



AGENDA

Ordinary Council meeting Monday, 30 August 2021

I hereby give notice that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:

Date: Monday, 30 August 2021

Time: 10.30am

**Location: Tauranga City Council
By video conference**

Please note that this meeting will be livestreamed and the recording will be publicly available on Tauranga City Council's website: www.tauranga.govt.nz.

**Marty Grenfell
Chief Executive**

Terms of reference – Council

Membership

Chairperson	Commission Chair Anne Tolley
Members	Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston Commissioner Stephen Selwood Commissioner Bill Wasley
Quorum	<u>Half</u> of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is <u>even</u> ; and a <u>majority</u> of the members physically present, where the number of members (including vacancies) is <u>odd</u> .
Meeting frequency	As required

Role

- To ensure the effective and efficient governance of the City
- To enable leadership of the City including advocacy and facilitation on behalf of the community.

Scope

- Oversee the work of all committees and subcommittees.
- Exercise all non-delegable and non-delegated functions and powers of the Council.
- The powers Council is legally prohibited from delegating include:
 - Power to make a rate.
 - Power to make a bylaw.
 - Power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan.
 - Power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report
 - Power to appoint a chief executive.
 - 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.
 - All final decisions required to be made by resolution of the territorial authority/Council pursuant to relevant legislation (for example: the approval of the City Plan or City Plan changes as per section 34A Resource Management Act 1991).
- Council has chosen not to delegate the following:
 - Power to compulsorily acquire land under the Public Works Act 1981.
- Make those decisions which are required by legislation to be made by resolution of the local authority.
- Authorise all expenditure not delegated to officers, Committees or other subordinate decision-making bodies of Council.
- Make appointments of members to the CCO Boards of Directors/Trustees and representatives of Council to external organisations.
- Consider any matters referred from any of the Standing or Special Committees, Joint Committees, Chief Executive or General Managers.

Procedural matters

- Delegation of Council powers to Council's committees and other subordinate decision-making bodies.
- Adoption of Standing Orders.
- Receipt of Joint Committee minutes.
- Approval of Special Orders.
- Employment of Chief Executive.
- Other Delegations of Council's powers, duties and responsibilities.

Regulatory matters

Administration, monitoring and enforcement of all regulatory matters that have not otherwise been delegated or that are referred to Council for determination (by a committee, subordinate decision-making body, Chief Executive or relevant General Manager).

Order of Business

1	Opening Karakia	7
2	Apologies	7
3	Public Forum.....	7
4	Acceptance of Late Items.....	7
5	Confidential Business to be Transferred into the Open.....	7
6	Change to the Order of Business	7
7	Confirmation of Minutes.....	8
7.1	Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021	8
8	Declaration of Conflicts of Interest.....	18
9	Deputations, Presentations, Petitions	18
	Nil	
10	Recommendations from Other Committees	18
	Nil	
11	Business.....	19
11.1	Executive Report.....	19
11.2	Amendments to the Airport Bylaw 2016.....	41
11.3	Temporary Road Closure Report - Annual Events 2021 2022	55
11.4	City Vision Update.....	61
11.5	Representation Review - public feedback and adoption of Initial Proposal	67
12	Discussion of Late Items.....	123
13	Public Excluded Session.....	123
13.1	Public Excluded Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021	123
13.2	Tauranga Women's Refuge - lease of property	123
13.3	Appointment of hearings panel for Plan Changes 26, 27, 30	123
13.4	Request for Additional Leased Parking Spaces - 2 Devonport Road.....	123
13.5	Approval to award Cameron Road construction contract.....	124
14	Closing Karakia.....	124

- 1 OPENING KARAKIA**
- 2 APOLOGIES**
- 3 PUBLIC FORUM**
- 4 ACCEPTANCE OF LATE ITEMS**
- 5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE OPEN**
- 6 CHANGE TO THE ORDER OF BUSINESS**

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

7.1 Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021

File Number: A12812576

Author: Jenny Teeuwen, Committee Advisor

Authoriser: Robyn Garrett, Team Leader: Committee Support

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021



MINUTES

**Ordinary Council meeting
Monday, 2 August 2021**

Order of Business

1	Opening Karakia	3
	Staff presentation – 25 years service	3
2	Apologies	3
2.1	Apologies	3
3	Public Forum.....	4
4	Acceptance of late items	4
5	Confidential business to be transferred into the open.....	4
6	Change to the order of business	4
7	Confirmation of Minutes.....	4
7.1	Minutes of the Council meeting held on 26 July 2021	4
8	Declaration of conflicts of interest	4
9	Deputations, Presentations, Petitions	4
9.1	Petition - Pembroke Drive flat seal – John Laing	4
10	Recommendations from Other Committees	5
	Nil	
11	Business.....	5
11.1	12th Avenue Community Issues Update	5
11.2	Council-Controlled Organisations' Final Statements of Intent 2021/2022 to 2023/2024	6
11.3	Kerbside Roll Out	7
11.4	Traffic & Parking Bylaw Amendment No.31	8
12	Discussion of Late Items.....	8
13	Public excluded session	8
13.1	Direct Appointment - accommodation fit-out costs.....	8
14	Closing Karakia.....	9

MINUTES OF TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL

**ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL, COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 91 WILLOW STREET,
TAURANGA
ON MONDAY, 2 AUGUST 2021 AT 10.30AM**

PRESENT: Commission Chair Anne Tolley, Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston, Commissioner Stephen Selwood and Commissioner Bill Wasley

IN ATTENDANCE: Marty Grenfell (Chief Executive), Paul Davidson (General Manager: Corporate Services), Barbara Dempsey (General Manager: Regulatory & Compliance), Susan Jamieson (General Manager: People & Engagement), Nic Johansson (General Manager: Infrastructure), Christine Jones (General Manager: Strategy & Growth), Gareth Wallis (General Manager: Community Services), Carlo Ellis (Manager: Strategic Māori Engagement), Anne Blakeway (Manager: Community Partnerships), Josephine Meuli (Council Controlled Organisation Specialist), Jane Barnett (Policy Analyst), Paul Mason (Safe & Resilient Communities Advisor), Jodie Robertson (Impact & Insights Advisor), Sam Fellows (Manager: Environmental Regulation), Clare Cassidy (Team Leader: Transport Safety), Coral Hair (Manager: Democracy Services), Robyn Garrett (Team Leader: Committee Support) and Jenny Teeuwen (Committee Advisor)

1 OPENING KARAKIA

Carlo Ellis, Manager: Strategic Māori Engagement, announced with deep regret that the “paramount chief” of Tauranga Moana, Dr Kihī Ngatai, had passed away overnight. A minute’s silence was observed before the opening karakia.

Staff presentation – 25 years’ service

Peter Shoebridge

Mr Shoebridge was Tauranga City Council’s (TCC) longest serving Parking Officer, having joined TCC in July 1996. He had diligently represented Council on the front line as a city ambassador whilst enforcing the city’s parking restrictions. Over the years, Mr Shoebridge had established strong relationships within the business community, earning their respect by keeping the streets safe and the city moving. He was often referred to affectionately as the “old guard” by his colleagues, many of whom he had trained and mentored as Parking Officers. His knowledge and the way he had conducted himself in the role was greatly valued, not only by his team and TCC, but by the public at large. Commission Chair Anne Tolley, on behalf of TCC and the community, congratulated and thanked Mr Shoebridge for his commitment and outstanding service.

2 APOLOGIES

2.1 Apologies

RESOLUTION CO15/21/1

Moved: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

Seconded: Commissioner Bill Wasley

That the apology for absence received from Commissioner Stephen Selwood be accepted.

CARRIED

3 PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

4 ACCEPTANCE OF LATE ITEMS

Nil

5 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSFERRED INTO THE OPEN

Nil

6 CHANGE TO THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

Nil

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

7.1 Minutes of the Council meeting held on 26 July 2021

RESOLUTION CO15/21/2

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley

Seconded: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

That the minutes of the Council meeting held on 26 July 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Commissioner Bill Wasley declared a conflict of interest in relation to item 13.1 - Direct Appointment - accommodation fit-out costs, to be discussed in the Public Excluded session of the meeting. He stated that he would leave chambers for the duration of the discussion of the item.

9 DEPUTATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS

9.1 Petition - Pembroke Drive flat seal – John Laing

Key points

- Mr Laing was accompanied by David Hardwick. They represented those that had signed the petition regarding the bitumen road seal in Pembroke Drive, Allington Place and Saltwood Lane.
- The bitumen stone mix had caused issues in these streets as outlined in the petition.
- The residents had been informed by a well-qualified manager for the contractor that there had been nothing wrong with the seal that had been there initially.
- Mr Laing understood that the same seal had been used in Victoria Street at the Mount, but following complaints from the residents, the seal would be replaced with the same seal that the street had previously. The petitioners expected the same for their streets.

Staff response – Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure Services

- Mr Laing had already discussed the issue with Commission Chair Anne Tolley, at a Commissioner Clinic and this would be followed up through correspondence.
- Site visits had been undertaken and the excess chip would be swept off the streets.
- The asphalt previously in the streets was close to 20 years old and had become dry and brittle. This was not always obvious to those driving over it.
- According to Council's policy, the treatment that had been selected for replacement was appropriate. Council's policy was driven by Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency - NZTA) guidelines. Waka Kotahi only funded 51% of the cheapest seal option regardless of what seal TCC applied, and this was why asphalt was up to ten times more expensive.
- Contractors tended to prefer asphalt as it was easier to lay.
- A targeted rate on residents for asphalt to be laid was possible.
- Mr Johansson was not familiar with the Victoria Street example given and would discuss this further with Mr Laing.
- Mr Johansson would also meet with the contractor manager to better understand their point of view.

The Commission Chair thanked Mr Laing for his presentation and reaffirmed that this would be followed up and that a written response would be provided.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

Nil

11 BUSINESS**11.1 12th Avenue Community Issues Update**

Staff Jane Barnett, Policy Analyst
Paul Mason, Safe & Resilient Communities Advisor
Jodie Robertson, Impact & Insights Advisor

External Senior Sergeant Glenn Saunders, NZ Police
Paul Billinghamurst, Sales Manager, NRG Realty Ltd

Comments and in response to questions

- The problems experienced by the Twelfth Avenue community stemmed from the underlying issue of homelessness.
- An alcohol ban in the area would not address the underlying issue and would likely result in moving the problem to another part of the city.
- Since 1 May 2021 there had been a slight increase in calls to the Police for service in the area. This could be attributed to the increased presence of the Police in the area and the Police working with the residents. Over the three-month period since then, there had been around five offences per month for that behavioural group. The Police did not see a demonstrable link between what was happening in the area and alcohol and, as a result, the Police would not support the imposition of a liquor ban in the area, whether temporary or permanent.
- TCC had activated their networks and had worked closely with TCC's Bylaws team and the Police. Kāinga Tupu networks had also been activated. It was important that everyone worked closely with the Bylaws team so they could respond quickly. It was a combined effort.
- Mr Billinghamurst reported that with the Police and TCC being proactive in the area, the issue was less than it had been. There were still homeless people in the area occasionally. He would still like to see an alcohol ban; however, he believed that having issues and incidents

actioned as soon as possible would go a long way to solving the issue in the area.

- The situation would continue to be monitored and an update report would be presented back to Council within six months. The report would also include an update on the investigation into the additional options outlined in paragraph 23 of the agenda report for this item.
- The Commissioners supported the initiatives being undertaken and thanked all those involved.

RESOLUTION CO15/21/3

Moved: Commission Chair Anne Tolley

Seconded: Commissioner Bill Wasley

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the Twelfth Avenue Community Issues Update Report.
- (b) Requests that staff report back to Council in December 2021 with an update report.

CARRIED

11.2 Council-Controlled Organisations' Final Statements of Intent 2021/2022 to 2023/2024

Staff Anne Blakeway, Manager: Community Partnerships
Josephine Meuli, Council Controlled Organisation Specialist

In response to questions

- Bay Venues Ltd (BVL)
 - The new BVL Board would work towards co-branding and this was expected to be implemented early in the new year.
 - It was important that a timeline for the investigation into options regarding avoidance of competition be made clear and included. This would be raised at the next BVL Board meeting on 10 August 2021.
- Tauranga Art Gallery Trust (TAGT)
 - A paper would be presented at the next Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana meeting on 26 August to seek direction and advice on mana whenua Board representation.
 - Events outlined in the Events Strategy would be promoted to key stakeholders.
 - There was concern that the promotion of mana whenua creativity was not reflected in the TAGT performance targets. The programme for the year had mana whenua interwoven through it but this had not been clearly translated into an objective.
 - There was also concern that references to Tauranga, Tauranga Moana, and TCC were not consistent throughout the Statement of Intent.
 - Timeframes required the Statements of Intent to be adopted at this meeting. A letter would be sent to the TAGT requesting that they create objectives and measures that specifically addressed mana whenua Board representation and dedicated regular mana whenua exhibitions, and ensured that references to Tauranga Moana were consistent in the Statement of Intent.

RESOLUTION CO15/21/4

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley

Seconded: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the Council-Controlled Organisations' Final Statements of Intent 2021/22 to 2023/24 report.

- (b) Receives and approves Bay Venues Limited's final Statement of Intent 2021/22 to 2023/24 (Attachment 1).
- (c)
 - (i) Receives and approves Tauranga Art Gallery Trust's final Statement of Intent 2021/22 to 2023/24 (Attachment 3).
 - (ii) Resolves to write to the Tauranga Art Gallery Trust requesting they create objectives and measures that specifically address mana whenua Board representation and dedicated regular mana whenua exhibitions, and ensures that references to Tauranga Moana are consistent in the Statement of Intent.
- (d) Receives and approves Tourism Bay of Plenty's final Statement of Intent 2021/22 to 2023/24 (Attachment 5).
- (e) Notes that Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC), as joint shareholder, will receive the final Statement of Intent 2021/22 to 2023/24 for Tourism Bay of Plenty at their Council meeting on 12 August 2021.
- (f) Receives and approves Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Statement of Intent 2021/2022 to 2023/24 (Attachment 7).
- (g) Receives and approves Local Government Funding Agency Statement of Intent 2021/2022 to 2023/24 (Attachment 9).

CARRIED

11.3 Kerbside Roll Out

Staff Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure Services
Sam Fellows, Manager: Environmental Regulation

A copy of the tabled document for this item can be viewed on Tauranga City Council's website in the Minutes Attachments document for this council meeting.

Key points

- Results for food waste over the first month were particularly positive and pleasing.
- The response to the garden waste service had far exceeded expectations and there had been a slight delay in delivering bins. The backlog was expected to be cleared in the next two weeks.
- There had been issues with broken food bins and this was being investigated.
- Approximately 7,000 calls had been received by the Call Centre. The majority of calls were regarding what went into each bin, collection days, whether tags were required, garden waste collections, collections missed and bins not being received.
- Maleme Street transfer station closed today, 2 August. An update report on the closure would be presented at the next Council meeting.

In response to questions

- Comparative figures of waste going to landfill would be included in the Maleme Street update report to be presented at the next Council meeting.
- Feedback from the contractor had been as expected with no specific issues raised. There had been an issue initially in some areas where bins had been placed where it was difficult to see them. TCC was working with the residents in those areas on bin placements.
- The volume of calls to the Call Centre regarding the service had been reducing week on week.

RESOLUTION CO15/21/5

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley
Seconded: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

That the Council receives the Kerbside Roll Out report.

