

**Information Session/Workshop - Waihoru Spreydon-  
Cashmere-Heathcote Community Board  
NOTES ATTACHMENTS**

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**Date:** Thursday 28 May 2026  
**Time:** 4.07 pm  
**Venue:** Linwood Boardroom, Gate B,  
180 Smith Street, Woolston

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<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS NGĀ IHIRANGI</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>3. Governance Update</b>	
A. Christchurch City Council Community Board Governance Partnership Agreement .....	3
B. Head Start pathway policy-document simplifying local government .....	9
<b>5. Open Coast Erosion and Flooding Assessment</b>	
A. Tabled images of dune erosion .....	21

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## Christchurch City Council Community Board Governance Partnership Agreement

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### Vision statement

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A partnership approach to local decision making in Christchurch.

### Purpose

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This Agreement documents the principles of a good faith<sup>1</sup> partnership between the Christchurch City Council and its Community Boards.

It seeks to encourage communication, coordination and cooperation between the Council and the Community Boards to enable them to work together to:

- facilitate local decision making and action by, and on behalf of, communities;
- promote active citizenship;
- strengthen the connection to neighborhoods and citizens; and
- provide local input into Council strategies, plans and services.

### Protocols

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The partnership between the Council and Community Boards is based on the following protocols:

#### *Governance, Communication and Coordination*

- The Council and Community Boards have a joint responsibility for good governance: the best interests of our communities are served when we work cooperatively.
- The Council and Community Boards acknowledge that the Local Government Act 2002 provides that the Council has a city wide focus and the Community Boards have a community focus, and the Community Boards operate under the governance umbrella of the Council. Community Boards carry out the responsibilities, duties and functions that are given to them by statute or that are delegated to them by the Council<sup>2</sup>. Delegations are listed in the delegations register.

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<sup>1</sup> A definition of good faith taken from section 4(1A) of the Employment Relations Act 2000 is "the parties to the relationship are active and constructive in establishing and maintaining a productive relationship in which the parties are, amongst other things, responsive and communicative."

<sup>2</sup> The role of Community Boards is described on the Council Website under "Council – How the Council works."

15 May 2019 HPRE 19/532312

- Delegations to Community Boards are guided by the principle of subsidiarity in that issues specific to a Community Board should be dealt with and decided on within the affected locality (subject to metropolitan and network implications)<sup>3</sup>.
- If a Community Board considers a particular decision is better made at the community board level, it may request the Council to delegate the authority to make that particular decision.
- The Community Board may refer any decision it has been delegated to the Council for decision if it chooses to do so.
- The Council is not entitled to rescind or amend a final decision made under a delegation to a Community Board.
- When exercising powers (either mandated or delegated) to make decisions, the appropriate decision-making process must be used, as indicated by the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and the Local Government Act 2002.

#### *Community Board participation in Council decision making*

- The Council will engage the Community Board early in the planning and development phase, at a point where the Community Board feedback can be utilised in the decision making process.
- The Council will have particular regard to Community Board feedback on relevant significant policy and planning documents before the policies or plans are adopted by the Council as draft documents and notified for public comment.
- From time to time, the Council may appoint Community Board representatives to committees, hearings panels and working parties.
- Community Boards are able to make submissions on any Council consultation document that has been publicly notified, including where they have provided feedback during the development process.
- Decisions on metropolitan projects or matters with city-wide implications across multiple ward boundaries will be made by the Council or a Council Committee.
- Community boards will be engaged on metropolitan projects within their community board area. Where there are multiple community boards involved, the expectation is that the Boards work together in good faith partnership.

#### *Long Term Plans and Annual Plans*

- Community Boards will be given the opportunity to have input into the development of Long Term Plans and Annual Plans before the policies or plans are adopted by the Council as draft documents and notified for public comment.
- Community Boards will be given the opportunity to have input into the city-wide

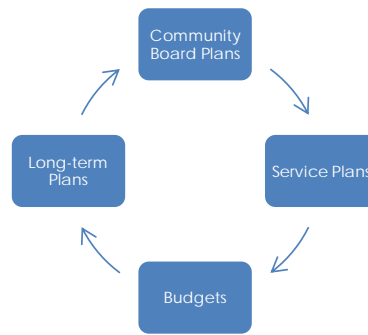
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<sup>3</sup> A process for determining whether an issue is local or metropolitan is attached as Appendix 1 of this Agreement.  
15 May 2019 HPRE 19/532312

approach to community consultation on Long Term Plans and Annual Plans as well as informing bespoke local consultation in their community board area.

