

**FIRE AND EMERGENCY
NEW ZEALAND
PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON
LOCAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE BOUNDARIES**

APRIL 2018



WHAKARATONGA IWI

**FIRE
EMERGENCY**

NEW ZEALAND



Contents

1. Summary of information.....	3
Background.....	3
The proposal for Local Advisory Committee boundaries	3
The process and expected timeline for public consultation and boundary decisions	4
2. Have your say.....	5
Closing date for submissions	5
What we will do with your submission.....	5
3. About Local Advisory Committees.....	6
Related information.....	6
4. The proposal for Local Advisory Committee boundaries	7
How we developed the proposal.....	7
What our analysis showed us	7
What is proposed?.....	8
Summary map of proposed boundaries	10
Advantages of using CDEM Group boundaries.....	11
5. Questions for submitters	12
6. Official Information and Privacy	16
Appendix 1 – information about the services we provide.....	17
Appendix 2 – summarised analysis of Local Advisory Committee boundary options	18
Appendix 3 – proposed Local Advisory Committee boundary maps.....	22
Appendix 4 – relevant links and agency information	38

1. Summary of information

Background

Fire and Emergency New Zealand is consulting the public on establishing boundaries for Local Advisory Committees.

Following two reviews of fire services, undertaken between 2012 and 2015, the Government agreed to reform the way fire and emergency services are delivered.

On 1 July 2017, the Government established a new organisation, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, and replaced two previous Acts with new legislation, the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 (the Act).

The Act combines urban and rural fire and emergency services into a single organisation for New Zealand, with an increased mandate to provide a wide range of fire and emergency services for communities.

The Act provides for the establishment of Local Advisory Committees as a way to ensure that community voices, interests and needs are well represented, understood and taken into account in Fire and Emergency's local planning. Cabinet recommended that between 12 to 16 Local Advisory Committees be established nationally. By law, there must now be one Local Advisory Committee for each boundary so the final number will be determined following a decision on boundaries.

The Local Advisory Committee boundaries define the geographical area that each committee represents. When the boundaries have been consulted on and set, Fire and Emergency can start to establish Local Advisory Committees across New Zealand.

The proposal for Local Advisory Committee boundaries

We have considered different options for defining the Local Advisory Committee boundaries. They are summarised in Appendix 2. Each option was assessed against criteria to identify a preferred option. Based on our assessment, we propose that the Local Advisory Committee boundaries be aligned with Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups (CDEM Group). We want to hear what the public views are on this prior to making a final decision.

The process and expected timeline for public consultation and boundary decisions

We can only start to set up Local Advisory Committees after the Board of Fire and Emergency has consulted the public and set the boundaries for the committees. The timeframes for public consultation and decisions are shown below.

Timeframe	Activity
9 April 2018 to 18 May 2018	Public consultation on Local Advisory Committee boundaries
Mid 2018	Board of Fire and Emergency considers submissions on consultation
Mid 2018	Board of Fire and Emergency sets Local Advisory Committee boundaries
From mid 2018	Fire and Emergency begins establishing Local Advisory Committees

2. Have your say

The Act requires the Board of Fire and Emergency to set the boundaries for each Local Advisory Committee, after consulting the public.

We are keen to hear from you to make sure that the proposed Local Advisory Committee boundaries are effective for local areas, as well as for Fire and Emergency.

Section 5 of this document invites you to answer questions about the proposed boundaries for Local Advisory Committees.

Email your submission to us:

LACboundaryconsultation@fireandemergency.nz

Mail your submission to us:

Local Advisory Committee Boundaries
PO Box 2133
Wellington 6140

Closing date for submissions

The closing date for submissions is **5pm on Friday 18 May 2018**.

What we will do with your submission

Submissions will be considered by the Board of Fire and Emergency before setting the boundaries for Local Advisory Committees.

3. About Local Advisory Committees

Fire and Emergency is committed to maintaining a strong local community presence throughout the country. By being informed about community risks and needs, through its strong links in the community, Fire and Emergency will be better able to support communities to reduce the risk of and respond to emergencies.

The two reviews of fire services between 2012 and 2015 noted that to be successful, the changes should incorporate the perspective of communities and grow a stronger more influential organisation that is both reflective and supportive of the communities it serves.

With regard to Local Advisory Committees, Cabinet noted:

“The purpose of the committees would be to provide strong regional influence in the assessment of regional risks and needs (urban and rural) and Fire and Emergency New Zealand’s planning and delivery of fire and mandated emergency services at regional and national level. Too much control would reduce fire services’ effectiveness because regional directions would over-balance the national directions.”

Cabinet recommended that between 12 to 16 Local Advisory Committees be established nationally. By law, there must be one Local Advisory Committee for each boundary.

Local Advisory Committees will help us to:

- make sure our services meet community needs and risks
- have stronger community engagement with local advice to support decision-making
- maintain strong links with the communities.

When Local Advisory Committees are established, members will connect with their communities and advise Fire and Emergency and the Board on local risks and needs. The boundaries set the geographical areas that each committee represents. When the boundaries have been publicly consulted on and set, Fire and Emergency can start to establish Local Advisory Committees for each local area.

Related information

You can find out more about the decisions made by Cabinet about Fire and Emergency at www.dia.govt.nz/Fire-Services-Transition.

You can find out more about Fire and Emergency at www.fireandemergency.nz.

Fire and Emergency’s [Statement of Intent](#) (2017-2021) is published at www.fireandemergency.nz.

4. The proposal for Local Advisory Committee boundaries

How we developed the proposal

To determine the feasibility and practicality of boundary options (and in accordance with Section 16 of the Act), we considered:

- any potential benefits there would be to Fire and Emergency and other agencies, from aligning Local Advisory Committee boundaries with the boundaries of other organisations we work with
- the impact on the efficiency and effectiveness of services that Fire and Emergency provides in each local area. For example, what impact does a large geographical feature, e.g. a mountain range, have on the efficiency and effectiveness of services operating within a local area as opposed to across two or more local areas? (See **Appendix 1** for information about the services we provide.)
- how well the local risk profile of the proposed boundary areas supports the work that Fire and Emergency does
- the local planning process and:
 - the ease with which Fire and Emergency could undertake joint planning with other organisations we work with, using common or similar boundaries
 - the complexity that could arise if we were to undertake local planning using different boundaries than those used by other agencies
- the stability of the boundaries and how susceptible they might be to change in the medium to long term. Stable boundaries are important for long term planning and will allow Local Advisory Committees to mature and focus on the big picture rather than tactical risks and needs of the local area.