CARRIED

Attachment

- 1 Tabled document - Kerbside roll out - First four weeks statistics

11.4 Traffic & Parking Bylaw Amendment No.31

Staff Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure Services
Clare Cassidy, Team Leader: Transport Safety

Key Points

- A correction was noted on Page 195 of the agenda under Attachment 7.9: Parking Time restrictions. Ohauti Road had been incorrectly used. The road should be Oropi Road.

In response to questions

- The variable speed limit option for Links Ave would go out for consultation shortly. Pre-consultation had already been undertaken with the affected schools. The city-wide speed review would be rolled out early next year.

RESOLUTION CO15/21/6

Moved: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

Seconded: Commissioner Bill Wasley

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012 Amendments Report.
- (b) Adopts the proposed amendments to the Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012 Attachment as per Appendix B, effective from 3 August 2021.

CARRIED

12 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS

Nil

13 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

RESOLUTION CO15/21/7

Moved: Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston

Seconded: Commissioner Bill Wasley

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
---	---	---

13.1 - Direct Appointment - accommodation fit-out costs	s7(2)(b)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret. s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	s48(1)(a) - 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.
--	---	--

CARRIED

At 12.03pm, the meeting resumed in the open session.

14 CLOSING KARAKIA

Commissioner Shadrach Rolleston closed the meeting with a karakia.

The meeting closed at 12.05pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed as a true and correct record at the Ordinary Council meeting held on 30 August 2021.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

9 DEPUTATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS

Nil

10 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

Nil

11 BUSINESS

11.1 Executive Report

File Number: A12695161

Author: Gareth Wallis, General Manager: Community Services
Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure
Susan Jamieson, General Manager: People & Engagement
Barbara Dempsey, General Manager: Regulatory & Compliance
Paul Davidson, General Manager: Corporate Services
Christine Jones, General Manager: Strategy & Growth

Authoriser: Marty Grenfell, Chief Executive

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide updates on key projects and activities.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the Executive Report.
 - (b) Rescinds the recommendation from 21 August 2018 in regard to the need to demolish the building located at 10 Dive Crescent, and enters into a five-year lease with Fixation Coffee Ltd, subject to a six-month redevelopment clause.
 - (c) Approves the appointment of Barbara Dempsey as Council's Emergency Management Recovery Manager.
-

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Dive Crescent – Fixation Coffee

2. A resolution was passed by Council on 21 August 2018 to demolish the building located at 10 Dive Crescent *"on or before expiry of the Section 124 Building Act notice (June 2021) with at least 6 months' notice to tenants"*.
3. A recent reassessment of the seismic conditions of the building at 10 Dive Crescent, by an external contractor, resulted in the demolition notice for the building being extended from June 2021 to June 2036. Therefore, the building can be retained on site and can be used to complement other activations and redevelopment activity planned for the area.

Arts and Culture

4. The Heritage Collection team has reached a milestone with its digitisation project, with 10,000 items from the collection now available for the community to view online. The digitisation of the collection involves photographing the items for uploading to the website, accompanied by descriptions of the item and details such as the item's provenance, date of origin and accession number. The digital collection is searchable by item description, and by a range of themes, classifications and makers; as well as being searchable by colour of object. This online resource is currently used by a wide range of researchers, historians and students and the heritage collection team is working on a communications plan which will raise awareness and encourage the wider community to engage with it online.

5. Support of arts, culture and heritage projects through the LTP received a range of positive media interest, with stories published in online arts and culture journal "The Big Idea", and an interview with Simone Anderson, Director of the Incubator Creative Hub, on Radio New Zealand's "Standing Room Only" programme. Creative New Zealand's website referenced Tauranga's LTP as including "significant commitments to supporting arts and culture in the community", noting the groundswell of advocacy and submissions to the LTP from the arts community.
6. Tauranga Arts Festival has recently launched the programme for its biennial event, which will bring ten days and nights of arts experiences to Tauranga in October this year. The programme features a broad range of theatre, music, comedy, cabaret and visual arts events, with Baycourt Community and Arts Centre being the 'home' of the festival. The festival's visual arts programme is a great example of a range of Council divisions collaborating to support arts and culture in the community. Local arts producer, 'Supercut Projects', is partnering with Council on a series of installations in the CBD, which will include an artwork on the Willow Street Bus Shelter (working with the Transport and Urban Spaces teams), an interactive digital installation in the Willow Street council building (working with the Library Heritage team), a flag-based installation on Durham Street (working with Baycourt), and a large-scale installation at the Art Gallery. The festival will run from October 21 – October 31.

Community Partnerships

7. Oscar Nathan has stepped down from the Board of Tourism Bay of Plenty, following his appointment as General Manager of the organisation. The appointment of a new trustee to replace Oscar will be included in a report on a proposed mana whenua appointment process for the boards of council-controlled organisations, which will go to Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana Partnership on 26 August 2021.
8. At the first meeting of the new Board of Bay Venues Limited on 5 July 2021, the Board and Acting Chief Executive drew up an action plan of the recommendations coming out of the strategic review and agreed on timelines and responsibilities. TCC staff are currently scoping out the reorganisation of BVL's financial structure and funding model. Work has also begun on the Community Centres and Community Halls Strategic Plan, which includes a detailed community engagement plan with key stakeholders, including those who presented in the recent Long-term Plan hearings.
9. The approval of the Community Funding Policy by Council on 26 July 2021 has enabled work to start on developing partnership agreements with some community organisations. Work has started on setting up the SmartyGrants software for the new Community Grants Fund, but as this will not be ready in time for the first round in September, staff are working through options for administering the first funding round. A paper is going to Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana Partnership on 26 August 2021 regarding mana whenua representation on the assessment panel.
10. A review of the four Mainstreets - Downtown, the Mount, Greerton and Papamoa - is currently underway and will be completed by the end of August. The review has included interviews with key stakeholders, including representatives from the four Mainstreets, Chamber of Commerce, Priority One and Tourism Bay of Plenty. Meanwhile, reporting for the four Mainstreets for the January to June 2021 period will be presented to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 20 September 2021.
11. Stewart and Carruthers Trust funds, capital and accrued interest have been transferred across to the Acorn Foundation, which will now run annual funding rounds. A benefit of this change is that funds held by Acorn will accrue considerably more interest than when held by Council.
12. The Project Tauranga newsletter published in the BOP Times on 24 July 2021 highlighted Cooney Lees Morgan as Principal Exhibition Partners for the Shannon Novak exhibition Manawatia Takatapu / Defending Plurality, and Project Tauranga partners Beca, Comvita and headline sponsor Trustpower supporting the STEMfest (Science, Technology,

Engineering and Mathematics) Festival. Projects currently underway include a bike track on 17th Avenue, supported by Tauranga Rotary, WSP and Fulton Hogan; Arbor Care support for tree planting in the Sydenham Botanical Garden; and working with McLeod Canes to move a rock of significance to Ngai Tamarawaho to a new location in Kulim Park.

13. Tauranga/Western Bay Welcoming Communities organised a Collaborating for Community-led Change workshop (in conjunction with Inspiring Communities Aotearoa) for the migrant settlement sector, to enhance collaboration and achieve positive community outcomes.
14. The Diversity and Culture Advisor is working with the Customer Services team to trial the Ezispeak Telephone Interpreting Service in September. The aim is to support equitable customer service and eliminate language barriers.
15. The Diversity and Culture Advisor and Welcoming Communities Coordinator supported the Powhiri for new migrants held on 10 July 2021, hosted by Ngai Te Rangi in partnership with Multicultural Tauranga and NZ China Friendship Society.
16. Under the Kāinga Tupu work programme, the development of a draft WBoP Food Security Plan is nearing completion, following seven stakeholder workshops across the sub-region. This project is funded by the Ministry of Social Development and aims to identify a pathway to address food insecurity and progress our communities into food sovereignty. The investigation of a dedicated Tauranga Food Security Hub is underway, which includes the feasibility of Good Neighbour and Tauranga Foodbank co-existing on a campus dedicated to the provision of food across our sub-region. The final stage of community stakeholder engagement is due to be completed on 10 August 2021.
17. The Centre for Health has been contracted to undertake a scoping of social isolation across four priority groups, including Kaumatua Māori, Newcomers/Diverse Ethnicities, Disabled People and Youth (Rangatahi) 16-24 years. The research aims to identify local definitions and drivers of social isolation, along with ideas for engaging and connecting people to reduce social isolation in Tauranga.
18. The Community Partnerships team is providing sponsorship to the Young Innovator Awards for the first time and has been invited to present an award to the entry that would contribute to positive social impact. The awards evening is scheduled for 26 August 2021. The award winner will be invited to work as an intern with the Community Partnerships team, which will provide financial support and mentoring to progress and develop their idea further.
19. The deployment of security guards by BOPRC continues at the Willow Street, Farm Street and Greerton bus interchanges, with BOPRC confirming that Waka Kotahi has approved 51% of funding for the next three years.
20. The Make Arataki Safe Again working group held a further public hui on 14 July 2021 at the Arataki Community Centre, attended by 25 people. This contrasts with the initial public hui that attracted several hundred attendees and considerable media coverage. Outcomes to date have included enhanced collaboration with the community, Police and Bayfair Shopping Centre. Police report a significant decrease in calls for service regarding anti-social behaviour, which was the initial concern for the community. The group has encouraged community involvement and visibility in the Arataki area by supporting Rangatahi initiatives, especially around the skatepark.
21. The public launch of 'HeretoHelpU' is planned for 28 August 2021 at Fraser Cove Shopping Centre, with a free, fun whanau event including spot prizes, a photobooth, entertainment and a sausage sizzle. Developed by The Wise Group, HeretoHelpU is a needs assessment tool that enables the community to access a wide range of free support by submitting an online help request. It's a convenient and easy way to get the support or advocacy needed through access to community navigators, with no judgment, barriers or unnecessary complexity.
22. Avisa Services has been contracted to support the review of the advisory group structure, to ensure our current groups representing youth, disability and positive ageing are fit-for-purpose and improve advocacy, with fair representation of community voice within Council. Phase one includes a community survey seeking feedback on how 'special interest groups'

could be structured to ensure they are able to inform and positively influence projects, initiatives and policy development, and also advocate for change across other government agencies.

Libraries

23. Health and Safety and Library teams joined forces with the WorkSafe NZ Innovation for a problem-solving workshop, looking at ways to improve health and safety in our libraries. The teams used 'design thinking' from the British Design Council's Double Diamond process to explore what the perfect library could look like for our community and our staff. They then started to dive into the barriers keeping us from realising those aspirations. That work will continue over a series of workshops and feed into future planning for the libraries overall, as well as identifying quick wins for the Library in the health, safety and wellbeing space. The WorkSafe innovation manager is very enthusiastic about the future of this project and described the first workshop as *"a great session to be a part of...one of the more fulfilling ones I've done"*.
24. There has been a positive outcome from the work the TCC City Safety Advisory Group has been doing with Police and other agencies, with incidents of aggression by Tauranga Library patrons reduced since the last Executive Report.
25. Recent digitisation includes eight works by John Aramete Wairehu Steedman (1913-2005). Steedman was known widely as a researcher and historian who wrote and published numerous books on tribal histories and whakapapa of Tauranga Moana. The process of making content digitally available often requires lengthy negotiations and building trust with creators and depositors. Digitisation of local content is a key strategy, as these works would otherwise only be accessible by a physical visit to a library. The trusted status of Pae Korokī Tauranga Archives Online continues to grow as more archives, images and publications are digitised.
26. Elisha Rolleston from the Libraries Heritage team was interviewed by local reporter, Justine Murray, which then featured on both Aukaha News (on 6 July 2021) and Moana Radio Tauranga (on 7 July 2021), about the historic Ruapekapeka Pā and Orakau Pā sketches that were recently discovered in our archives.
27. For the Library's 150-year anniversary, professional photographer Penelope Coleman captured a slice of library life on film. Penelope spent time at all the branches, including the mobile bus, and saw the library's interactions with toddlers, teens, families and retirees. She also captured the Libraries Heritage and Research team working with volunteers and speaking about the early days of the library in Tauranga. These photographs are published as an image collection on Pae Korokī. <https://paekoroki.tauranga.govt.nz/>
28. Matariki 2021 ran from 10 June – 9 July 2021, with the library offering a wide variety of booked, drop-in, and self-directed events. 680 people took part in the facilitated children's events; 360 took part in the self-directed children's events; 15 took part in the booked adult event; and approximately 3,000-3,500 enjoyed the community kite day event. Iti Pounamu sessions were also held at each library with guest facilitators Aroha Kapi and Pani Lawson. The presenters used books, songs and stories to bring Matariki to life for under-5s and their accompanying adults. These sessions are always popular and early childhood visits swell the numbers to, in some cases, 100 people per session.
29. Matariki Kite Day is one of the largest annual Tauranga Moana Matariki events, organised by Tauranga City Libraries in collaboration with the world class fliers from the New Zealand Kite Fliers Association (NZKA). The celebration takes place in the final week of Matariki at Fergusson Park. This is a free community event that encourages the public to join in the winter celebration and festivities of Matariki. The event brings communities, families and friends together, to share food, enjoy a kite display and take part in a variety of activities.
30. Te Waka Waihangā, the mobile makerspace, completed its first full-term programme of visits to three low decile schools. A makerspace can be any space where students and teachers come together to create, invent, prototype, design, tinker, explore, discover, code, build,

craft, draw and more. Students can work collaboratively or individually using a variety of high- and low-tech tools. The libraries' YouTube Channel shows the term lesson "lifecycle of a plant and moisture measuring." <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ebTEPfyLtlI>



31. The libraries team has hosted talks promoting library computer classes at the U3A, Salvation Army, Age Concern and Friends of the Library. Digital classes tailored for seniors include sessions about online banking and online shopping, to help futureproof our senior community. Feedback from all attendees has been positive and all classes have been booked out for the past few months.
32. Libraries and Digital Services completed due diligence and signed a six-year agreement to join the government-subsidised consortium, Aotearoa Peoples Network APNK, to provide free Wi-Fi and computer access in all Tauranga libraries. A similar public service will replace the current service, with the benefit of hardware, software and support requirements being outsourced to the Department of Internal Affairs.
33. Planning for the move to the interim CBD Library and Customer Services location is well underway and this project, in conjunction with the change to APNK, will be a focus for the library's management team over the coming months. Working closely with the City Centre Projects team, communication and public engagement will be crucial to create positive improvements for Library services and programmes across the city in the new temporary location.

Spaces and Places

34. A dedicated project team has been working quickly to look at the area around Dive Crescent, on both sides of the road, to see what short-term enhancements are possible. Plans include demolition of the Iron Design building and seismic strengthening of the Cargo Shed building, to allow the building to be refurbished and made available for public use early in 2022.
35. Construction of the Kulim Park upgrade is scheduled to commence at the end of August, with the bulk of works (including alterations to the existing road, carparking and new pathway) planned to be completed prior to Christmas 2021.
36. Our Place (including the Re-maker Space) will now continue to operate at the Civic Precinct site until early-February 2022. This timeframe has been extended from October 2021 to allow for a busy schedule of events through the summer months, supporting activation and vibrancy in the city centre. Our Place will then be decommissioned to make way for demolition activity ahead of redevelopment of the broader Civic site.
37. In partnership with Sport Bay of Plenty, staff commenced co-design workshops with all of the users of Blake Park on 2 August 2021, as agreed in the Long-term Plan. This first of three sessions will form the basis of a masterplan for Blake Park, including the changes and improvements to be delivered over the next few years to create a cohesive active reserve. This exercise will also be undertaken with user groups at Gordon Spratt and Alice Johnson Reserve.