#### *Community Board Plans*

- Acknowledging that the Community Board engages with its local communities to develop a Community Board Plan:
  - The Council will regard the Community Board Plan as a key strategic document to be included in the preparation of Council planning and budgeting processes, including the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan; and
  - Council officers will work with community boards to ensure the specific deliverables of Community Board Plans align with Council's Service Plans detailing levels of service.



#### *Community consultation by other organisations*

- Both parties will use reasonable endeavors to advise the other party when they become aware of any consultation affecting a Community Board area by an external organisation (for example central government or other local government authorities). Where possible, both parties will work together to prepare the Council's feedback or submission.

#### *Operations, Administration and Support*

- The Chief Executive Officer will ensure that Community Boards are provided with timely and robust information, support and advice to enable the Community Boards to make decisions and provide feedback.
- The Council and Community Boards will engage with and receive advice from staff on all matters needing a decision.
- Community Board concerns regarding operational performance will be communicated to the relevant General Manager in the first instance and subsequently to the Council's Chief Executive Officer if not resolved.
- Appropriate training and development will be provided for councillors and community board members, on an ongoing basis, to ensure they have the necessary skills to undertake their governance and policy making responsibilities.
- Community Board Chairs will present the community board reports to the

15 May 2019 HPRE 19/532312

Council on a monthly basis.

- The Mayor may attend meetings of the Community Board Chairs, as appropriate.
- There is an expectation that Councillors will keep their respective Community Board members updated at Community Board meetings about any key decisions made by Council.

#### Review of Agreement

- This Agreement and the Delegations Register will be reviewed within six months following the triennial local election.

#### Administration

- The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the administration of this Agreement.

#### Authority

This Agreement is signed on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2019 by the following:

Lianne Dalziel

Mayor

Christchurch City Council

\_\_\_\_\_

[Chairperson's Name]

Chairperson

[NAME] Community Board

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Christchurch City Council Community Board Governance Partnership Agreement

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### Appendix 1

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#### *Local and Metropolitan decisions (decision making process)*

Issues specific to a Community Board should be dealt with and decided on within the affected locality, rather than by the Council as a whole (examples include, community facilities, community parks and board funding.)

However, a question may arise about whether an issue is inherently local or has implications beyond the boundaries of a Community Board, i.e. metropolitan. In this situation, the allocation of decision making responsibilities will be determined in accordance with the following principles (similar to those established for Local Boards in the Auckland Council district):

- decision making responsibility for a non-regulatory activity of the Council particular to a Community Board area should be exercised by the Community Board (local decisions); or
- by the Council (metropolitan decisions) if the nature of the activity is such that decision-making on a district-wide basis will better promote the interests of all communities, having regard to the following factors -
  - the impact of the decision (will it extend beyond the Community Board area); and/or
  - effective decision making (will the decision require alignment or integration with other decisions that are the responsibility of the Council); and/or
  - the benefits of a consistent or coordinated approach in the Council's district (will these outweigh the benefits of reflecting the particular needs and preferences of the communities within the Community Board area); and/or
  - the significance of the activity (as assessed in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy).

If the allocation of decision making responsibilities becomes an issue to be dealt with by application of the principles referred to above, it must first be raised with the General Manager responsible for the activity proposed. Any recommendations to be made will be approved by the Executive Leadership Team before being considered by the Council, which will decide whether or not a matter should be dealt with by the Council as a whole, rather than a Community Board(s).