We looked at how these criteria could be met and whether any existing boundary arrangements might be suitable. That included:

- Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups
- Regional Councils
- New Zealand Police
- District Health Boards
- St John's Ambulance
- Iwi/hapu rohe
- Interim Fire and Emergency management regions (based on former New Zealand Fire Service boundaries)
- Department of Conservation operational regions.

What our analysis showed us

Our analysis showed that matching the boundaries of existing CDEM Groups best meets the requirements of Fire and Emergency and the needs of communities. The analysis of all the boundary options is in **Appendix 2**.

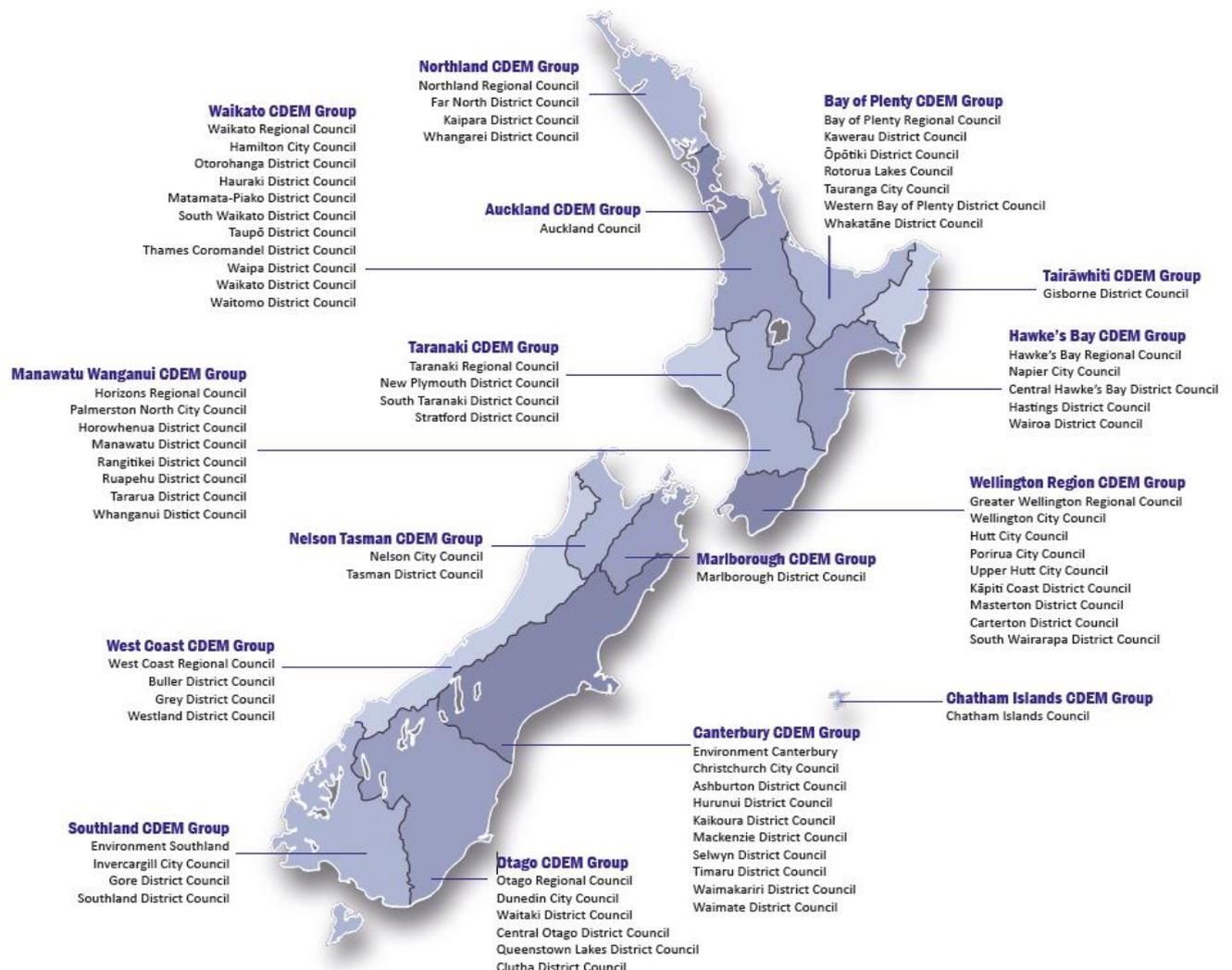
What is proposed?

The Board of Fire and Emergency proposes to set Local Advisory Committee boundaries to match those of existing CDEM Groups.

CDEM Groups are made up of a consortium of the local authorities (regional, city and district councils) in an area, working in partnership with local partners such as emergency services, lifeline utilities and government departments amongst others, to undertake CDEM functions within their area. In general terms their functions include to:

- identify and understand hazards and risks
- prepare CDEM Group plans and manage hazards and risks in accordance with the 4Rs (reduction, readiness, response and recovery).

Diagram 1 – CDEM Group Boundaries and Associated Councils



In some instances, the CDEM Group boundaries will differ slightly from the regional council boundaries. This is because the region of a regional council is based on water catchment areas, whereas the district of a territorial authority (city or district council) is based on community of interest and road access.

Regional councils are responsible for the administration of many environmental and public transport matters, while the territorial authorities administer local roading and reserves, water, waste and sewerage, building consents, the land use and subdivision aspects of resource management, and other local matters.

Using CDEM Groups as Local Advisory Committee boundaries would mean that 16 Local Advisory Committees would be established covering the areas show in **Appendix 3**. The summary map of the proposed boundaries is below in **Diagram 2**. Note that these boundaries are the same as in **Diagram 1**.

Summary map of proposed boundaries

Diagram 2 – CDEM Group Boundaries



Advantages of using CDEM Group boundaries

The advantages of using CDEM Group boundaries as Local Advisory Committee boundaries are as follows:

- CDEM Group boundaries are already used by Fire and Emergency and the other emergency services and agencies it works with for reduction, readiness, response and recovery planning.
- CDEM Group boundaries provide a manageable number of Local Advisory Committees with a strong regional focus, and align communities with the regions they have the connections with.
- CDEM Group boundaries are linked directly to regional council boundaries, so are well understood by the public.
- CDEM Group boundaries are stable and hence provide a good basis for long term planning. Changes would be subject to public consultation and are unlikely to change without reasonable notice.
- Fire and Emergency can continue to use existing planning and risk management work, avoiding rework and potential planning conflicts.
- Fire and Emergency already sit on the Coordinating Executive Group of the CDEM Group and this will fit well within the Governance of resilience within that area.

It is inevitable, with any boundary option, that the interest of some groups such as iwi and land users would be shared among Local Advisory Committees, because the boundaries cut through land.

We will make sure our national planning takes account of any situation where the interest of iwi or land users is shared among Local Advisory Committees, and we will work with the parties to make sure that their risks and needs are fully considered.

