1A.*

19J. Review of community boards

- (1) *A territorial authority must, on every occasion on which it passes a resolution under section 19H, determine by that resolution, and in accordance with this Part, not only the matters referred to in that section but also whether, in light of the principle set out in section 4(1)(a) (which relates to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities),—*
- (a) *there should be communities and community boards; and*
 - (b) *if so resolved, the nature of any community and the structure of any community board.*
- (2) *The resolution referred to in subsection (1) must, in particular, determine—*
- (a) *whether 1 or more communities should be constituted:*
 - (b) *whether any community should be abolished or united with another community:*
 - (c) *whether the boundaries of a community should be altered:*
 - (d) *whether a community should be subdivided for electoral purposes or whether it should continue to be subdivided for electoral purposes, as the case may require:*
 - (e) *whether the boundaries of any subdivision should be altered:*
 - (f) *the number of members of any community board:*
 - (g) *the number of members of a community board who should be elected and the number of members of a community board who should be appointed:*
 - (h) *whether the members of a community board who are proposed to be elected are to be elected—*
 - (i) *by the electors of the community as a whole; or*
 - (ii) *by the electors of 2 or more subdivisions; or*

- (iii) *if the community comprises 2 or more whole wards, by the electors of each ward:*
- (i) *in any case to which paragraph (h)(ii) applies, -*
 - (i) *the proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each subdivision; and*
 - (ii) *the number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each subdivision.*
- (3) *Nothing in this section limits the provisions of section 19F.*

11 When applying the provisions detailed above, the principles of the Act (set out in section 4 of the Act) need to be taken into account, particularly the principle of fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.

Consideration by the Commission

12 The Commission considers that when deciding the basis of election of the Council, i.e. whether the Council should be elected at large, or by wards, or partly by wards and partly at large, the criterion to be met within the terms of section 19T is the provision of effective representation of the various communities of interest within the City. The Commission must determine which communities of interest or groupings of communities of interest require representation. If wards are considered to be appropriate, then any particular ward may encompass one or more communities of interest.

13 Section 19V provides that the electors of the various wards within the City must receive fair representation. Section 19V(3) provides that the requirements of section 19V(2) may only be set aside in the circumstances where the Commission considers that island or isolated communities require specific representation. The provisions of section 19V that are relevant to the Commission's consideration are subsections 1, 2 and 3, as follows:

19V. Requirement for fair representation and other factors in determination of membership for wards, constituencies, and subdivisions

- (1) *In determining the number of members to be elected by the electors of any ward or constituency or subdivision, the territorial authority or regional council and, where appropriate, the Commission must ensure that the electors of the ward or constituency or subdivision receive fair representation, having regard to the population of every district or region or community and every ward or constituency or subdivision within the district or region or community.*
- (2) *For the purposes of giving effect to subsection (1), the territorial authority or regional council and, where appropriate, the Commission must ensure that the population of each ward or constituency or subdivision, divided by the number of members to be elected by that ward or constituency or subdivision, produces a figure no more than 10% greater or smaller than the population of the district or region or community divided by the total number of elected members (other than the mayor, if any).*
- (3) *Despite subsection (2),—*

- (a) *if the territorial authority or the Commission considers that the effective representation of communities of interest within island communities or isolated communities situated within the district of the territorial authority so requires, wards and subdivisions of a community may be defined and membership distributed between them in a way that does not comply with subsection (2):*
- (b) *if the regional council or the Commission considers that effective representation of communities of interest so requires, constituencies may be defined and membership distributed between them in a way that does not comply with subsection (2).*

- 14 The Commission notes that any preliminary ward arrangements determined to reflect communities of interest might need to change to ensure that the population per member requirement of section 19V(2) is met, unless it is satisfied that island or isolated communities require separate representation to achieve effective representation.
- 15 The Commission's first responsibility was to decide whether or not the City should be divided into wards. If wards were to apply it then had to determine the number and boundaries of those wards to provide effective representation of communities of interest within the City.
- 16 In its 2001 and earlier representation determinations the Commission concluded that Dunedin City has a large number of communities of interest and that a ward system was required to ensure that communities of interest receive effective representation. The Commission is of the view that a ward system continues to be required for effective representation of communities of interest in the City. It notes that none of the submitters to the Council's initial proposal or the appellants requested that the ward system be dispensed with in its entirety.