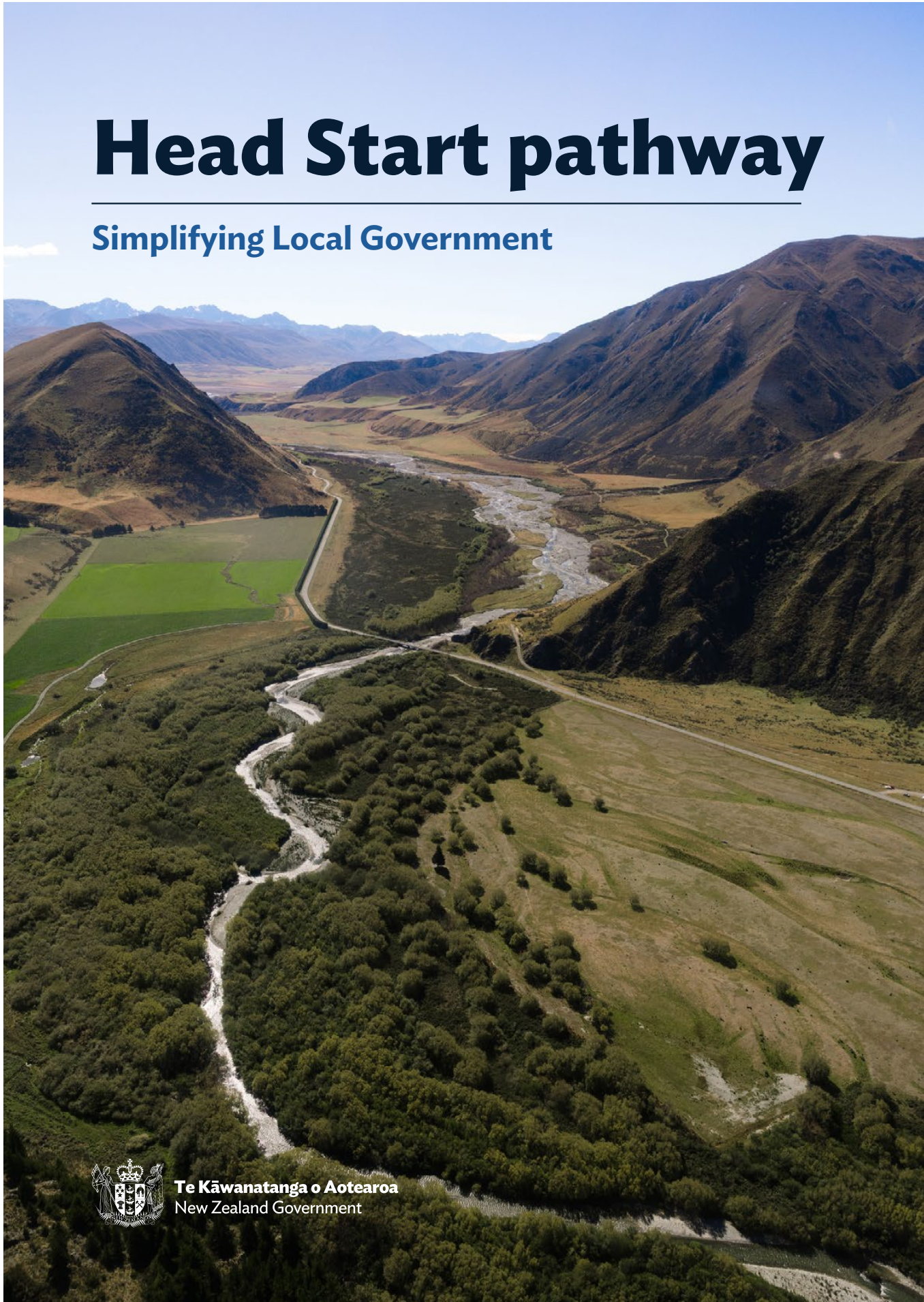
Appendix 2

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The following matrix is used to help make decisions on the delegated authority and

# Head Start pathway

Simplifying Local Government



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa  
New Zealand Government

## Ministerial foreword

Local government plays a central role in shaping how New Zealand grows and develops. Councils understand their communities and regions, and they are key partners with central government in delivering housing, infrastructure, and environmental management.

The Government knows councils are managing significant change, with multiple reforms happening at once. Alongside implementing a new planning system, councils told us through submissions on the [Simplifying Local Government proposal](#) that they wanted greater flexibility, including the ability to shape future governance arrangements themselves and, where they are ready, to move more quickly.

The Head Start pathway is a direct response to that feedback. It provides a voluntary, streamlined option for councils that want to lead the transition early, while continuing to deliver the new planning system. Head Start enables locally led solutions, so councils can set their own direction and pace rather than waiting for wider reform settings to apply.

The Government has been clear that regional governance needs to be simpler and more effective over time. Head Start is voluntary. Councils that do not opt in will not face mandatory change until after the 2028 local elections, giving them space to focus on delivering the first generation of plans under the new planning system.

Together, the Head Start pathway and the backstop approach provide certainty and confidence, supporting councils to lead where they are ready, while setting the system up to work better for the long term and delivering the new planning system.



Hon Chris Bishop  
**Minister Responsible for RMA Reform**



Hon Simon Watts  
**Minister of Local Government**

## The Simplifying Local Government proposal

In November we consulted on a draft proposal to establish regional boards of mayors, replacing regional councillors, to lead the development of reorganisation plans for a region. The proposal can be found at [dia.govt.nz/Simplifying-Local-Government#Proposal](https://dia.govt.nz/Simplifying-Local-Government#Proposal).

