

Mā tō tātou takiwā
For our District

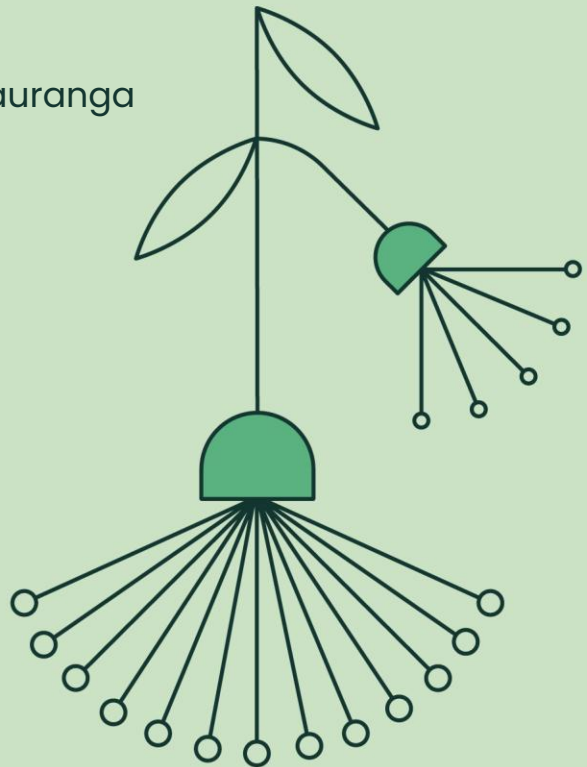
Council

Te Kaunihera

CL24-12

Wednesday, 20 November 2024, 9.30am

Council Chambers, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga



Council

Membership:

Chairperson	Mayor James Denyer
Deputy Chairperson	Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour
Members	Cr Tracey Coxhead Cr Grant Dally Cr Murray Grainger Cr Anne Henry Cr Rodney Joyce Cr Margaret Murray-Benge Cr Laura Rae Cr Allan Sole Cr Don Thwaites Cr Andy Wichers
Quorum	Six (6)
Frequency	Six weekly

Role:

The Council is responsible for:

- Ensuring the effective and efficient governance and leadership of the District.
- Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

Power to Act:

To exercise all non-delegable functions and powers of the Council including, but not limited to:

- The power to make a rate;
- The power to make a bylaw;
- The power to borrow money, purchase, or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Long Term Plan;
- The power to adopt a Long Term Plan, a Long Term Plan Amendment, Annual Plan or Annual Report and to receive any related audit report;
- The power to appoint a chief executive;
- The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the Long Term Plan or developed for the purpose of the Local Governance Statement;

- The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy;
- The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991;
- The power to approve or amend the Council's Standing Orders;
- The power to approve or amend the Code of Conduct for Elected Members;
- The power to appoint and discharge members of committees;
- The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body;
- The power to make a final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
- To exercise all functions, powers and duties of the Council that have not been delegated, including the power to compulsorily acquire land under the Public Works Act 1981.
- To make decisions which are required by legislation to be made by resolution of the local authority.
- To authorise all expenditure not delegated to officers, Committees or other subordinate decision-making bodies of Council, or included in Council's Long Term Plan or Annual Plan.
- To make appointments of members to Council Controlled Organisation Boards of Directors/ Trustees and representatives of Council to external organisations.
- To monitor the performance of and make decisions on any matters relating to Council Controlled Organisations (CCO), including recommendations for
- modifications to CCO or other entities' accountability documents (i.e. Letter of Expectation, Statement of Intent), including as recommended by the Strategy and Policy Committee.
- To approve joint agreements and contractual arrangements between Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council and/or any other local authority including the requirement to review the terms of any such agreements or contractual arrangements.
- To approve the triennial agreement.
- To approve the local governance statement required under the Local Government Act 2002.
- To approve a proposal to the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of Elected Members.
- To approve any changes to the nature and delegations of Committees.

Procedural matters:

Approval of elected member training/conference attendance.

Mayor's Delegation:

Should there be insufficient time for Council to consider approval of elected member training/conference attendance, the Mayor (or Deputy Mayor in the Mayor's absence) is delegated authority to grant approval and report the decision back to the next scheduled meeting of Council.

Power to sub-delegate:

Council may delegate any of its functions, duties or powers to a subcommittee, working group or other subordinate decision-making body, subject to the restrictions on its delegations and any limitation imposed by Council.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of Council will be held in the
Council Chambers, 1484 Cameron Road, Tauranga on:
Wednesday, 20 November 2024 at 9.30am

Order Of Business

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1 KARAKIA

Whakatau mai te wairua
Whakawātea mai te hinengaro
Whakarite mai te tinana
Kia ea ai ngā mahi

Āe

Settle the spirit
Clear the mind
Prepare the body
To achieve what needs to be
achieved.
Yes

2 PRESENT**3 IN ATTENDANCE****4 APOLOGIES****5 CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS****6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST****7 PUBLIC EXCLUDED ITEMS**

8 REPORTS

8.1 FORMAL DECLARATION OF BRETT WATERHOUSE FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE MAKETU COMMUNITY BOARD

File Number: A6536533

Author: Pernille Osborne, Senior Governance Advisor

Authoriser: Robyn Garrett, Governance Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to enable newly elected Maketu Community Board member, Brett Waterhouse, to make an oral and written declaration (witnessed and signed), in order to act as a member of a local authority, in accordance with clause 14(1) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Senior Governance Advisor's report dated 20 November 2024 titled 'Formal Declaration of Brett Waterhouse for Appointment to the Maketu Community Board' be received.
2. That the oral and written declaration by Brett Waterhouse is witnessed and signed by Mayor James Denyer.

BACKGROUND

1. Nominations for the extraordinary vacancy on the Maketu Community Board closed at 12pm, Thursday 5 September 2024, of which two nominations were received.
2. As there were two candidates, voting opened between Thursday 10 October until 12pm Friday 1 November.
3. Brett Waterhouse was the successful candidate and declared duly elected to the Maketu Community Board.
4. In accordance with clause 14(1) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the successful candidate may not act as a member of a local authority until they have made an oral declaration, and the Chairperson, Mayor or the Chief Executive Officer, witnesses the signing of the declaration.
5. Brett Waterhouse is to make an oral declaration and a written declaration, to be witnessed and signed by the Mayor James Denyer, at this Council meeting in order to formally act as a member of the Maketu Community Board.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Declaration by Brett Waterhouse – Maketu Community Board**  



Declaration by Member

I, **Brett Waterhouse**, declare that I will faithfully and impartially, and according to the best of my skill and judgement, execute and perform, in the best interests of Maketu Community, the powers, authorities and duties vested in, or imposed upon, me as a

**Member of the Maketu
Community Board.**

by virtue of the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, or any other Act.

Dated at Tauranga this **20th day of November 2024.**

Brett Waterhouse

Signed in the presence of:

James Denyer
Mayor
Western Bay of Plenty District Council



Declaration by Member

Ko ahau, ko **Brett Waterhouse**, e oati ana ka whai ahau i te pono me te tōkeke, i runga hoki i te mutunga kē mai nei o āku pūkenga, o āku whakatau hoki kia whakatutuki, kia mahi anō hoki i te mana whakahaere, te mana whakatau me ngā momo mahi kua uhia ki runga i a au kia whiwhi painga mō te hāpori o Maketu ki tai

Hei mema o te poari ā hāpori o Maketu

E ai hoki ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao 2002 ki te Ture Kāwanatanga-ā-Taiao Whakapae me te Hui 1987, me ētahi Ture anō rānei.

He mea whakaū tēnei ki Tauranga i tēnei rā **rua tekau o Whiringa-ā-rangi i te tau rua mano rua tekau mā whā.**

Brett Waterhouse

Waitohu mai ki mua i a:

James Denyer
Koromatua
Te Kaunihera a rohe mai i Ngā Kuri a
Whārei ki Otamarakau ki te Uru

8.2 PROPOSAL TO OFFICIALLY NAME THE LAND CURRENTLY KNOWN AS PARK ROAD AND BEACH ROAD RESERVE, KATIKATI

File Number: A6543867

Author: Peter Watson, Reserves and Facilities Manager

Authoriser: Cedric Crow, General Manager Infrastructure Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek the Council's approval to initiate the process to officially name an area of land currently identified as 'Park Road and Beach Road' in the Katikati – Waihi Beach Ward Reserve Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Reserves and Facilities Manager's report dated 20 November 2024 titled 'Proposal to Officially Name the land currently known as Park Road and Beach Road Reserve, Katikati' be received.
2. That the report relates to an issue that is considered to be of low significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
3. That Council approves that staff initiate the process to officially name an area of land currently identified as 'Park Road and Beach Road Reserve' to 'Paehi Wanakore Reserve'.
4. That if, in Item 3 above, the Committee approves the proposal to rename the Park Road and Beach Road Reserve to 'Paehi Wanakore Reserve', staff be instructed to initiate a one-month public consultation process before making a recommendation to Council for a formal resolution.
5. That Council does not approve the proposal to rename the currently identified as Park Road and Beach Road Reserve.

BACKGROUND

1. The land is currently identified as 'Park Road and Beach Road Reserve' in the Katikati – Waihi Beach Ward Reserve Management Plan, refer **Attachment 1**. The reserve has not been formally gazetted with a name. There is no physical signage within the reserve to identify this name.
2. The reserve is currently identified by its location being on the corner of Park Road and Beach Road, Katikati.

3. Parcel 1066/2 (Lot 8 DP 36285) was vested in his Majesty the King in 1949 under section 13 of the Land Division in Counties Act 1946 and declared a recreation reserve. Research suggests that Council has acquired the land under s26A of the Reserves Act.
4. Council completed a landscape concept plan in 2019. The concept plan was implemented through funding from the Long-Term Plan. During the concept plan process it was noted that the reserve had no formal gazetted name.
5. Paeahi Wanakore was a kaumātua who worked tirelessly over many decades to build and lift the mana of the people of Ngāi Tamawhariua. He was a true gentleman who held a lot of mana within the community and Māoridom.
6. Paeahi lived in Park Road with his wife Kerewai Wanakore, their home is just down from the Park Road/Beach Road Reserve, it is here that they fostered many children in addition to raising their own. Paeahi was a longstanding and well-respected member of Council's Tangata Whenua forums working alongside successive Mayors and Councillors striving to progress the work of Council for and on behalf of the community. As a representative for Ngāi Tamawhariua he provided a significant contribution when working with Council and the community on various processes and plans to ensure the voice of the people was heard.
7. Te Rereatukāhia Marae have provided the attached letter of support for the proposed naming. **Attachment 2**
8. The whānau o Paeahi Wanakore fully support the renaming of the reserve in his honour and provide a letter of support as attached. **Attachment 3**
9. Staff have also met with the whānau of Paeahi to discuss the naming process. The whānau will be present at the Council meeting to clarify any queries that elected members may have.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

10. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy, this decision is considered to be of low significance because any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the naming of the reserve at Katikati, are the residents of Katikati. Although there will be a one-month period of public consultation, this process will nevertheless have a minimal community and financial impact.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Interested/Affected Parties	Completed/Planned Engagement/Consultation/Communication	
Name of interested parties/groups	Katikati Community Board will be approached for comments.	Planned

Tangata Whenua	A letter of support from the mana whenua hapū is attached to this report.	
General Public	<p>Council's Reserve Naming Policy requires that the proposed name is publicly advertised for a one-month period for comment.</p> <p>A further report to Council will be prepared in order to report on any public submissions about the proposed name. Following consideration of submissions, if any, Council will need to pass a formal resolution on the proposed name.</p>	

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

<p>Option A</p> <p>That Council approves that staff initiate the process to officially name an area of land currently identified as 'Park Road and Beach Road Reserve' to 'Paeahi Wanakore Reserve'.</p> <p>And</p> <p>That if in the item above, the Committee approves the proposal to officially name the reserve 'Paeahi Wanakore Reserve' that staff be instructed to initiate a one-month public consultation process before making a recommendation to Council for a formal resolution.</p>	
<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>Naming of the reserve would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with Council's reserve naming policy. • Provide the public with a better reference to the site. • Recognise the significant contribution that Paeahi Wanakore made to the Tangata Whenua and wider Community.
<p>Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).</p>	<p>Consultation advertising costs would be approximately \$200.00.</p> <p>Gazetting costs approx. \$80.00.</p> <p>New naming signage will need to be constructed at approximately \$1000.00 and installed for the reserve.</p> <p>The costs above will be funded through the approved reserves 2024/25 work budget.</p>

	Any future sign maintenance would be covered by the District Reserves budget.
Other implications and any assumptions that relate to this option (Optional – if you want to include any information not covered above).	Council's Reserve Specific information would need to be amended in the Katikati/Waihi Beach Reserve Management Plan to reflect any change in name.
Option B That Council does not approve the proposal to officially name an area of land currently identified as 'Park Road and Beach Road Reserve' to 'Paeahi Wanakore Reserve'.	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	Council's reserve name policy encourages reserve names that reflect the historic, geographic or particular local significance place names and original Māori place-names. While the name is well known in the community, it does not meet this part of the policy.

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

Reserves Act 1977

In accordance with Part 3 Section (10) of the Reserves Act 1977 the Council (as the administering body) may by notice in the Gazette, declare that a reserve shall be known by such a name as specified in the notice.

Reserve Management Plan Generic Policy – P8 – Naming [of reserves]

All reserves vested in or administered by Council will be named through a formal resolution of Council following consultation with Tangata Whenua and interested parties.

Naming will generally be initiated at the time of vesting and will be publicly advertised with a one month period for comment.

Where an existing reserve is known by the community by a local rather than the official name signage that recognises both names will be considered.

This Reserves Naming Policy acknowledges the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha O Aotearoa) "Rules of Nomenclature" which act as guiding principles for determining place names in New Zealand. In summary these rules as they relate to Council administered reserves are:

- *Names which have historic, geographic or particular local significance are generally acceptable. So too, for example, are names of early explorers and discoverers, early*

settlers, surveyors and geologists and early notable people or events which have some connection with the proposed area to be named.

- Names of persons will not be given to features during the person's lifetime. If the name of a deceased person is used, generally the surname is chosen.
- Descriptive names can be used provided there is no duplication of the name in a neighbouring area.
- Name duplication is avoided.
- The use of the possessive form is avoided; e.g. Smith's Reserve.
- Names in local usage normally take precedence.
- Names considered to be in poor taste are avoided.
- Original Māori place names will be encouraged – an "original Māori place-name" means any Māori place name that is recognised by the Tangata Whenua as one historically associated with a place within their tribal boundary.
- Includes reserves, which are approved by the Department of Conservation through the Management Plan process.

Explanation: When new reserves are created or when existing reserves have names that are poorly related to the locality, purpose or nature of the reserve or to its community use, it is desirable for the reserve to be named, or renamed, to ensure ease and consistency of identity

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Budget Funding Information	Relevant Detail
	<p>Consultation advertising costs would be approximately \$200.00.</p> <p>Gazetting costs approx. \$80.00.</p> <p>New naming signage will need to be constructed at approximately \$1000.00 and installed for the reserve.</p> <p>The costs above will be funded through the approved reserves 2024/25 minor capital works budget.</p> <p>Any future sign maintenance would be covered by the District Reserves budget.</p>

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Katikati-Waihi Beach Reserve Management Plan**  
2. **Te Rereatukahia Marae – Letter of support**  
3. **Whanau Letter of Support**  



6.48 Park Road and Beach Road Reserve

Location	Park Road and Beach Road, Katikati	Current Inventory	
Reserve Classification:	Recreation Reserve	Nil	
LTP Category	Neighborhood Amenity Reserve		
ID	139		
Area	0.1475 Ha		
District Plan Zone	Residential		
Current State	Open space		
Previous RMP	Katikati Ward RMP August 2008		
Concept Plan	No		
Overview	Maintain open space		
Grass Mowing Standard	(0.1729 Ha) Type D – Does not exceed 90 mm grass height. Mowed to within 45 mm of the ground		

Background:

- ☐ Located on the corner of Park and Beach Roads opposite a dairy and Katikati College.
- ☐ Informal specimen trees in grass some overgrown.

Reserve Issues:

- ☐ Neighbourhood green space, minimal development required.
- ☐ Close to school and dairy activities.

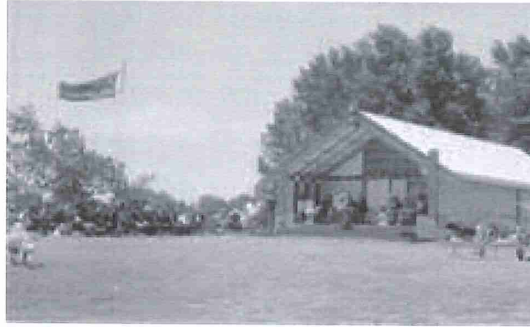
Reserve Management Policy:

- 6.48.1 Enhance specimen tree planting within the reserve including removal of inappropriate or thinning of over-planted groups of trees and the planting of replacement trees.
- 6.48.2 Prepare a Concept Plan.
- 6.48.3 Generic objectives for Recreation Reserves and generic policies apply.