Appropriate Ward System and Membership

- 17 Having decided that the basis of election would be the ward system, the Commission then considered the number and boundaries of wards necessary to ensure the effective representation of the various communities of interest in the City. The Commission does not consider that section 19T envisages that individual communities of interest need separate representation. Its sole requirement in this regard is that the representation of communities of interest must be effective.
- 18 The Commission emphasises that wards are for electoral purposes only, and that the Council is the entity to which members are elected.
- 19 In the Commission's view, where a city is to be divided into wards, there should be such number of wards as is necessary and consistent with the concept of effective representation of various communities of interest. In this regard the requirements of section 19V(2) also need to be taken into account.

- 20 The Council has proposed that the existing seven-ward arrangement of the City be retained. In its public notice the Council noted that the representation of five of the seven proposed wards falls outside the population per member ratio derived under section 19V(2) of the Act. With respect to the proposed Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast Wards the public notice stated:

“The representation of the Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast wards falls significantly outside the stipulated population range. However, the Council considers that the election of a single member each for the Taieri and the Waikouaiti Coast wards is necessary, because both these areas are isolated communities of interest within the district as a whole. It is the Council’s view that the effective representation of these communities requires the election of one member by each of these wards. This is in accordance with section 19V(3) of the Local Electoral Act 2001.”

With respect to the other proposed wards the public notice stated:

“It is also noted that the representation for the Cargill, Mosgiel and Green Island-Saddle Hill wards falls slightly outside the desirable range. The Council believes however, that the present representation is appropriate, as the threshold is exceeded by a small amount only, and still achieves effective representation of communities of interest. Conversely, the Council believes that the election of one further member would result in relative over-representation, and therefore concludes that the present arrangements should remain in place.”

- 21 The first consideration of the Commission with respect to the ward arrangements proposed by the Council was whether the area encompassed by each of the proposed Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast Wards constitutes an isolated community requiring specific representation. In considering this matter the Commission notes that little substantive evidence was presented to it by the Council at the hearing to support its contention that the Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast areas were isolated, and required separate representation.
- 22 In considering this matter the Commission noted that the proposed Taieri Ward covers a large area, which at its northern periphery is a significant distance from the Council’s Dunedin offices. The Commission noted that the population is reasonably well distributed across the area of the ward, and that the roading network provides reasonable connections between the various communities within the ward and to the metropolitan and southern parts of the City.
- 23 With regard to the proposed Waikouaiti Coast Ward the Commission noted that the area of the ward is separated from the metropolitan area of the City by significant topographical features, but noted the roading network in this area linked together the various local communities as well as providing the principal State Highway access to metropolitan Dunedin and the south.
- 24 While both the proposed Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast Wards would cover a large and relatively lightly populated area, and are principally rural in nature,

the Commission is not satisfied that they each constitute an isolated community requiring specific representation. In reaching this decision the Commission has applied the following criteria:

- Physical separation alone is not isolation
- For a community to have enhanced representation on the grounds of isolation a significant proportion of the population of the area must be isolated
- Rural areas are not automatically isolated
- Isolation must be evidenced by significant distance or travel time, or other physical/practical travel and/or communications difficulties or reliability problems
- Isolation must relate to the ability of a community to receive appropriate representation by elected members
- Isolation may justify one member instead of no separate representation for a community but caution would need to be applied in allocating additional members on that basis.