### What we heard

Consultation on this proposal resulted in more than 1,150 submissions, including around 70 from councils and local government sector bodies, and around 60 from iwi/Māori organisations. Submitters generally agreed with the need for reform but raised issues with the specific proposal.

There was more support for regional reorganisation plans than combined territories boards (CTBs). Many submitters had concerns about council capacity to progress these reforms at the same time as other government initiatives. Some suggested changes to the timing, membership, or remit of CTBs.

Many submitters supported keeping regional councillors in place until the 2028 local elections – as a practical measure to support mayors and maintain democratic legitimacy.

Submissions highlighted the important relationships regional councils have with iwi Māori, and the Treaty settlement redress arrangements that relate to regional council functions.

Other issues raised in submissions included:

- preserving and supporting local democracy, including balancing urban and rural interests, with some support for Crown observers
- retention of regional service delivery, particularly environmental management and river catchment management
- mayoral workloads and adopting a regional perspective; and
- funding and process concerns.

Councils told us they wanted greater flexibility to take locally led approaches to reform. Some councils and mayors have been clear that they are ready to move faster, building on existing regional arrangements such as mayoral forums rather than establishing a board of the region's mayors.

The Head Start pathway responds directly to that feedback, giving councils that are ready the opportunity to take the lead, shape their own regional solutions, and progress at pace.

## What we are doing

We have listened to feedback and refined our approach.

We will introduce a streamlined Head Start pathway for councils that are ready to develop and progress reorganisation proposals, with the aim of creating unitary authorities within a region through bespoke legislation.

We will legislate for councils not progressing through Head Start to enter a compulsory backstop process after the 2028 local elections.

We will replace regional councillors at the 2028 local elections with an interim body (for example, a board of mayors, Crown commissioners, or a combination of both). The precise model will be confirmed later. Retaining regional councillors until the 2028 local elections will provide capacity during a period of substantial change.

## How this fits with the new planning system

We know councils are navigating significant change, with multiple reforms happening at once.

The Head Start pathway gives councils that are ready to move early the confidence to get on with delivering the new planning system now, while they shape the governance arrangements ahead of the 2028 local elections.

By progressively aligning governance with how the new planning system is designed to work, Head Start enables councils to lead the transition on their own terms, rather than waiting for wider reform to commence.

Delivering the new planning system remains core business for all councils and continues in parallel, whichever pathway councils choose.

## Head Start pathway

From 5 May 2026, two or more territorial and/or unitary authorities can submit an outline proposal to establish a new unitary authority covering part or all of a region. Proposals will need to be submitted by 9 August 2026.

A unitary authority combines the functions of a regional council and a city or district council into a single organisation. This can simplify governance, reduce duplication, and improve regional coordination.

Councils participating in the Head Start pathway will continue implementing the new planning system alongside any reorganisation activity.

### Who can submit an outline proposal?

Any two or more territorial and/or unitary authorities (except for Auckland) including cross-boundary groupings, may submit if they represent a majority of either the:

- directly affected territorial authorities, or
- population across directly affected areas.

Proposals cannot be submitted by minority groupings, individual territorial authorities or unitary authorities, regional councils, individuals or other organisations.

## Eligibility criteria

Proposals must be submitted by two or more territorial authorities that together represent a majority of either directly affected territorial authorities or a majority of the population across directly affected districts. The following examples illustrate how this may work.

### What types of reorganisation can be proposed?

Outline proposals must provide for the establishment of new unitary authorities. The most straightforward approach is for all councils in a region to combine to form a single unitary authority.

We will also consider outline proposals for subregional unitary authorities and potential cross-boundary proposals, where:

- existing territorial authorities are combined and regional council functions are transferred
- the proposed arrangements would result in fewer local authorities overall
- the proposed arrangements would deliver clearer accountability and effective delivery of key functions, including regional planning, transport, and catchment management.

More than one unitary authority in a region is only likely to be approved if:

- the region is large and has more complex issues
- the proposal clearly meets the criteria and doesn't lead to the fragmentation of key regional functions where collaboration is required, such as catchment management.

### Working with iwi/Māori

Treaty settlement arrangements will continue to be provided for. We will work with applicants and iwi/Māori affected by the Head Start pathway to support the continuation of effective relationships and uphold settlement redress.

Councils will be expected to engage with relevant post-settlement governance entities (PSGEs) to demonstrate how existing Treaty settlement arrangements could be transferred to new unitary authorities with equivalent effect. The Government will also work with PSGEs directly on proposed arrangements. Councils will have an opportunity to further engage with Māori as they continue to develop outline proposals ahead of final decisions in 2027.