38. Tenders for the Kopurererua Valley Stream realignment earthworks are currently being evaluated and it is anticipated that a contractor will be appointed by the end of August 2021. The stream alignment and cycleway options have been confirmed. A review of the existing resource consents has been completed by BOPRC, with confirmation that there will be no additional resource consent requirements for the project. The team is working towards commencing on-site in November, which is the right time for works to be undertaken in a wetland.
39. Renewals for the Elizabeth Street Upgrade project have now been completed on First Avenue and Devonport Road, and are due to be completed on Elizabeth Street in August. Streetscape works are underway on First Avenue, Devonport Road, the laneway and Elizabeth Street, with a focus on the construction of pedestrian crossings, landscaped kerb buildouts and stormwater treatments. Construction of the linear park outside Farmers will now commence, following removal of the large Hawkins crane. Elizabeth Street has reduced to one-way access to enable streetscape works and the Farmers construction to occur simultaneously. It is likely that the westbound lane will be closed until March 2022.
40. The cliff stabilisation and access track works at Omanawa Falls are currently out for tender, in order to be able to complete detailed design.
41. Around 1,500 native grasses have been planted as a trial on Mauao and 3,000 native trees have so far been planted on Mauao by volunteers. Four new self-resetting traps have been installed to address pest issues around our Oi (grey-faced petrel) populations.
42. A wide variety of renewals and minor capital projects are underway and/or have been recently completed by the Parks and Recreation team, including:
 - The new playground at Te Paeroa is almost complete, with shade sail poles now having been installed, and the new playground build at Heron Ave East is also almost complete.
 - A new masonry bridge is currently being installed at the Kiriwai Place Reserve, Matua, to replace an existing masonry bridge which has reached the end of its life.
 - Tuihana Reserve playground works have commenced. The site is excavated, and playground equipment is currently being installed. Surfacing, paths and seating will follow; and completion is expected in early-September.
 - The slip at McLaren's Falls, which resulted in the loss of half of the track, has been removed and the track repaired and reopened.
 - The revegetation infill planting programme has nearly been completed for 2021.
 - 76 Pohutukawa trees have been planted along Papamoa Coastal Reserve.
 - NZ Dotterel nesting areas on Main Mount Beach have been fenced, in conjunction with DOC.
 - This season's revegetation planting at Te Ahui Pa site has been completed. Approximately 7,000 plants and trees have been planted, which will enhance the biodiversity of flora and fauna in this area.
 - Pyes Pa Memorial Park's new major cremator is fully-installed, and staff have had the required training in order to operate this new piece of equipment. We are also putting line markings on the crematorium floor to show safe walking areas and danger lines for when the cremators are in operation. We are getting quotes for a new infant burial section and extension of our current Memorial Ashes gardens.

Venues and Events

43. Approximately 700 responses were received to our Event Strategic Plan community engagement survey, which ran in July. Key feedback includes recognition of the importance of events to the city for entertainment, vibrancy, economic benefits and connecting communities; the desire for more concerts and local community events; and the need for

better promotion and awareness of events in our city. The biggest barrier identified to attending events was a lack of awareness of what events are happening, followed by some event costs. The feedback will be used to help shape the direction of the Event Strategic Plan to be adopted in late-2021.

44. Staff worked closely with New Zealand Cricket and Bay of Plenty Cricket to bring the BLACKCAPS Mace Tour to Tauranga on 28 July 2021. Tauranga Intermediate School was selected as the venue, based on its facilities, engaged cricket community and opportunity to engage with rangatahi and the public. Commencing with a spine-tingling full-school haka to welcome our World champions, the Tauranga stop gave over 1,400 students from Tauranga Intermediate and other local schools, as well as members of the public, the opportunity to interact with their BLACKCAPS heroes, get a photo with the Mace and be a part of a Q&A session.



45. The Anchor AIMS Games returns to Tauranga on 4-10 September 2021. This super-scale sporting championship gives 11-13-year olds an opportunity to compete as an individual, or in a team, against the best of their age in 23 different sports. Following last year's cancellation due to COVID-19, this year's Anchor AIMS Games will welcome over 11,000 competitors from over 365 schools to the city. Complete with an opening ceremony and professional livestream coverage, the Anchor AIMS Games will be held across 21 indoor and outdoor sporting venues, including Blake Park, Gordon Spratt Reserve, McLaren Falls Park, Trustpower Baypark and Baywave TECT Aquatic and Leisure Centre. Council is a key funder and partner in the delivery of this renowned event.
46. The ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2022 is coming to Aotearoa in March and April next year, with seven games to be played at Tauranga's Bay Oval, including the tournament's opening match on 4 March 2022. As a legacy component of this pinnacle event, the ICC Women's Cricket World Cup 2022 has collaborated with educators and kaiako to create the bilingual CRIC-KIDS Education Resource for years 3-8, which will be launched on 10 August. Aligned with the National Curriculum, the tasks combine the excitement of the tournament with important social skills, highlighting the importance of Hauora and wellbeing. The programme includes cricket sets to assist with the physical 'Have a go' tasks, as well as complimentary tickets to CWC22 matches.
47. In collaboration with the Tauranga Art Gallery and artist Shannon Novak, Baycourt is proudly flying two rainbow community-inspired flags on its external flag poles, in support of the city-wide exhibition Mānawatia Takatāpui—Defending Plurality. Two mural installations have also been completed on the street surfaces of The Historic Village. The mural in the shape of an arrow points to Building 55, the new home of Gender Dynamics and Rainbow Youth's Tauranga office, which opened the same week as the exhibition. Centred at the Tauranga Art Gallery and including displays at The Historic Village and Bayfair, the exhibition celebrates diversity in the LGBTQI+ community through a range of exciting projects by Novak and other leading rainbow artists. The flags will fly for the duration of the Gallery exhibition (23 July – 10 October 2021).



48. The Historic Village team has been working on the business plan designed to deliver objectives outlined in the new Historic Village Strategy. A significant piece of work in the plan involves reprogramming tenant locations within the Village and working through rental and recovery cost increases with affected tenants. This work will deliver many objectives in the strategy for our community, offering more security to our tenants and more financial sustainability to The Historic Village. Meetings are now being arranged with tenants over the coming weeks to communicate changes and work through options.

INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP

Cameron Road

49. The wastewater renewal contract commenced on 28 July. This work is being done in advance of the main project to minimise disruption for the motorists and allow the main works to be completed within the funding agreement timeframes.
50. The main works are expected to start on 1 September 2021 and it is likely we will have three active 'work fronts' underway at any one time. The work fronts will be separated by a few blocks. To reduce the overall impact on local businesses as much as possible, we will schedule new work fronts to begin prior to the previous ones finishing, so there is a continuous stream of work taking place. The contractors will build north to south on one side of the road before turning around and building south to north on the other side.
51. We will work with our contractor's full-time engagement specialists to keep businesses informed of planned activities in advance of the work. Regular updates will be issued via newsletters available to anyone interested in the project and its progress.
52. The final design was released in early-August and reflects the changes made as a result of the consultation process with stakeholders and the community.
53. We have developed a process that allows temporary traffic management plans for the wider area to be modelled, in order to assess their total impact and ensure we minimise disruption for road users. The modelling indicates that our roading system can accommodate the changes to the road layouts for current developments underway in the CBD, while they are all under construction. We are working with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council to maintain an acceptable level of service for public transport during the construction process.

Roading Maintenance Contract

54. Council currently has the road network maintenance contract out to tender. The previous 4 + 4 + 2 maintenance contract ran for four years but was not extended.
55. The new contract is for a 3-year term, aligned with the National Land Transport Fund and Long-term Plan funding rounds. This gives us increased assurance that budgets will be accurate and achievable, with two 3-year rights of renewal based on performance.

56. The contract model we have developed incorporates lessons learned, adopts successful elements from existing well-known contract and commercial models and addresses known conflict points. It ensures that we develop and retain ownership of decision-making, so we are better placed to manage our network, assets and customers within our budgets. In developing the new contract, consultation was undertaken with staff involved in the previous contract, research was undertaken on national and international maintenance models, modern contract models and their benefits/disbenefits were reviewed, and extensive engagement was undertaken with industry (clients and contractors) nationwide.
57. The contract seeks to create an environment where the contract team shares a common goal to achieve “best-for-contract” outcomes, including asset, network and customer outcomes.
58. The value of the first three-year period for this contract will be circa \$50-55M, which aligns with our current NLTP for Maintenance, Operations and Renewals (MOR).
59. Commencement of the contract will be early-December 2021.
60. In the interim period, we have negotiated arrangements with contractors to undertake ongoing minor works such as pothole repairs and line marking renewals.

Capital Projects Assurance Division Update

61. Over the past three months, our focus has been on tactical planning for the next 6-12 months and contributing towards the Strategic Procurement Review. We’ve also provided support and guidance across a range of projects and initiatives including: Civic Centre Rebuild Programme, Elizabeth St Streetscaping project, Cameron Road governance and Water Reforms governance planning.
62. The four key focus areas for action over the next 3-6 months are:
 - (a) Governance: Ensuring appropriate levels of project and programme governance are selected and undertaken. based on the risk and complexity of individual projects and programmes.
 - (b) Project Delivery Lifecycle: Reviewing the existing process to gauge the effectiveness and consistency of application, as well as ensuring alignment with industry best practice.
 - (c) Project Reporting: Working with the digital team to build an interim, digitised project status report for project managers.
 - (d) Continuing focus on the Strategic Procurement Review.

Waiāri Treatment Plant concrete pour

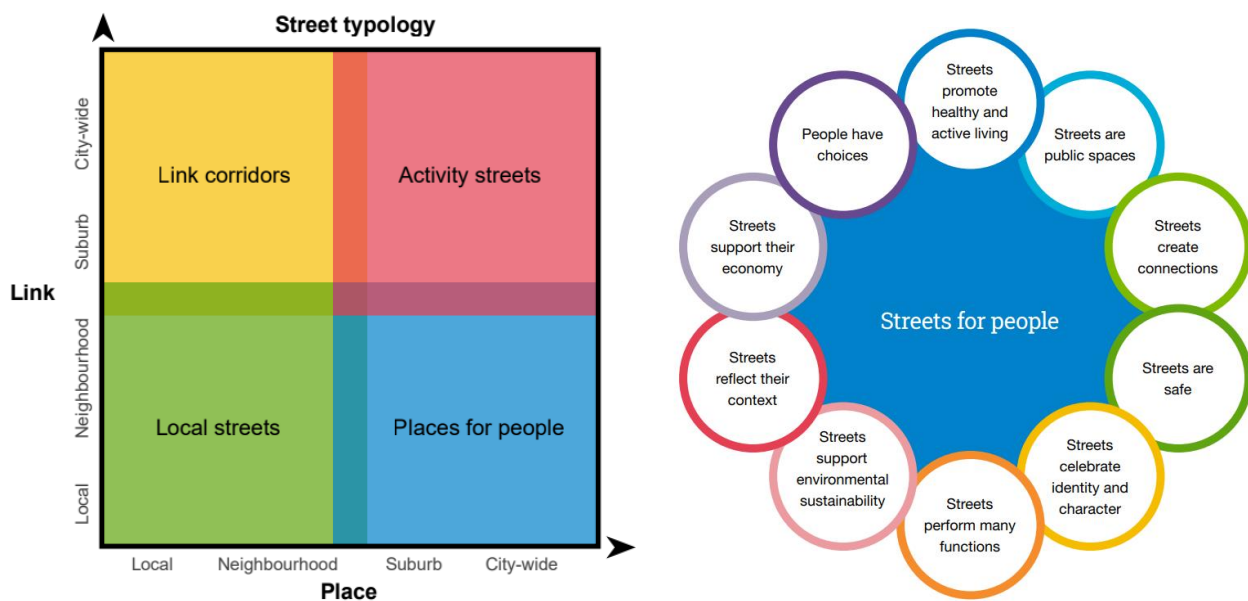
63. One of the biggest concrete pours on the Waiāri project was successfully completed on schedule this month.



64. The well-planned and executed exercise saw about 60 concrete trucks in succession deliver 380m³ of concrete, which took over ten hours to pour. Following this, the surface was rendered with a power ‘floating machine’ with rotating blades to smooth over the concrete surface – this took a further five hours to complete.

Street Design Toolkit

65. The Infrastructure Development Code (IDC - see www.tauranga.govt.nz/IDC) contained a set of road cross-sections for the design of streets that weren't practical for medium-to-high density developments and did not encourage modal shift. These cross sections were typically not used by developers, and it became increasingly difficult for consenting teams to approve departures from these cross-sections in a consistent and fair manner.
66. The Street Design Guide was endorsed by the City Transformation Committee in 2018 and was the first deliverable to update the IDC to ensure future street designs can facilitate medium density developments and achieve improved street design for all people using streets. The guide provides a framework for the design of streets that encourage context specific solutions, based on relationships between the different demands of Link and Place and will help put the community at the heart of new greenfield developments and street upgrades.
67. The Street Design Toolkit (including the Street Design Guide, a web-based Street Design Tool and Street Design Diagrams) was launched last month, with a six-month transition period for industry to incorporate it in all new designs and resource consent applications. Since being developed the project has received strong support from Waka Kotahi and other Councils, some of which are adopting the tool themselves.
68. Since 2018 the project team and core working group, including the Property Developers and Utilities Forums, have collaboratively progressed the Toolkit. They have:
 - (a) Developed an excel based tool and design diagrams (for each design element) to enable industry to implement the design principles and concepts identified in the Street Design Guide.
 - (b) Workshopped or engaged on infrastructure solutions with various stakeholders including the Property Developers Forum, Utilities (including water, wastewater, stormwater, gas, power and communication), Disability Advisory Group, Positive Ageing Advisory Group and Council stakeholders including Transportation, Spaces and Places, Sustainability and Waste, Community Development, Takawaenga Maori Unit, Environmental Planning, Policy and City and Infrastructure Planning.
 - (c) Tested the excel tool with key consultants in industry.
 - (d) Converted the excel tool into a web-based tool that pre-populate required design inputs and simplify the design and reporting requirements.
 - (e) Developed supporting information including a GIS viewer with easy reference to the source information of the design inputs.
 - (f) Updated the Infrastructure Development Code (IDC) and provided a feedback opportunity on the toolkit to all members of the IDC register, which includes developers, consultants, contractors and suppliers.
 - (g) Provided training in the use of the toolkit to industry.
 - (h) Incorporated feedback received where appropriate.
69. Best practice in street design continues to evolve and the web-based tool has been developed with the ability to easily incorporate new strategies for design and new technologies that emerge.
70. Anyone can access the web-based tool and have a go at designing their own street. See www.tauranga.govt.nz/streetdesign for the guide, tool and diagrams.



Supply chain risk of project materials

71. An independent high-level review was conducted to review the current pricing and delivery time risks in the supply chain market for common construction materials used in delivering TCC's capital works programme.
72. The products and materials covered in the review were mainly related to transportation and water projects, as listed in Figure 1 below.