6. Official Information and Privacy

All submissions will be kept by Fire and Emergency. Fire and Emergency will publish the submissions it receives and provide a summary of them on its website www.fireandemergency.nz. This will include your name or the name of your group, but not your contact details.

Submissions may be subject to a request to Fire and Emergency under the Official Information Act 1982. We have certain powers to withhold some kinds of information, including personal and commercial information under that Act. If you or your group do not want certain information in your submission to be released, you need to make this clear in the submission and explain why. For example, you might want some information to remain confidential because it is commercially sensitive or personal. Fire and Emergency will take your views into account when responding to information requests.

The Privacy Act 1993 governs how Fire and Emergency collects, holds, uses and discloses personal information about submitters and their applications. Submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

Appendix 1 – information about the services we provide

The Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 sets out the main and additional functions of Fire and Emergency.

Main functions are functions that Fire and Emergency must perform.

Additional functions are functions that Fire and Emergency may perform if it has the capacity and capability to do so without adversely affecting delivery of its main functions.

Main functions	Additional functions
<p>The main functions are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote fire safety, including providing guidance on the safe use of fire as a land management tool • provide fire prevention, response, and suppression services • stabilise or render safe incidents that involve hazardous substances • provide for the safety of persons and property endangered by incidents involving hazardous substances • rescue persons who are trapped as a result of transport accidents or other incidents • provide urban search and rescue services • efficiently administer the Act • perform and exercise the functions, duties, and powers conferred or imposed on Fire and Emergency as a main function by or under this Act and any other enactment • perform any other functions conferred on Fire and Emergency as a main function by the Minister in accordance with section 112 of the Crown Entities Act 2004. 	<p>The additional functions are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respond to medical emergencies • respond to maritime incidents • perform rescues, including high angle line rescues, rescues from collapsed buildings, rescues from confined spaces, rescues from unrespirable and explosive atmospheres, swift water rescues, and animal rescues • provide assistance at transport accidents (for example, crash scene cordoning and traffic control) • respond to severe weather-related events, natural hazard events and disasters • respond to incidents in which a substance other than a hazardous substance presents a risk to people, property, or the environment • promote safe handling, labelling, signage, storage, and transportation of hazardous substances • respond to any other situation, if Fire and Emergency has the capability to assist • perform any other function conferred on Fire and Emergency as an additional function by the Minister in accordance with section 112 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

Appendix 2 – summarised analysis of Local Advisory Committee boundary options

	Potential benefits from alignment to other agency boundaries	Impact on efficiency and effectiveness	Local risk profiles	Ease and complexity	Stability
<p>Option 1</p> <p>Set boundaries to match CDEM Group boundaries (<i>preferred option</i>)</p>	<p>Meets criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Emergency and CDEM personnel work together regularly to coordinate response to regional emergencies. • Readiness and response planning that Fire and Emergency does with other emergency services and partner agencies is already done on a CDEM Group boundary basis. 	<p>Meets criteria</p> <p>Fire and Emergency is able to reuse existing planning and risk management work avoiding unnecessary rework and potential for planning conflicts.</p>	<p>Meets criteria</p> <p>The risk profile within CDEM Group boundaries is well understood and used as part of current emergency management response.</p>	<p>Meets criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results in a manageable number of committees with the strong regional focus Cabinet intended (16 committees). • CDEM Group boundaries are understood by Fire and Emergency personnel and by other agencies that Fire and Emergency works closely with. • The close alignment between CDEM Group boundaries and regional council boundaries make them easy for the public to understand. 	<p>Meets criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDEM Group boundaries are linked to regional council boundaries. • As regional council boundary changes are subject to public consultation, they are stable and unlikely to change without reasonable notice.

	Potential benefits from alignment to other agency boundaries	Impact on efficiency and effectiveness	Local risk profiles	Ease and complexity	Stability
Option 2 Set boundaries generally aligned to regional council and unitary authority boundaries with minor changes	Does not meet criteria Joint risk planning is not carried out on a regional council basis.	Partially meets criteria Not as efficient or cost effective as other options as additional work would be needed to reconcile some risks identified through the statutory CDEM planning, to regional council boundaries.	Partially meets criteria Strong similarity to CDEM Group boundaries however some adjustments would need to be made where regional council boundaries do not align.	Meets criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results in a manageable number of committees with the strong regional focus Cabinet intended (16 committees). • Familiar to the public and commonly used for community planning. 	Meets criteria Regional council boundary changes are subject to public consultation. As such, they are stable and unlikely to change without reasonable notice.
Option 3 Territorial authority boundaries	Does not meet criteria Joint risk planning is not carried out on a territorial authority basis.	Does not meet criteria There are too many territorial authorities to effectively profile and plan to manage risk and need across both urban and rural areas.	Partially meets criteria Rural planning is more closely aligned to territorial authority boundaries than other options due to the pre-Fire and Emergency Rural Fire Authority structure.	Does not meet criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would establish an unmanageable number of committees (67). • Familiar to the public and commonly used for community planning. 	Meets criteria Territorial authority boundary changes would be subject to public consultation. As such, they are stable and unlikely to change without reasonable notice.

	Potential benefits from alignment to other agency boundaries	Impact on efficiency and effectiveness	Local risk profiles	Ease and complexity	Stability
Option 4 Adopt another agency's operational boundaries	Does not meet criteria Limited benefits from aligning with other agencies' operational boundaries, as these have been specifically set to meet their operational needs.	Does not meet criteria Using another agency's boundaries would be inefficient and have potential to cause confusion as their operational boundaries do not align to Fire and Emergency needs or capabilities.	Does not meet criteria Other agencies' operational boundaries do not align to risks and needs that Fire and Emergency mitigates and manages.	Does not meet criteria Some agencies have too many boundaries to be practical as Local Advisory Committee boundaries. For example, St John's Ambulance has 150 local committees.	Does not meet criteria May not be stable as some agencies do not have a statutory requirement to consult on changes, and may change their operational boundaries without notice.
Option 5 Iwi/ hapu boundaries	Does not meet criteria Iwi/hapu boundaries are not used as the basis of planning by any emergency service provider.	Does not meet criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi/hapu boundaries vary significantly in size and composition. They do not support efficient or effective emergency service planning. Iwi/hapu boundary areas are not consistent enough in size and coverage to provide an effective basis for Fire and Emergency's local planning. 	Does not meet criteria No emergency management risk profiling has been performed on an Iwi/hapu boundary basis.	Does not meet criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 113 iwi/hapu boundaries listed on the Te Puni Kokeri website. The majority are in the North Island, with only a small number covering the whole of the South Island. The public is often unaware of iwi boundaries. 	Does not meet criteria There is sometimes disagreement between iwi on the precise location of boundaries.