**Example 1: Majority of directly affected councils**

A region contains three territorial authorities: Council A, Council B and Council C. Council A and Council B jointly submit a proposal that affects Council C.

- ✓ This proposal would be eligible for consideration because Councils A and B form a majority of the directly affected territorial authorities, regardless of population size.

**Example 2: Majority of population**

A region contains four territorial authorities: Councils A to D. Councils A and B jointly submit a proposal that also impacts Councils C and D. Councils A and B together represent more than 50% of the population of the directly affected area, even though Council C and Council D are larger in land area.

- ✓ This proposal would be eligible for consideration because the proposing councils represent a majority of the population, even if they do not represent all councils.

**Example 3: Minority of directly affected councils**

A region contains five territorial authorities: Councils A to E. Council A and Council B jointly submit a proposal that also affects Councils C, D and E. Councils A and B together do not represent more than 50% of the population or the majority of affected councils of the directly affected area.

- ✗ This proposal would not be eligible for consideration because, while it involves two councils, it does not represent a majority of councils or population.

**Example 4: Subregional unitary authorities**

A region contains five territorial authorities: Councils A to E. Council A, Council B, Council C and Council D jointly submit a proposal for two unitaries for the region affecting Council E.

- ✓ This proposal would be eligible for consideration because the proposing councils are a majority of the directly affected territorial authorities, regardless of population of the directly affected areas.

**Example 5: Subregional proposal - part of region**

A region contains seven territorial authorities: Councils A to F. Council A, Council B and Council C jointly submit a proposal for a unitary for the three councils within their part of the region. The other four councils are unaffected.

- ✓ This proposal would be eligible for consideration because there are more than two territorial authorities proposing amalgamation and the majority of territorial authorities and population affected by the proposal are in favour of the proposal. Reorganisation plans for the remainder of the region (Councils D to F) will be required after the 2028 local body elections.

*Note: eligibility is not acceptance, and eligible proposals will still need to pass the assessment.*

## How will outline proposals be assessed?

Five criteria will be used to assess the proposals:



**Deliverability:** Proposals are realistic and demonstrate how new arrangements can be implemented in a timely manner.



**Supports the new planning system:** Shows clear support for implementing the new planning system – including progress on spatial and natural environment plan development – and avoids or minimises disruption to that work.



**Simplifies local governance:** Proposes more efficient regional governance arrangements, consolidating decision-making and improving alignment between a region's councils.



**Economies of scale:** Supports regional strategic planning and effective delivery of key regional functions (such as transport and catchment management), and demonstrates responsible and affordable asset management, infrastructure investment, and service delivery.