Actions	Estimate	LTP Priority	Project No
Capital development	90,000	2019/20	295308



Te Rereatukāhia Marae Committee
P. O Box 59
52 Te Rereatukāhia Pa Rd
3178
Katikati



Western Bay of Plenty District Council
1484 Cameron Road, Greerton
Tauranga 3112
Attn: Emma Woods

24 May 2024

Tēnā koe, tēnā koutou,

Please accept this as a letter of support from Te Rereatukāhia Marae regarding the renaming of Park Rd/Beach Rd Reserve in Katikati.

We are in support of the acknowledgement to our late kaumātua, Paeahi Wanakore, who worked tirelessly over many decades to build and lift the mana of our people of Ngāi Tamawhariua. He had great foresight that helped navigate our whānau seamlessly into the wider Katikati community and he is dearly missed by us.

This opportunity aligns with our vision to increase the cultural visibility of Ngāi Tamawhariua in the main township and we truly look forward to what this space will become as you work alongside the Wanakore whānau to bring this into reality.

Ngā manaakitanga ki a koutou katoa.

Hone Winder-Murray - Chairperson, on behalf of Te Rereatukāhia Marae

Te Whānau o Paeahi Wanakore
13 Park Road
Katikati 3129

tineka1973@gmail.com
027 509 0034

10 November 2024

*Tērā te tūkōrehu e mau tonu rā, te tautara ki Taupiri kua kōruki, hei kākahu anō ki te rāngai
Kīngi ki te pō. Tēnei te pō, nau mai te ao.*

*Kuini Te Arikiniui Ngāwai hono i te pō Pōtatau Te Wherowhero VIII ki tōna ahurewa tapu,
pai mārire.*

*Ka mātārangi te titiro ki Maunganui, kai aku mata i te onematua i tiria ki te kawa a
Tamatea, ko Ōtāwhiwhi ki raro, ko Pāpāmoa ki runga, mai Tūhua ki Pūwhenua, Tauranga
herenga waka, e here nei i te ia o ōku mahara.*

Kei ngā rangatira, tēnā koutou.

Whānau Support for Renaming of Park Road and Beach Road Reserve

We, the whānau of Heta Ranginui Paeahi James Wanakore, fully support renaming the Park Road and Beach Road Reserve in honour of our father, fondly known in the community as Paeahi Wanakore. He dedicated his life to serving people, both Māori and Pākehā communities, bridging cultural gaps and fostering unity.

This acknowledgement holds personal significance to our whānau with the Wanakore homestead located on Park Road. We believe naming the reserve in his honour is a lasting tribute to his legacy of service, leadership and commitment to our community.

Our father was born in June 1937 and is of Waikato, Ngāti Maniapoto descent. He was a man of great integrity and hard work ethics who diligently served others. A dedicated family man, a widely respected leader, and a lifelong advocate for Māori culture.

He came to Katikati from Ōtorohanga in 1955 where he ascended Mauao and was captivated with the vision laid out before him, making the decision to stay. A man of many trades and skills, in the Sawmill and at the Dairy Company, a train driver on the New Zealand Railways, a Bay of Plenty Council road worker, and a Tauranga Moana Māori Trust Board employee.

Alongside his wife, Kerewai Wanakore nee Murray, they raised six children and whāngai, while welcoming numerous foster children from the Children and Young Peoples Service into their home over the years. Their home sited down from the

9 PUBLIC FORUM

reserve, became a sanctuary of warmth, love, and guidance, embodying whanaungatanga (kinship) for many. A mentor and role model who instilled within his whānau a profound sense of cultural pride, resilience, and the importance of service.

Outside his family, his dedication to community and cultural preservation was extensive. He played an influential role within the Katikati Town Council and Community Board, where he championed community focussed initiatives that aligned with both local and Māori values. He served as a respected elder for the Katikati Primary School and Katikati College, a St John volunteer, a Katikati Rugby Club supporter, a local Rotary Club member, and a holder of space in many community positions where Māori were not often seen.

He served the people of Te Rereatukāhia Marae, the hapū of Ngāi Tamawhariua and the wider Tauranga Moana tribes with manaakitanga and aroha. A gifted orator, a steadfast leader, advocating for Māori interests, supporting the protection of land and natural resources, and always upholding tikanga and kawa. His work ensured that the needs and aspirations of his people were voiced and heard in broader community planning and governance discussions.

A dedicated servant of the Kīngitanga, our father contributed to the kaupapa of Māori unity and sovereignty. His ties to Waikato and to Ngāti Maniapoto further extended his influence and support, reinforcing his commitment to his own iwi and hapū beyond the Bay of Plenty.

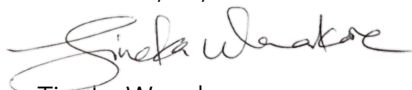
The legacy of Paeahi Wanakore is one of great mana and selfless dedication. His passing in August of 2018 left a significant void in our lives, yet his values, teachings, and unwavering commitment to his people, community, and culture continue to inspire future generations across this region and beyond.

As a whānau we are committed to represent and honour our father, and acknowledge the importance of working together, alongside Council members and representatives through this renaming process. We welcome any opportunity to meet and communicate further moving forward and request that you continue to liaise directly with us, as the whānau of Paeahi Wanakore.

We will be in attendance at the planned Council meeting.

Kia tau iho ngā manaakitanga o te wāhi ngaro ki runga i a tātou katoa.

Nāku noa, nā,



Tineka Wanakore

On behalf of **Te Whānau o Paeahi Wanakore**

10 REPORTS CONTINUED

10.1 FINAL PROPOSAL FOR REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2024

File Number: A6547200

Author: Emily Watton, Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director

Authoriser: Rachael Davie, Deputy CEO/General Manager Strategy and Community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to facilitate Council's deliberations on the feedback received through consultation on the initial proposal for the Representation Review 2024. The recommendations of this report seek Council's decisions on its final proposal.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director's report dated 20 November 2023 titled 'Final proposal for Representation Review 2024' be received.
2. That the report relates to an issue that is considered to be of **high** significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
3. That Council receives all submissions (written and spoken) from the consultation period 16 September to 11 October 2024, as set out in Attachment 1 and 2 to this report.
4. That following consideration of the submissions, pursuant to section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2001, Council resolves to:
Either:
(i) Adopt its initial proposal as its final proposal for the review of representation arrangements intended to apply to the 2025 and 2028 triennial elections
Or:
(ii) Amend the initial proposal on the basis of the following preferred options for the issues set out below [for the reasons stated], as its final proposal intended to apply to the 2025 and 2028 triennial elections, being:

Issue 1: Basis of elections

Option 1A

or

Option 1B

Issue 2: Number of wards

Option 2A

or

Option 2B

or

Option 2C

Issue 3: Number of councillors

If option 2A is resolved, then:

Option 3A

or

Option 3B

If Option 2B is resolved, then:

Option 3C

or

Option 3D

or

Option 3E

If Option 2 C is resolved, then:

Option 3F

or

Option 3G

Issue 4: Ward boundary adjustments

If Option 3A, 3C or 3F is resolved, then:

Option 4A

or

Option 4B

Issue 5: Community representation

Option 5A

or

Option 5B

or

Option 5C or

or

Option 5D

5. That Council directs the Chief Executive to notify submitters and issue public notice in relation to the appeal and objection period, which takes place between 22 November and 13 December 2024, pursuant to Sections 19O and 19P of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
6. That Council directs the Chief Executive to prepare a decision document for approval by the Mayor, either at the end of the appeal/objection period or following LGC determination, depending on the outcome of the appeal/objection process.

BACKGROUND

1. The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) requires Council to complete a review of representation arrangements (review of membership, wards, boundaries, etc) in 2024, effective for the 2025 and 2028 triennial elections. These reviews are to determine the number of councillors to be elected, the basis of election for councillors and, if this includes wards, the boundaries and names of these wards. Reviews also include whether there are to be community boards and if so, arrangements for these boards. Representation arrangements must provide fair and effective representation for communities.
2. Current representation arrangements are the mayor (elected at large), 11 councillors (elected from three wards) and 20 community board members (elected to represent 5 community boards). The five community boards represent varying percentages of their ward populations.
3. In undertaking a review of representation arrangements, three key principles must be considered:
 - communities of interest
 - effective representation
 - fair representation.

Communities of Interest

4. A community of interest is usually defined as having a number of characteristics, which may include:
 - a sense of community identity and belonging
 - similarities in the demographic, socio-economic and/or ethnic characteristics of the residents of a community
 - similarities in economic activities
 - dependence on shared facilities in an area, including schools; recreational and cultural facilities and retail outlets
 - physical and topographic features;
 - the history of the area; and
 - transport and communication links.

Effective representation

5. Territorial authorities are also required to consider:
 - the total number of councillors
 - the number of wards, boundaries and names
 - the number of councillors to be elected from each ward
 - communities and community boards.

PROCESS TO DATE

6. Over a period of 18 months Council has been reviewing the representation arrangements in place for the Western Bay of Plenty District. The process so far includes the following key steps:

a) Resolution on an electoral system

7. Council resolved in August 2023 that the First Past the Post electoral system will be used for the 2025 and 2028 general elections of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council. Public notice of the right for electors to demand an electoral system poll was given on 6 September 2023, which was required to be delivered to Council no later than 5pm, Monday 11 December 2023. A demand for a poll was not received and therefore Council's resolution stands.

b) Establishment of Māori Ward/s

8. The Local Electoral Act provides for decisions on the establishment of Māori wards to be made apart from, and prior to, the formal review process.

9. Council resolved to establish Māori ward(s) at an extraordinary meeting in August 2023. However, following enactment of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Bill in July 2024, Council was required to make an active decision on whether to affirm or rescind its resolution by 6 September 2024.
10. On 2 September 2024, Council reaffirmed its decision to establish Māori wards. If Council includes the establishment of Māori ward(s) in its final proposal following community consultation, then this will result in a binding poll of ratepayers on whether Māori ward(s) should remain in place, for the 2028 and 2031 trienniums, to be run alongside the 2025 elections.

c) Pre-engagement period

11. Council undertook pre-engagement across the district between 15 March – 15 April 2024 to inform its representation review. During this period Council had its online Have Your Say site open and additionally had a stall at four community events across the district to promote the review and seek feedback from the community.
12. In total, 91 individual submitters provided feedback during the pre-engagement process. Of this, 56 were received through the Have Your Say platform, 13 were received via email and 21 feedback forms were received at events. This feedback was provided to Council at its workshop on 23 May 2024.
13. Targeted pre-engagement was also undertaken with various groups. This included presentations to Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa Partnership Forums and workshops with all five Community Boards.
14. Community group workshops were also held in all three wards in June 2024. Workshops were held in each ward and community groups including Residents and Ratepayers Associations, volunteer organisations and Community Boards were invited to provide their insights around how they wanted to be represented. This feedback was present to Council at its workshop on 25 July 2024.
15. Feedback heard through these processes informed the development of the initial proposal but did not determine a binding position for Council. Council considered other relevant information in shaping its initial proposal, such as sector guidance and consideration for other contemporary representation arrangements progressed by other comparative territorial authorities.

d) Adoption of the initial proposal and consultation approach

16. Council adopted its initial proposal on 12 September 2024 and endorsed the key aspects of the consultation approach.

e) Consultation period 16 September – 11 October 2024

- 17. Formal consultation on the initial proposal took place between Monday 16 September and Friday 11 October 2024. This exceeded the 3-week minimum legislative timeframe for the ‘shortened representation review’ process.
- 18. Overall, 550 submissions were received. Please note that some submitters gave feedback through more than one mechanism (for example, an online submission and then spoke at the hearings), but their feedback has been aggregated to count as one submission.
- 19. An outline of all communication, engagement and consultation methods deployed for the consultation period is set out below in the report.
- 20. The full submission pack (Attachment One) and summary of submissions (Attachment Two) are attached to this report.

Considering feedback and making decision on final proposal

- 21. This is the part of the process that Council is currently in. Section 19N of the Local Electoral Act (LEA) outlines the process for a council to respond to submissions on its initial proposal. The process requires council to consider all submissions received and allows Council to amend the resolution made to adopt the initial proposal ‘as it thinks fit.’
- 22. All options have been assessed as practicable options for consideration and within scope for consideration through the final proposal deliberations. The substantive issues and options for consideration under recommendation 4(ii) are set out in Attachment 3.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The key objectives for the consultation period (as included in the 12 September 2024 Council report) were to:

- Promote the key proposals contained within the initial proposal and the reasons for them in a way that fosters understanding within the community, and enables informed feedback;
- Enable elected members to feel comfortable that they’ve heard broad community views and reached a significant proportion of the community; and
- Enable qualitative feedback through facilitating more in-depth conversations in a safe environment.

Interested/Affected Parties	Completed Engagement/Consultation/Communication
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Name of interested parties/groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General community • People affected by ward boundary changes • Youth • Community Boards • Tangata Whenua 	Planned	Completed
Tangata Whenua	A workshop was held with Tangata Whenua Partnership Forums on 20 September 2024 to cover the initial proposal, how to give feedback and the timeframes that apply. On 28 September, elected members had the opportunity to meet with both of the forums in relation to the initial proposal.		
General Public	<p><u>Have your Say Online Platform</u></p> <p>Have Your Say online platform was live for the duration of the consultation period, providing an online feedback form, as well as access to the initial proposal and other supporting information.</p> <p><u>Public notice</u></p> <p>A public notice meeting Local Electoral Act requirements was published in Bay of Plenty Times (16 September), Katikati Advertiser (19 September) and Te Puke Times (19 September).</p> <p><u>Brochure</u></p> <p>A brochure was sent to all properties in the District, and all absentee ratepayers who have a mailing address out of the District. This was posted or emailed depending on their preferred method of communication from Council, via the rates database contact information. 11,249 were posted, and 10,865 were emailed on Friday 20 September 2024.</p> <p><u>Focus groups</u></p> <p>Focus groups were run in each ward in the final week of the consultation period. Anyone was able to register to take part, and it was promoted through our targeted promotional platforms, our</p>		

	<p>key stakeholder notification, as well as with those who attended the pre-engagement focus groups.</p> <p>The focus groups were split into three tables, each focusing on a different topic relating to Māori representation, community representation and general ward representation.</p> <p>77 people attended the table talk sessions – being 19 at Kaimai, 43 at Waihī Beach-Katikati and 15 at Maketu-Te Puke.</p> <p>Notes from these events are included in the submission pack.</p> <p><u>Hearings</u></p> <p>Hearings were held on 17 October 2024 in accordance with the Local Electoral Act requirements. 38 people registered to attend the hearing, with 17 people presenting on the day. Minutes from the hearings are included in the submission pack.</p>		
People affected by ward and community board boundary change proposals	<p>Letters were sent to the property owners within the areas affected by the minor ward boundary changes and community board boundary adjustments. These letters raised awareness of the proposed boundary changes and provided information on how to give feedback. They were posted or emailed based on rates database contact information and communication preferences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Kaimai/Katikati-Waihī Beach ward boundary change area (posted 21 / emailed 281) • Proposed Kaimai/Maketu-Te Puke ward boundary change area (posted 14 / emailed 103) • Proposed Katikati Community Board boundary change area (posted 491 / emailed 3503) • Proposed Te Puke Community Board boundary change area (posted 456 / emailed 2521) 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Maketu Community Board boundary change area (posted 66 / emailed 348) 		
Youth	We approached the principals of Katikati College and Te Puke High School to participate in a breakfast/workshop/presentation. Unfortunately, there was limited capacity to engage in the process given timing constraints.		
Community Boards	A joint community board workshop was held on 2 October 2024, which provided an overview of the Initial Proposal, and how community boards can give feedback and the timeframes that apply.		