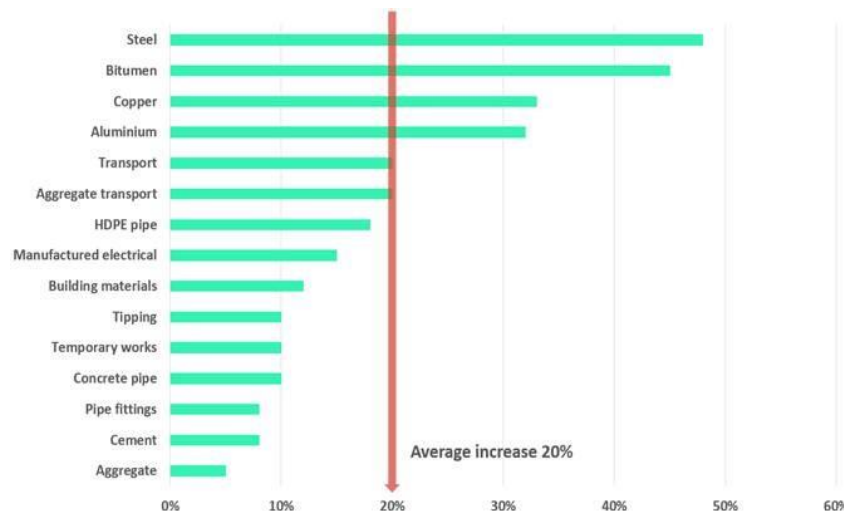


Figure 1 – Approximate cost increases on construction materials and inputs in the 12 months to August 2020

73. The annual cost increases across the materials and products reviewed range from approximately 5% for aggregates to 48% for steel. In general, costs have risen across all NZ construction materials in the last 12 months with the main causes being:
 - (a) Increased commodity prices for raw materials such as steel, copper, aluminium, and petrochemical products;
 - (b) Increase demand and therefore cost for skilled labour in the manufacturing sector;
 - (c) Increased shipping costs due to fuel price rises, reductions in shipping routes and higher demand;
 - (d) Increased transport costs in New Zealand, largely because of limited truck drivers, and rising fuel prices; and

(e) Impact of exchange rates on overseas supply items.

The average 12-month cost increase across all the construction materials reviewed was 20%.

74. One useful example is bitumen, a common material used for TCC road surfacing. Until this year bitumen was manufactured at Marsden Point Refinery and imported by Downer and Z Energy.
75. With the cessation of refining at Marsden Point, all bitumen will need to be imported from this year. Z Energy have indicated that they plan to stop bitumen import in late 2021 leaving only one established importer of bitumen. This means that TCC will increasingly be impacted by general fluctuations in international bitumen pricing, exchange rates and shipping costs.
76. The bitumen price has increased by approximately 45% in the period since August 2020 as shown in Figure 2.

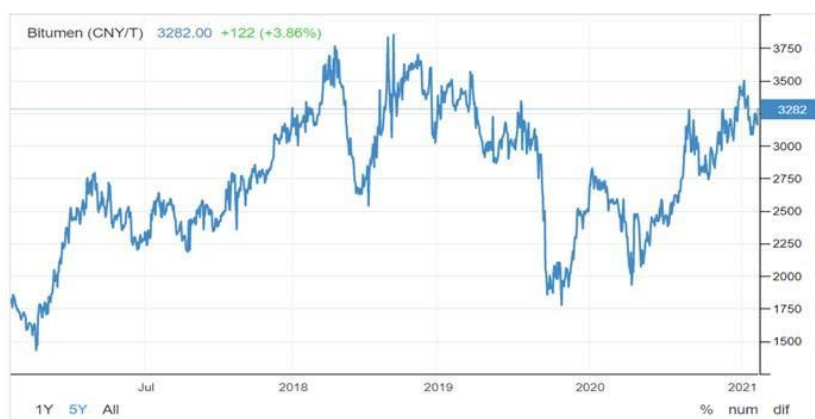


Figure 2 – International bitumen price for the last five years provided by Trading Economics

77. Based on current trends, many suppliers are predicting further cost increases in the latter part of 2021 and it is likely that this trend will continue until at least early 2022.
78. In addition to cost risk, the demand for construction resources, combined with shipping and transport restrictions is causing delays to the supply of materials. Although many suppliers are overstocking to allow for this, there are still long lead times expected on some items, particularly those requiring complex manufacture.

PEOPLE AND ENGAGEMENT

Human Resources

79. Goal setting for the 2021-2022 year has now commenced, with a focus on setting SMART goals with stretch targets. The plan reflects the goals of the LTP and supports our purpose to *Make Tauranga better*. All staff will have completed their goal setting by September 2021.
80. A recruitment drive is underway for the new roles approved in the LTP, with a focus on resourcing the right people for the right roles, aligned with our LTP delivery programme.
81. Implementation of the 2021 remuneration review is progressing, with people leaders meeting with their teams to communicate outcomes from 2 August 2021.
82. Our new Human Resources Manager, Tony Aitken, started on 2 August.

Customer Services

83. The Community Resilience Ministers Group has asked the Department of Internal Affairs to lead a community resilience programme to develop proposals for substantive changes to the LIM system which will achieve more active disclosure of natural hazard risks. This will likely include changes to LGOIMA legislation. The purpose is to improve the provision of natural hazard information to property buyers and reduce natural hazard risk for communities. The

team has recently been involved in early engagement conversations around options for changes to improve the LIM system.

84. Western Bay of Plenty District Council has renewed the contract with TCC for after-hours call management.
85. Daily enquiries from the community about the new kerbside collection service are reducing as the service 'beds-in'. Between February and July, the team responded to 26,000 customer enquiries on this matter.
86. The Service Centre is establishing an ongoing presence in the Papamoa library, two days a week from September 2021. This will enable members of the community who prefer face to face service to interact with council closer to home and avoid the need to travel into the CBD.

Health and Safety

87. The Human Resources and Health and Safety teams have been taken through the Business Leaders Health and Safety Forum Mental Health and Wellbeing at Work Framework by Hillary Bennett (who developed the framework). Key messages were:
 - (a) focus on the working environment and job design, as this is where we have most influence
 - (b) recognise our people's wellbeing can be subjective and dynamic, putting them anywhere along the continuum from thriving, to going ok, struggling or unwell
 - (c) resist the temptation to try and measure harm and focus on demonstrating how the organisation values leadership
 - (d) EAP programmes are a blessing and curse – moving responsibility onto the individual
 - (e) ensure wellbeing initiatives have both proactive and reactive elements.

Community Relations

88. Positive media coverage in June contributed to an increased media impact score, the third consecutive month of increases, with 'very positive' coverage tripling. The volume of articles dropped nearly 30%, with the biggest drop in negative reporting (only 17 articles compared to approx. 50 in the previous few months). Positive reporting focused on the long-term plan consultation, recreation and environment, and civic infrastructure including the Three Waters Reform, with the leading message that *council engages well with the community* followed by *Tauranga has high quality events/attractions*. Negative reporting was focused on housing prices and aspects of the long-term plan, on the topic of growth (intensification versus urban sprawl and the rise in building-related fees).

Te Pou Takawaenga

89. E haruru ana te moana o Tauranga i te wehenga atu i te totara haemata i te waonui o te Hautere kei reira ōu maunga whakahī ko Ōtanewainuku me Pūwhenua, takoto mai e te Rangatira a Dr Kihi Ngatai kei raro i te uma o tōu whare. Kei te rere atu e kara mā ngā roimata me ngā hupe o ngā rau aroha ki Ngāi Tūkairangi, Ngāti Kuku me ngā hapū maha o Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui me Ngāti Pukenga.

The seas of Tauranga rumble to the falling of a great totara tree in the forests of Hautere there by the great mountains of Otanewainuku and Pūwhenua, Dr Kihi Ngatai, come rest in the bosom of your ancestral house. The tears of love and sorrow flow to Ngāi Tukairangi, and Ngāti Kuku, as well as to the many tribes of Ngāi te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pukenga.

90. Tangata whenua have been heavily involved in collaborative discussions across a range of key initiatives, including the Otumoetai Spatial Plan, City Plan Review, RMA reforms and representation reviews. Capability and capacity of tangata whenua to participate in Council projects and processes continues to be a key issue and will be addressed through the revision of the Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana Strategic Plan.

91. Te Pou Takawaenga launched Tauranga City Council's Māori Language Strategy, Te Koruru, through Te Wānanga Ipurangi. Te Koruru has been developed to provide guidance for council in the best practice use of Te Reo Māori in our communications and documentation. It has used national and regional guidance, alongside mana whenua advice to ensure Tauranga Moana is well-represented in how we express ourselves when using Te Reo Māori.

Democracy Services

92. The Representation Review engagement took place from 16 July to 13 August 2021. The team attended three community events, as well as meeting one-on-one with tangata whenua. Engagement was well-received and a report will be presented to Council on 23 August 2021 to agree on the next steps.
93. Changes to Māori ward and constituency processes have meant that the Department of Internal Affairs is consulting on aligning Māori wards and general ward processes. This is the second stage of changes following the removal of the binding poll provisions from the Local Electoral Act 2001. A draft submission was recommended by the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 16 August 2021 and will be approved by Council on 23 August 2021.
94. The Ministry of Justice consulted on the Māori Electoral Option and whether the timing and frequency should be changed. This relates to the opportunity for voters of Māori descent to change rolls, which is available every five years, the next available being in 2024. There is concern that this does not provide an opportunity before the 2022 local government elections, where 35 councils will be electing councillors from Māori wards.
95. Commission Chair Anne Tolley presented to the Taituarā (SOLGM) Governance Professionals Conference on 9 August 2021 on 'Being a Commissioner'. Topics covered included her role in chairing the Commission, the reasons for accepting the role, the challenges she faced in the first six months and the significance of the Commission at this point in the development of Tauranga City. Governance staff presented on 'Working with Commissioners', where they shared the personal and professional journeys taken from working with elected members to working with commissioners.

REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE

Environmental Regulation

Animal Services

96. The registration of dogs for the 2021/22 year has progressed well, with 12,832 of the known 14,810 dogs registered, which is 3% ahead of the previous year. Staff will shortly start visiting each household where our records show there was a dog present last year which has not been re-registered.
97. Plans are being drafted for the development of the pound to improve Health and Safety for staff and provide a safer environment for owners making payments, collecting their dogs or people viewing dogs for adoption.
98. Education continues to be a strong focus for us, with presentations on how to keep safe around dogs made to groups including nurses, pre-school and primary school children, and 14 staff members from Council's Parking, Bylaws, Building and Environmental Health teams.
99. Staff also attended an animal support day at Pyes Pa, providing a microchip service and general education to the public while having a bit of fun themselves.



Regulation Monitoring

100. Over the last three months of 2020/21 we saw a 50% increase in parking complaints received compared with the same period the previous year (681 in the 2019/20 year compared with 1017 in the same three months in 2020/21). These are complaints from the public requesting we attend and resolve a matter, such as inconsiderate parking over driveways.

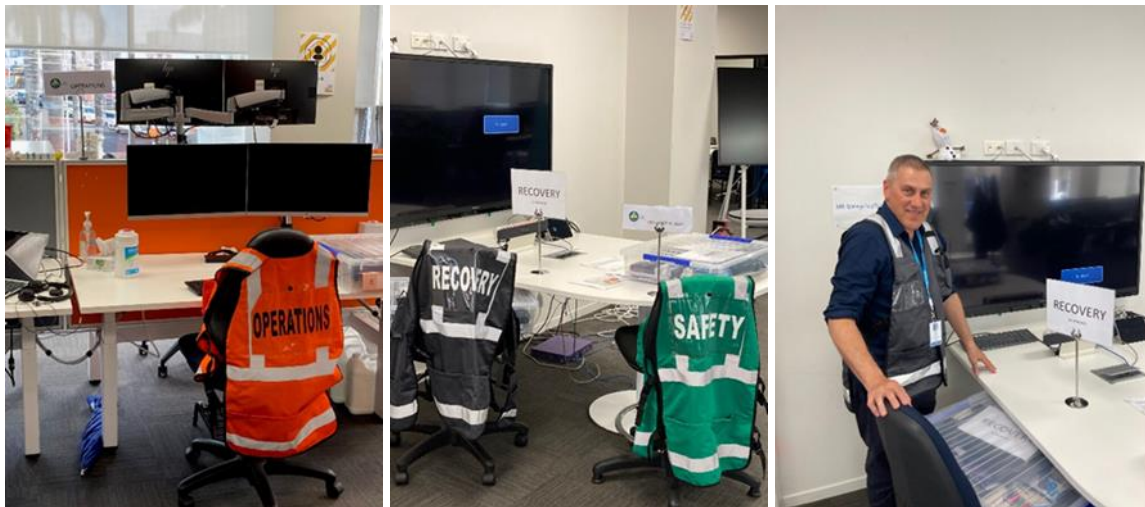
Environmental Health and Licensing

101. The Local Alcohol Policy (LAP) is due for review shortly. The team, along with the Policy and Planning Team, Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Police and the Medical Officer of Health, has reviewed the current policy and considered improvements.

Emergency Management

102. Tauranga City Council Emergency Management staff attended the Bay of Plenty Primary Sector Forum, co-ordinated by the BOP Primary Sector Coordination Group and facilitated by Julian Reweti, TCC's Risk and Recovery Advisor. The Hon. Kiri Allan, Minister for Emergency Management, attended the forum, which was an opportunity for agencies in the primary sector to collaborate in preparing, responding to and recovering from future adverse events.
103. A second funding application final report has been submitted for the development of a suite of modern and interactive digital products to support community resilience education. This public education approach focuses on reframing the conversation (focusing more on relevant and directly relatable impacts/consequences rather than hazards themselves e.g. no power, no water, no internet, no shelter etc.) and making preparedness relevant and easy (encouraging people to take small steps to be more prepared and protect the things they love, in a way that works for them/their whanau).

104. On 13 July, the Tauranga City Council Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) rehearsed the operational setup of an EOC at our primary facility; 46 Spring St. This was a great opportunity to shake out the new facility, test resources and familiarise staff.



105. A request to deploy trained staff to assist in the emergency response to the South Island July Flood event was received from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). We deployed two staff into the Welfare and Operations functions at the Buller District Emergency Coordination Centre in Westport.
106. TCC's current Emergency Management Recovery Manager, Julian Reweti, is joining Emergency Management Bay of Plenty and we therefore need to appoint a replacement. Our intent is that Barbara Dempsey step into this role and a recommendation to that effect has been put forward as part of this report, for Council approval.

Tsunami Preparedness Planning

107. A Programme Manager has been engaged to lead a programme of work designed to ensure that the community has knowledge about when to self-evacuate and where to go in the event of a tsunami. Key components of the project are to:
- (a) Ensure that the community has a good understanding of the warning systems that are currently available, and to investigate other options that may be available;
 - (b) Consider whether there needs to be any physical works to support the efficient evacuation in the event of a tsunami reaching the coast.
 - (c) Establish a community group to support the project.