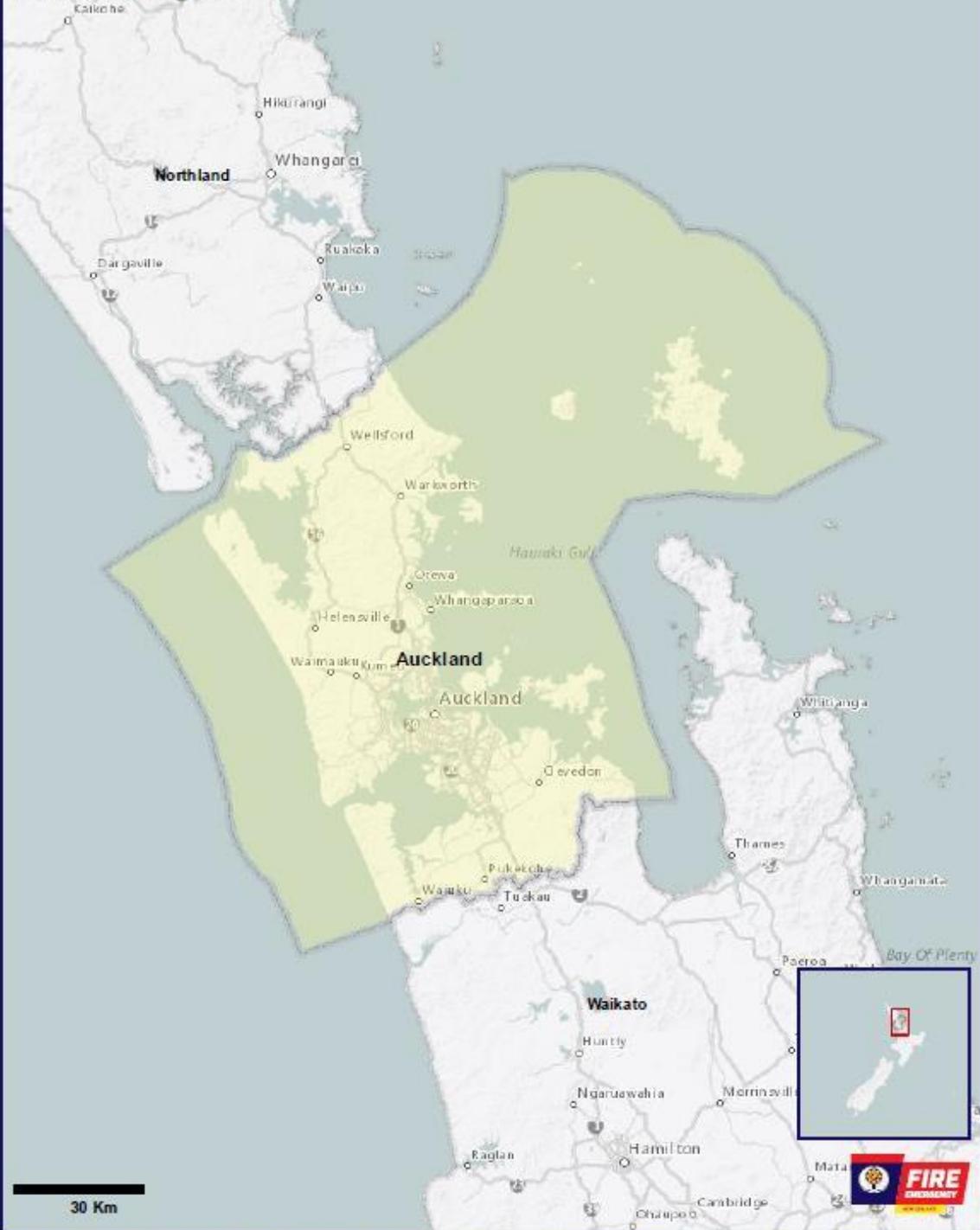
	Potential benefits from alignment to other agency boundaries	Impact on efficiency and effectiveness	Local risk profiles	Ease and complexity	Stability
Option 6 Interim Fire and Emergency management regions	Does not meet criteria No benefits identified as interim management regions do not link to other agency boundaries.	Partially meets criteria As data is currently stored on this basis, it can be more easily analysed and understood.	Does not meet criteria Fire and Emergency regions were established to create management areas that were of similar size and resourcing. They were not set with local planning or risk management in mind.	Does not meet criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire and Emergency management regions are too big for committees to provide effective advice on local risks and needs. • The public is not aware of Fire and Emergency's interim management boundaries. 	Does not meet criteria Work to unify fire services may change how Fire and Emergency is managed. Interim Fire and Emergency Management boundaries may not be stable in the medium to long-term.

Appendix 3 – proposed Local Advisory Committee boundary maps

Note: The names of the boundary areas will be decided by the Minister. The names used on the following maps reflect the current CDEM Group names for those areas.