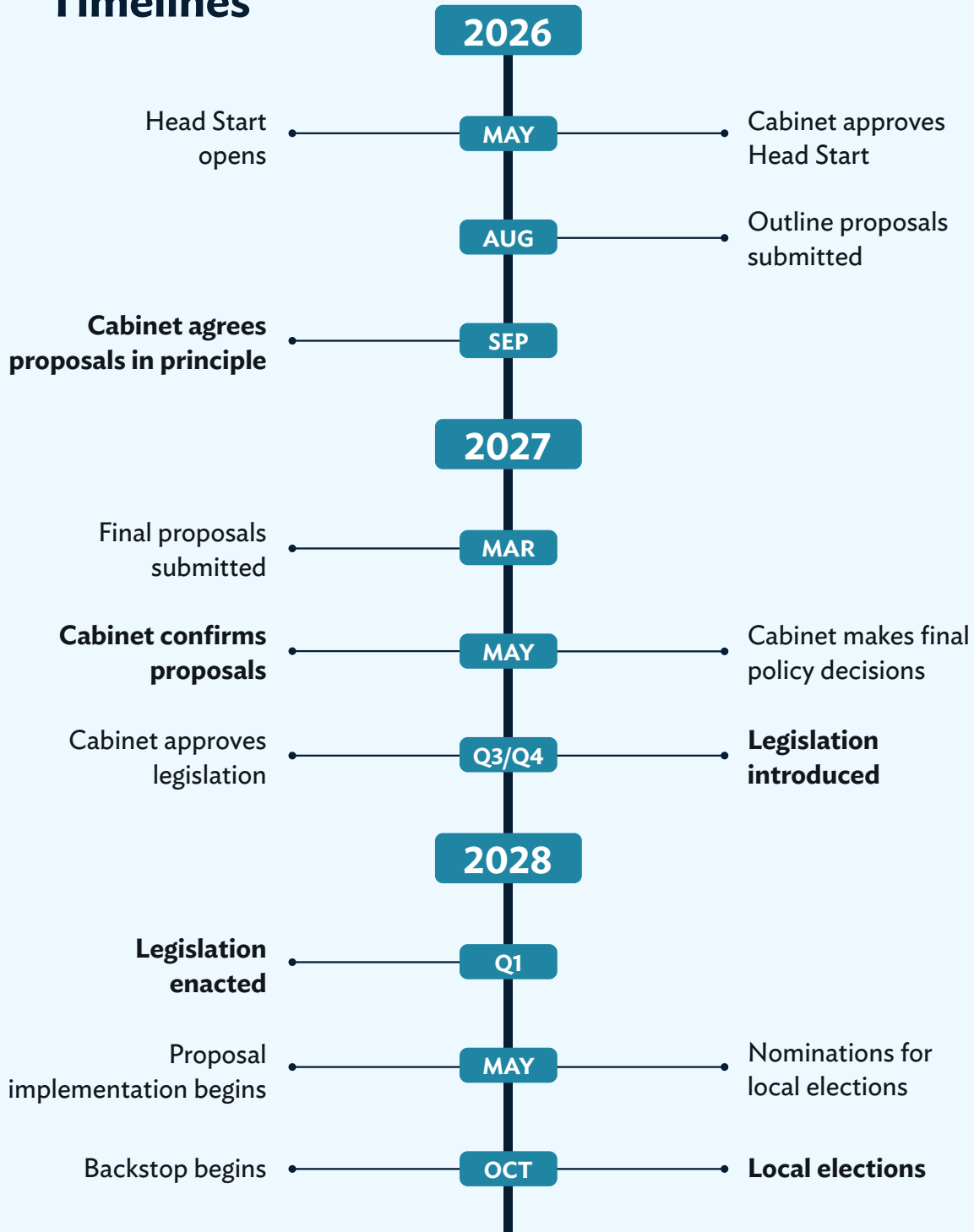
**Maintains local voice:** Demonstrates fair and effective representation for communities of interest and how decisions will be made at the local level, balancing urban and rural interests.

## Next steps for Head Start

Once outline proposals have been assessed, Cabinet will decide which proposals are accepted into the detailed design phase of the Head Start pathway.

Once agreed in principle, any support required to develop detailed reorganisation proposals will be determined with submitters and agreed by Cabinet.

## Timelines



## Status of regional councillors

We previously proposed replacing regional councillors with boards of mayors.

Submitters suggested that retaining regional councillors until the end of their current elected periods would:

- support the transition to the new planning regime, including the first generation of spatial and natural environment plans
- retain institutional knowledge needed to make the transition
- provide additional governance capacity and capability during a period of substantial change.

It is our intention that regional councillors will not be elected at the 2028 local elections. They will be replaced by an interim body, for example a board of mayors, Crown commissioners, or a hybrid model. We will confirm the exact model in 2027, when successful Head Start proposals are approved.

Current regional councillors will stay on through to the end of the 2028 term to lead regional councils in their roles in the new planning system, particularly regional spatial plans.

## Backstop legislation

Progress through the Head Start pathway will help inform the design of backstop arrangements for other regions.

Councils that do not progress through Head Start will continue to focus on delivering the new planning system, including development of the first generation of plans. Reform for those councils will not occur until after the 2028 local elections, through the compulsory backstop process.

This approach gives councils more time to concentrate on planning system implementation before any mandatory governance changes take effect, while still providing a strong indication of when and where future reform will occur.

Regions and councils not progressing through the Head Start pathway will be subject to a backstop process. During the transition, regional council governance would be exercised by an interim body, with the precise model to be confirmed in 2027. Legislation for the backstop will be enacted before nominations open for the 2028 local elections. This will ensure candidates understand any new roles and responsibilities, and electors can vote with clarity.

The final models of governance will be informed by lessons from the Head Start, feedback from consultation on the Simplifying Local Government proposal, and further advice from officials.

## Rapid review update

A rapid review of regional council functions was completed to help guide councils during reorganisation planning. It was intended to identify functions that could potentially be centralised or ceased.

The review found that the key opportunities for centralisation are already being considered through existing government work programmes. For example, a national regulator for compliance and enforcement is being considered as part of the new planning system.

The RMA Expert Advisory Group recommended that, in the new planning system, compliance and enforcement functions should be transferred to a national regulator with regional compliance hubs. Policy work on this proposal is expected to be progressed after the Planning and Natural Environment Bills pass. The Government then expects to engage with local authorities and others to discuss the merits of different approaches.