Port Industrial Area

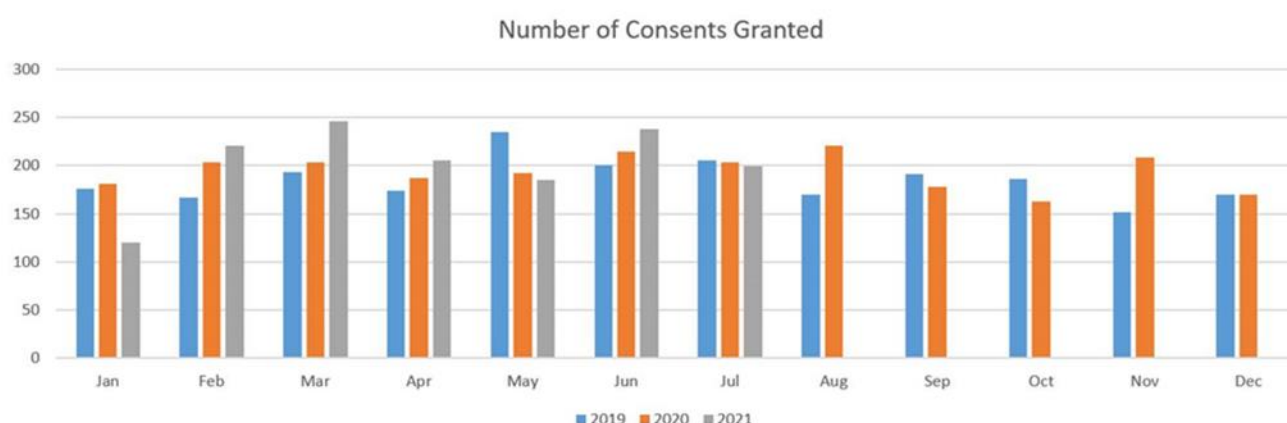
108. A Programme Manager has also been engaged to assist the Emergency Management Team establish and coordinate a multi-agency Mount Manganui industrial zone work programme.
109. It is understood that industries have been working together in the area, so the purpose is not to duplicate any good work that is occurring, but to ensure that Local Government Civil Defence is part of the planning, and that we better understand the factors and can deliver on our responsibilities to the wider community.
110. A successful work programme will:
- (a) Enable a consistent approach to emergency management planning by operators within the Mount Industrial Zone and any potential impact on the wider area (i.e. roading network);
 - (b) Support a coordinated and consistent approach to emergency management planning by response agencies, including response coordination arrangements, evacuation planning and public communication;

- (c) Grow our knowledge, which will enable
 - (i) an understanding of community consequences that require management and mitigation, and
 - (ii) the identification of cascading and compounding hazards.

111. The project will also provide a model that can be used in other industrial areas of the city as they grow. This project will be led by Tauranga City Council, supported by Emergency Management Bay of Plenty, and will require multi-agency and multi-sector input.

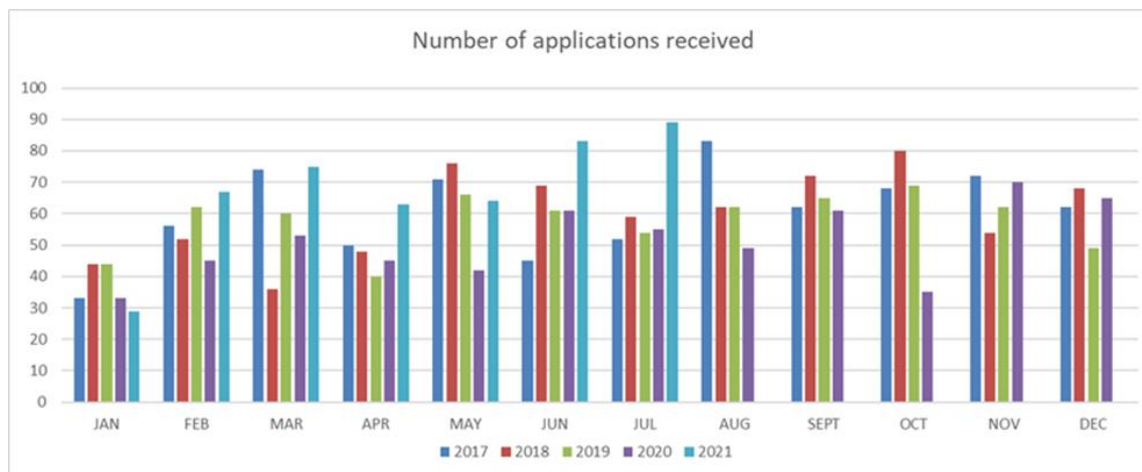
Building Services

112. The volume of building consent applications received in June was relatively high at 278. July however has seen a new record as applicants have rushed to get applications in prior to the increase in development contributions, with over 500 applications received in the month (244 in the last week of July alone). This leaves our processing team with well over 700 applications in progress.
113. The volume of consents and amendments granted in June and July was above average, with 304 granted in June and 260 in July compared to our monthly average of 249. However, our compliance with the statutory timeframes has continued to drop, with 74% of consents and amendments granted within 20 working days in June and 78% in July.
114. Given the volume of applications received over the past months, we believe compliance with this timeframe will continue to drop. To counteract this, we have engaged a further contractor to support our processing team and have asked our contractors over the past month to pick up additional consents for the next few months. We are also working hard to help our processing team maximise their efficiency.
115. Our specialist input (engineering) has previously been a pinch-point, but recent recruitment has left that team in a good position, ensuring that they are able to get through applications in a much more timely manner.
116. Inspection wait times are slowly coming down. At the beginning of August, the standard 45min inspection slot had an average 6-day wait time and our commercial inspections a 2-day wait time. Unfortunately, R3 final inspections still have a 19-day wait, as the number of inspectors is limited and the inspection process requires a much larger gap in the inspector's calendar. Our newly-introduced text message system, where the builder receives a reminder text three days prior to their inspection, is leading to roughly 10-15 early cancelations. These mean the builders are not charged for extra inspections and allow us to rebook inspections more readily.
117. Recruitment is still underway for inspectors, consent processors and a Lead Technical Specialist. Unfortunately, we have had three Building Consent Officer resignations since the last Executive Report.
118. IANZ has confirmed that its assessment will take place between 13 and 25 September.

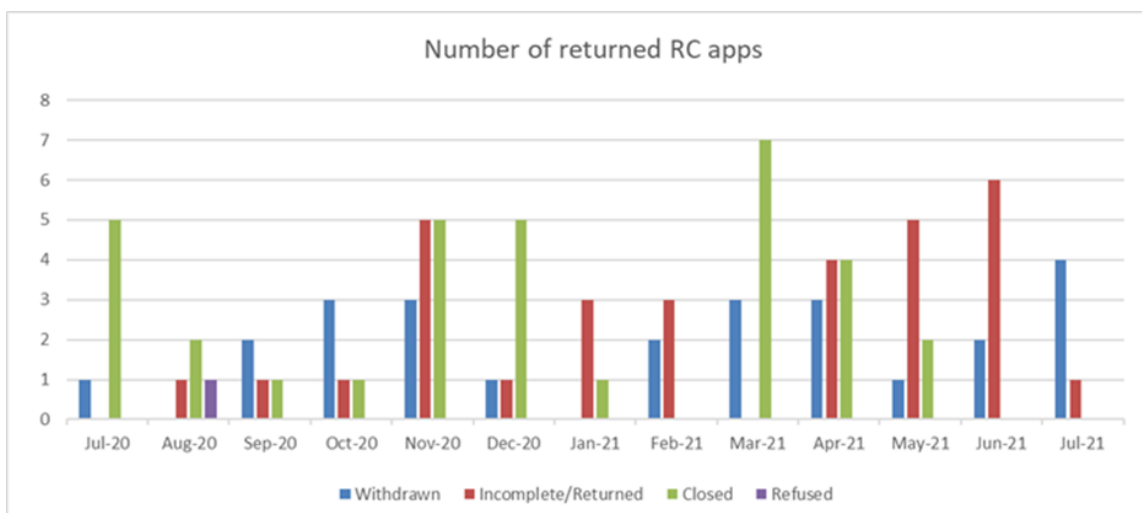


Environmental Planning

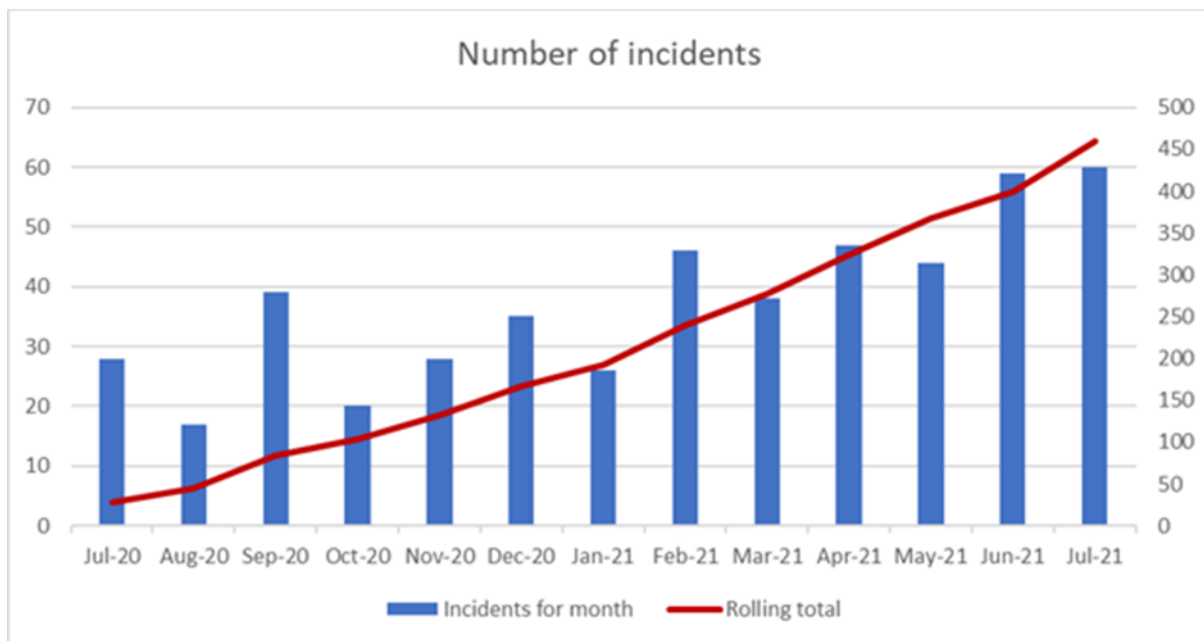
119. Resource consent applications continue to be high. June and July saw a much higher than average number of applications received, putting the under-strength consent team under a lot of pressure. However, by bringing on additional consulting resource, the current backlog of applications will slowly be cleared. Ongoing complexities and plan changes have resulted in additional checks and workload for the entire team.



120. The team will focus on using the tools within the RMA to return applications that are deficient in relevant detail and information. Work is underway to improve the efficiency of the processes and checks to ensure the relevant sections of the RMA are applied consistently.



121. Environmental monitoring continues to receive a high number of general complaints and incidents not relating to resource consent conditions. A lot of resource has gone into resolving these, which has detracted from monitoring resource consent conditions. A recent review of the team will allow for processes to be improved and new focus areas identified going into the new financial year.



122. The Development Contributions (DC) assessor team has been implementing the new DC policy and fielding a high number of calls and queries.

CORPORATE SERVICES

Marine Precinct – Vessel Works

123. TwentyTwo has been engaged to support us in developing a revised spatial plan for the precinct. The spatial plan will consider the original vision for the precinct, facility requirements, feedback from stakeholders and the Tauranga Harbour Marine Facilities Management Plan. The spatial plan will dovetail into the Governance/Management/Ownership review, which is also underway. Although there is significant interest from people in the local marine community to purchase and lease land in the Marine Precinct, we are not committing to any new sales or leases until this plan is complete.
124. Several Health and Safety improvement initiatives are nearing implementation. A set of minimum standards for undertaking hazardous work on-site is under review by practitioners who work in the precinct. We are expecting the delivery and installation of some additional H&S equipment over the next month. A site induction video is being finalised, supporting some workers and crew who struggle to read our current text-based induction.
125. We continue to see a decrease in hardstand occupancy, and bookings are still light for the winter (which is expected). We are continuing to investigate new marketing channels and have increased our online marketing and advertised a 'sale' for July and August. Vessel Works has a stand booked at The Auckland On-water Boat Show (7-10 October), which has generated new leads in the past.

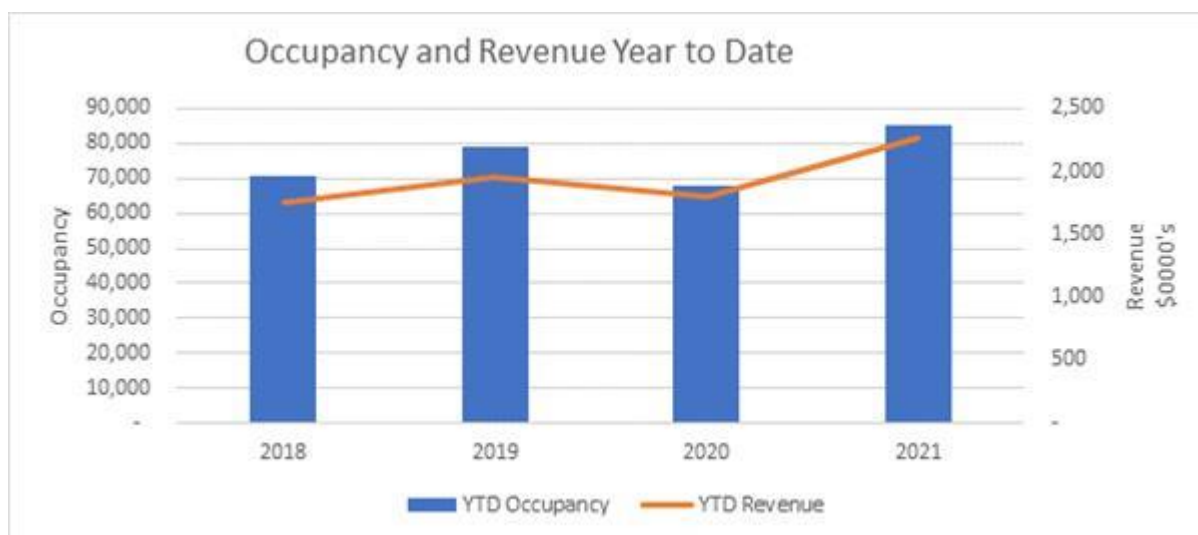
Legal, Risk & Procurement

126. Legal matters are reported separately, but of note is the legal team's involvement in the development of the Privacy Act 2020 e-learning module, which has now been deployed to all staff.
127. The Business Continuity Plan refresh is substantially complete for the whole organisation. Plans have also been migrated to MS Teams to enable greater access in the event of a business interruption.
128. New e-learning packages are in development in the areas of (i) Business Continuity and (ii) Conflicts of Interest / Gifts & Hospitality, with plans for these to be ready for roll-out by the end of the calendar year.

129. Work continues on the new online Procurement Manual.

Mount Beachside

130. Beachside Holiday Park occupancy continues to reach new heights, currently up 25% for the year-to-date.
131. For the 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021 period, the park had 85,452 customers, compared to 67,950 in the previous year.
132. Record-breaking occupancy has generated over \$2.2M in revenue, year-to-date.



Digital

133. Digital's Web team has continued to support the organisation through digital engagement, customer experience and communications. Our web and digital channels have ever-increasing usage and are critical in expanding our reach to more of the community. Recent work includes an updated rates calculator, based on the proposed LTP; changes in user fees and charges from the adopted LTP; Matariki; kerbside collection roll-out information, including bin day look-up; and surveys and engagement, both with the community and internally through SAP Qualtrics (examples include City Plan change, Representation Review, Events Strategy, Marine Facilities Strategy, Community Funding Policy). The Web Team also continues to update and review our internal website content, having recently reviewed and updated the Health and Safety pages and supported the organisation with the Plastic Free July campaign.
134. In order to create a consistent and transparent approach to community stakeholder management across the organisation, the Community Relations and Digital teams have embarked on an initiative to consolidate the many spreadsheets and tools used across the organisation to manage our stakeholder network. The solution will leverage our SAP Eco-system to provide details of stakeholders and stakeholder groups, relationships between groups, relationship owners and details of correspondence, interactions and messaging with stakeholders. This will support the Community Relations Strategy and ensure TCC is managing our stakeholders effectively and consistently.
135. As part of enabling our staff to be as effective as possible while working from home, we have had a programme of work to assess and provide equipment required in people's homes. This has been a long-burn process, due to some major supply chain issues making IT equipment very difficult to source. Over the last eight weeks we have managed to supply 419 monitors, 113 keyboards, 110 mice and 131 USB hubs to assist people with their home office setup and reduce the pressure on office desk space. Feedback from those involved indicates that this initiative has made a significant difference to their productivity.