- 25 The Commission also noted that the areas of the proposed Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast Wards are currently served by community boards, which are appropriately the conduits for dealing with matters of local concern. The Commission is satisfied that effective representation of communities of interest in the Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast areas can be achieved through the inclusion of these areas within the area of a larger ward.
- 26 The Council argues that the representation of the Cargill, Green Island-Saddle Hill and Mosgiel Wards should fall outside the population per member ratio required under section 19V(2). Having determined that the Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast areas do not warrant separate representation, the Commission is satisfied that the requirements of section 19V(2) must apply in respect of all wards of the City. The Cargill, Green Island-Saddle Hill and South Dunedin areas are all principally urban in their populations, and generally have easy access to Dunedin's Central Business District and Council-provided amenities.
- 27 One appellant sought the division of the City into two wards – an urban ward and a rural ward. In the view of the Commission such a ward system would not adequately take into account the various communities of interest resident in the City at this time.
- 28 Two appellants sought the formation of a central ward encompassing the areas of the existing Cargill, Hills and South Dunedin Wards. They considered that the existing ward boundaries separating these wards from each other were artificial and that the residents of these wards shared a common community of interest. In considering this matter, the Commission noted that this issue came before the Commission when it was required to determine the appeals pertaining to the Council's proposals for the 1998 local elections. In its 1998 determination the Commission made the following comments with respect to the proposal for a Central Ward:

“The Commission considers that some very distinct communities of interest exist in the Dunedin urban area. The most distinct of these are perhaps Port Chalmers and the rural part of the Otago Peninsula. However, even within the core of the urban area, the Commission considers there to be easily discernible communities of interest formed through geographic features, major roads, and the character and history of particular areas. In the view of the Commission, these communities of interest are sufficiently distinct to require some form of representation and therefore separate wards”.

- 29 The Commission considers that the Commission’s observations in 1998 continue to reflect the nature of the areas proposed for inclusion in a central ward. It has concluded that at this time that the formation of a central ward would not provide effective representation for the communities of interest resident in areas of the existing Cargill, Hills and South Dunedin Wards. Furthermore, the Commission does not consider it desirable for such a central ward to have such a significant proportion of the members of the Council compared to the other proposed wards, which would each have a single member if the balance of the Council’s proposal were implemented.
- 30 Having determined that none of the wards proposed by the Council constitutes an isolated community requiring specific representation, and having dealt with the ward suggestions raised by the appellants, the Commission then considered it necessary to make some modifications to the Council’s seven-ward proposal to ensure that the requirements of section 19V(2) of the Act were met.
- 31 The Commission decided that the required modifications to the Council’s ward proposal should be the minimum necessary to achieve compliance with section 19V(2). In this regard the Commission has decided that the City should be divided into six wards for electoral purposes as follows:

Ward	Area encompassed by ward
Cargill	The area of the existing Cargill Ward, excluding the area encompassed by the Chalmers Community.
Hills	The area of the existing Hills Ward.
South Dunedin	The area of the existing South Dunedin Ward, and including meshblock 2956200 transferred from the area of the existing Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward.
Green Island-Saddle Hill	The area of the existing Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward, excluding meshblocks 2956200 and 2976301, 2976102, 2977600 and 2977504.
Mosgiel-Taieri	The combined area of the existing Mosgiel and Taieri Wards, and including meshblocks 2976301, 2976102, 2977600 and 2977504 transferred from the area of the existing Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward.
Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers	The area of the existing Waikouaiti Coast Ward combined with the area of the Chalmers Community located within the existing Cargill Ward.

- 32 Applying the ward changes outlined above to a total Council of 14 members (excluding the Mayor) enables the requirements of section 19V(2) to be met, as follows:

Ward	Members	Population per member	Population (2001 Census)
Cargill	3	7405	22215
Hills	3	8544	25632
South Dunedin	4	8543	34170
Green Island-Saddle Hill	1	8937	8937
Mosgiel-Taieri	2	7446	14892
Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers	1	8493	8493

(The population per member falls within the range of 8167+/-10% (7350 to 8984). The District's total usually resident population at the time of the 2001 Census was 114339.)