23. The following initiatives were also undertaken to generally promote the consultation period and seek engagement in the process:

- Email notification to 298 community groups and key stakeholders.
- Media release on 17 September
- Pātuki Manawa Digital Hub advertising on TV screens
- Initial Proposal and feedback forms at all library and service centres
- Print ads in local papers: Te Puke Times (19 Sept and 3 Oct), Katikati Advertiser (19 Sept and 3 Oct), Lizard News print ad in October edition.
- District-wide electronic newsletter on 20 September and 8 October
- Antenno post (District-wide) 30 Sept
- Inclusion in Mai Maketu electronic newsletter on 7 Oct
- Moana Radio voice ads and two posts on Moana Radio Facebook page.
- MetService digital advertising for all our District
- Facebook reel on councillor numbers (7 Oct) 1,700 views.
- Facebook posts with static tiles (18 Sept and 10 Oct).
- total reach 12,067,
- total impressions 13,504,
- total interactions 2,686,
- 30 comments, 22 shares.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

24. The Local Government Act 2002 requires a formal assessment of the significance of matters and decision in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. In making this formal assessment there is no intention to assess the importance of this item to individuals, groups, or agencies within the community and it is acknowledged that all reports have a high degree of importance to those affected by Council decisions.
25. The Policy requires Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities.
26. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy this decision is considered to be of **high** significance because of the following:
 - (a) The impact of the proposal on all residents and ratepayers.
 - (b) The impact of the proposal on the way residents and ratepayers vote for Council and Community Board.
 - (c) The legislative requirement for Council to consult on its initial proposal, and the level of feedback received through the consultation period.
 - (d) The high community interest in the decisions arising from the recommendations of this report. The feedback received on the initial proposal shows that there are different community views on key issues contained within the initial proposal, and consequently the matters for decision-making set out in this report.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

27. The primary options for Council through the recommendations of this report are set out below. If Council decides to amend its initial proposal, then reference should be made to Attachment 3, which sets out the substantive issues and options arising from submissions.

Option A Council adopts its initial proposal as its final proposal	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<u>Advantages</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The representation arrangements set out in the initial proposal have been clearly articulated and could proceed from a practical perspective. • Limits the scope of challenge to only appeals by those who made a

	<p>submission, rather than objections from any person.</p> <p><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not consider the substantive issues and options that have arisen from the consultation process. This may dissuade people from submitting to other Council processes in the future, as they may perceive Council is not listening to feedback.
<p>Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).</p>	<p>There are no additional direct costs arising from this option. Operational budgets set to run the representation review process are sufficient to complete the final process steps. There is limited cost to Council involved in the Local Government Commission appeal process, and this has been factored into to operational budgets.</p>
<p>Option B Council amends the initial proposal in relation to one or more issues, to determine its final proposal</p>	
<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Social Cultural Environmental 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council can consider submissions and determine if the initial proposal is the best way to provide for fair and effective representation for the District, or whether amendments would better serve this purpose. Acknowledges the significant feedback received from 550 submitters. Appeals and objections process to the Local Government Commission applies. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some options for consideration have been identified as practicable and

	within scope for decision-making may not have specifically subject to consultation as part of the initial proposal.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	There are no additional direct costs arising from this option. Operational budgets set to run the representation review process are sufficient to complete the final process steps. There is limited cost to Council involved in the Local Government Commission appeal/objection process, and this has been factored into to operational budgets.

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

28. The recommendations in this report meet:




























- The legislative requirements/legal requirements set out in the Local Government Act 2002 and Local Electoral Act 2001, including the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024.

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Budget Funding Information	Relevant Detail
Representation Review process	Cost of running representation review process and any subsequent costs as a result of decisions made are included in operational budgets for 2024/25. Inclusion of Māori ward(s) in the final proposal will mean that a binding poll must be run alongside the 2025 local election. Estimated cost to run a binding poll is \$35,000 and can be accommodated within the existing budget for the triennial election.
Changes to any rates	Implications for rates would be considered through the Annual Plan 2025/26 process and subject to consultation.
Remuneration for elected members	Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.

Local Government Commission appeal/objection process	There is limited cost to Council involved in the Local Government Commission appeal/objection process, and this has been factored into to operational budgets.
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ATTACHMENTS

1. [Attachment 1 – Full Submission Pack](#)   (Ctrl + Click Link)
2. [Attachment 2 – Summary of Submissions](#) (Ctrl + Click Link)
3. **Attachment 3 – Issues and Options for Final Proposal**  
4. **Attachment 4 – Proposed Ward Boundaries District Wide Map**  
5. **Attachment 5 – Proposed ward boundary change – Katikati-Waihi Beach and Kaimai Wards**  
6. **Attachment 6 – Proposed Ward Boundary Change – Kaimai and Maketu-Te Puke Wards**  
7. **Attachment 7 – Proposed Waka Kai Uru Ward – District Wide Māori Ward**  
8. **Attachment 8 – Proposed Te Kiwei Rawhiti and Ti Kiwei Uru Wards**  
9. **Attachment 9 – Proposed Katikati Community Board Area Reduction**  
10. **Attachment 10 – Proposed Te Puke Community Board Boundary Reduction**  
11. **Attachment 11 – Proposed Maketu Community Board Boundary Extension**  
12. **Attachment 12 – Proposed Community Boards at Ward Level with Subdivisions** 
13. **Attachment 13 – Manawatu District Council's Community Committees Policy**  
14. **Attachment 14 – Council – Workshop Notes – 7 November 2024**  
15. **Attachment 15 – Council – Workshop Notes – 12 November 2024**  

[Attachment 1 – Full Submissions Pack](#)

(Ctrl + Click Link)

[Attachment 2 – Summary of Submissions](#)

(Ctrl + Click Link)

Attachment Three

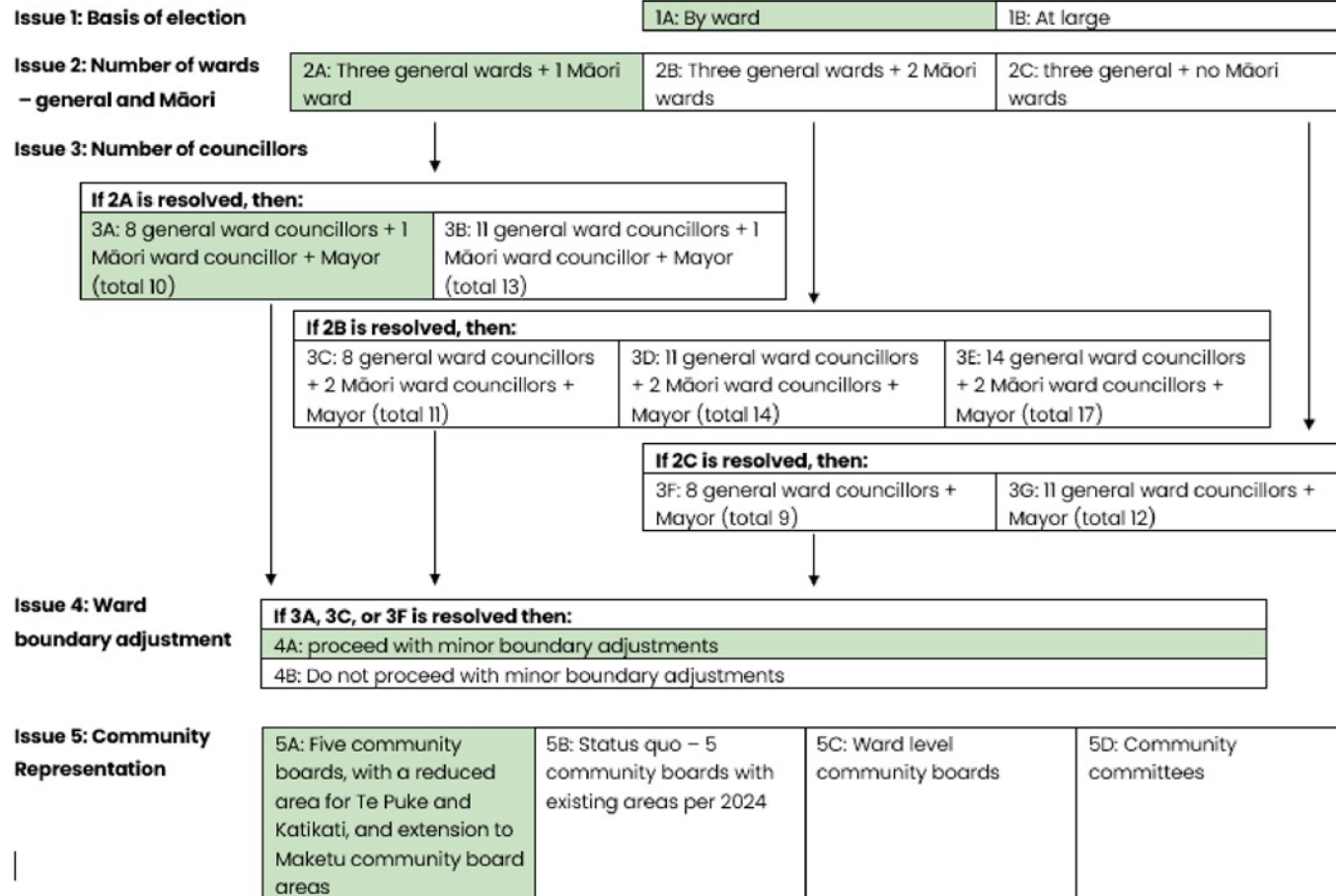
Issues and options assessment for final proposal

The following issues and options have been identified for consideration through the deliberations process for the adoption of Council's final proposal. These are the options that have been assessed as practicable and within scope for consideration through the final proposal deliberations. An overview is provided below, with each being assessed in more detail in the subsequent option boxes.

Some of the issues are interrelated and where this occurs the subsequent options have been narrowed accordingly.

Note that not all submitters responded to all aspects of the proposal, so submitter numbers vary across the different issues. Percentages indicated relate to the proportion of total respondents on that particular issue.

Options in green boxes are those included in the initial proposal



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Issue 1: Basis of elections

The initial proposal was to continue with a 'by ward' basis of election.

There was general support for continuing with a ward-based approach, with 389 submitters (86%) supporting the current three general ward approach. 21 submitters (5%) did not support the three general ward approach, and 41 submitters (9%) were unsure.

Comments in support of a 'by ward' basis included:

- The wards generally make good sense and represent the population equitably
- Having general wards makes for a more representative Council than having all councillors elected at large
- The District is large and has different needs, each with a unique catchment of people and environment
- They have generally worked well to date cover the broader catchment of communities of interest

Two submitters commented in support of an 'at large' basis:

- There's benefit to an 'at large' ward to enable a District-wide focus

Option 1A (as included in the initial proposal)

That the Council proposes to continue with its current basis of elections, that being on a 'by ward' basis.

Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with community feedback, where 380 submitters (86%) supported the three general ward structure. • Election by ward is a familiar concept to the community and will not require additional education around the subject.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There is no direct cost associated with this option in relation to the current project.
Option 1B That Council proposes to change its current basis of elections to an 'at large' model, either entirely or in part.	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This option does not respond to the majority of submissions supporting retaining the current elected by ward model. Two submitters (0.4%) provided a response in support of 'at large' basis of election. • Given the size of our district and the different communities of interest across the district, the 'at large' basis of election is less likely to provide for fair and effective representation for all communities of interest across the district compared to a 'by ward' basis of election. • Election 'at large' is not a familiar concept to the community and will require additional education around the subject.

Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There is likely to be some costs incurred relating to this option relating to the education required around a new election method in order for communities to understand the change.
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Issue 2: Number of Wards

The initial proposal was to continue with the three general wards currently in place, and one Māori ward that would cover the whole District.

389 submitters (86%) supported the current three general ward approach. 21 submitters did not support the three general ward approach, and 41 submitters were unsure.

278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of Māori ward(s), whilst 250 submitters (47%) opposed the establishment of the proposed Māori ward.

In addition to comments under Issue 1 above, comments in support of the proposal for three general wards and one Māori ward include:

- The proposal aligns with the principles of fair representation and acknowledges the importance of Māori perspectives at the Council decision making table
- This would show that we take equity seriously and we understand that democracy does not give an equal voice to tangata whenua. It upholds a notion of Treaty based relationships and makes our community richer for it. It would show integrity from the Council and that is a stepping stone to authentic relationships.
- Māori representation would only enhance the mana of our Western Bay of Plenty District Council, yet again leading the way as an example to other councils.
- Enables a more rounded perspective around the council table

- Ensures a clear voice to represent and advocate for Māori concerns/interests. Consider it an enhancement of our democracy. Should not impact on Council's efforts to ensure diversity in elected members generally.
- We need a well rounded, balanced council. Māori representatives are a big deal for me – it will gather the trust of tangata whenua to have Māori representatives.
- No matter what the number of general ward councillors are, I believe it is to the overall benefit of Council to continue to have a Māori ward.
- We should support this if Māori want and think it will work
- Māori have been historically underrepresented in decision-making processes at the local government level, despite their significant contributions to the cultural, social and economic fabric of our communities. The introduction of Māori wards will help to address this imbalance by creating a dedicated voice for Māori perspectives in Council decisions, particularly those that impact their whenua, whakapapa and wellbeing.
- The establishment of a Māori ward fosters stronger relationships between council and our Māori communities. It supports the development of authentic Te Tiriti relationships based on mutual respect and understanding.
- Now is the opportunity for kotahitanga and to sit around the table together. Whoever is on the Māori roll will vote for the Māori ward member. Next generation – it's their turn to have a go.

In addition to comments under Issue 1 above, comments in opposition to the proposal for three general wards and one Māori ward include:

- Five submitters sought specific representation for Waihi Beach, rather than it being part of combined ward with Katikati.
- We should all be treated equally. Giving one minority a separate/parallel governance structure is not democratic.
- No race-based appointments – all councillors should be elected democratically.
- No ward should be based on ethnicity. All New Zealand ratepayers can vote for each councillor, be they Māori, European or Asian. We had a referendum on Māori wards not so long ago that resoundingly declined a Māori ward.
- I see no reason for a Māori ward. Māori make up a big enough proportion of the population that councillors that represent Māori views should be able to get voted in just like any other councillor in the district election.

- Why the separatism? Where are the Asian/Hindu/Kiwi etc. We aren't different.
- This should be put to a democratic vote across the entire council area.
- Māori are already well represented by two out of 11 councillors
- This proposal pre-empts the requirement to hold a referendum on Māori wards at the next local body elections. Any decision should be left to the electorate at large and come from the referendum.

There was also support from 43 submitters (8%) that Council should consider two or more Māori wards. Comments from these submitters included:

- Our traditional tribal boundaries mean there should at least be two and divided along iwi lines.
- There should be a minimum of two. You should acknowledge the extent of a Māori ward and the burden of representing Māori across the whole district. The general seats don't even do that.
- I would have preferred a Māori seat in each ward rather than a single separate Māori ward across the whole district.
- As the regional boundaries of WBOPDC cross the boundaries of mana whanau and in this case Council need to consider Te Arawa waka and Takitimu waka descendants.
- At least two Māori wards given the local area has a large population that registers as Māori and there are many hapu that need representation from someone who should have some form of connection to them directly by whakapapa through iwi, hapu or Te Arawa waka.
- Spreading one representative across the district will lead to insufficient representation/cultural value from the east to the west within our district. Two representatives would give more balance to the district and the chance to discuss and challenge the detail, otherwise it becomes just one representative's view.
- Concerned about the conflict between iwi that only one councillor would have to navigate

10 submitters sought for Council to wait for the binding referendum alongside the 2025 local elections before making a decision on this issue. This has not been included as a practicable option as Council must review its representation arrangements in advance of the 2025 local elections to meet its review obligations under the Local Electoral Act. Also, a binding poll will only be

held if Council establishes Māori ward(s) through this representation review process, so this means Council must make that decision for the requirement for a poll to be triggered.

Option 2A (as included in the initial proposal)

That Council proposes three general wards to be known as Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, Kaimai Ward and Maketu-Te Puke Ward and one Māori ward to be known as Waka Kai Uru.

Ward name	Communities of interest	Geographic reference
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the exclusion of a small north-western portion.	The Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 5 of this report.
Kaimai Ward	Kaimai Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-western portion of the current Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward and the exclusion of a small north-eastern portion.	The Kaimai Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4, 5 and 6 of this report.
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	Maketu-Te Puke Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG022-2013-W-4 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-eastern portion of the current Kaimai Ward.	The Maketu-Te Puke Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 6 of this report.
Waka Kai Uru Ward	Māori electoral population district -wide	The entire district – proposed boundaries of which are shown at Attachment 7 of this report.