Property Management

136. The Property Management team has mapped all the current agreements across the city on a new Smartzoom map layer. This project allows internal staff to view lease, licence and other agreements managed by the Property Team, to help with project collaboration and better customer service across TCC.

Airport

137. 127,853 passengers passed through the terminal during April, May and June 2021, compared to 131,708 in 2019. The opening of the trans-Tasman bubble did see increases in international check-ins, with Air NZ operating at 70% of pre-Covid services across the Tasman.
138. Air NZ operated 2652 services at a load factor of 83% out of Tauranga. These loadings are on par with the same period in 2019.
139. The latest schedules issued by Air NZ have increases in frequency to all direct link destinations, with Christchurch moving to 160% of pre-COVID frequency.

Finance

140. Annual Report preparation is underway, with interim audits undertaken and the final audit commencing 20 September. Adoption is scheduled for November 2021, which is later than usual given the ongoing post-Covid pressure on audit resources and timeframes.
141. Capital expenditure for the year was slightly higher than previously forecast at around \$185m, based on initial accruals for work completed by the end of June. This represents delivery of 69.5% of the budget for the year.
142. Total rates collection was high for last year, with 99.2% of 2020/2021 rates collected by 30 June 2021. The \$1.8m remaining balance is a-third lower than the previous year and will be collected through payment arrangements or working with first mortgagees. The team also processed 5,937 rates rebate applications worth \$3.6 million to our community. This compares with 4,780 applications worth \$2.8 million in 2019/2020.
143. With the LTP adopted, billing has been completed for the first rates instalment, which is due by the end of August.
144. Budgets have been loaded to the SAP finance system for staff to deliver capital investment and operational services.
145. Reports on revenue and expenditure against budget will be made a quarterly basis to Council's Strategy Finance and Risk Committee.

STRATEGY AND GROWTH**Organisational Response to Climate Change and Sustainability**

146. To further progress our response to climate change and sustainability, the Strategy and Growth group has been undertaking a number of activities. These include:
- (a) An internal stocktake of our current climate change and sustainability activity
 - (b) A review of the approach taken by councils in New Zealand and Australia (summary to follow once all responses received)
 - (c) Collaboration with Bay Venues and EECA (Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority) to recruit an energy advisor for two years, to deliver 2GWh in energy savings.
 - (d) A Sustainable Business Network, Climate Action Toolkit workshop for businesses.

Internal stocktake

147. The internal stocktake provided insight into a number of council climate change and sustainability workstreams. The progression of the majority of these is largely dependent on setting prioritised strategies, action plans and targets. This work will in turn guide the development of a sustainability framework and environment strategy. A detailed climate change response is the most pressing aspect of this work.

Note: the stocktake was only of corporate sustainability projects being led by the Sustainability and Waste team, and this is not considered to be an exhaustive list of sustainability activity across the council (which was captured by the separate Sustainability Stocktake undertaken by Proxima Consulting and reported to the Strategy, Finance & Risk Committee on 28 June).

Review of climate change and sustainability response by other councils

148. This review has revealed a mixed approach to integrating climate change and sustainability into council decision-making and operations. What is clear is that we are in a fortunate position to learn from other councils and take the best from their approaches. Of these, a top-down commitment to climate change response and sustainability is imperative to ensure the technological, systems, and behaviour change required to transition the council and our community to net-zero carbon by 2050 are in place. Capability-building across staff to ensure we have the expertise to influence and embed the required change is also essential. A full overview of the approach of other councils will be provided once all responses have been received.

Collaboration with Bay Venues and EECA to deliver 2GWh energy savings

149. Staff have been working with Bay Venues and EECA to agree a 2-year fixed term position for an energy advisor to help the council and Bay Venues deliver 2GWh energy savings across our portfolios. We are currently recruiting for the role, which will provide support to our finance team, and asset and project managers to deliver the savings. In addition, the energy advisor will work in collaboration with the finance team to continue our Toitu CarbonReduce certification (the council carbon footprint), which will now move to include data from Bay Venues. The support from EECA includes funding of up to 75% of the energy advisor role, technical support, and networking opportunities.

Climate Action Toolkit workshop

150. On 27 July 2021, Priority One and the council hosted a Climate Action Toolkit workshop provided by the Sustainable Business Network. The workshop is designed to build capability within small-medium sized businesses to identify and undertake actions which will reduce their energy consumption and carbon emissions. The workshop was attended by 24 businesses. The feedback received from businesses was very positive, with many complimenting the council on showing leadership by helping make the workshop available locally. Staff will continue to work with Priority One to identify further opportunities to support businesses reach net zero emissions by 2050.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

11.2 Amendments to the Airport Bylaw 2016

File Number: A12567010

Author: Ray Dumble, Manager: Airport
Emma Joyce, Policy Analyst

Authoriser: Paul Davidson, General Manager: Corporate Services

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To approve minor amendments to the Airport Bylaw 2016 (the Bylaw) (attachment one).
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) Approves the following amendments to the Airport Bylaw 2016
 - (i) Addition of clause 7.9.2 allowing for recovery of costs for removing a vehicle in breach of the Bylaw provisions;
 - (ii) Addition of clause 7.9.3 noting that appropriate care must be taken when removing and storing a towed vehicle but Council is not liable for any loss or damage (except if the result of negligence);
 - (iii) Addition of “small passenger vehicles” to clause 7.5.1 to provide for a designated stopping area for small passenger vehicles; and
 - (iv) Addition of “vaping” to the provisions in clause 9.1 prohibiting smoking.
 - b) Notes the minor and consequential changes to the Airport Bylaw 2016 outlined in paragraphs 13 to 17 of this report.
-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. The purpose of the Bylaw is to ensure the safety of airport users and property used in connection with the airport. The Bylaw ensures Council has the legal power to charge fees (including landing fees) as well as regulating a range of activities such as parking.
3. A staff review concluded that the Bylaw is working effectively and there are no issues necessitating a major review of the Bylaw. However, this report recommends Council make minor amendments to the Bylaw to allow for recovery of costs arising from towing an illegally parked vehicle and to provide for a designated parking area for ridesharing services.

BACKGROUND

4. Council is able under section 9 of the Airport Authorities Act 1996 (AAA 96) to “make such bylaws as it thinks fit” for a range of purposes supporting the “good rule and management of the airport”.
5. No major issues have been identified with the operation of the Bylaw. However, staff have identified two minor issues to be addressed through bylaw amendments:
 - a) Inability to recover costs from vehicles parked in breach of the Bylaw
 - b) Providing a designated area for ridesharing services.
6. While the Bylaw currently provides for airport officials to remove vehicles, it does not allow for the recovery of costs of towing from the person responsible for committing the Bylaw breach. In contrast, the Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012 provides for authorised officers to tow vehicles parked in breach of the Bylaw and to “recover from any person responsible for committing the breach all expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the removal of

the vehicle or thing". A similar clause in the Airport Bylaw would support enforcement of vehicle and parking restrictions at the airport.

7. The Bylaw allows the Airport Manager to designate certain areas for taxis and shuttles to await passengers. As ridesharing services are now an increasingly popular passenger service, the Bylaw may need to be amended to ensure the Airport Manager can designate a similar area for ridesharing services.
8. The Land Transport Act 1998 classifies ridesharing services such as Uber as "small passenger services". For consistency, this report and the draft Bylaw amendments uses this term.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

9. As a local authority who operates an airport, Council is able under section 9 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966 to make a bylaw for the "good rule and management of the airport" (cl.(9)(1)(a) AAA 96). The AAA 96 provides for bylaws to have a range of functions from prescribing charges for the use of parks and regulating traffic.
10. As this Bylaw is made under the AAA 96, it is not subject to the statutory review period and consultation requirements for bylaws made under the Local Government Act 2002.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Issue 1 – Cost recovery for towed vehicles

Option		Advantages	Disadvantages
1.1	Allow for cost recovery of towed vehicles (recommended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for "good rule and management" of airport Ensures that the cost of towing illegally parked vehicles does not fall on the ratepayer or airport user Consistency with Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
1.2	Do not allow for cost recovery of towed vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistency with Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012

11. If Council agrees to the recommended option, a clause will be inserted into the Bylaw noting that Council does not accept liability for damage (unless caused by negligence) consistent with the Traffic and Parking Bylaw 2012. The recommended changes are shown as tracked changes at clauses 7.9.2 and 7.9.3 of the attached draft Bylaw.

Issue 2 – Designating part of the airport carpark for small passenger vehicles.

12. At present, the Airport Manager can designate parts of an airport road for shuttles and taxis to park. There is no ability to do similar for the growing number of small passenger vehicles using the airport.

Option		Advantages	Disadvantages
2.1	Provide designated area for small passenger services (recommended)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports safety of airport users by designating an area for small passenger services to pick up and drop off passengers Consistent treatment of small passenger services and taxis and shuttles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
2.2	Do not provide designated area for small passenger services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent treatment between small passenger

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
(status quo)		services and taxis.

Other matters

13. As the Bylaw has been moved into the current bylaw template, several consequential changes have been made to the Bylaw. A new purpose has been added to the Bylaw reflecting that the new template has a separate scope and purpose section (it was previously one). The “commencement” section has been moved from the end of the document to become a new section two.
14. The new template uses the heading “definitions” instead of interpretation and has a different introductory sentence. These changes are shown as tracked changes in the document. Two new definitions are added to reflect the recommendation on small passenger vehicles and to emphasise that references to “Bylaw” within the document refer to the Airport Bylaw.
15. In clause 9.2.2, it is suggested to remove reference to example legislation as the cited legislation is captured through the use of “applicable enactments”.
16. Consequential changes to numbering resulting from the new current template are not shown as tracked changes except where a clause is subsequently cross-referenced.
17. Improvements to readability have been made by replacing “entering and leaving” with “exiting and entering” in clause 6.1 and “leaving” with “exiting” in clause 6.1.1.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

18. There are no financial considerations arising from the recommendations. Any recovery of costs from removing vehicles parked in breach of the Bylaw would be cost neutral.
19. As small passenger services pick up passengers who have booked the service and do not wait for fares, they are not able to use the designated taxi rank (and required to pay fees for use of the rank).

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

20. There are no legal implications or risks arising from the recommended amendments.

CONSULTATION

21. No consultation was undertaken for this report. As noted above, as a Bylaw made under the AAA 96, there is no specific requirement to consult. Staff will inform operators of small passenger vehicles, taxis and shuttles of the amended Bylaw provisions.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
23. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
 - (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the decision.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
24. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the recommendations are of low significance.


ENGAGEMENT

25. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the recommendations are of low significance, staff are of the opinion that no further engagement is required prior to Council making a decision.

NEXT STEPS

26. The amended Bylaw will come into force immediately. Airport officials will inform drivers of small passenger vehicles of how the changes impact them.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Airport Bylaw 2016 (2021 amendment) - A12754689** [!\[\]\(13dd0e1ab3baa23f7c1ed52b3eec2756_img.jpg\)](#) 

AIRPORT BYLAW 2016



First adopted	21 June 2016	Minute reference	M16/37.4
Revisions/amendments	Xx xx 2021	Minute references	XX
Review date	The Bylaw will be reviewed as necessary.		
Engagement required	Section 82 Local Government Act 2002		
Associated documents	Airport Authorities Act 1996 Civil Aviation Act 1990 Civil Aviation Charges Regulation (No.2.) Act 1991 Local Government Act 2002 Local Government Act 1974 Land Transport Act 1998 Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004		
Relevant legislation	This Bylaw is made under section 9 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966, section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998 and in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.		

1. TITLE

- 1.1 This Bylaw is the Airport Bylaw 2016.

2. COMMENCEMENT

- 2.1 This Bylaw comes into force on 14 August 2016.

3. SCOPE

- 3.1 This Bylaw applies to the Tauranga Airport

4. PURPOSE

- 4.1 The purpose of this Bylaw is to protect the safety of Airport users and property used in connection with the Airport.

5. INTERPRETATION DEFINITIONS

- 5.1 In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires: For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply

Term	Definition
Aircraft	means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, other than by the reactions of the air against the

Airport Bylaw 2016 (2021 amendment) (A12691915) Airport Bylaw 2016 (2021 amendment)

Page 1 5/08/2021

Objective Number: A12691915

Term	Definition
	surface of the earth.
Airport	means the Tauranga Airport, being— (a) the land owned, leased, or controlled by Council that is intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of Aircraft; and (b) any buildings, installations, and equipment that are on or adjacent to that land and used in connection with the Airport or its administration
Airport Manager	means the person appointed by Council as the Airport Manager and includes that person's deputy or authorised representative.
Airport Official	means— (a) the Airport Manager; and (b) any person appointed or authorised by Council or the Airport Manager to assist in the management or control of persons and property at the Airport.
Airport Road	means any area in the Airport made available by Council for the movement, standing, or parking of Vehicles.
Animal	includes any mammal, bird, fish, reptile, amphibian, insect or invertebrate.
Apron	means any part of the Airport on which Aircraft may be loaded or unloaded with passengers or cargo, refueled, parked, maintained, or repaired.
<u>Bylaw</u>	<u>refers to the Tauranga City Council Airport Bylaw 2016.</u>
Council	means Tauranga City Council or any Committee, Sub Committee or elected member of Council or officer or other person authorised to exercise the authority of Council.
Hangar	means a building or installation used for the storage, shelter, maintenance, repair, or construction of Aircraft
Movement Area	means any part of the Airport intended to be used for the movement of Aircraft on the ground; and includes the Apron.
<u>Small passenger service</u>	<u>has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.</u>
Shuttle	has the meaning given by Part 2 of the Land Transport Rule: Operator Licensing 2007.
Taxi	has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
Vehicle	has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998, but does not include an Aircraft.

6. AIRPORT USERS**6.1 ~~Entering and Leaving Airport~~Exiting and Entering**

- 6.1.1 A person may enter or ~~leave~~exit the Airport, by Vehicle or on foot, only by using an entrance or exit made available by Council.

6.2 Boarding Aircraft

- 6.2.1 A person must not board or try to board an Aircraft at the Airport -
- (a) without authorisation to do so; or
 - (b) if the boarding may prejudice the safety or security of the Airport or people on the Aircraft.

6.3 Restricted Areas

- 6.3.1 Council or the Airport Manager may, from time to time, designate any part of the Airport as a restricted area to which -
- (a) entry by any person is prohibited; or
 - (b) entry is restricted to passengers who are waiting for a flight or who are boarding or leaving an Aircraft.
- 6.3.2 The Movement Area is a restricted area to which entry by any person is prohibited.
- 6.3.3 Every restricted area must be indicated by conspicuous signs, notices, or markings.
- 6.3.4 A person must not enter or remain in a restricted area except in accordance with conditions imposed by the Airport Manager or Council.
- 6.3.5 Every person who enters or remains in a restricted area, otherwise than in accordance with conditions imposed by the Airport Manager or the Council, must leave that area immediately at the request of an Airport Officials.
- 6.3.6 Nothing in subclause ~~(4) 6.3.4~~ and ~~6.3.5(6)~~ applies to -
- (a) a person authorised to enter and remain in the restricted area for the purpose of discharging any duty or providing any service; or
 - (b) passengers boarding or leaving an Aircraft on the Apron.