The review concluded that other functions are still best delivered at a regional or local scale. In general, centralisation would involve high transition costs, be disproportionate to the problem identified, and is unlikely to materially improve regional or system outcomes. In some cases, the status quo is functioning effectively or could benefit from targeted modification rather than substantial change.

Transport is one key regional function that requires further consideration as a part of Head Start proposals. Transport responsibilities are currently split across central (NZ Transport Agency) and local government, with territorial authorities responsible for local roading while regional councils are responsible for network planning and public transport.

Outline proposals do not need to resolve all issues relating to any transfer of regional functions. However, proposals should:

- address the need to consolidate regional transport functions (such as in a regional unitary authority, regional joint committee or regional council controlled organisation)
- propose interim arrangements with respect to the new planning system compliance and enforcement functions, until Government decisions have been made
- explain how effective river catchment management can be maintained.

## Resources

For further information, including guidance and how to engage with officials and access support, see [dia.govt.nz/Simplifying-Local-Government](https://dia.govt.nz/Simplifying-Local-Government)

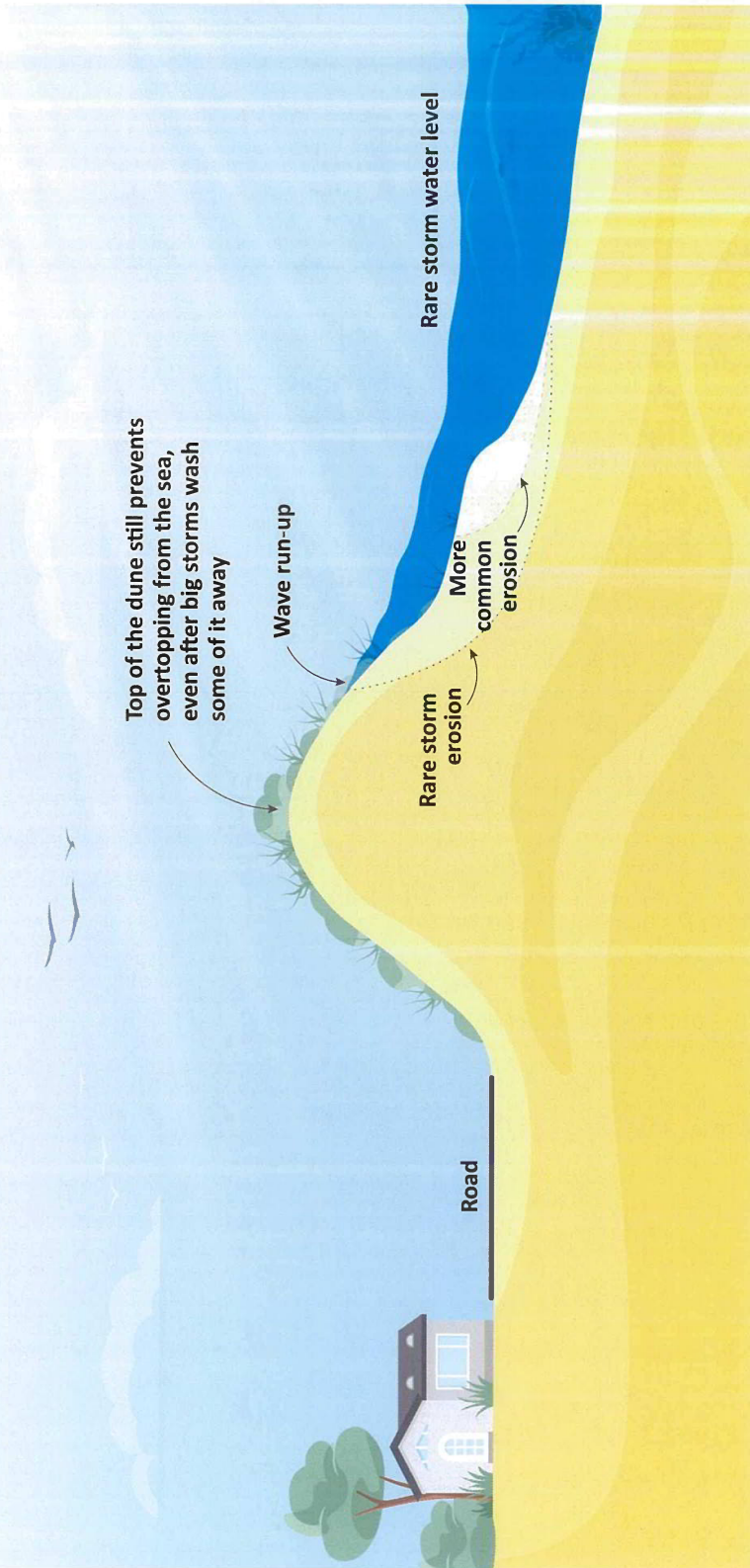
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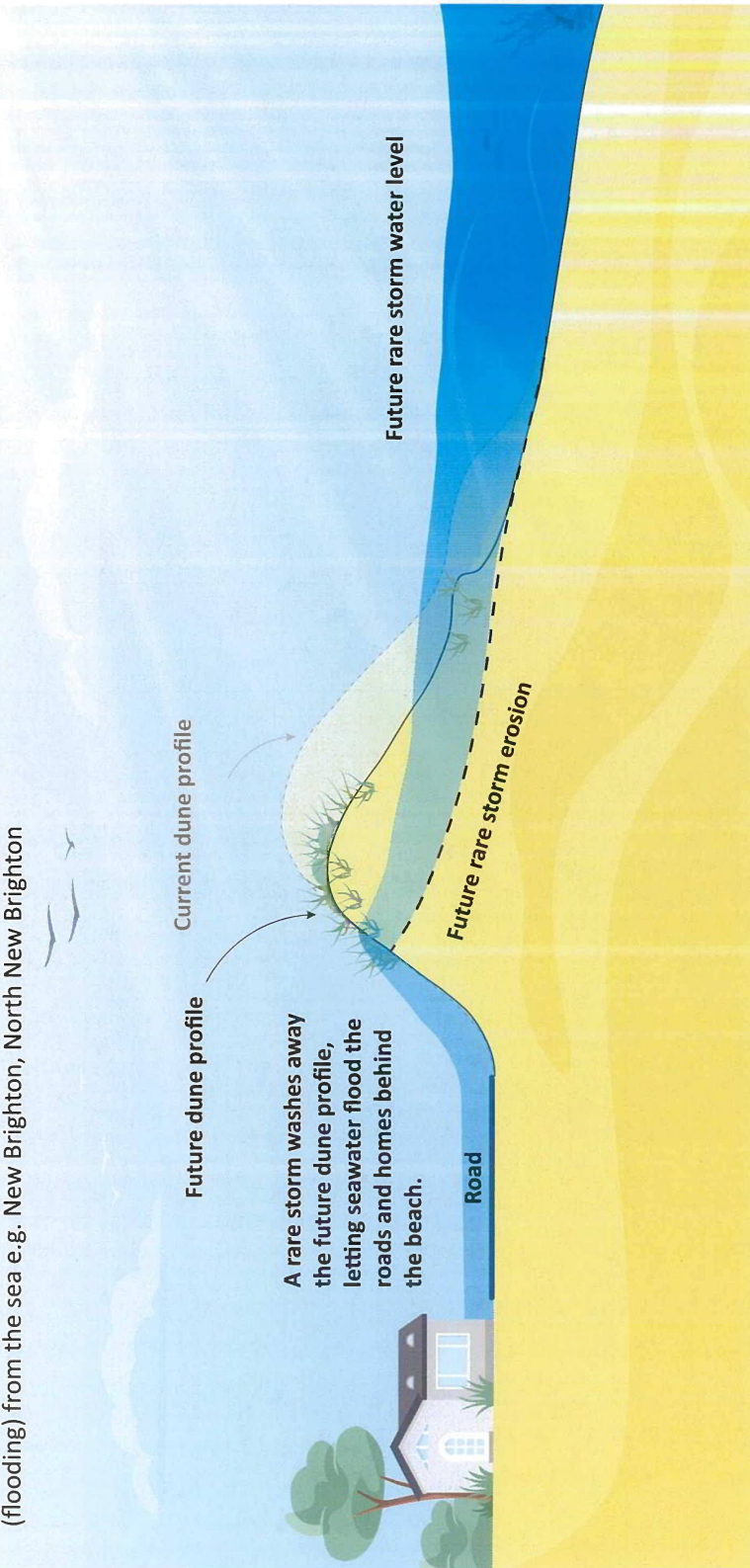
### Schematic 1A

The dune is eroded during a storm, but remains high enough to stop flooding from the sea e.g. New Brighton, North New Brighton



## Schematic 1B

The future dune profile is lower and eroded meaning that a rare storm can cause enough erosion to result in overtopping (flooding) from the sea e.g. New Brighton, North New Brighton



## Schematic 2

A rare storm washes away the foredune – but the older dunes behind it help to stop flooding reaching further inland  
e.g. Southshore Spit or Bottle Lake Forest