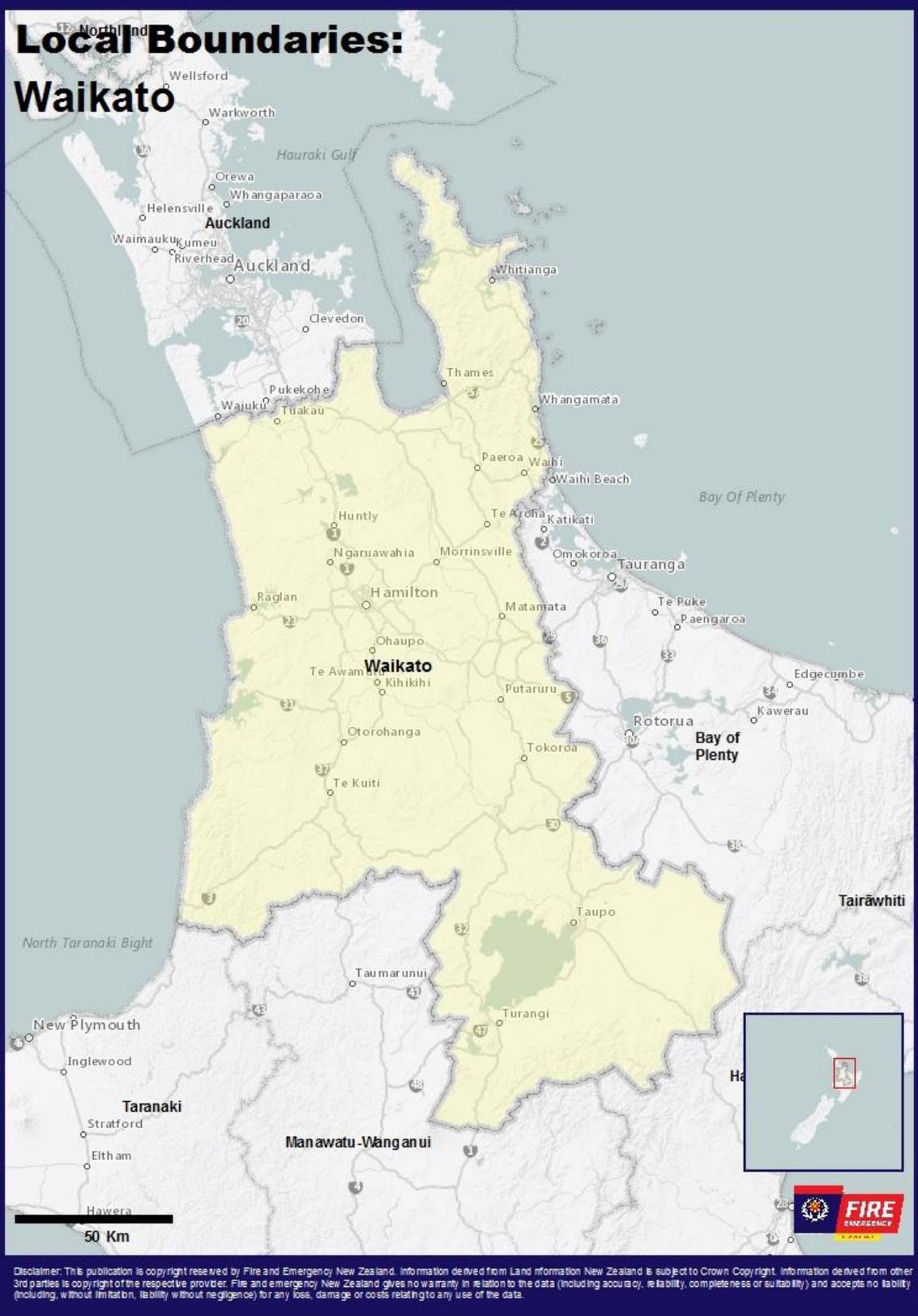


Local Boundaries: Auckland



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Waikato



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Bay of Plenty



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Tairāwhiti



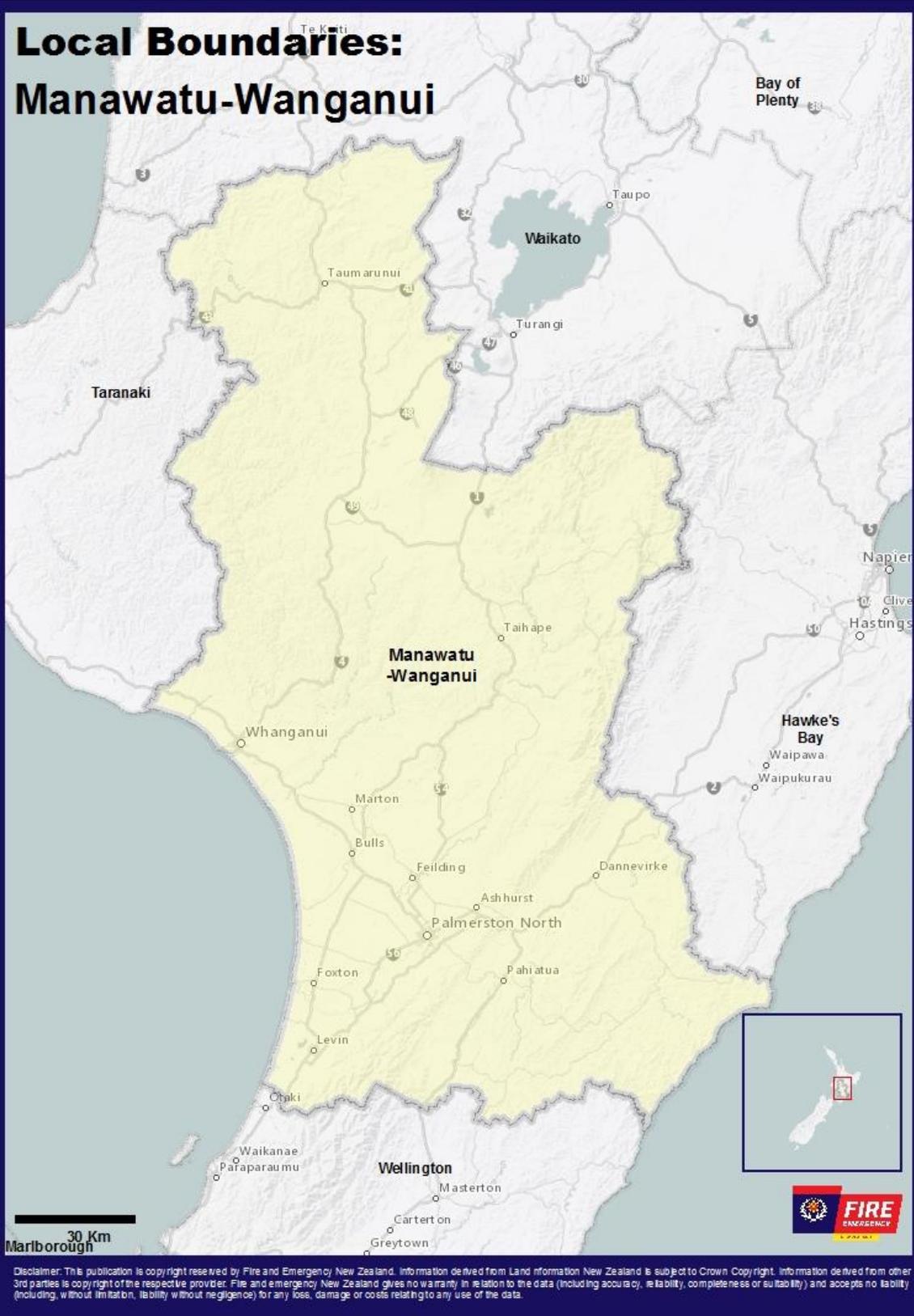
Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Hawke's Bay