6.4 Conduct

- 6.4.1 A person must not, in any part of the Airport -
- (a) drink alcohol unless that part of the Airport is set aside for such purpose;
 - (b) behave in a disorderly or indecent manner or be intoxicated;
 - (c) behave in manner, or do an act, which prejudices public order or safety or the safety or security of people or property;
 - (d) throw, drop, or leave any article, thing or substance that could injure or annoy or create a hazard for any person or damage or create a hazard for any property;
 - (e) climb or attempt to climb any wall, fence, barrier, railing, or post without lawful authority;
 - (f) open or unfasten any gate without lawful authority;
 - (g) intentionally start a false fire alarm or other emergency alarm; or
 - (h) remain at the Airport if an Airport Official has asked him or her to leave for reasons of safety or security or for breaching this Bylaw.

6.5 Obstruction

- 6.5.1 A person must not obstruct, hinder, or interfere with -
- (a) the proper use of the Airport;
 - (b) any lawful activities at the Airport; or
 - (c) any person lawfully carrying out any duty at the Airport.

6.6 Property

- 6.6. A person must not -
- (a) insert into any money, ticket, or card-operated equipment at the Airport anything other than the money, ticket, or card required by the equipment;
 - (b) damage any property, or deface any notice or sign, at the Airport;
 - (c) abandon any property or leave any waste, refuse, offensive or dangerous material at the Airport.

6.7 Interference with Aircraft

- 6.7.1 A person must not unlawfully tamper or interfere with Aircraft at the Airport or anything used in connection with the Aircraft.
- 6.7.2 A person must not do anything likely to prejudice the convenient, efficient, or safe use, keeping, maintenance, or operation of Aircraft at the Airport.

6.8 Spills

- 6.8.1 A person must not -
- (a) leave, drop, throw, deposit or spill on any part of the Airport, any oil, grease, or fuel, or any other thing or substance likely to cause damage or create a danger, hazard or obstruction to any person or Aircraft.
- 6.8.2 Any person who contravenes 6.8.1 subclause (1) must, at the person's own expense and in accordance with any instructions of the Airport Manager and any applicable statute or regulation -
- (a) Immediately advise an Airport Official;
 - (b) Have the substance or thing and any hazard created by it removed; and
 - (c) Make good the area or place.

6.9 Soliciting Funds

- 6.9.1 A person must not solicit funds, appeal for donations, canvas subscriptions or sell raffle, lottery or competition tickets at the Airport, except with the written approval of the Airport Manager and in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Airport Manager.

6.10 Advertising and other material

- 6.10.1 Except with the prior written consent of the Airport Manager, no person may display or distribute any written or other material at the Airport to advertise any product or service, or to advance or oppose any cause.

6.11 Special Events

- 6.11.1 A person must not hold or participate in a reception, meeting, parade, exhibition, display, march, or organised assembly at the Airport except with the written approval of the Airport Manager and in accordance with any conditions imposed

[Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\) \(A12691915\)](#) [Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\)](#)

Page 4 5/08/2021

Objective Number: A12691915

by the Airport Manager.

- 6.11.2 The Airport Manager may withhold written approval only if satisfied that it is reasonably necessary in order to:

- (a) ensure the safety of the public within the Airport;
- (b) maintain Airport security;
- (c) maintain order for the use of Airport services by the public; or
- (d) prevent insulting or offensive behaviour or a breach of the peace.

6.12 Animals Prohibited

- 6.12.1 A person must not bring an Animal to the Airport unless the Animal

- (a) is being delivered to or from an airline that has previously agreed to carry it, and
- (b) is confined so that it is completely controlled at all times and cannot escape.

- 6.12.2 Sub clause ~~(4)~~6.12.1 does not apply to -

- (a) a disability assist dog (as defined in section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996) that is restrained by a harness;
- (b) a dog controlled by a member of the Police or Customs officer and is being used in the course of duty; or
- (c) livestock that Council has authorised to graze on parts of the Airport that are not used by Aircraft.

7. VEHICLES

7.1 Airport Roads

- 7.1.1 Council may make any area in the Airport available for use as an Airport Road.

- 7.1.2 Council may, in relation to all or any part of an Airport Road -

- (a) Stop making the road available for use as an Airport Road;
- (b) Change the size, shape, or location of the Airport Road or any part of it; or
- (c) Impose prohibitions, limitations and restrictions on the use, stopping, standing or parking of Vehicles on any Airport Road or any part of it.

- 7.1.3 The Airport Manager may control the use of Airport Roads for any purposes relating to the operation of the Airport.

7.2 Vehicles on Airport Roads

- 7.2.1 No driver or person in charge of any Vehicle may drive, use or park a Vehicle on any part of the Airport that is not marked out as an Airport Road, or in respect of which Council has exercised its powers under clause ~~4.4(2)(c)~~7.1.2(c) of this Bylaw.

- 7.2.2 Notwithstanding subclause ~~(4)~~7.2.1 a person may drive, use, or park a Vehicle on any area in the Airport that is not an Airport Road with the approval of an Airport Official.

7.3 Compliance with Traffic Rules, Directions and Signs

[Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\) \(A12691915\)](#)[Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\)](#)

Page 5 5/08/2021

Objective Number: A12691915

- 7.3.1 A person must not drive or use a Vehicle, and a person in charge of a Vehicle must not allow the Vehicle to be driven or used, at the Airport in any way that breaches –
- (a) Any rules or regulations made under the Land Transport Act 1998;
 - (b) This Bylaw;
 - (c) Any lawful directions given by a member of the Police or an Airport Official to regulate traffic; or
 - (d) Any traffic signs, notices, or markings.
- 7.4 Speed limit
- 7.4.1 The speed limit for any area in the Airport, including an Airport Road, is 30 kilometres per hour ~~km/h~~.
- 7.4.2 Notwithstanding ~~subclause 7.4.1 (4)~~ Council may, from time to time, specify a different speed limit for any Airport Road by using signs or markings.
- 7.4.3 A person must not drive or use a Vehicle on any area in the Airport, including an Airport Road, at a speed exceeding the speed limit for the area or Airport Road.
- 7.4.4 A person charged with breaching ~~sub-clause 7.4.3 (3)~~ may avoid liability on any of the grounds provided for in clauses 1.8(1) and (3) and 5.1(3) of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.
- 7.5 Parking places and charges
- 7.5.1 Council may designate any part of an Airport Road as a parking area, Taxi and Shuttle stand, Small Passenger Vehicle stopping place, stopping place, or stand for a particular class or particular classes of Vehicle by using conspicuous signs, notices, or markings.
- 7.5.2 If the Airport Manager considers that the use of any parking space or spaces should be temporarily discontinued, he or she may erect an appropriate sign or notice at the parking space or spaces and (except with the prior written approval of the Airport Manager) no person may park a Vehicle at the parking space or spaces while the notice is in place.
- 7.5.3 Council may by resolution prescribe charges for the use of parking spaces for Vehicles or for admission of members of the public to the Airport or to any land adjacent to the Airport owned or controlled by Council.
- 7.6 Restrictions on Vehicle Movements and Parking
- 7.6.1 A person may stop, park, or stand a Vehicle to load or unload passengers or luggage at the Airport only -
- (a) In a loading or unloading area designated by conspicuous signs, notices or markings; and
 - (b) For as long as is reasonably needed to do so.
- 7.6.2 A person must not stop, park, or stand a Vehicle in an area of the Airport -
- (a) Designated for a particular class of Vehicle unless the Vehicle belongs to that class;
 - (b) Designated for staff parking unless the person is a member of the Airport staff and has authorisation to do so;
 - (c) Designated as a parking area, stopping place, or stand for Vehicles unless the person pays any applicable charges set by Council under clause ~~4.5(3)~~ (7.5.3) of this Bylaw and complies with any conditions imposed by Council.

Airport Bylaw 2016 (2021 amendment) (A12691915) ~~Airport Bylaw 2016 (2021 amendment)~~

Page 6 5/08/2021

Objective Number: A12691915

- 7.6.3 A person must not drive, or attempt to drive, a Vehicle through or past a barrier arm at the Airport without paying any applicable charges set by Council under clause ~~4.5(3)~~ (7.5.3) of this Bylaw.
- 7.6.4 A person must not, without authority from an Airport Official, drive or take a Vehicle:
- (a) On the Movement Area;
 - (b) Through a gate at the Airport if the Vehicle is prohibited from entering by a conspicuous sign or notice.
- 7.7 Vehicles and Equipment Not to Cause Danger or Obstruction
- 7.7.1 A driver or person in charge of a Vehicle must not drive, ride, park, or place a Vehicle carelessly or dangerously or without due consideration for public safety or people using the Airport.
- 7.7.2 A driver or person in charge of a Vehicle must not obstruct or try to obstruct a moving Aircraft.
- 7.7.3 A person must not use any Vehicle or motorised equipment to service or maintain Aircraft at the Airport unless the condition and contents of the Vehicle or equipment will not create a fire, flash, or other hazard to Aircraft, fuelling facilities, or people associated with Aircraft or fuelling facilities.
- 7.8 Requirement to Remove or Stop Vehicle or Equipment
- 7.8.1 A person in charge of a Vehicle or any motorised equipment must -
- (a) Remove the Vehicle or equipment from the Airport immediately if requested by an Airport Official; and
 - (b) Ensure that the Vehicle or equipment does not enter the Airport if an Airport Official has prohibited its entry.
- 7.8.2 The driver of a Vehicle at the Airport must stop immediately if required by an Airport Official.
- 7.9 Vehicle May Be Moved
- 7.9.1 If an Airport Official believes on reasonable grounds that a Vehicle at the Airport is involved in a breach of this Bylaw, the Airport Official may -
- (a) Enter, or authorise another person to enter, the Vehicle for the purpose of moving it or preparing it for movement; and
 - (b) Move, or authorise another person to move, the Vehicle to another place.
- 7.9.2 Council may recover from any person responsible for committing the breach all expenses incurred by the Council in connection with the removal of the Vehicle.
- 7.9.3 Reasonable care will be taken in the removal and storage of any Vehicle removed under clause 7.9.1. Council is not liable for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly from the removal of any Vehicle under this clause unless caused by the negligence of the Airport's agents or an Airport Official.
- 7.10 Taxis and Shuttles
- 7.10.1 The driver of a Taxi or Shuttle may pick up passengers at the Airport Taxi stand only -
- (a) Under a licence granted by Council; and

- (b) In accordance with the licence and any directions of the Airport Manager.
- 7.10.2 After using a Taxi and Shuttle stand, the driver of the Taxi or Shuttle must pay any applicable charges set by Council under clause 7.5.3 4-5(3) of this Bylaw.

7.11 Abandoned Vehicles

- 7.11.1 A person must not abandon a Vehicle at the Airport.
- 7.11.2 If a Vehicle is abandoned at the Airport, sections 356, 356A, and 356B of the Local Government Act 1974 apply in relation to the Vehicle.

7.12 Accidents to be Reported

- 7.12.1 The driver of a Vehicle involved in an accident at the Airport must, as soon as practicable, report the accident to an Airport Official or the Airport Manager's office and leave his or her name and address and the registration number of the Vehicle.

8. AIRCRAFT OPERATION AND GATE POSITIONS

8.1 Fees and Charges Relating to Aircraft

- 8.1.1 Council may by resolution prescribe charges for the landing of Aircraft at the Airport.
- 8.1.2 A person operating an Aircraft at the Airport must pay all applicable fees and charges
- (a) set by Council under clause 6-48.1.1 of this Bylaw or any other enactment; or
- (b) prescribed by the Civil Aviation Charges Regulations (No 2) 1991 or any other enactment.

8.2 Parking of Aircraft

- 8.2.1 Aircraft may be parked at the Airport only -
- (a) in places allocated by the Airport Manager; and
- (b) in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by Council or the Airport Manager from time to time, and
- 8.2.2 No Aircraft may be left unattended at the Airport unless it is properly secured against adverse weather and unauthorised entry or other interference.

8.3 Gate Positions and Standing Times

- 8.3.1 An Aircraft may park at a gate position on the Apron only if -
- (a) it is a scheduled Aircraft; or
- (b) it is an unscheduled Aircraft that has been authorised to park there by Council, the Airport Manager, or air traffic control.
- 8.3.2 A scheduled Aircraft may park at a gate position on the Apron for any time authorised by the Airport Manager.
- 8.3.3 An unscheduled Aircraft that is authorised to load or unload passengers at gate positions on the Apron may remain parked at a gate position for no more than 20 minutes per gate, or any longer time authorised by the Airport Manager.

8.4 Parking Trespass

[Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\) \(A12691915\)](#)~~[Airport Bylaw 2016 \(2021 amendment\)](#)~~

Page 8 5/08/2021

Objective Number: A12691915

8.4.1 A person operating or in charge of an Aircraft may use the Aircraft on the Apron only in accordance with the authorisation of the Airport Manager and the parking pattern approved for the Airport.

8.4.2 A person operating or in charge of an Aircraft using an Apron in contravention of ~~subclause (4)~~ clause 8.4.1 must move the Aircraft when directed to do so by an Airport Official.

8.5 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Aircraft and Vehicles

8.5.1 A person at the Airport must not clean, maintain, or repair an Aircraft, or a Vehicle used in connection with the Airport, except -

- (a) in a Hangar or in a place set aside by Council for the purpose;
- (b) to make minor adjustments; or
- (c) with the prior approval of the Airport Manager.

9. **FIRE PREVENTION AND OTHER PROVISIONS**

9.1 Smoking and Flames

9.1.1 A person must not smoke or vape or have any lighted or naked flame -

- (a) in any part of the Airport where it is prohibited by "No Smoking" signs;
- (b) in or upon a Movement Area; or
- (c) within 50 metres of an Aircraft, or
- (d) within 15 metres of a store or container of liquid fuel or explosives.

9.1.2 No person may do any act that causes or is likely to cause a fire at the Airport.

9.2 Flammable and Hazardous Substances

9.2.1 A person must not place, store or accumulate any flammable liquid or hazardous substance in any part of the Airport in a manner that is likely to create a hazard.

9.2.2 All filling tanks, storage tanks, installations, safety equipment, pumps, and other facilities must be installed and operated at the Airport in compliance with any applicable enactments ~~(for example, regulations made under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015)~~ and any applicable Council bylaws.

9.2.3 Facilities for the storage of fuel or other hazardous substances may be installed at the Airport only with the written approval of the Airport Manager and any other permit or approvals from other authorising agencies.

10. **GENERAL**

10.1 Statutory Powers and Duties Not Affected

10.1.1 This Bylaw does not affect the powers and duties of a person under the Civil Aviation Act 1990 or any regulations or rules made under that Act.

10.2 Offences and Breaches

10.2.1 An Airport Official who has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person at the Airport is breaching or has breached any part of this Bylaw may require that person to leave the Airport and that person must do so immediately.

10.2.2 Every person breaches this Bylaw and commits an offence who:

- (a) Does, or allows anything to be done, which is contrary to this Bylaw or any part

- of it;
- (b) Fails to do, or allows anything to remain undone, which ought to be done by that person within the time and in the manner required by this Bylaw or any part of it;
 - (c) Does anything which this Bylaw prohibits;
 - (d) Fails to comply with any notice given to that person under this Bylaw or any part of it; or
 - (e) Obstructs or hinders any Airport Official in performing any duty or in exercising any power under this Bylaw.
- 10.3 Notices and Enforcement
- 10.3.1 Council may give notice to any person in breach of this Bylaw to carry out any remedial action in order to comply with the Bylaw and every such notice shall state the time within which the remedial action is to be carried out, and may be extended from time to time.
- 10.3.2 Council may use its power under the Local Government Act 2002 to enforce this Bylaw.
- 10.4 Penalties
- 10.4.1 Subject to anything to the contrary, every person who commits an offence against this Bylaw shall be subject to the penalties set out in section 9(8) of the Airport Authorities Act 1966.
- 10.5 Exemptions
- 10.5.1 Council may waive full compliance with any provision of this Bylaw in a case where Council is of the opinion that full compliance would needlessly cause harm, loss or inconvenience to any person or business without any corresponding benefit to the community. Council may in its discretion impose conditions of any such waiver.