<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic• Social• Cultural• Environmental	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 389 submitters (86%) supported the three general wards and 278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of a Māori ward.• This proposal provides for fair and effective representation of communities of interest across the district, and meets the required +/- 10% rule set out in LEA.• The ward structure is a familiar concept to our communities and will not require additional education around the subject.• The establishment of a Māori ward allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected.• The establishment of a Māori ward is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Forums, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana.• The establishment of a Māori Ward enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships.• The establishment of a Māori Ward provides for improved representation for Māori.• Enables the concept of Māori wards to be more broadly tested through a binding poll alongside the 2025 local elections. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of a Māori Ward does not align with the views and preferences of some of the community.
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Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	Estimated cost to run a binding poll is \$35,000 and can be accommodated through the existing budget for the triennial election.	
Option 2B		
That Council proposes three general wards to be known as Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, Kaimai Ward and Maketu-Te Puke Ward and two Māori wards, to be known as Te Kīwei Uru and Te Kīwei Rāwhiti.		
Ward name	Communities of interest	Geographic reference
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the exclusion of a small north-western portion.	The Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 5 of this report.
Kaimai Ward	Kaimai Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019- W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-western portion of the current Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward and the exclusion of a small north-eastern portion.	The Kaimai Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4, 5 and 6 of this report.
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	Maketu-Te Puke Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG022-2013-W-4 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-eastern portion of the current Kaimai Ward.	The Maketu-Te Puke Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 6 of this report.

Te Kīwei Uru Ward	Māori electoral population (3,950) located in the Eastern side of the District, per Attachment 8.	The Te Kīwei Uru Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 8 of this report.
Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward	Māori electoral population (3,280) located in the Western side of the District, per Attachment 8.	The Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 8 of this report.
<div> <div> Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental </div> <div> Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 389 submitters (86%) supported the three general wards and 278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of a Māori ward. 43 submitters (8%) supported the establishment of two or more Māori wards. • Recognises that there are two iwi groupings in the District and that having two Māori wards generally reflecting geographical extent of the rohe of Te Arawa and Tauranga Moana respectively could enhance Māori representation. Enables there to be collegial support between two Māori ward councillors and sharing of workload, as well navigating any conflict between iwi. • This proposal provides for fair and effective representation of communities of interest across the district, and meets the required +/- 10% rule set out in LEA. • The ward structure is a familiar concept to our communities and will not require additional education around the subject. • The establishment of Māori wards allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected. </div> </div>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Māori wards is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Groups, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana. • The establishment of Māori Wards enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships. • The establishment of two Māori Wards provides for improved representation for Māori, and better reflects the rohe of Tauranga Moana and Te Arawa. • Enables the concept of Māori wards to be more broadly tested through a binding poll alongside the 2025 local elections. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of two Māori Wards does not align with the views and preference of some of the community. • Establishing two Māori Wards would not allow for general ward and Māori Ward councillors to represent approximately the same amount of people (unless general ward councillor numbers increased).
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	Inclusion of Māori ward(s) in the final proposal will mean that a binding poll must be run alongside the 2025 local election. Estimated cost to run a binding poll is \$35,000 and can be accommodated within the existing budget for the triennial election.
<p>Option 2C</p> <p>That Council proposes three general wards to be known as Katikati-Waihī Beach Ward, Kaimai Ward and Maketu-Te Puke Ward and no Māori ward(s)</p>	

Ward name	Communities of interest	Geographic reference
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the exclusion of a small north-western portion.	The Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 5 of this report.
Kaimai Ward	Kaimai Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2019-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-western portion of the current Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward and the exclusion of a small north-eastern portion.	The Kaimai Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4, 5 and 6 of this report.
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	Maketu-Te Puke Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG022-2013-W-4 deposited with the Local Government Commission, with the inclusion of a small north-eastern portion of the current Kaimai Ward.	The Maketu-Te Puke Ward proposed boundaries shown at Attachment 4 and 6 of this report.
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 		Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current representation arrangements are known and understood by the community. • Current arrangements meet the required +/- 10% rule set out in LEA. • Responds to the preferences of community members who are opposed to Māori ward(s) being 250 submitters (47%).

	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of Māori ward(s). This represents a significant shift in community sentiment that was shown through the binding poll in 2018 (where 78% of respondents were against establishment of a Māori ward). • Removes the opportunity for Māori ward(s) to be established in 2025. It also means the concept of Māori wards will not be more broadly tested through a binding poll alongside the 2025 local elections. • Inconsistent with Council's previous decision to enable Māori representation through Māori ward(s) in August 2023, and decision to affirm the establishment of Māori ward(s) in September 2024. Represents a significant change in direction from the initial proposal. • Council will need to clearly and robustly articulate how disestablishing the proposed Māori ward enables fair and effective representation for the District. • Likely to compromise Council's relationship with tangata whenua and some members of the wider community that support Māori ward(s). • May be perceived as inconsistent with the Council's obligation under the LGA to establish and maintain opportunities for participation of Māori in decision-making and to recognise the diversity of its communities. • Compromises Council's delivery against its strategic priority of building authentic Te Tiriti relationships • Creates litigation risk.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	No additional cost to run a binding poll would be incurred.

Issue 3: Number of Councillors

Council's initial proposal included a reduction in general ward councillors to 8, plus one Māori ward member and the Mayor, for a total 10.

224 submitters (53%) supported this proposal. 140 submitters (33%) opposed the proposal and 60 submitters (14%) were unsure.

Comments made in support of the proposal included:

- Reducing the number of councillors and providing a larger remuneration pool will enable a much better selection of candidates/councillors
- Councils are far too big. Look at your standard corporate board – they are 8-10 members maximum
- It will hopefully lead to a more cohesive council. The divergent views of councillors in the same ward are a distraction – one would expect them to have a discussion and reach consensus otherwise we are left with personal views that are not necessarily in the interests of the ward as a whole
- Quicker and more effective decision-making with a smaller number of councillors without any loss of quality of decision. More meaningful roles possible for each councillor, so hopefully able to attract proven high performing capable candidates for councillors at election time.

Comments made in opposition to the proposal included:

- Reducing the number of councillors means less scrutiny of decisions made by faceless non-elected bureaucrats. This is a terrible idea and an attack on the democratic principles that define this country.
- Living in the Kaimai ward, I understand the geographic area being huge, making it difficult for a reduced number of councillors to keep doing the amazing job they are doing.

- With the increasing population, I think it is important to maintain the current level of councillors to ensure they have the time and resources to respond to ratepayer concerns.
- Many minds to approach any task is a win. Less is not going to assist in any decisions.
- Reducing the number of councillors will ensure that Waihi Beach is even less represented than it is now.

Option 3A (as included in the initial proposal)

That Council proposes reducing the overall number of councillors to 10, made up of **8 general ward councillors** (2 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 3 representing the Kaimai Ward and 3 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward), **1 Māori ward councillor** (representing Waka Kai Uru Ward) and the **Mayor** (elected 'at large')

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	13,310*	2	6,655	-0.58%
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	19,110*	3	6,370	-4.84%
Kaimai Ward	21,130*	3	7,043	5.22%
totals	53,550*	8		
*takes into account two ward boundary changes per initial proposal				
Waka Kai Uru Ward	7,240	1	7,240	7.54%

<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic• Social• Cultural• Environmental	<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 224 submitters (53%) supported the initial proposal to reduce the number of Councillors and 278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of a Māori ward.• The current budget for remuneration of Councillors will be divided by a smaller number of Councillors, resulting in them receiving a larger salary and potentially attracting a wider range of candidates.• Reducing the number of councillors may enhance efficient and focused decision-making.• Reducing the number of councillors and undertaking two minor ward boundary adjustments will enable both general ward and Māori ward members to represent a similar amount of the population which meets the fair representation requirement (+/- 10% rule).• The establishment of a Māori ward/s allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected.• The establishment of a Māori ward/s is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Forums, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana.• The establishment of Māori Ward/s enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships.• The establishment of a Māori Ward/s provides for improved representation for Māori.
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	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of councillors could be perceived by the community as reducing the amount representation available across the district.Reducing the overall number could potentially increase the workload of councillors.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There are no direct costs associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.

Option 3B

That Council proposes increasing the overall number of councillors to 13, made up of **11 general ward councillors** (3 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 4 representing the Kaimai Ward and 4 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward), **1 Māori ward councillor** (representing Waka Kai Uru Ward) and the **Mayor** (elected ‘at large’)

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	15,750	3	5,250	7.84%
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	18,050	4	4,513	-7.31%
Kaimai Ward	19,750	4	4,938	1.42%

totals	53,550	11			
Waka Kai Uru Ward	7,240	1	7,240	32.76%	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 		Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with 140 submitters (33%) that opposed the proposed reduction in councillors and those that support establishing Māori ward(s), being 278 submitters (53%). • It increases the amount of representation available across the district and potentially decreases the workload of councillors. • The option would not require any ward boundary adjustments. • The establishment of a Māori ward/s allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected. • The establishment of a Māori ward/s is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Forums, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana. • The establishment of Māori Ward/s enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships. • The establishment of a Māori Ward/s provides for improved representation for Māori. 			
		Disadvantages:			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This option does not enable both general and Māori ward members to represent a similar number of people. Noting that this is not a requirement under the legislation, but was a key principle underpinning Council’s initial proposal.• An increase in overall council numbers may be perceived as unwieldy and less effective for decision-making.• The current remuneration budget for councillors (set by the Remuneration Authority) would be divided by a larger number of councillors resulting in them receiving a smaller salary.			
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There are no direct costs associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.			
Option 3C That Council proposes reducing the overall number of councillors to 11, made up of 8 general ward councillors (2 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 3 representing the Kaimai Ward and 3 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward), 2 Māori ward councillors (one representing Te Kīwei Uru Ward and one representing Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward) and the Mayor (elected ‘at large’)				
Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	13,310*	2	6,655	-0.58%

Maketu-Te Puke Ward	19,110*	3	6,370	-4.84%
Kaimai Ward	21,130*	3	7,043	5.22%
totals	53,550*	8		
*takes into account two ward boundary changes per initial proposal				
Te Kīwei Uru Ward	3,950	1	3,950	9.27%
Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward	3,280	1	3,280	-9.27%
totals	7,230	2		
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none">EconomicSocialCulturalEnvironmental		Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aligns with 224 submitters (53%) that supported the proposed reduction in councillors and those that support establishing two or more Māori wards, being 43 submitters (8%)Reducing the number of councillors may enhance efficient and focused decision-making.Reducing the number of councillors and undertaking two minor ward boundary adjustments will enable both general ward and Māori ward members to represent a similar amount of the population which meets the fair representation requirement (+/- 10% rule).The establishment of a Māori ward/s allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a Māori ward/s is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Forums, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana. • The establishment of Māori Ward/s enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships. • The establishment of a Māori Ward/s provides for improved representation for Māori. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of councillors could be perceived by the community as reducing the amount representation available across the district. • Reducing the overall number could potentially increase the workload of councillors. • This option does not enable both general and Māori ward members to represent a similar number of people. Noting that this is not a requirement under the legislation, but was a key principle underpinning Council's initial proposal.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There is no direct cost associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.
<p>Option 3D</p> <p>That Council proposes increasing the overall number of councillors to 14, made up of 11 general ward councillors (3 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 4 representing the Kaimai Ward and 4 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward), 2</p>	

Māori ward councillors (one representing Te Kīwei Uru Ward and one representing Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward) and the **Mayor** (elected 'at large')

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	15,750	3	5,250	7.84%
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	18,050	4	4,513	-0.07%
Kaimai Ward	19,750	4	4,938	1.42%
totals	53,550	11		
Te Kīwei Uru Ward	3,950	1	3,950	9.27%
Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward	3,280	1	3,280	-9.27%
totals	7,230	2		

Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings

Advantages:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with 140 submitters (33%) that opposed the proposed reduction in councillors and those that support establishing two or more Māori wards, being 43 submitters (8%). • The option would not require any ward boundary adjustments. • It increases the amount of representation available across the district and potentially decreases the workload of councillors. • The establishment of a Māori ward/s allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected. • The establishment of a Māori ward/s is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Groups, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana. • The establishment of Māori Ward/s enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council's strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships. • The establishment of a Māori Ward/s provides for improved representation for Māori. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This option does not enable both general and Māori ward members to represent a similar number of people. Noting that this is not a requirement under the legislation but was a key principle underpinning Council's initial proposal. • An increase in overall council numbers may be perceived as unwieldy and less effective for decision-making.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The current remuneration budget for councillors (set by the Remuneration Authority) would be divided by a larger number of councillors resulting in them receiving a smaller salary.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There is no direct cost associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.

Option 3E

That Council proposes increasing the overall number of councillors to 17, made up of **14 general ward councillors** (4 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 5 representing the Kaimai Ward and 5 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward), **2 Māori ward councillors** (one representing Te Kīwei Uru Ward and one representing Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward) and the **Mayor** (elected 'at large')

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	15,750	4	3,938	8.92%
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	18,050	5	3,610	9.13%
Kaimai Ward	19,750	5	3,950	9.27%
totals	53,550	14		

Te Kīwei Uru Ward	3,950	1	3,950	9.27%	
Te Kīwei Rāwhiti Ward	3,280	1	3,280	-9.27%	
totals	7,230	2			
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none">EconomicSocialCulturalEnvironmental		Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none">Option will enable both general ward and Māori ward members to represent a similar amount of the population which meets the fair representation requirement (+/- 10% rule).Aligns with 140 submitters (33%) that opposed the proposed reduction in councillors and those that support establishing two or more Māori wards, being 43 submitters (8%).The option would not require any ward boundary adjustments.It increases the amount of representation available across the district and potentially decreases the workload of councillors.The establishment of a Māori ward/s allows those on the Māori electoral roll to vote for a representative on Council. The voting rights of other members of the community will not be affected.The establishment of a Māori ward/s is supported by both Tangata Whenua Partnership Groups, Te Ihu o te Waka o Te Arawa and Te Kāhui Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana.The establishment of Māori Ward/s enhances authentic Te Tiriti based relationships as expressed by Tangata Whenua and supports Council’s strategic priority of growing authentic Te Tiriti based relationships.			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The establishment of a Māori Ward/s provides for improved representation for Māori. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant departure from the initial proposal, which includes a decrease in the number of councillors• An increase in overall council numbers may be perceived as unwieldy and less effective for decision-making.• The current remuneration budget for councillors (set by the Remuneration Authority) would be divided by a larger number of councillors resulting in them receiving a smaller salary.			
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There are no direct costs associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.			
Option 3F				
That Council proposes reducing the overall number of councillors to 9, made up of 8 general ward councillors (2 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 3 representing the Kaimai Ward and 3 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward) and the Mayor (elected ‘at large’)				
Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota

Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	16,050*	2	8,025	5.59%	
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	22,120*	3	7,373	-2.98%	
Kaimai Ward	22,630*	3	7,543	-0.75%	
totals	60,800*	8			
*takes into account two ward boundary changes per initial proposal					
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none">EconomicSocialCulturalEnvironmental		Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aligns with 224 submitters (53%) that supported the proposed reduction in councillors and the 250 submitters (47%) that opposed the establishment of the proposed Māori ward.Reducing the number of councillors may enhance efficient and focused decision-making.			
		Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none">278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of Māori ward(s). This represents a significant shift in community sentiment that was shown through the binding poll in 2018 (where 78% of respondents were against establishment of a Māori ward).Removes the opportunity for Māori ward(s) to be established in 2025.Inconsistent with Council’s previous decision to enable Māori representation through Māori ward(s) in August 2023, and decision to affirm the			

	<p>establishment of Māori ward(s) in September 2024. Represents a significant change in direction from the initial proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to compromise Council's relationship with tangata whenua and some members of the wider community that support Māori ward(s). • Council will need to clearly and robustly articulate how disestablishing the proposed Māori ward enables fair and effective representation for the District. • May be perceived as inconsistent with the Council's obligation under the LGA to establish and maintain opportunities for participation of Māori in decision-making and to recognise the diversity of its communities. • Compromises Council's delivery against its strategic priority of building authentic Te Tiriti relationships • Reducing the number of councillors could be perceived by the community as reducing the amount representation available across the district. • Reducing the overall number could potentially increase the workload of councillors
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There are no direct costs associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.
<p>Option 3G</p> <p>That Council proposes maintaining the overall number of councillors at 12, made up of 11 general ward councillors (3 representing the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, 4 representing the Kaimai Ward and 4 representing the Maketu-Te Puke Ward) and the Mayor (elected 'at large')</p>	

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	difference from applicable quota	
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward	17,200	3	5,733	3.73%	
Maketu-Te Puke Ward	22,000	4	5,500	-0.49%	
Kaimai Ward	21,600	4	5,400	-2.30%	
totals	60,800	11			
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Social Cultural Environmental 					Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligns with 140 submitters (33%) that opposed the proposed reduction in councillors and the 250 submitters (47%) that opposed the establishment of the proposed Māori ward. Current arrangements are relatively well understood by community. The option would not require any ward boundary adjustments. Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 224 submitters (53%) supported the initial proposal to reduce the number of Councillors. 278 submitters (53%) supported the establishment of Māori ward(s). This represents a significant shift in community sentiment that was shown through

	<p>the binding poll in 2018 (where 78% of respondents were against establishment of a Māori ward).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removes the opportunity for Māori ward(s) to be established in 2025.• Inconsistent with Council's previous decision to enable Māori representation through Māori ward(s) in August 2023, and decision to affirm the establishment of Māori ward(s) in September 2024. Represents a significant change in direction from the initial proposal.• Likely to compromise Council's relationship with tangata whenua and some members of the wider community that support Māori ward(s).• Council will need to clearly and robustly articulate how disestablishing the proposed Māori ward enables fair and effective representation for the District.• May be perceived as inconsistent with the Council's obligation under the LGA to establish and maintain opportunities for participation of Māori in decision-making and to recognise the diversity of its communities.• Compromises Council's delivery against its strategic priority of building authentic Te Tiriti relationships
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	<p>There are no direct costs associated with this option. Total remuneration for elected members is set by the Remuneration Authority.</p>

Issue 4: Minor ward boundary adjustments

The initial proposal included two ward boundary changes between the Kaimai Ward and the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, and also between the Kaimai Ward and the Maketu-Te Puke Ward. This was linked to the proposal to reduce the number of general ward councillors to 8 and maintain compliance with the fair representation requirements (+/- 10% rule).