- 33 The Commission noted that there were no particular views expressed by appellants or submitters seeking a change to the Council's existing total membership of 14 (excluding the Mayor). The Commission has therefore not altered the total membership of the Council. It is, however, concerned that the Council's membership is greater than necessary for effective presentation (see general comments below).
- 34 Having considered all aspects of the matter of Council representation the Commission has concluded that the membership of the Council should total 14 members elected from six wards, and the Mayor.

Community Boards

- 35 The Council proposed that the existing system of six community boards should be retained. One appellant argued that a Taieri Community Board should be established covering the area of the existing Taieri Ward. For community board purposes the area encompassed by the Taieri Ward is currently split between the Strath Taieri Community Board and the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board.
- 36 The Commission is satisfied that the current community board arrangements in place in the existing Taieri Ward area enable local issues to be effectively considered. The Strath Taieri area is to some extent physically separated from the rest of the area of the Taieri Ward, and it is the view of the Commission that the local governance of this area will be best provided for through the continuation of the Strath Taieri Community Board.
- 37 Other than the proposition put forward by a single appellant, there was no groundswell among submitters or appellants for a change to the existing system of community boards in the City. The Commission considers that the existing community boards provide the opportunity for local issues to be dealt with at a local level and for local concerns to be effectively communicated to the Council. It is therefore satisfied that, subject to the modifications discussed in the following paragraphs, the existing system of six community boards should continue, with the membership as proposed by the Council.
- 38 The Council has proposed that the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board should be subdivided for electoral purposes. It proposed that a Taieri subdivision

cover the area of the community board located in the existing Taieri Ward and that a Mosgiel Subdivision cover the area of the Mosgiel Ward. The Taieri Subdivision would elect two members and the Mosgiel Subdivision would elect four members.

- 39 The Commission considers that the division of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board is appropriate to provide effective representation for the residents of the Taieri and Mosgiel areas. Given the ward changes determined by the Commission, it considers that the boundary between the Mosgiel Taieri Community and the Saddle Hill Community should be altered so that it will be coterminous with the new ward boundary in that area.
- 40 The Council’s proposal that the Taieri Subdivision should have two of the six elected members of the community board is considered by the Commission to be appropriate to provide for the effective representation of the generally rural Taieri area. The area of each subdivision is as follows:

Subdivision	Area encompassed by subdivision
Mosgiel	The area of the existing Mosgiel Ward
Taieri	That part of the existing Taieri Ward located within the boundaries of the Community, and including meshblocks 2976301, 2976102, 2977600 and 2977504.

- 41 The population represented by each elected member of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board is shown in the following table:

Subdivision	Members	Population per member	Population (2001 Census)
Mosgiel	4	2489	9956
Taieri	2	2142	4284

(The population per member falls within the range of 2373+/-10% (2136 to 2610). The Community’s total usually resident population at the time of the 2001 Census was 14240.)

GENERAL COMMENTS

- 42 The Commission is concerned that the Council did not explore a range of representation options before deciding to put forward its current arrangements, other than for a minor adjustment (the proposed subdivision of the Mosgiel Taieri Community Board), as its initial and final proposals. The Council provided little evidence to support its contention that the Taieri and Waikouaiti Coast areas were isolated communities warranting specific representation. The Council should have at least explored boundary alterations between wards to ensure that the requirements of section 19V(2) of the Act were met, and/or considered alternative options. The Commission has decided upon a set of ward arrangements that involve what it considers to be a minimal adjustment to the existing ward arrangements. When the Council undertakes its next review it will need to consider a range of representation options and ensure that the statutory requirements of the legislation are met.