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Manawatu-Wanganui



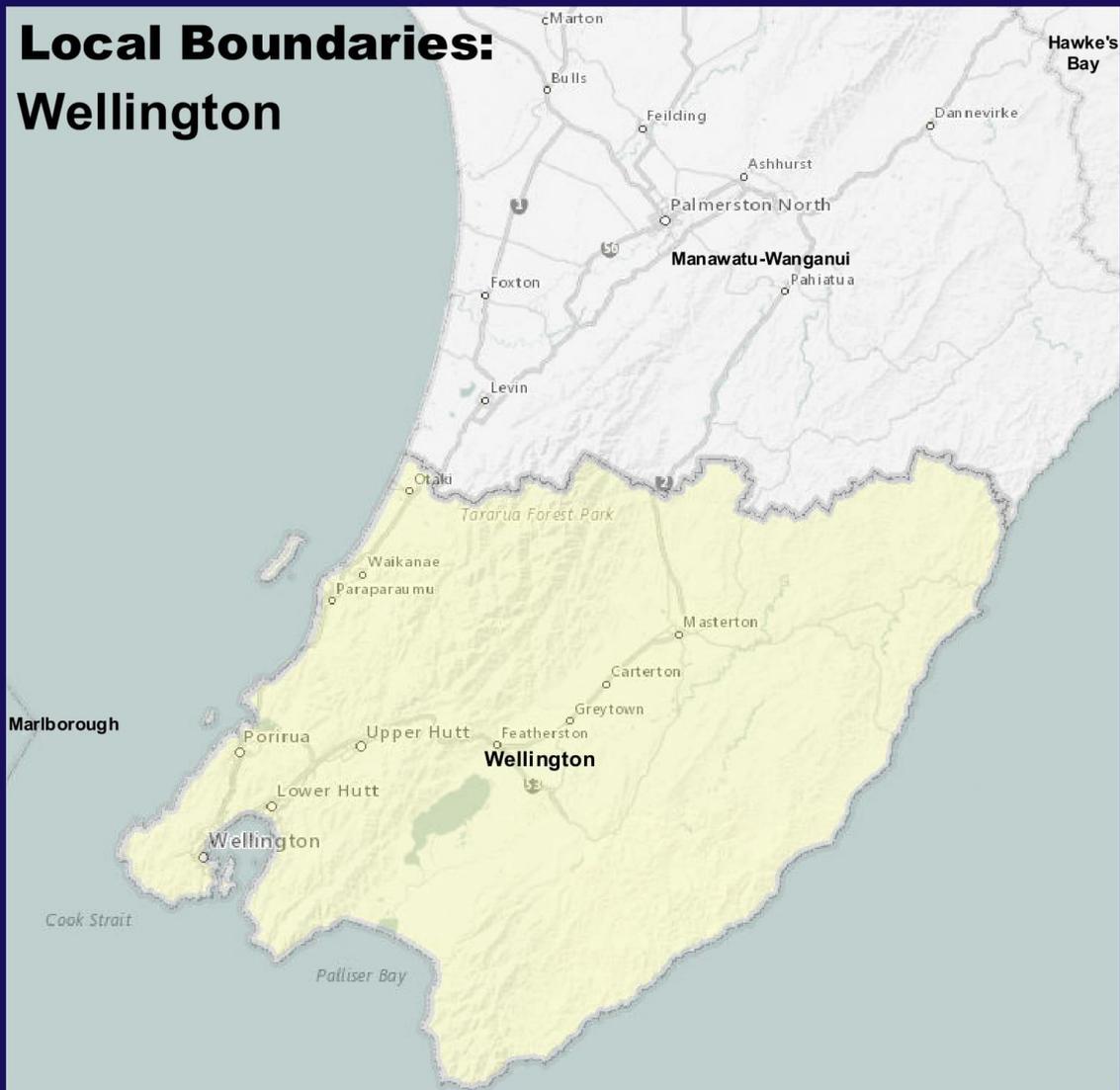
Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Taranaki