Kaimai and Katikati-Waihi Beach boundary change proposal

218 submitters (49%) supported the boundary change proposal, 72 submitters (16%) opposed the boundary change proposal and 155 (35%) didn't know.

Comments in support included:

- Practical to put Esdaile Road and Pahoia with Ōmokoroa
- Making the boundaries more proportional to total voters is an endorsement of the democratic process of one person, one vote
- Agree with re-balancing the ward populations
- Boundary change seems logical but should include Turner Road area too
- Pahoia residents probably move more toward Ōmokoroa as their service town than Katikati

Comments in opposition included:

- Don't understand logic, Turner Road is now like an island amongst its neighbours
- There is no advantage to change what already works
- No valid reason why this is necessary.

Kaimai and Maketu-Te Puke boundary change proposal

204 submitters (45%) supported the boundary change proposal, 67 submitters (15%) opposed the boundary change proposal and 184 (40%) didn't know.

Comments in support included:

- Minor extension to existing boundaries
- Agree with re-balancing the ward populations

Comments in opposition included:

- Kaimai is happy with what they have now
- There is no good reason for change

Option 4A (as included in the initial proposal)

That Council proposes that two minor ward boundary adjustments are undertaken between Katikati-Waihi Beach and Kaimai Wards AND between Kaimai and Maketu-Te Puke Wards as set out in **Attachments 5 and 6**.

Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings

- **Economic**
- **Social**
- **Cultural**
- **Environmental**

Advantages

- 218 submitters (49%) supported the boundary change proposal for Kaimai/Katikati-Waihi Beach wards, and 204 submitters (45%) supported the boundary change proposal for Kaimai/Maketu-Te Puke.
- The two minor ward boundary adjustments will enable General Ward and Māori Ward members to represent a similar amount of the population, which meets the fair representation requirement (+/- 10% rule). This rule means that all votes

	<p>are of approximately equal value and is a requirement for general wards. This is not a requirement for general wards against Māori wards, however Councillors representing approximately the same amount of people is a more equitable approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed boundary changes are still generally consistent with communities of interest. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some submitters did not support the boundary changes or didn't understand the proposal and reasons for it.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There may be some minor costs incurred to update maps relating to these proposed boundary changes.
<p>Option 4B</p> <p>That Council DOES NOT propose that two minor ward boundary adjustments are undertaken between Katikati-Waihi Beach and Kaimai Wards AND between Kaimai and Maketu -Te Puke Wards.</p>	
<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Social Cultural Environmental 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be no impact on properties within the district. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't align with the majority of feedback received on the boundary change proposals through the consultation period.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If Council reduces general ward councillors to 8, this option will not enable councillors to represent a similar amount of the population which meets the fair representation requirement (+/- 10% rule). This rule means that all votes are of approximately equal value and is a requirement for general wards.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There is no direct cost associated with this option in relation to the current project.

Issue 5: Community Representation

Council's initial proposal continued with its current five Community Boards, being Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu Community Boards subject to adjustments to the reduce the Katikati and Te Puke Community Board areas and extend the Maketu Community Board area. Each community board would be comprised of four elected members and two councillors appointed from the respective ward.

Retaining five community boards

346 submitters (74%) sought to retain the five community boards. 46 submitters (10%) did not support retaining community boards and 76 submitters (16%) were unsure.

Comments in support of retaining community boards included:

- Yes, it is about local people having representation for local issues
- Very necessary given the size of the land area in the District
- How else would Council get a more realistic update of what is happening in these areas
- There should also be more local autonomy given to community boards

- Community Boards are a good link between communities and Council
- Community Boards, if well supported by Council and delegated with decision-making and resources, are an effective way of providing local representation and local outcomes.

Comments opposing retaining community boards

- I do not support community boards. I do not see the value in them and strongly dislike the way they align themselves with ratepayer groups and work against Council
- Abolish community boards, they serve no purpose. I live between Waihi Beach and Katikati. I have attended the odd meeting in each town and am disgusted that the Chairs of both are always working against Council.
- Get rid of the community boards, they are ineffective and often attract less than suitable board members
- Community boards are an additional drain on costs to ratepayers – we do not need more elected representatives. Councillors serve their wards and are fully accountable for local decisions.
- Community boards do not add value to the overall governance of the district. They only cover a fraction of the area and less than half of the population. Most, if not all, community board areas also have ratepayer associations. These would be more than capable of putting residents' views across. Council would be better funding them with a small administration fee rather than support the bureaucracy needed to support community boards.
- Question the point of community boards, when TCC doesn't have any. Why do we need another layer of representation?

Other comments made about the location and coverage of community boards:

- Waihi Beach does not deserve its own community board and should be in Katikati's area
- Te Puna should have a community board
- Why can't we have a southern, western and eastern community board?
- Kaimai should be designated as a community board
- Community wards to encompass all of WBOP or have none at all
- So Kaimai just bankrolls the district with the highest population and no community board?

- Whakamarama has a strong identity and could also have a community board within Kaimai ward
- As long as we are all represented equally
- Matakana Island should officially have their own
- I think we should add a Welcome Bay ward
- A residential community board with one member each from Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu and a rural community board with an elected member from each of the rural/lifestyle areas of Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu.
- Take issue with the fact that not all of the District is covered by a community board
- Combine down to three
- Establish Māori community boards for all those community areas
- More logical to make all CBs cover the full ward area
- Te Puke is the service town for the whole area. Shouldn't reduce boundary in fact it should enlarge to include Pongakawa, Paengaroa etc.
- Should Pukehina have a community board or be included in Maketu?

Two submitters encouraged Council to consider alternative means of voice and representation, with one example being the Manawatu District Council's Community Committees Policy and approach. The other submitter sought to re-examine the role and function of community boards relative to the ways that local volunteer groups work to represent the viewpoints in their community.

Six submitters raised concerns about the concept of community committees, which were not part of the initial proposal but included as an option that was considered but not preferred. Broadly these submitters key concerns related to the lack of election and opposition to appointment processes, concern that the community committee would not be governed by the same legislation as community boards. Further, there was a perceived lack of clarity on how the appointment process would work, how often they would meet and whether they would be remunerated.

Proposed reduction to Katikati Community Board area

159 submitters (35%) supported the proposal to reduce the Katikati community Board area. 116 submitters (25%) did not support the proposal and 185 submitters (40%) were unsure.

Of the respondents, 27 submitters who supported the proposal and 57 submitters who opposed the proposal indicated that they were from Katikati/Aongatete on their submission form.

Comments in support of reducing the Katikati Community Board area included:

- As a rural resident (Aongatete) I can't see what benefits community boards bring to anyone living outside of the towns. All of their projects are centred in the towns.
- If they are to be kept then yes I agree with the boundary change. They certainly serve no purpose to the rural outskirts anyway.

Comments opposing the reduction of the Katikati Community Board area included:

- These boundary changes will take away the democratic rights of the rural population to be represented at their community board
- Katikati is as much about its rural residents as its urban residents. Don't start separating us!
- It is a community interest and has been for 150 years with the area of benefit being the whole ward.
- To restrict the boundaries to just the township itself is to ignore the numerous people who reside in more rural areas and consider Katikati to be their home. They use Katikati facilities and they are a major customer base for Katikati businesses. They also make a major contribution to the management and running of businesses and organisations within Katikati. Just in numbers they would come close to matching the township population and to exclude them from representation is short sighted and offensive.
- To say it would better align with communities of interest is complete nonsense.
- Tanners Point, Tuapiro subdivisions, Ongare Point, Te Kauri village and Fairview are effectively small detached suburbs of Katikati, and effectively have little community of interest with the rural areas around them.

Proposed reduction to Te Puke Community Board area

155 submitters (33%) supported the proposal to reduce the Te Puke community Board area. 77 submitters (16%) did not support the proposal and 236 submitters (50%) were unsure.

Of the respondents, 19 submitters who supported the proposal and 19 submitters who opposed the proposal indicated that they were from Te Puke on their submission form.

Comments in support of reducing the Te Puke Community Board area included:

- Agree with allowing a town focus
- Support but the boundary should include Dunlop Road

Comments opposing the reduction of the Te Puke Community Board area included:

- They have good representation as it stands
- Rural and urban should be integrated
- Why make it smaller when our area for servicing Te Puke runs from the Kaituna River in the east to the Papamoa Hills
- Te Puke is the same as Katikati, it is a working town and the rural community are very much a part of the town and use all of the facilities
- Te Puke is a service town for which those living in the East have great interest in as it provides community organisations, schooling, sporting, business and retail. The proposal does not recognise this, and the danger is the community board becomes too main street focused.
- The town and rural areas including the villages of Waitangi and Manoeka are intrinsically linked. The Community Board is one way of maintaining and strengthening those relationships and links.
- It is worth noting that the proposed area is not even the area covered by the proposed spatial plan. Te Puke Community Board area in fact needs to be extended to accommodate the new ward boundary change area for completeness.

Proposed extension to Maketu Community Board area

168 submitters (36%) supported the proposal to extend the Maketu community Board area. 58 submitters (12%) did not support the proposal and 240 submitters (52%) were unsure.

Of the respondents, 11 submitters who supported the proposal and 3 submitters who opposed the proposal indicated that they were from Maketu on their submission form.

Comments in support of extending the Maketu Community Board area included:

- The extended boundary will allow the Maketu community to have a representative say on what is happening or what is going to happen with the large scale development that is going on in the area that will have a huge impact on the current way of life that we as a community want to preserve
- The community of interest is larger than the old boundary and the proposal looks sensible. However, the people of Maketu's views are very important and it should only change if they want it,
- Support the concept of local representation from the hills to the sea and a more connected community between the two community boards. The rationale for the extension of this community board area is at odds with the proposal to shrink the Te Puke community board boundary.

Comments opposing the extension of the Maketu Community Board area included:

- Maketu shouldn't include Rangiora
- Keep the boundaries as they are for all areas
- If Maketu is to have that much rural land in its boundary, then this is step to a serious look at rural community boards which is another debate.
- We do not use any business, facility or community activity in Maketu. We are connected to Te Puke and therefore do not see that it is to our advantage for this proposed change. We would want our rates portion to go to Te Puke community and not to Maketu.
- Think the change is too bigger an area and there is plenty of ratepayers that don't have a community board to represent them.

Other areas for consideration

- Needs to include the section from Maketu School to the end of houses on Wilson Road. SH2 Maketu to Wilson Roads should solve that.
- Maketu boundary should be the river to the railway.

Option 5A (as included in the initial proposal)

That Council proposes to continue with its current five Community Boards, being Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu Community Boards subject to adjustments to the Katikati, Te Puke and Maketu Community Board boundaries as included in **Attachments 9, 10 and 11**, [or modified as follows]:

i: Maketu Community Board area proposed extension [Proceed / Do not proceed]

ii: Te Puke Community Board area proposed reduction [Proceed / Do not proceed]

iii: Katikati Community Board area proposed reduction [Proceed / Do not proceed]

Each to comprise of four elected members and two councillors appointed from the respective ward.

Under this option, the following populations would apply in the respective community board areas:

Waihi Beach: 4,070

Katikati: 5,840

Ōmokoroa: 5,130

Te Puke: 9,690

Maketu: 2,050

Not in a community board area: 34,020

<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic• Social• Cultural• Environmental	<p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The community board boundary adjustments would enable the Katikati and Te Puke Community Boards to have a stronger mandate to be more focused on urban issues.• The Maketu Community Board boundary extension better reflects the community of interest who align with Maketu.• The boundary adjustments will create a more consistent approach across the district by improving some inequities in board representation.• The community board boundary adjustments will continue to provide effective representation for communities of interest in these areas. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does not respond to the concerns around significant areas of the district having no community board representation. While the proposed boundary changes will reduce this inequity, there will still be large parts of the district that are not represented by a community board.• 155 submissions (33%) supported the proposed reduction in Te Puke Community Board area, and 159 (35%) supported the reduction in Katikati Community Board areas. In Te Puke, 77 submitters (16%) opposed and 236 submitters (50%) were unsure the proposal. In Katikati, 116 submitters (25%) opposed and 185 submitters (40%) were unsure the proposal. In Maketu, 53 submitters (33%) supported the extension, whilst 58 opposed (12%) and 240 were unsure (52%). This represents mixed support for the proposed community board area change proposals generally.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in the Katikati and Te Puke Community Board boundaries will reduce the number of properties contained within the community board area of benefit and therefore reduce the overall pool of money available. • An extension of the Maketu Community Board boundary means that properties now included will be required to pay a targeted rate toward the board. • Community boards are subject to formal standing orders and require elections and by-elections which cost money. • Does not address a perceived inconsistency across community boards in relation to performance and attendance.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	There will be some costs incurred to reflect the community board boundary adjustments as well as additional costs to those properties within the extended Maketu Community Board area. Implications for rates would be considered through the Annual Plan process and subject to consultation if required.
<p>Option 5B</p> <p>That Council proposes to continue with its current five Community Boards, using the boundaries set for the 2019 and 2022 elections [as modified by resolutions under Issue 4 of this report]. Each to comprise of four elected members and two councillors appointed from the respective ward.</p> <p><i>Under this option, the following populations would apply in the respective community board areas (subject to ward boundary changes where applicable):</i></p> <p><i>Waihi Beach: 4,070</i></p> <p><i>Katikati: 12,850</i></p> <p><i>Ōmokoroa: 5,130</i></p> <p><i>Te Puke: 13,250</i></p> <p><i>Maketu: 1,460</i></p> <p><i>Not in a community board area: 24,040</i></p>	

<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises that 338 submitters (78%) sought to retain the five community boards, and also the mixed views on the proposed reductions to Katikati and Te Puke Community Board areas and extension to Maketu Community Board. • Many submitters commented on how the existing boundaries reflect their communities of interest. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not respond to the concerns around significant areas of the district having no community board representation. While the proposed boundary changes will reduce this inequity, there will still be large parts of the district that are not represented by a community board. • Community boards are subject to formal standing orders and require elections and by-elections which cost money. • Does not address a perceived inconsistency across community boards in relation to performance and attendance.
<p>Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)</p>	<p>There would be no changes to costs arising from these decisions, as it continues the status quo from a funding and rating perspective, including the properties within each community board area.</p>
<p>Option 5C</p> <p>That Council proposes to disestablish its current five Community Boards, being Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu Community Boards and establish three new Community Boards, each to cover one of the three wards. To be known as the Maketu-Te Puke Community Board, Kaimai Community Board and Katikati-Waihi Beach Community Board. Each to</p>	

comprise of six elected members and two councillors appointed from the respective ward, with subdivisions as set out in the table below and shown on the map in **Attachment 12**.

	Population	Members	Population- member ratio	Difference from quota
Maketu-Te Puke Ward Community Board (*see Note 1 below)				
Te Puke	13,000	3	4,333	15.04%
Maketu	2,740	1	2,740	-27.26%
Eastern	6,860	2	3,430	-8.94%
	22,600	6		
Kaimai Ward Community Board				
Ōmokoroa	7,480	2	3,740	1.45%
Kaimai West	7,300	2	3,650	-0.99%
Kaimai East	7,340	2	3,670	-0.45%
	22,120	6		
Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward Community Board (*see Note 2 below)				
Waihi Beach	4,100	3	1,367	-48.65%
Katikati	11,870	3	3,957	48.65%
	15,970	6		

***Note 1**

Rationale for Maketu-Te Puke Ward Community Board proposed subdivision arrangements

The proposed subdivision arrangements for the Maketu-Te Puke Ward Community Board do not comply with the +/- 10% rule for fair representation. This is considered appropriate given the nature of the ward and the communities within it. The three subdivisions represent three distinct areas within the ward – Te Puke, Maketu, and then the broader eastern area including the

communities of Pukehina, Pongakawa and Paengaroa. These areas are connected for schooling, shopping, recreational, employment and social activities at a ward level. Given the distribution of the communities and electoral population, it is considered that there are few options for electoral subdivision boundaries that comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement, while also appropriately reflecting communities within the ward.