- 43 The Commission is of the view that the Council's membership, comprising 14 members and the Mayor, is greater than is necessary to provide effective and efficient representation for residents of the City. With the Council being complemented by a system of community boards in the peri-urban and rural areas of the City the Commission considers that a smaller Council would be able to deal more effectively with the City-wide issues. However, as the total membership of the Council did not come forward as a matter of concern to submitters and appellants to the Council's representation proposals the Commission has decided that the Council's existing membership shall be retained at this time. The Commission would expect the Council to address this matter when undertaking its next representation review.
- 44 The Commission encourages territorial authorities that have community boards constituted within their areas to review the functions delegated to community boards. To maximise the effectiveness of the contribution of community boards to local governance the Commission is of the view that territorial authorities should consider providing the boards with a comprehensive set of delegated functions. The Commission considers that three current examples of effective community board delegations are:
- The delegations for the Otago Peninsula Community Board, as detailed in the Commission's determination of 11 October 2001, and
 - The delegations issued by the Thames-Coromandel District Council and Christchurch City Council for the community boards constituted in their districts.

DETERMINATION

- 45 Under section 19R of the Act, the Commission determines that for the general election of the Council to be held on 9 October 2004 -
- (1) Dunedin City as delineated on S.O. Plan 335075 deposited with Land Information New Zealand, shall be divided into six wards;
 - (2) Those six wards shall be -
 - (a) The Cargill Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335076 deposited with Land information New Zealand:
 - (b) The Hills Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 24796 deposited with Land Information New Zealand:
 - (c) The South Dunedin Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 24795 deposited with Land Information New Zealand:
 - (d) The Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 24797 deposited with Land Information New Zealand:

- (e) The Mosgiel-Taieri Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335078 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (f) The Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers Ward, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335079 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
- (3) The Council shall comprise the Mayor and 14 members who shall be elected as follows -
- (a) three members shall be elected by the electors of the Cargill Ward;
 - (b) three members shall be elected by the electors of the Hills Ward;
 - (c) four members shall be elected by the electors of the South Dunedin Ward;
 - (d) one member shall be elected by the electors of the Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward;
 - (e) two members shall be elected by the electors of the Mosgiel-Taieri Ward; and
 - (f) one member shall be elected by the electors of the Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers Ward.
- (4) There shall be six communities as follows:
- (a) The Chalmers Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335080 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (b) The Otago Peninsula Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 303092 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (c) The Saddle Hill Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335081 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (d) The Mosgiel Taieri Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335082 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (e) The Strath Taieri Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335083 deposited with Land Information New Zealand; and
 - (f) The Waikouaiti Coast Community, comprising the area as delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335085 deposited with Land Information New Zealand.
- (5) The Mosgiel Taieri Community shall be divided into two subdivisions for electoral purposes, and the those subdivisions shall be:

- (a) The Mosgiel Subdivision, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 23146 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
 - (b) The Taieri Subdivision, comprising the area delineated on S.O. Plan No. 335087 deposited with Land Information New Zealand;
- (6) The membership of the community board for each community shall be as follows:
- (a) The Chalmers Community Board shall comprise six elected members and one member of the Council representing the Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council;
 - (b) The Otago Peninsula Community Board shall comprise six elected members and one member of the Council representing the South Dunedin Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council;
 - (c) The Saddle Hill Community Board shall comprise six elected members and one member of the Council representing the Green Island-Saddle Hill Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council;
 - (d) The Mosgiel Taieri Community Board shall comprise four members elected from the Mosgiel Subdivision and two members elected from the Taieri Subdivision and one member of the Council representing the Mosgiel-Taieri Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council;
 - (e) The Strath Taieri Community Board shall comprise six elected members and one member of the Council representing the Mosgiel-Taieri Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council; and
 - (f) The Waikouaiti Coast Community Board shall comprise six elected members and one member of the Council representing the Waikouaiti Coast-Chalmers Ward and appointed to the community board by the Council.

46 As required by sections 19T(b) and 19W(c) of the Act, the boundaries of the above wards, communities and subdivisions coincide with the boundaries of current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for Parliamentary electoral purposes.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Linda Constable (Commissioner)
Kerry Marshall (Commissioner)

7 April 2004