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Wellington

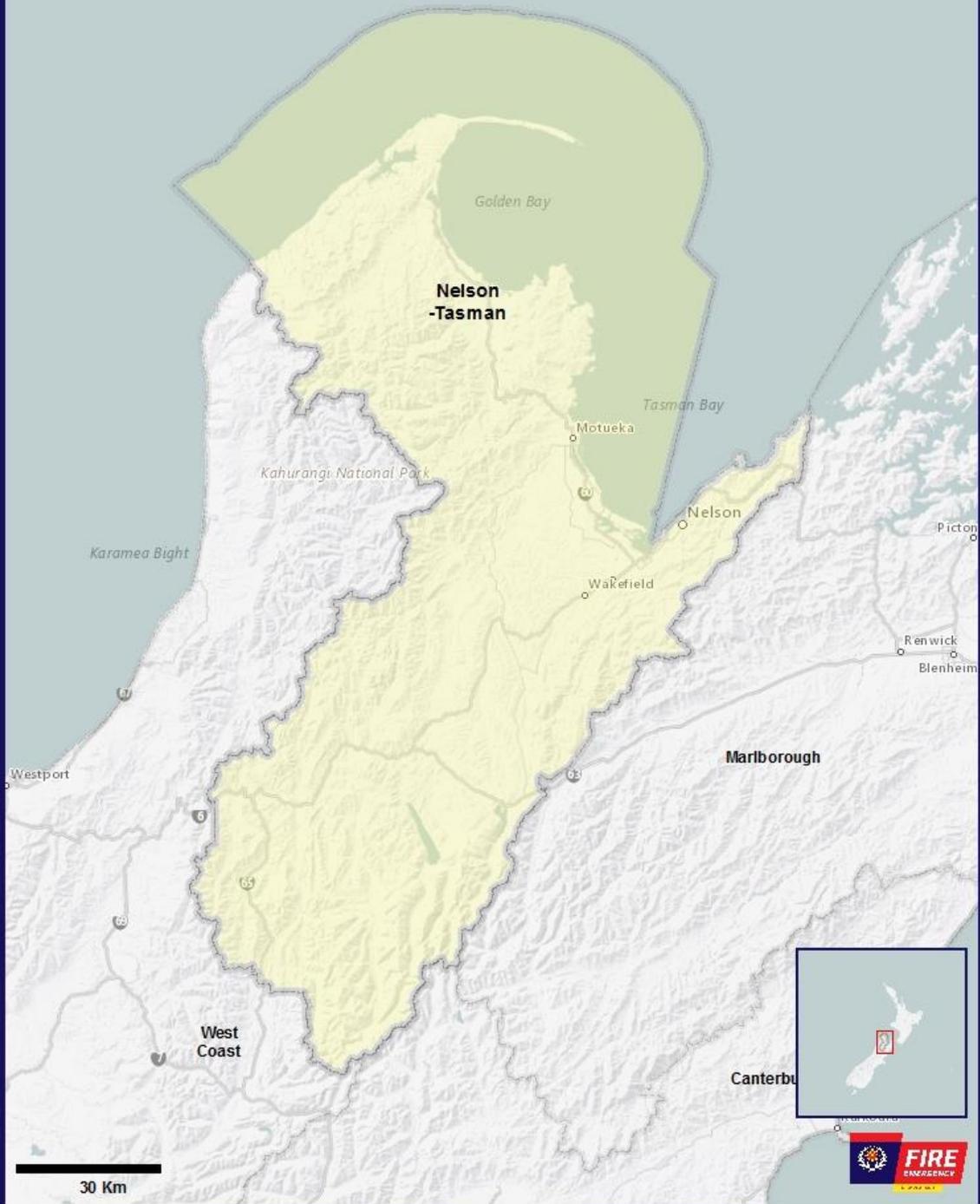


30 Km



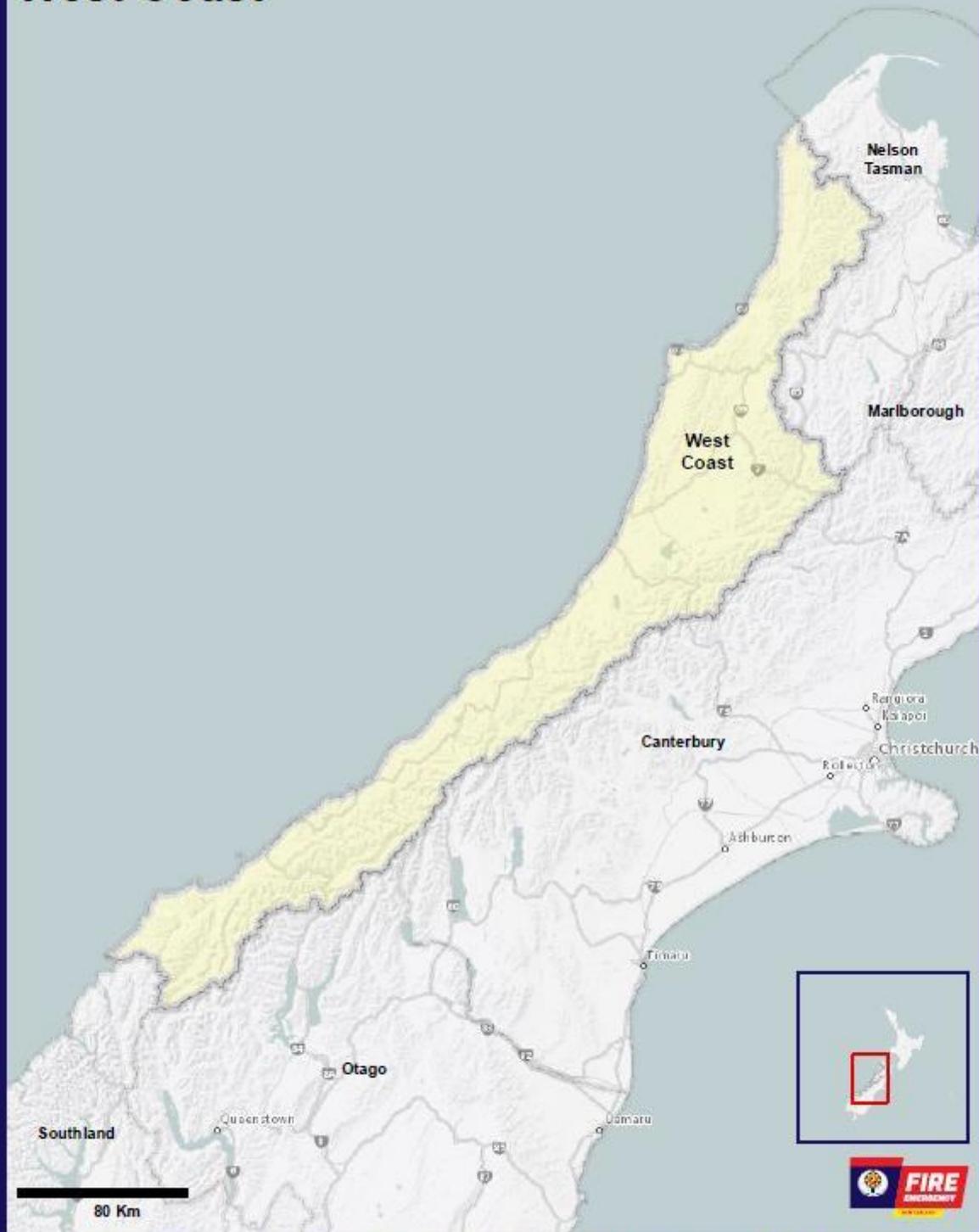
Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Nelson-Tasman



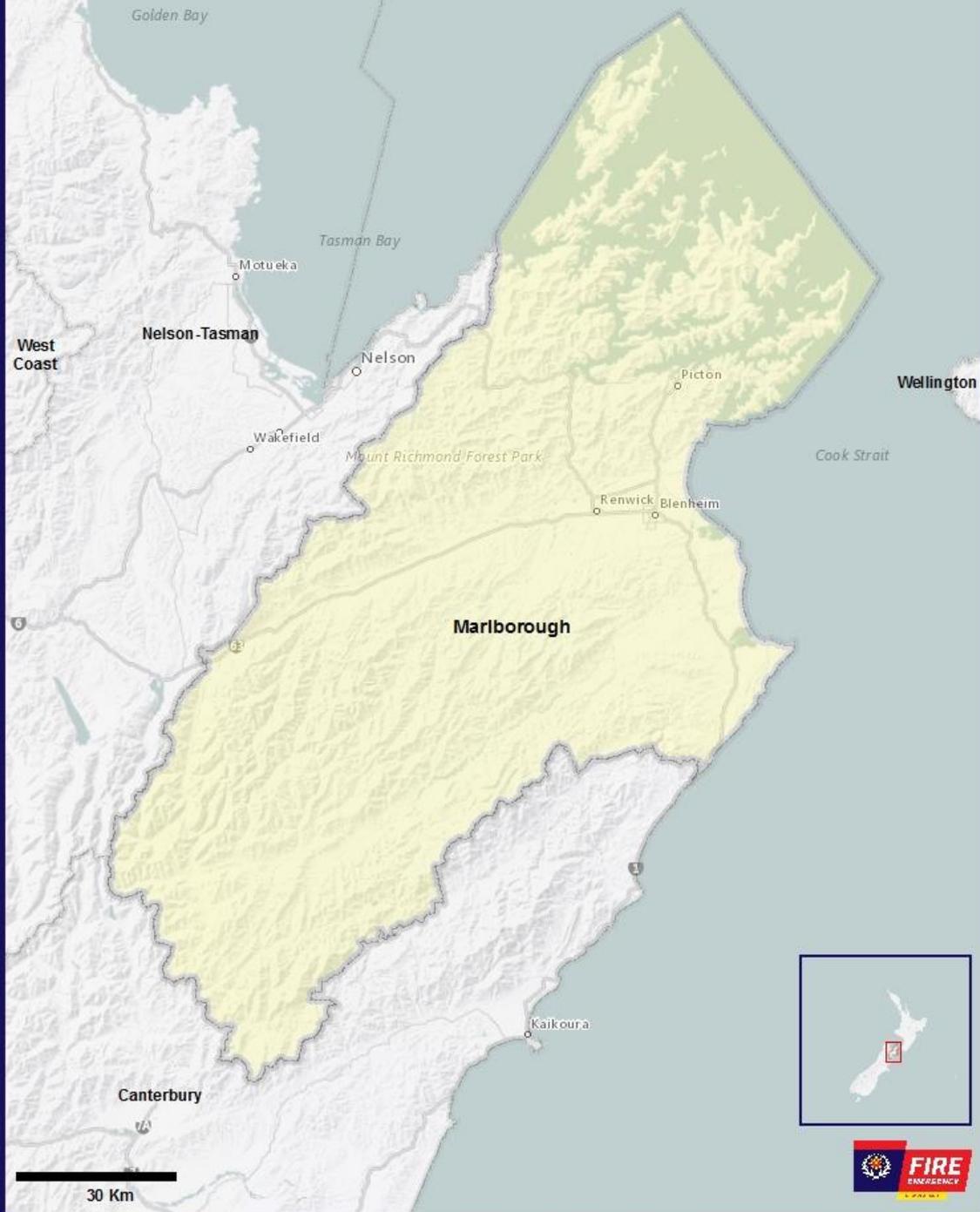
Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: West Coast