Council considers that aligning the community board area with the ward boundary will achieve an area that is appropriate for the efficient and effective performance of its role. This is because all areas within the ward are equitably represented by a community board, rather than large areas in the eastern part of the ward that are currently not part of a community board area. This includes the communities of Pukehina, Pongakawa and Paengaroa that are not currently represented by a community board (albeit with some active ratepayer/community associations). The universality of coverage lends to greater delegation and function of the community board, and potential for increased funding given that all properties in the ward would contribute through future rates. This could lead to enhanced localism. There is also the potential for a reduced rates burden for Maketu Community.

The Maketu-Te Puke ward is well understood by the community, having been in effect since 2013 (albeit with some minor boundary adjustments to maintain fair representation requirements as between wards). Prior to this, Maketu and Te Puke were separate wards, originally being formed out of the 1989 local government reorganisation arrangements. As a result, there is strong familiarity and identity with the ward – both from outside the ward area and from those communities within it. The former Maketu ward covered Maketu and also Pukehina.

- It was considered that splitting the Te Puke area between separate electoral subdivisions would not effectively reflect that community, which is the largest urban centre in the ward. We also heard through submissions that reducing the area to just the urban limits does not accurately reflect the community of Te Puke, which includes the townships of Waitangi and Manoeka. This is also generally reflective of the spatial extent identified through the Te Puke Spatial Plan process that is currently underway.
- Given the long-established community of Maketu and its community board representation, it was considered important that this area is reflected by an electoral subdivision. Following the boundaries created by State Highway 2

and the coastline creates an easily understood area. The smaller population in Maketu make it challenging to align with the +/- 10% rule for fair representation, whilst effectively recognising it as a communities of interest. There is also some anticipated growth in terms of Papakāinga on Te Arawa Land Holdings land within Maketu village, and a private Plan Change for Arawa Road is currently being determined by an independent panel of RMA hearings commissioners. Over time, these types of developments could address the level of non-compliance with the +/- 10% rule.

- For the eastern area, it is considered that there are sufficient commonalities between the rural areas and smaller communities of Pukehina, Pongakawa and Paengaroa. This subdivision area is compliant with the +/- 10% rule. These communities are considered to be distinct from the larger urban settlement of Te Puke and the coastal settlement of Maketu. They have their own schools, some significant employers and local retail offerings. The Paengaroa community has an active community association and its own community plan. The Pukehina community also has an active resident/ratepayer association. It is important to acknowledge future growth anticipated within this area as set out in the Future Development Strategy – namely the new Eastern Town that is currently planned in the long term, but will likely be brought forward to satisfy land supply requirements.

***Note 2**

Rationale for Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward Community Board proposed subdivision arrangements

The proposed subdivision arrangements for Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward Community Board do not comply with the +/- 10% rule for fair representation. However, this is considered appropriate given the nature of the ward and the communities within it. The two subdivisions represent two distinct areas within the ward – Waihi Beach and Katikati. These areas are connected for schooling, shopping, recreational, employment and social activities at a ward level.

Council considers that aligning the community board area with the ward boundary will achieve an area that is appropriate for the efficient and effective performance of its role. This is because all areas within the ward are equitably represented by a community board (excluding Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands). The existing two community boards (Katikati and Waihi Beach) already cover the ward in its entirety (excluding Matakana and Rangiwaea Islands), when combining their current

<p>areas. The areas are well known to the community, and significant support has been demonstrated through the submission process for these to be retained.</p> <p>The Katikati-Waihi Beach ward boundary is well understood by the community, having been in effect since 2013 (albeit with some minor boundary adjustments to maintain fair representation requirements as between wards). Prior to this, Waihi Beach and Katikati were separate wards, originally being formed out of the 1989 local government reorganisation arrangements. As a result, there is strong familiarity and identity with the ward – both from outside the ward area and from those communities within it.</p> <p>Given the long-established communities of Waihi Beach and Katikati and their respective community boards, it was considered important that these areas are reflected by electoral subdivisions. This includes considerations for size and location of the areas including access to elected members. It is also noted that Waihi Beach has significant increases in population through the peak summer period, which creates a range of unique issues and potentially increased demand on community board members. Council considers that the electoral populations required to be used for the purposes of the representation review do not adequately reflect peak summer population.</p> <p>Council’s initial proposal sought to reduce the area covered by Katikati Community Board area and leave the Waihi Beach Community Board area as it currently stands. Katikati Community Board supported leaving the boundaries of the Katikati Community Board as they currently stand, acknowledging that the town and rural surrounds see themselves as sharing a community interest centred around the town. Several submitters from the outlying communities of Ongare Point, Tanners Point and Fairview Estate opposed the proposal to be excluded from the Katikati Community Board area. The Community Board noted that Katikati is a service town to the local rural area and the two have been linked for 150 years. The proposed electoral subdivision area aligns with the current Community Board boundary. Waihi Beach Community Board also submitted in opposition to reducing the Katikati Community Board area.</p>	
<p>Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responds to feedback relating to the inequitable coverage of community boards in the district, as every property in the District would be included in one

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social• Cultural• Environmental	<p>of the community boards (excluding Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands – estimated electoral population of 250).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aligns with the strong community feedback to retain community boards – 346 submitters (74%). Noting that this feedback was in response to retaining the five existing community boards rather than this option specifically.• Potentially sets the foundation for greater delegation to community boards, given the universality of coverage across the District, leading to enhanced localism.• Addresses feedback from some communities that currently do not have a community board but may have expressed a desire to have one, as well as other suggestions to combine community boards or look to broader ward level coverage.• Responds to feedback received on the initial proposal about reducing the area for Te Puke and Katikati Community Boards to only cover the urban areas of those communities, and the importance of connection to rural areas.• It is essentially a hybrid of the community board model and the option to disestablish the five community boards and replace them with three community committees.• The proposed ward level community boards would be elected and subject to the same requirements for community boards under legislation as those that are currently operating.• Addresses concerns about the committees being appointed rather than elected, and a perception that Council would only appoint people who would be favourable.• 389 submitters (86%) supported the current three general ward approach, and feedback generally supports that the three ward as being a fair and effective way to represent the various communities of interest (both urban and rural)
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	<p>across the District. The three ward model has longevity and familiarity with residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of subdivisions within each board area can reflect the specific communities of interest, particularly those that currently have a community board. • Rating implications to be considered through the Annual Plan process, but likely that some properties currently within community boards areas will pay less. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a new option that responds to a range of community feedback points but has not been subject to consultation by being included as the preferred option in the initial proposal. • Some areas with community boards may perceive that they will have a reduction in representation. • Rating implications to be considered through the Annual Plan process, but properties that are not currently within a community board area will be subject to new rates.
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs)	Implications for rates would be considered through the Annual Plan process and subject to consultation if required.
<p>Option 5D</p> <p>That Council proposes to disestablish its current five Community Boards, being Waihi Beach, Katikati, Ōmokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu Community Boards and enable Community Committees to be established in the 2025 triennium, where there is interest</p>	

from those communities in doing so and in general accordance with the approach used by Manawatu District Council (**Attachment 13**).

Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings

- **Economic**
- **Social**
- **Cultural**
- **Environmental**

Advantages:

- Ward Committees could still provide many of the functions provided by Community Boards including:
 - Public forum;
 - Administration of grants to the community;
 - Providing a 'training ground' for members of the community aspiring to become Councillors.
 - Administration of the community roading allocation fund (subject to review of this policy).
- Would enable greater representation across the whole district responding to concerns that significant areas of the district are currently excluded by the existing community board arrangements.
- Ward Committees are not bound by legislation and enable greater flexibility to respond to and address community challenges and opportunities.
- Could provide representation for all resident groups across the district including Ratepayers and Residents Associations, rural groups and community organisations who would have the ability to nominate their own representatives onto the Ward Committee. Council could then appoint these nominees, removing the need for elections and by-elections, and therefore improving efficiency and reducing costs.
- Would allow for local knowledge and experience to be utilised across the district, enabling greater representation of localised issues and concerns.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for greater community voice in defining needs and helping Council to address these.• Would provide effective representation for all communities of interest within each ward. Manawatu District Council model enables communities to determine if they want a committee and provides for a more localised focus than the ward level committees considered through the initial proposal.• Could allow for sub-committees to be set up for special projects and targeted recruitment of community members who have the appropriate skill sets needed for special projects who will then be able to step down once the project has been completed.• Could enable greater collaboration amongst existing community groups.• Community committees are outside the scope of a representation review, so whilst the final proposal could signal this approach, there would be opportunity to do further work and engagement on how Western Bay's approach would operate in more detail in advance of the 2025-2028 triennium commencing. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The concept of Community Committees may be unfamiliar to our communities.• There may be a perception that this model would reduce the ability for local decision making.• There may be a potential lack of interest from community leaders/groups in participating in the Community Committee model.• There is a potential loss of current community board members' knowledge and experience.• Six submitters raised concerns about the concept of Community Committees. Whilst this reframed option may address some of those concerns, the nature of
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 Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:400,000
 Date: 20/06/2024
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\MLB\2024\Representation Review 2024\Proposed New Ward Boundaries.aprx

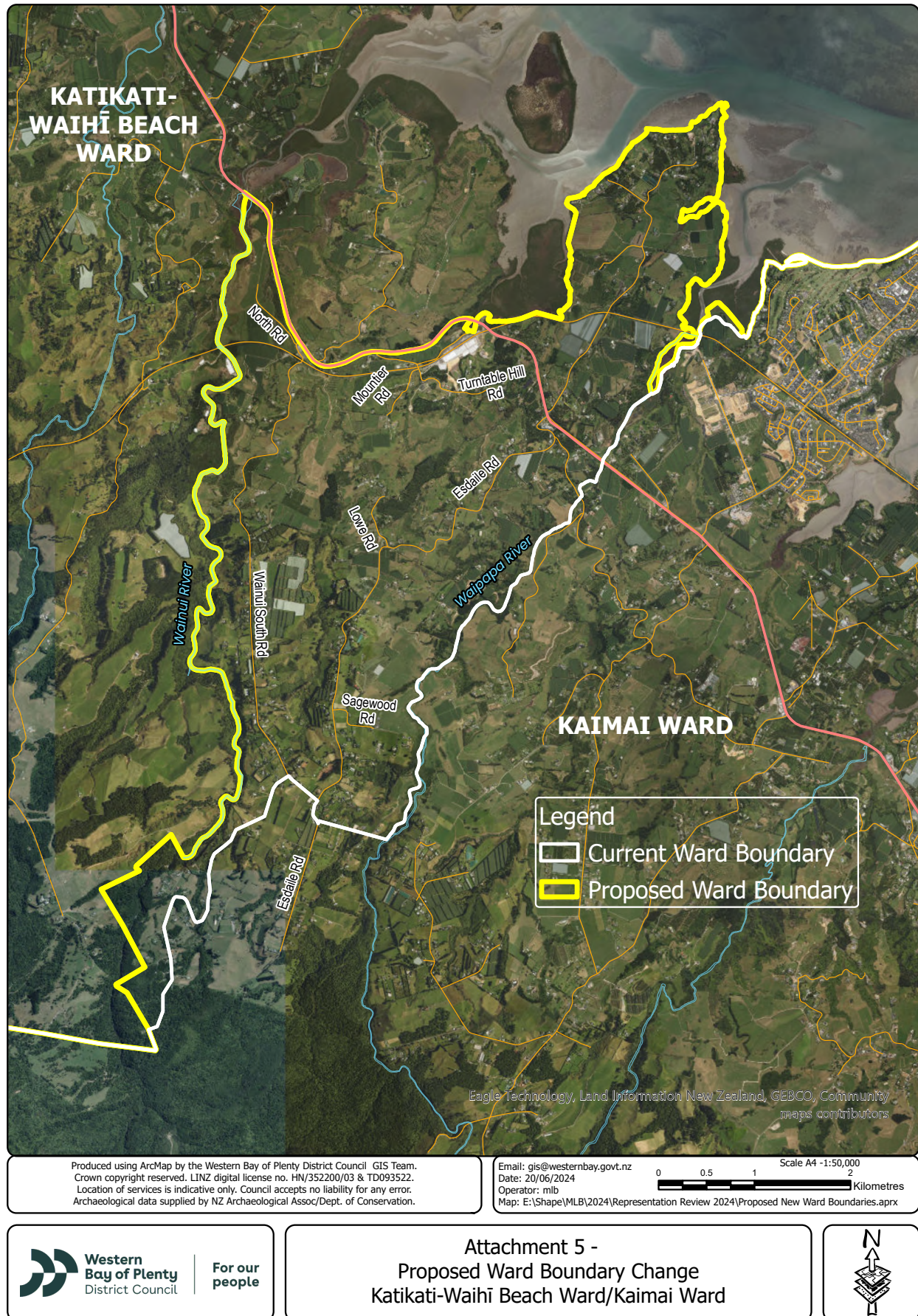


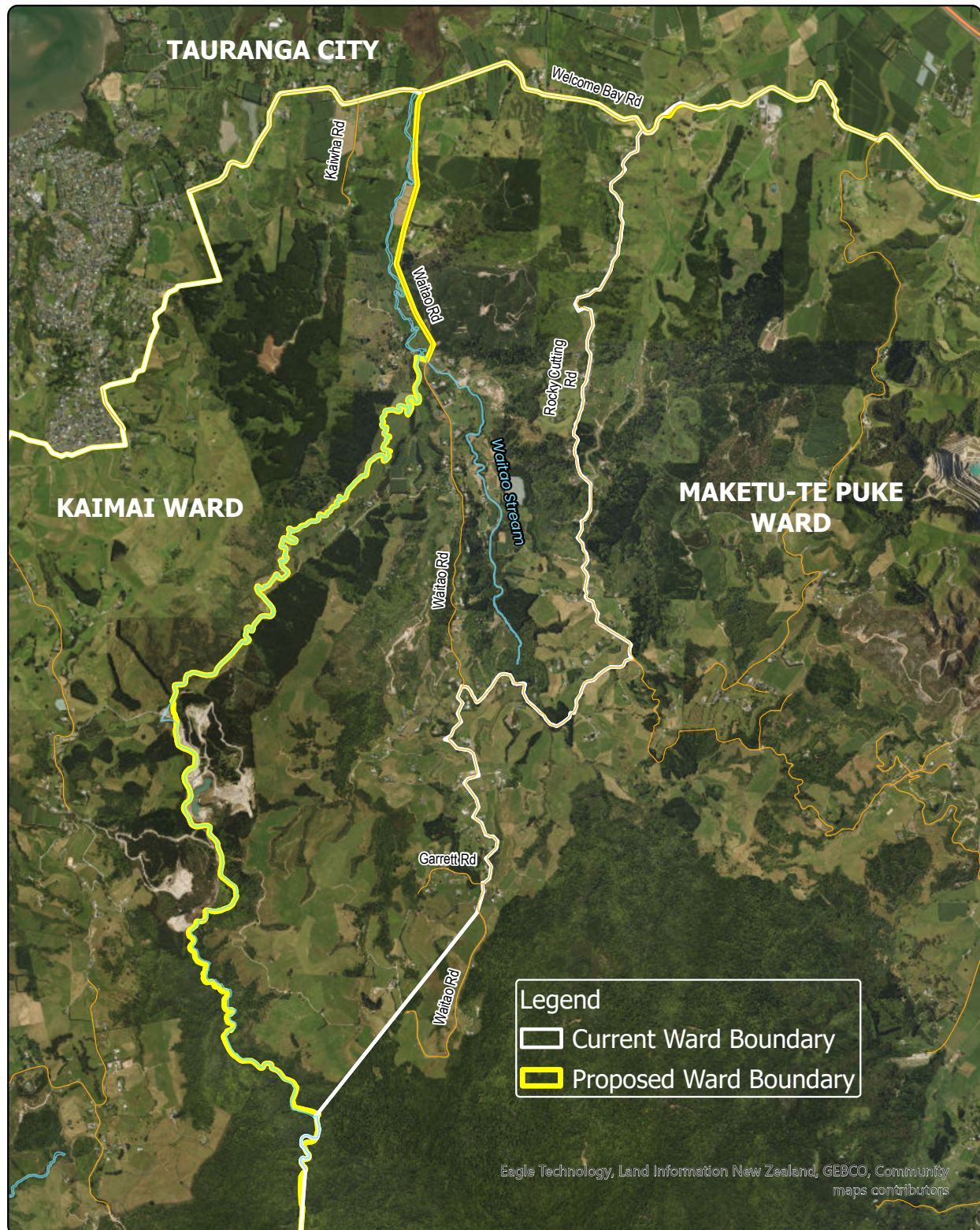
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District Council

For our
people

Attachment 4 - Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Proposed Ward Boundaries
 Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward/Kaimai Ward/Maketu-Te Puke Ward







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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz
 Date: 20/06/2024
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\MLB\2024\Representation Review 2024\Proposed New Ward Boundaries.aprx

Scale A4 - 1:40,000

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometres



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ATTACHMENT 6 - PROPOSED WARD BOUNDARY CHANGE - KAIMAI AND MAKETU-TE PUKE WARDS





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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:400,000
Date: 14/11/2024
Operator: mlb
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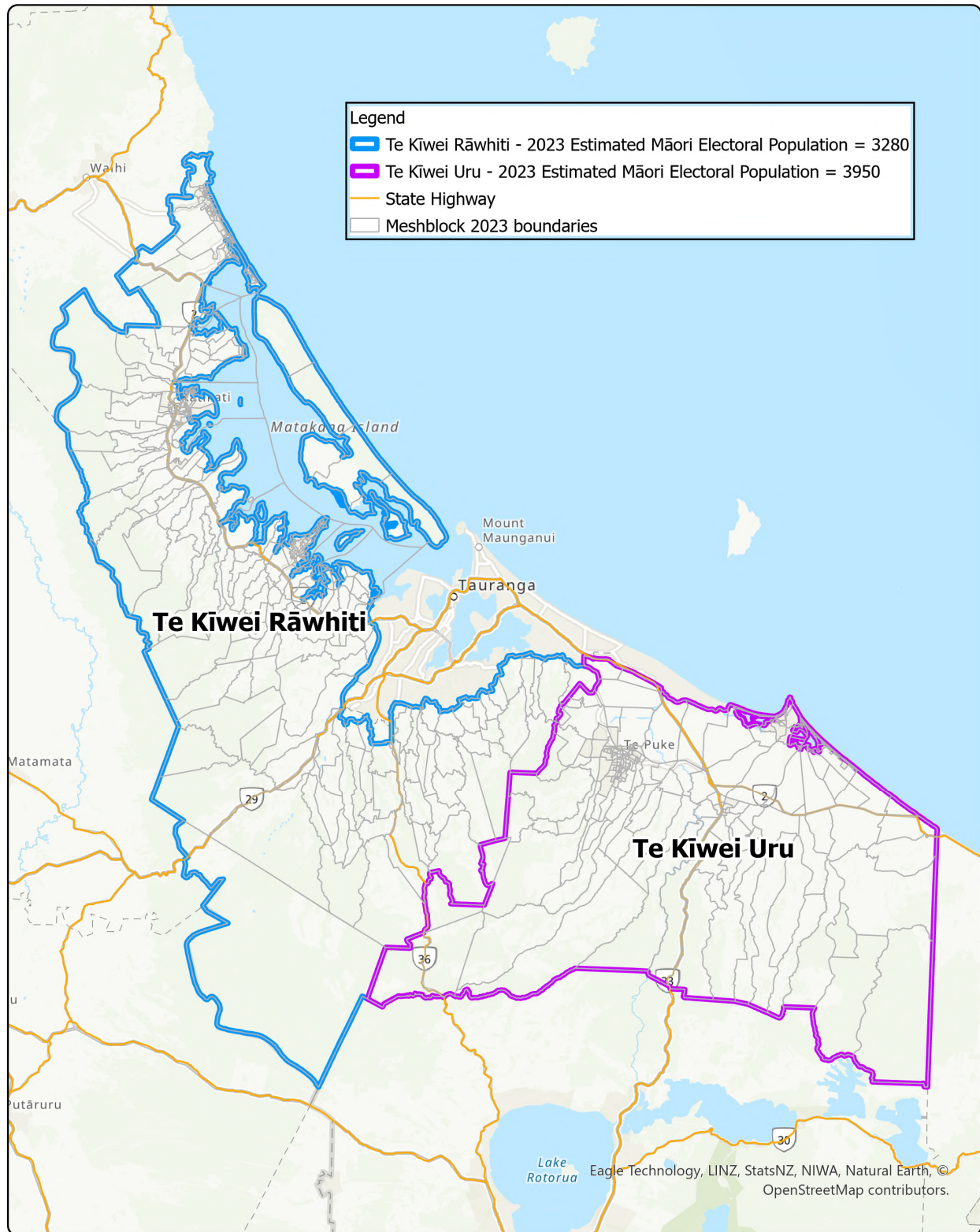


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Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Proposed Māori Ward
Waka Kai Uru Ward





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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:400,000
 Date: 14/11/2024
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\MLB\2024\Representation Review 2024\Possible Māori Ward Options.aprx



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Western Bay of Plenty District
Possible Māori Wards
2 Ward Option





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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz
 Date: 21/06/2024
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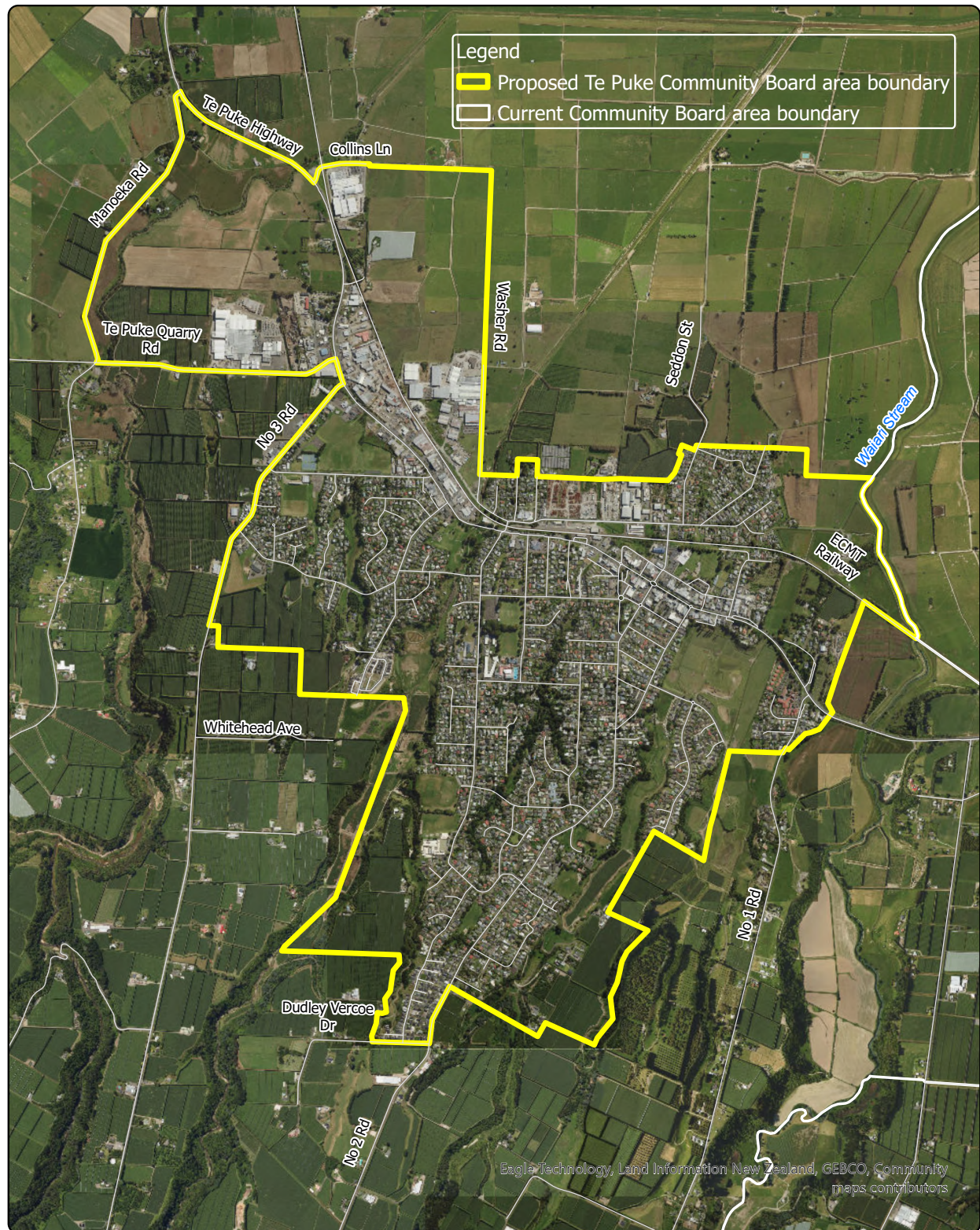


Western Bay of Plenty
 District Council

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Attachment 9 - Proposed Katikati Community Board Boundary





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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz
 Date: 21/06/2024
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\MLB\2024\Representation Review 2024\Proposed New Community Area

Scale A4 - 1:25,000
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 Meters



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Attachment 10 - Proposed Te Puke Community Board Boundary







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Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:375,000
 Date: 14/11/2024
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\MLB\2024\Representation Review 2024\Possible District Wide Community Board



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Western Bay of Plenty District
Possible Community Board Options
using 2023 Estimated Populations - 13 November 2024





Community Committees Policy

Adopted:	1990
Date last reviewed /	
Reconfirmed:	5 August 2021
Next review due:	22 July 2023
Policy type:	Governance
Reviewer	GM Community
Policy version	P200

Contents

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2	What is the role of a Community Committee?	2
3	How are Community Committees supported?	2
4	How are Community Committees appointed?	2
5	Community Committee Project Fund	3

1 Purpose

- 1.1
- The purpose of the Community Committees Policy is to allow identified communities of interest within the Manawatu District to establish an advisory body in their community to assist the Council in its responsibilities to that community. They are an informal link between the Council and the community whereby an exchange of information, opinions, proposals, recommendations and decisions can take place.
- 1.2
- The following are the communities of interest identified by Council. This however does not prevent other communities from being incorporated:
- Apiti
 - Bainesse/Rangiotu
 - Cheltenham
 - Colyton
 - Feilding
 - Glen Oroua/Taikorea
 - Halcombe
 - Himatangi Beach
 - Hiwinui
 - Kimbolton

- Kiwitea
- Pakihikura
- Pohangina
- Rangiwahia
- Rongotea
- Sanson
- Tangimoana
- Waituna West

2 What is the role of a Community Committee?

- 2.1 Community Committees are part of Community Development, which is a key contributor to achieving Council's vision and outcomes and is part of the District Development activity within Council's Long Term Plan.
- 2.2 Community development is a means for Council to partner with community groups and not for profit organisations to encourage these groups to strengthen the interests and values of our district's residents by encouraging active citizenship in identifying the issues they want to deal with and to generate local solutions that will deliver economic, social, ecological and cultural wellbeing of our District.
- 2.3 Community Committees are empowered to present comprehensive submissions to Council's Annual Plans and Long Term Plans. The submission to align ideas for future proofing the community and the identified community projects arising out of Community Plans to Council's strategic direction.

3 How are Community Committees supported?

- 3.1 A Council member is appointed as a Liaison Councillor for each Community Committee. The Liaison Councillor's key role is to assist the Committee and advise on Council processes and to provide updates on matters of interest at a local, regional and national level.
- 3.2 Liaison Councillors are there to listen to the community's concerns and to clarify the process of engagement with Council and to give guidance to where the Committee can seek help on specific issues. They are not the Community's spokesperson.
- 3.3 Council's Community Development Adviser is the Committee's main point of contact and support from within Council.

4 How are Community Committees appointed?

- 4.1 Each Community Committee will be established at a public meeting to be called by Council.
- 4.2 The number of members to be elected to serve on the Committee shall, where practicable, be a minimum of seven and a maximum of 10 adults.
- 4.3 The term of the Committee shall coincide with Council's term of office which is three years. Community Committees will therefore hold triennial meetings to re-elect their Committees following the Local Government Elections to be active.



- 4.4 Each active Committee is required to establish their own Terms of Reference based on a standardised template which would include when the Committee meets, how often and its administrative procedures.

5 Community Committee Project Fund

- 5.1 Council will provide annual funding to allow community committees to undertake small-scale, discrete projects within their communities that are not currently included in Council's contracts or levels of service and can be aligned to Community Plans where a Community Plan exists. This annual funding is known as Community Committee Project Fund.
- 5.2 The Community Committee Project Fund has an annual budget to be distributed evenly amongst each of the Community Committees that are currently active. This funding is not available to those Committees that are in recess.
- 5.3 Each active Community Committee will be asked to submit a draft work programme by the end of December each year for the following financial year. This work programme lists projects in order of priority. Payment is upon receipt of invoices for agreed projects. Funds can be accumulated and carried over from one year to the next as long as they have been tagged for a specific project and must be used within the term of a 10 Year Plan.

COUNCIL WORKSHOP

DATE:	Thursday 7 November at 10.48am
HELD:	Council Chambers
TOPICS:	1. Representation Review
GENERAL MANAGER RESPONSIBLE:	J Holyoake (Chief Executive)
FORUM MEMBERS PRESENT:	Mayor J Denyer, Cr G Dally, Cr T Coxhead, Cr M Grainger, Cr A Henry, Cr R Joyce, Deputy Mayor John Scrimgeour, Cr D Thwaites, Cr M Murray-Benge, Cr M Murray-Benge and Cr A Wichers.
STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:	J Holyoake (Chief Executive), R Davie (Deputy CEO/GM Strategy and Community), A Henderson (GM Corporate Services), A Curtis (GM Regulatory Services), E Watton (Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director), L Balvert (Communications Manager), C Nepia (Strategic Kaupapa Māori Manager), R Garrett (Governance Manager), H Wi Repa (Governance Systems Advisor) and P Osborne (Senior Governance Advisor).
VIA ZOOM:	K Little (Operations Manager), R Leahy (Senior Governance Advisor), V Dekkerova (Systems Advisor) and D Leslie (Senior Policy Analyst)

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 7 November 2024

Representation Review

The Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director, supported by the Deputy CEO/GM Strategy and Community, facilitated a discussion regarding the Representation Review. Feedback received through the consultation period was presented, and direction was sought from Councillors on the Issues and Options to be presented to Council on 20 November 2024 where the final proposal was required to be adopted.

Summary of Key Themes

The meeting focused on reviewing the proposed options for the district's representation structure, including the options around community boards, the introduction of Māori ward/s, and adjustments to ward boundaries and councillor numbers. Discussions covered various options for community representation, (including community board options), with considerations for fair representation, community interests, and feedback received through public consultation. The conversation ended with plans for further discussions and a working group to refine proposals before making final decisions.

Councillor Numbers

Councillors discussed a variety of options for the number of councillors including options with and without a Māori ward, and an option for two Māori wards. Councillors discussed the implications of various councillor number options on compliance with the +/- 10% rule. There was a discussion regarding the workload of councillors and the potential for an increased number of General Ward councillors to maintain parity in representation. Staff were asked to add another option that increased the number of General Ward councillors, included 2 Māori ward councillors and achieved compliance with the +/- 10% rule.

Community Board feedback and proposals

The meeting focused on the feedback received in regard to community boards and in particular the proposal to reduce the Katikati and Te Puke Community Board areas. The possibility of breaking down the numbers by area was raised, however it was noted that not all submissions could be traced to a specific area. The meeting also discussed the potential impact of the proposal on different communities and the need to consider the global level of governance.

The possibility of altering the boundary for Katikati was discussed, with the suggestion that it could be left as it was but with an increase in the Maketu area. The discussion then explored whether on 20 November Council could deliberate on each community board

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 7 November 2024

separately rather than just considering the initial proposal option as a 'blanket option'. Staff were to consider this option and advise as to its practicality.

Addressing Community Board boundary inconsistencies

Councillors discussed the inconsistencies in Community Board boundaries across the district and some of the feedback received broadly relating to this theme. In this regard Councillors discussed a new option to address this issue. The new option, 5C, would disestablish the current five community boards and establish three new ones, each covering one of the wards and following the ward boundaries. The exception to this was Matakana/Rangiwaea Island, which would not be included within the community board area for Katikati-Waihi Beach noting its physical separation from the mainland. Option 5C also included the use of electoral subdivisions to ensure specific representation for specific communities of interest within each ward. There were mixed views shared in relation to this option with some councillors expressing concern that it had not been consulted on. Staff explained that based on the feedback obtained, this option was within scope for Council to consider as part of its final representation arrangements. Some councillors also expressed concern that under this option there would be a reduction in representation compared to the status quo community board structure. The importance of local knowledge and representation in the community boards was emphasised.