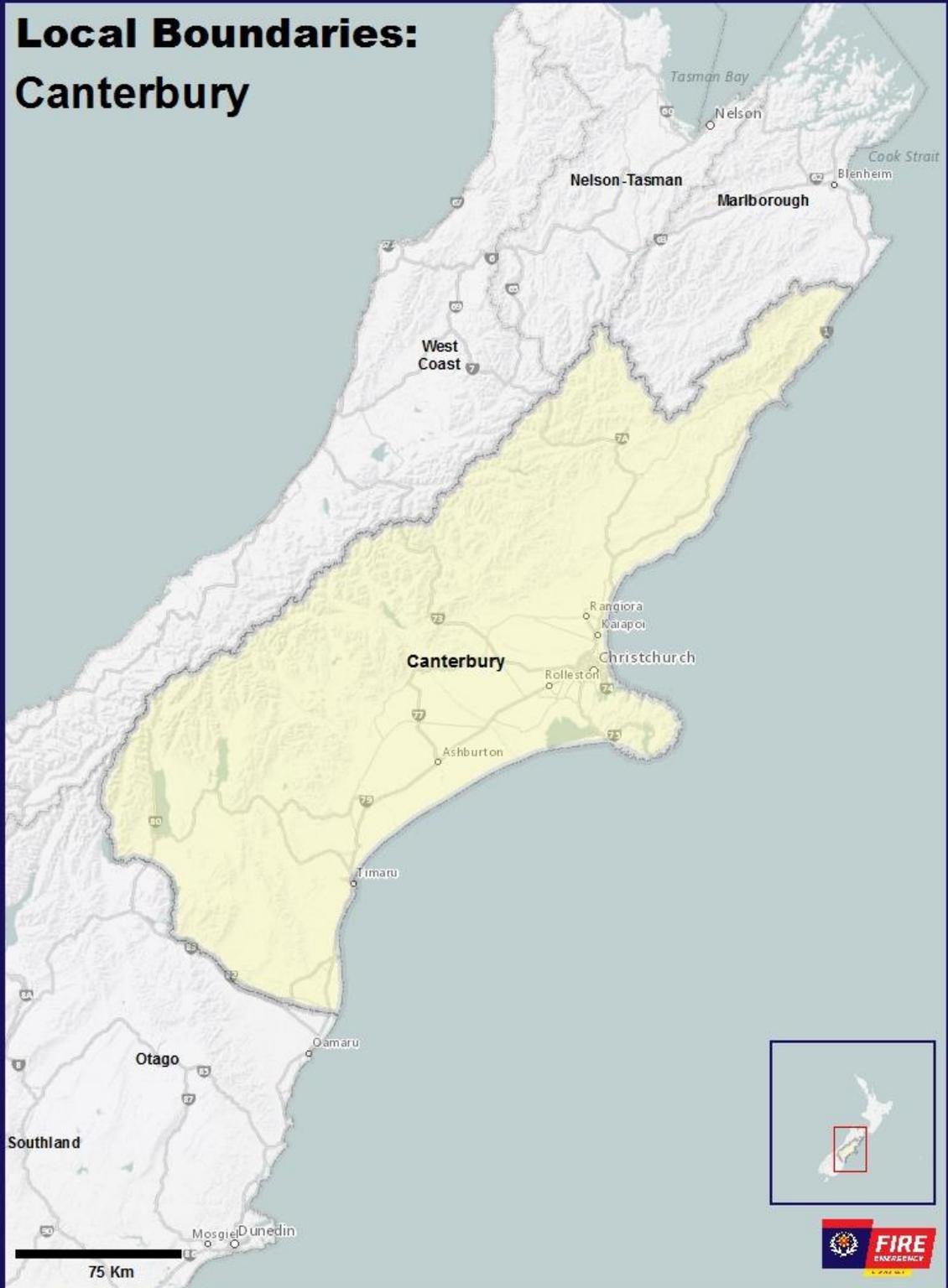
Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Marlborough



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Canterbury



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Otago



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and Emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Southland



50 Km



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Local Boundaries: Chatham Islands



30 Km



Disclaimer: This publication is copyright reserved by Fire and Emergency New Zealand. Information derived from Land Information New Zealand is subject to Crown Copyright. Information derived from other 3rd parties is copyright of the respective provider. Fire and emergency New Zealand gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability) and accepts no liability (including, without limitation, liability without negligence) for any loss, damage or costs relating to any use of the data.

Appendix 4 – relevant links and agency information

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

<https://fireandemergency.nz/>

<https://fireandemergency.nz/incident-reports/>

Fire Services Review Documents (Department of Internal Affairs)

<https://www.dia.govt.nz/Fire-Services-Transition>

New Zealand Police operational boundaries

<http://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/structure/districts>

St John's Ambulance boundaries

<http://www.stjohn.org.nz/News--Info/St-John-Local/>

Iwi Boundaries

<http://www.tkm.govt.nz/>

Local Government New Zealand [territorial authority/regional council] boundaries

<http://www.lgnz.co.nz/nzs-local-government/new-zealands-councils/>

Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management

<http://www.mcdem.govt.nz/>

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/cdem-groups-and-councils-september-2013.pdf>