Community Committees for consistent representation

Staff explained that the Community Committees option was included because it was something that Council considered in preparing its initial representation proposal and remains a practicable option. The option that will be included for debate on 20 November is however slightly different to the one included in the initial proposal as it reflects submitter feedback in support of the Manawatu District Council approach. Councillors discussed the potential for community committees to replace community boards in certain areas, arguing that this would provide more consistent representation across the district. Councillors also discussed logistical details, such as the number of members per board and whether that needed to be consistent across boards.

The idea of an informal working group was suggested to explore workable options particularly in relation to the boundaries of any electoral subdivisions and the number of elected members per community board. The possibility of keeping the current community boards and adjusting their boundaries was also discussed. The conversation ended with the suggestion of a follow-up meeting involving the Community Forum convenors and the Mayor to further discuss the proposal.

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Direction	Responsible
<p><u>Issue 1: Basis of elections</u> Council was comfortable with the options provided.</p> <p><u>Issue 2: Number of Wards</u> Council was comfortable with the options provided. Ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear language around 'one person one vote' for Māori Wards to ensure the statement was clear and factually correct. <p><u>Issue 3: Number of Councillors</u> Council was comfortable with the options provided. Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The numbers to be included in the option to help with clarity. • Add an additional option (3E) that allowed the number of Ward Councillors to represent the same number of people that the two Māori ward councillors would, noting that this would allow parity between all Wards. <p><u>Issue 4: Minor Ward Boundary Adjustments</u> Council was comfortable with the options provided.</p> <p><u>Issue 5: Community Representation</u> Council was comfortable with the options provided. Request:</p>	<p>Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director</p>

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 7 November 2024

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional information that allowed Councillors to see where the people were based in relation to their response.• Additional option of leaving Katikati boundary, however, include the changes to the other proposed Community Board boundary changes.• The number of people who requested an alternative to Community Boards.	
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Relevant Actions	Responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issues and Options paper to ensure re-wording of advantages to say: <i>"The establishment of a Māori Ward provides for improved fair and effective representation for Māori"</i>.• Re-look at the wording around 2B and ensure no confusion regarding who the Māori Ward Representatives would be representing.• Additional Option 3E to be added.• Additional Option in 5 to allow for the Katikati boundary to remain the same but include the other proposed Community Board boundary changes.• Staff and working group to refine Option 5C.	Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director

COUNCIL WORKSHOP

DATE:	Thursday 12 November at 2.15pm
HELD:	Council Chambers
TOPICS:	1. Representation Review
GENERAL MANAGER RESPONSIBLE:	J Holyoake (Chief Executive)
FORUM MEMBERS PRESENT:	Mayor J Denyer, Cr G Dally, Cr T Coxhead, Cr M Grainger, Cr A Henry, Cr R Joyce, Cr D Thwaites, Cr M Murray-Benge, Cr M Murray-Benge and Cr A Wichers.
VIA ZOOM:	Deputy Mayor Scrimgeour
COMMUNITY BOARD MEMBERS (VIA ZOOM):	<u>Ōmokoroa Community Board</u> C Dever (Chairperson) <u>Waihi Beach Community Board</u> R Goudie (Chairperson), D Simpson, H Guptill and W Stevenson <u>Te Puke Community Board</u> D Snell and K Summerhays <u>Maketu Community Board</u> T Hopping (Chairperson) and D Walters <u>Katikati Community Board</u> J Clements (Chairperson)

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 12 November 2024

STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:

J Holyoake (Chief Executive), R Davie (Deputy CEO/GM Strategy and Community), A Henderson (GM Corporate Services), A Curtis (GM Regulatory Services), E Watton (Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director), R Garrett (Governance Manager), J Rickard (Community and Strategic Relationships Manager), H Wi Repa (Governance Systems Advisor), J Duncan (Governance Coordinator), E Logan (Governance Advisor), R Leahy (Senior Governance Advisor) and P Osborne (Senior Governance Advisor).

VIA ZOOM:

S Parker (Cycleways Manager), C Crowe (General Manager Infrastructure Services), J Fearn (Chief Financial Officer), R McLeod (Senior Communications and Engagement Specialist), S Bedford (Finance Manager)

Representation Review

The Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director, supported by the Deputy CEO/GM Strategy and Community, facilitated a discussion regarding the Representation Review. As Community Boards were invited to the workshop, staff provided an overview of the discussions to date and noted that they sought clear direction on the options for community representation in advance of the final deliberations meeting.

Summary of Key ThemesCommunity Representation

The initial proposal included continuing with the five community boards, with some boundary amendments. Strong support was received for retaining the five community boards. Four options were proposed to Councillors for consideration, including retaining the five community boards (with the proposed area adjustments-Option 5A), continuing with the current status quo (Option 5B), disestablishing the five community boards and establishing three new ones (Option 5C), or establishing community committees (Option 5D).

A map was developed for Option 5C, which would see three community boards covering one ward each, with potential electoral subdivisions to ensure equitable representation. This option required further discussion and direction, which was the rationale for this workshop.

The advantages of the proposed option (5C) included responding to feedback regarding inequitable coverage of community boards, aligning with community feedback to retain community boards, and potentially setting the foundation for greater delegation to community boards.

The disadvantages of the proposed option (5C) included the option not being subject to consultation through the initial proposal, some areas who currently had community boards may perceive that they will have a reduction in representation and rating implications will need to be considered through the Annual Plan process.

It was highlighted that the interpretation of the 74% support for retaining the five current community boards (through the initial proposal consultation), suggested it could be seen as support for a community board model, but noted that it could also be interpreted more broadly.

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 12 November 2024

Elected Members discussed Option 5C and the proposed changes to the community board sub-division boundaries in further detail. The proposed change would create one community board for the Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward (excluding Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands) with an electoral subdivision following the existing boundary between the current Waihi Beach and Katikati community boards. Two representatives would be elected from within the Waihi Beach subdivision area and three from the Katikati subdivision area for a total of six elected representatives and two appointed ward Councillors. The Kaimai Community Board would be split into three electoral subdivision areas, being Pahoia-Ōmokoroa-Plummers Point, Kaimai West and Kaimai East. Each of these areas would have two elected representatives for a total of six elected members and again, two appointed ward Councillors. Finally, the Te Puke-Maketu ward would also be split into three electoral subdivision areas, being Te Puke, Maketu-Pukehina Beach, and Eastern.

3.35pm Deputy Mayor Scrimgeour entered the workshop via Zoom.

There was discussion regarding the potential options for the electoral subdivision areas that would make up the Te Puke-Maketu Community Board and the Waihi Beach-Katikati Community Board. There was discussion around the fairness of the splits with some Councillors and community board members expressing concern about the potential for unequal representation and/or the loss of representation.

An option for a 3-2-1 split in the Te Puke-Maketu Community Board, was suggested which would be made up of 3 representatives for Te Puke, 2 representatives for Eastern and 1 representative for Maketu, noting that the subdivision area would be altered to include Pukehina into the Eastern subdivision rather than within the Maketu subdivision.

There was also consideration for having a 3-3 split in the Katikati-Waihi Beach Community Board, which meant that there would be 3 representatives for Katikati and 3 representatives for Waihi Beach.

Due to the Katikati-Waihi Beach and Te Puke-Maketu Community Boards being non-compliant with the +/- 10% rule, a compelling rationale would need to support any decision.

Direction	Responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refine the wording around the advantage that implied this was a hybrid of the community board model and the discounted option to disestablish the five community boards and replace them with three community committees, to avoid possible confusion.• Refine the wording of the disadvantages to ensure they were not being qualified.• Present Option 5C as a practicable option with the following amendments:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 3 representatives for the proposed Waihi Beach subdivision;○ 3 representatives for the proposed Katikati subdivision;○ Amend the subdivision boundary line for Maketu and Pukehina to include Pukehina in the Eastern subdivision;○ 3 representatives for the proposed Te Puke subdivision;○ 2 representatives for the proposed Eastern subdivision; and○ 1 representative for the proposed Maketu subdivision.	Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director

Relevant Actions	Responsible
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare the Council report for 20 November with the amendments as above.	Strategic Policy and Planning Programme Director

The workshop finished at 4.15pm.

Council Workshop – Representation Review – 12 November 2024

10.2 JUBILEE PARK – APPROVAL TO ENTER INTO A NEW LEASE WITH TE PUKE ART SOCIETY INCORPORATED UNDER THE RESERVES ACT 1977

File Number: A6524089

Author: Peter Watson, Reserves and Facilities Manager

Authoriser: Cedric Crow, General Manager Infrastructure Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A new lease is required to be entered into with Te Puke Art Society Incorporated (TPASI) to continue their tenure at the Constables Gallery site, Jubilee Park, Te Puke.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Reserves and Facilities Manager's report dated 20 November 2024 titled 'Jubilee Park – Approval to enter into a New Lease with Te Puke Art Society Incorporated under the Reserves Act 1977' be received.
2. That the report relates to an issue that is considered to be of low significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
3. That Council, in its capacity as administering body of the reserve, **grants** the Te Puke Art Society Incorporated the right to lease for up to 30 years (10+10+10) for 180m² of land, more or less, being part of Lot 2 DP 483391 contained in Record of Title 681972 to allow for a community art and craft activities facility situated on Jubilee Park.

OR

That Council does **not grant** the Te Puke Art Society Incorporated the right to lease but advertises for expressions of interest from other recreational groups.

BACKGROUND

1. TPASI was founded in 1964. In 1984 they acquired from Council the old 1921 Te Puke Courthouse building which was then moved on to Jubilee Park where it stands today. A land lease for 20 + 20 years was entered into. The second and final term of the lease will come to an end on 30 November 2024.
2. When the land lease comes to an end consideration has to be given that TPASI owns the building (Constable Gallery).
3. The current lease states that at the end of its term:
 - (i) the lessee (TPASI) may dispose of or sell the building; or
 - (ii) if the lessor (WBOPDC) so wishes enter into a new lease, make arrangements to reimburse the lessee for the building; or

- (iii) if no suitable lessee is found then the lessor may sell the building with the proceeds going to the lessee after costs; or
 - (iv) the lessor retains the building (unleased) by purchase at an agreed price; or
 - (v) the lessor may require the lessee to remove the building at their own cost.
- 4. TPASI wish to enter into a new land lease agreement. The society has held a long presence within the Te Puke community. It would be practical to allow the TPASI to remain in their building on Jubilee Park and enter into a new land lease.
- 5. Council could consider entering into a land lease with another party by seeking expressions of interest. However, consideration would need to be given to the costs involved for the transfer of the building from TPASI to Council (or the other lessee). This is not seen as a feasible option given that TPASI are willing to enter into new tenure.
- 6. The proposed lease would be for a period of 10 years with two further rights of 10 years.
- 7. The lease allows the lessor to require the lessee to allow other community groups of a similar nature to the lessee whose activities align with the permitted use to use the whole or any part of the premises from time to time. Additionally in the event of the land being required by the lessor for council purposes, or the lessor determines (in its absolute discretion) that on the basis of public interest and/or demand, its civic duties would be better met if the premises were used for an alternative purpose to that contemplated by the lease, the lease may terminate upon the lessor giving six (6) months notice.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

- 8. The Local Government Act 2002 requires a formal assessment of the significance of matters and decision in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. In making this formal assessment there is no intention to assess the importance of this item to individuals, groups, or agencies within the community and it is acknowledged that all reports have a high degree of importance to those affected by Council decisions.
- 9. The Policy requires Council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities.
- 10. In terms of the Significance and Engagement Policy this decision is considered to be of low significance because:
 - the lease has already been consulted on as part of the Te Puke Reserve Management Plan 2022 (refer **Attachment 1**);
 - the RMP records that a lease is in place;
 - the RMP does not record the term of the lease; and

- although the lease ends December 2024 entering into a new lease would remain in conformity with that management plan.

ENGAGEMENT, CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION

11. The current lease is in conformity with and contemplated by the approved management plan for the reserve (2022). The RMP records that a lease is in place. Although the lease ends December 2024 a new lease will not be dissimilar. Staff do not see the requirement to give public notice under s114 of the Reserves Act 1977, which is normally required prior to granting a lease under s54 (1)(b). An exemption allowed by the Act to having to publicly notify intention to enter into a lease is when the proposal is in conformity with and contemplated by the approved management plan for the reserve.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS ASSESSMENT

Option A	
That Council in its capacity as administering body of the reserve grants the Te Puke Art Society Incorporated the right to lease for up to 30 years (10+10+10) for 180m ² of land, more or less, being part of Lot 2 DP 483391 contained in Record of Title 681972 to allow for a community art and craft activities facility situated on Jubilee Park.	
Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Social Cultural Environmental 	<p>TPASI holds weekly art sessions, showcases local artists, runs tutorial workshops, and exhibitions (one annually since 1967).</p> <p>Additionally, a sewing and quilting group use the rooms weekly with the rooms are available to be booked by other community groups at other times.</p> <p>Members of both weekly groups ages range from 40s to 90s and the centre provides an important social and creative learning aspect to these members lives.</p>
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	
Option B	
That Council does not grant the Te Puke Art Society Incorporated the right to lease but advertises for expressions of interest from other recreational groups.	

Assessment of advantages and disadvantages including impact on each of the four well-beings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Social • Cultural • Environmental 	<p>Gives opportunity to other community recreation groups to utilise a community building for their clubroom/centre. Note: as the reserve is classified recreation, any group applying would have to have a recreation focus.</p> <p>If another group is successful then this displaces the TPASI and they would need to seek other premises.</p>
Costs (including present and future costs, direct, indirect and contingent costs).	<p>A substantial cost incurred by Council or a new lessee would be the purchase of the current building from the exiting lessee should TPASI not be a successful applicant.</p>

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

- The land on which the Art Gallery is situated is a recreation reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977. A lease will be required under s 54 (1)(b).
- The Te Puke Reserve Management Plan for Jubilee Park contemplates a lease for TPASI.

FUNDING/BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Budget Funding Information	Relevant Detail
	Should a land lease not be entered into with TPASI Council or an incoming lessee would require to purchase the gallery building from the current lessee.

ATTACHMENTS

- Jubilee Park/Jamieson Oval Reserve Management Plan** 



Te Puke

Jamieson Oval/ Jubilee Park

54 Te Puke-Maketu Reserve Management Plan

Reserve specific information		
Address/Location	Commerce Street, Jocelyn Street and Stock Road, Te Puke	
Reserve Act Classification	Fee simple, Local purpose (community use) reserve	
Reserve Category (Primary Purpose)	Neighbourhood	
District Plan Zone	Commercial	
Property ID	205	
Parcel ID	1783/16, 1783/13	
Size	5.2987 HA	
Current State	Open space including sportsfield and carpark	
Maintenance Levels of Service	Grass mowing: Type C	Toilet Cleaning: Summer: 2 x day Winter: 2 x day
Inventory	Carparking, sports fields, open space, pavilion, footpath, seating (6), Exterior lights (5), drinking fountain, court yard garden, rubbish bin (3), Public toilets.	
Utilities	None	
Leases	Te Puke Play Centre and Western BOP Play Centre Association Inc Te Puke Scout Group	Te Puke Toy Library Te Puke Community Gardens - Vincent House Trust Te Puke Art Society Inc

Background

- A concept plan for this reserve was last prepared in 2011, and Council intends to review this concept plan in 2022/23.
- This site is the premier park for Te Puke located in a central location with linkages to the Te Ara Kahikatea Walkway.
- Carparking within the reserve is located along Commerce Lane motor home dump station is located at the toilets along Commerce Lane. The carpark located at this site was used as part of pandemic response as centralised place for freedom camping.
- Site is used for community events including market days and entertainment events.
- Olive tree and plaque in North East corner of carpark commemorates the Battle of Crete.

Reserve Issues

- Reserve currently has two names which can cause confusion.

Reserve Management Approach

- Continue investigation to reclassify part of reserve from fee simple title to local purpose reserve.
- Relocate reserve signs to road frontage.
- Site has been identified as potential site for development of new Te Puke Swimming Pool.
- Freedom Camping Bylaw applies to carpark area of reserve.
- Fireworks displays are permitted on Jamieson Oval / Jubilee Park under the provisions of reserves policy P.11, Fireworks Displays.
- District-wide reserve and objectives apply.
- Investigate opportunity for artwork installation on public toilets location on site.
- Consider future review and update to concept plan.
- Continue to work with Te Ara Kahikatea Pathway Society to promote walkway and cycleway connectivity pursuant to the Walking and Cycling Action Plan.

2021-2031 Long Term Plan

No specific capital projects are planned in 2021-31, but ongoing maintenance will continue. See information above for agreed levels of service.

9 INFORMATION FOR RECEIPT**10 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RECOMMENDATION**

That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
12.1 – Award Memo for Waihi Beach Library and Community Hub	s7(2)(b)(ii) – the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	s48(1)(a)(i) – the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7