11.3 Temporary Road Closure Report - Annual Events 2021 2022

File Number: A12755841

Author: Lindsay Cave, Team Leader: Corridor Access & Temporary Traffic Management

Jenna Quay, Events Facilitation Manager

Authoriser: Nic Johansson, General Manager: Infrastructure

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To seek Council approval of temporary road closures for upcoming events.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the report of Temporary Road Closures for Annual Events 2021-2022.
 - (b) Pursuant to Clause 11(e) of the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974, grants approval to close the roads and car parks listed on Attachment A to ordinary vehicular traffic on the dates and during the hours stated for the purposes of facilitating safe and successful operations during the following events in Tauranga.
-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. Pursuant to Clause 11(e) of the Tenth Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974 this report seeks the Council approve the temporary road closures associated with events and activities in Tauranga.
3. The road closures aim to provide safe and well-organised events for public to attend, protect competitors, manage the transport network and minimise impacts to residents and businesses while events are taking place.
4. The organiser of each event will:
 - Undertake engagement with affected residents and businesses prior to the event occurring.
 - Submit a temporary traffic management plan for approval as part of the overall event approval process. This plan stipulates all traffic signage indicating sections of roads or carparks closed, alternative detours and, any other appropriate signage for traffic control and advance warning of road closures in accordance with the Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management (CoPTTM).

BACKGROUND

5. Each year the events team coordinate a calendar of events with event organisers and affected stakeholders across the city. Event coordination and planning meetings are held in advance of events with representation from city stakeholders. Many of these events have been running for several years with traffic management and, in particular, road closures playing an important role to ensure the safety of event participants and the public is maintained.
6. Road closures allow for safe access to, during and from events by creating separation of traffic from pedestrians. Event activities are managed within any City Plan, resource consent and corridor access approval conditions which include requirements such as noise management and communication plans.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

7. Tauranga City Council has the authority to close roads under the powers of the Local Government Act 1974 – Clause 11(e) of Schedule 10.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

8. The formal approval of road closures by the Council is part one of a two-part approval process.
9. In addition to seeking this approval under the Act part two requires a warranted Site Traffic Management Supervisor (STMS) to submit a traffic management plan (TMP) to the Corridor Access team who has delegated authority as a Traffic Management Coordinator (TMC) to review and approve a temporary road closure in accordance with the Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management (CoPTTM).
10. The traffic management contractor has a duty to ensure so far as reasonably practicable the safe and efficient movement of all road users through and around the working space. This requires a risk assessment be completed prior to the implementation of a traffic management operation.

CONSULTATION / ENGAGEMENT

11. All temporary road closures must be publicly notified by Tauranga City Council allowing a 21-day period for the public to submit comments. Any objections must be considered by the Committee before making a decision on the requested temporary road closure.
 - (a) The temporary road closures were publicly notified on 28 July 2021 in the Bay of Plenty Times.
 - (b) The consultation period finished on 18 August 2021. Staff to advise if any objections have been received at the Council meeting on 23 August 2021.

SIGNIFICANCE

12. Under the [Significance and Engagement Policy 2014](#), these decisions are of low significance and do not require public consultation.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Temporary road closures for annual events 2021 - 2022 - A12756007**  

Proposed Temporary Road Closures - Annual Events 2021-2022

Cherry Blossom Festival

Chadwick Road from Cameron Road to Greerton Road
From 6am – 5.30pm Saturday 25 September 2021

Tauranga STEM Festival

Durham Street from Spring Street to Elizabeth Street
From 5am-8pm Sunday 3 October 2021
Postponement dates: 10 October or 17 October 2021

Hot Pink Walk For Breast Cancer

The Strand from Harington Street to Devonport Road
Hamilton Street from The Strand to a point just east of Willow Street
Devonport Road from The Strand to Elizabeth Street
From 3:30pm-9pm on Tuesday 26 October 2021

Tinman Triathlon

Salisbury Wharf Car Park the entire car parking area
Salisbury Avenue from Victoria Road to The Mall
The Mall from Salisbury Avenue to Prince Avenue
From 6am Saturday 13 November 2021 to 2pm Sunday 14 November 2021

The Mall from Prince Avenue to Adams Avenue including the Pilot Bay Boat Ramp
Adams Avenue from The Mall to Marine Parade
Prince Avenue from The Mall to Victoria Road roundabout
Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Oceanbeach Road
Oceanbeach Road from Marine Parade to Concord Avenue
From 5am-2pm on Sunday 14 November 2021

Sanitarium Weetbix Kids TRYathlon

Monowai Street from Gloucester Road to Grenada Street
From 5am-2pm on Sunday 21 November 2021

Orange Day Parade

Devonport Road from Elizabeth Street to The Strand
The Strand from Devonport Road to Harrington Street
From 7am-10:30am on Thursday 25 November 2021

Wharf Street from The Strand to Willow Street
Willow Street from Hamilton Street to Spring Street
Spring Street from Willow Street to Grey Street
Grey Street from Spring Street to Elizabeth Street
Elizabeth Street from Grey Street to Devonport Road
From 8:30am–10:15am on Thursday 25 November 2021

Pak'N Save Papamoa Christmas in Toyland Parade

Dickson Road from Longview Drive to Douglas Place
From 8am-2pm on Sunday 12 December 2021

Dickson Road from Douglas Place to Domain Road
Domain Road from Percy Road to Gravatt Road
From 9am-2pm on Sunday 12 December 2021
Postponement date: Sunday 19 December 2021

Surfbreaker Triathlon

Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Tweed Street
 Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Tay Street
 Adams Avenue from Marine Parade to Maunganui Road
 From 5am-11am Noon on Monday 27 December 2021

Tauranga Marathon

Papamoa Beach Road from Hartford Avenue to Pacific View Road from 7:30am – 11am
 Nikau Crescent from Manganui Road to Rata Street from 6am – 2pm
 Rata Street from Nikau Crescent to Totara Street from 6am – 2pm
 Maxwells Road Chapel Street to Harbour Drive 7am – 4pm
 Harbour Drive Maxwells Road to Kulim Avenue from 7am – 4pm
 Tilby Drive within Fergusson Park only from 9am – 3pm
 Tainui Street from Tilby Drive to Matua Road from 9am – 3pm
 Chapel Street Offramp from Takitimu Drive to Chapel Street from 5am – 5pm
 Mclean Street from Cameron Road to The Strand from 5am – 5pm
 Monmouth Street from Cameron Road to Willow Street from 5am – 5pm
 Hamilton Street from Willow Street to The Strand from 5am – 6pm
 The Strand from Devonport Road to Dive Crescent from 5am – 10pm
 Dive Crescent from Trinity Wharf Hotel to The Strand from 5am – 5pm
 On Sunday 19 September 2021

New Year's Eve

The Strand from Hamilton Street to Devonport Road
 Wharf Street from Willow Street to The Strand
 From 2pm Friday 31 December 2021-3am Saturday 1 January 2022

Concert

Cameron Road (between Hamilton Street and McLean Street) and Hamilton Street West
 From 4pm from Midnight on Wednesday 29 December 2021

Concerts

Newton Street from Aerodrome Road to Hull Road
 From 5pm-11:30pm on Tuesday 28 December 2021 and Sunday 2 January 2022.

Sikh Parade

Burrows Street from Fourteenth Avenue to Fifteenth Avenue
 From 11am-2pm on Sunday 9 January 2022

Fourteenth Avenue from Burrows Street to Devonport Road
 Devonport Road from Fourteenth Avenue to Eleventh Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue from Devonport Road to Fraser Street
 Fraser Street from Eleventh Avenue to Thirteenth Avenue
 Thirteenth Avenue from Fraser Street to Burrows Street
 Burrows Street from Thirteenth Avenue to Fourteenth Avenue
 Rolling road closure between 11:30am-2.00pm on Sunday 9 January 2022

Mount Festival of Multi Sport

Salisbury Wharf Car Park the entire car parking area
 Salisbury Avenue from Victoria Road to The Mall
 The Mall from Salisbury Avenue to Prince Avenue
 From 6am Friday 21 January-9pm Saturday 22 January 2022

The Mall from Prince Avenue to Adams Avenue including Pilot Bay Boat Ramp
 Adams Avenue from The Mall to Marine Parade
 Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Oceanbeach Road
 From 4:30am-5pm on Saturday 22 January 2022

Oceanbeach Road from Marine Parade to road end
 Yale Street from Oceanbeach Road to Maranui Street
 Maranui Street from Yale Street to Sandhurst Drive
 Papamoa Beach Road from Sandhurst Drive to Parton Road
 From 4:30am-1pm on Saturday 22 January 2022

State Highway 2 (Tauranga Eastern Link) State Highway 2 (Tauranga Eastern Link), east bound from the intersection with Domain Road, including the Domain Road East Bound On Ramp, to the intersection with State Highway 33

From 6am-1pm Saturday 22 January 2022

Note: Roads may open earlier depending on progress of the event.

One Love Festival

Cameron Road from Brown Street to Wharf Street
 Durham Street from Wharf Street to Harington Street (access will be provided for taxis and public drop off)
 Hamilton Street from Willow Street to the end of Hamilton Street West
 Harington Street from Willow Street to Cameron Road
 Park Street from Cameron Road to Willow Street
 Park Street from Willow Street to Cliff Road
 Cliff Road from Brown Street to Monmouth Street
 Monmouth Street from Cameron Road to Willow Street
 Monmouth Street from Willow Street to Cliff Road
 McLean Street from Cameron Road to Willow Street
 Brown Street from Willow Street to Cliff Road
 Mission Street from Chapel Street to Cliff Road
 From 11:59pm Friday 28 January 2022-6am Monday 31 January 2022

Tauranga Auto Extravaganza

The Strand from Harington Street to Devonport Road
 Wharf Street from Willow Street to The Strand
 From 7:30am-2:30pm on Sunday 6 February 2022

Waitangi Day Service

Marine Parade from Grace Avenue to Pacific Avenue
 From 5am-7pm on Sunday 6 February 2022

Generation Homes Women's Triathlon

Salisbury Wharf Car Park the entire car parking area
 Salisbury Avenue from Victoria Road to The Mall
 The Mall from Salisbury Avenue to Prince Avenue
 The Mall from Prince Avenue to Adams Avenue including Pilot Bay Boat Ramp
 Prince Avenue from The Mall to Victoria Road roundabout
 Adams Avenue from The Mall to Marine Parade
 Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Oceanbeach Road
 From 5am-12 Noon on Sunday 20 February 2022

We Run The Night Half Marathon

Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Tweed Street
 Pacific Avenue from Rita Street to Marine Parade
 From 3pm-11:30pm on Saturday 26 March 2022
Postponement date: Saturday 30 April 2022

Gincredible

Hamilton Street from Cameron Road to the end of Hamilton Street West
 From 9am-11pm on Saturday 5 March 2022

Marra Sprint Triathlon

Salisbury Wharf Car Park the entire car parking area
 Salisbury Avenue from Victoria Road to The Mall
 The Mall from Salisbury Avenue to Prince Avenue
 The Mall from Prince Avenue to Adams Avenue including Pilot Bay Boat Ramp
 Prince Avenue from The Mall to Victoria Road roundabout
 Adams Avenue from The Mall to Marine Parade
 Marine Parade from Adams Avenue to Oceanbeach Road
 From 5am-12 Noon on Sunday 13 March 2022 or Sunday 20 March 2022

Tauranga Pay What You Want Half Marathon

Tilby Drive from Waratah Street to the Fergusson Park entry
 Waratah Street from Tilby Drive to Ranui Street
 Woods Avenue from Waratah Street to Beach Road
 Otumoetai Road from Levers Road to Beach Road
 Beach Road entire length
 Bureta Road from Ngatai Road to Harbour Drive
 Harbour Drive entire length
 Kulim Avenue entire length
 Maxwells Road from Chapel Street to Harbour Drive
 From 5am-1pm on Sunday 3 April 2022

National Jazz Festival Tauranga

The Strand from Harington Street to Devonport Road (excluding the roundabout)
 Wharf Street from Willow Street to The Strand
 Hamilton Street from Willow Street to The Strand
 From 5am Friday 15 April-9pm on Sunday 17 April 2022

Ultimate Athlete

Marine Parade from Grace Avenue to Pacific Avenue
 From 6am-6pm on Saturday 21 May 2022

Anzac Day Dawn Parade and Memorial Service

Marine Parade from Commons Avenue to Banks Avenue
 Grace Avenue from Maunganui Road to Marine Parade
 Pacific Avenue from Rita Street to Marine Parade
 From 4:30am-12 Noon on Monday 25 April 2022

Eleventh Avenue from Devonport Road to Fraser Street
 Fraser Street from Eleventh Avenue to Thirteenth Avenue
 From 7am-12 Noon on Monday 25 April 2022

Bethlehem Tertiary Institute Graduation Parade

The Strand from Wharf Street to Devonport Road
 Devonport Road from Spring Street to Fourth Avenue
 Rolling road closure from 1pm-2pm on Saturday 28 May 2022

Mount Runners and Walkers Half Marathon

Marine Parade from Commons Avenue to Adams Avenue
 From 5am-4pm on Sunday 5 June 2022

11.4 City Vision Update

File Number: A12732404

Author: Sarah Stewart, Strategic Advisor

Angela Pointon, Community Relations Advisor

Jeremy Boase, Manager: Strategy and Corporate Planning

Authoriser: Christine Jones, General Manager: Strategy & Growth

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. This report presents the concept design and proposed method for the City Vision Project and seeks approval for progressing this project to enable delivery by December 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- (a) Notes that the City Vision project aims to be delivered by December 2021; and
- (b) Approves the concept design and the proposed method for the City Vision Project.

BACKGROUND

2. During late 2019 and early 2020, Tauranga City Council gathered a range of inputs as the first phase of developing and delivering a shared future vision and multi-partner action plan for Tauranga City. This work highlighted that many city leaders had a strong appetite for a vision that would propel our city forward. As such, Council's Policy Committee approved the City Futures Project concept on 16 June 2020¹.
3. More recently, a range of factors contributed to rethinking the City Futures Project, including the need to respond to the challenges brought by the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, various local government reform initiatives underway and changes to Council's political leadership.
4. As a result, it was proposed that the envisaged multi-partner City Futures Project be superseded by the Strategic Framework Refresh Project, which includes a vision for Tauranga City. It was acknowledged that all City Futures Project inputs to date would continue to be valuable to the City Vision and the wider Strategic Framework Refresh Project.
5. The Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee approved the Strategic Framework Refresh Project concept (including the City Vision) on 28 June 2021, resolving that the Committee:
 - Supports a focussed Council-led approach to the development of a city vision, drawing on information received through prior engagement processes and seeking further community input through a further defined engagement process.
 - Approves a strategic framework refresh for Tauranga City Council, building on existing strategies, plans and information received through prior engagement processes, and identifying and filling key gaps in the existing strategic framework.
6. The City Vision project is one of ten workstreams of the Strategic Framework Refresh Project.

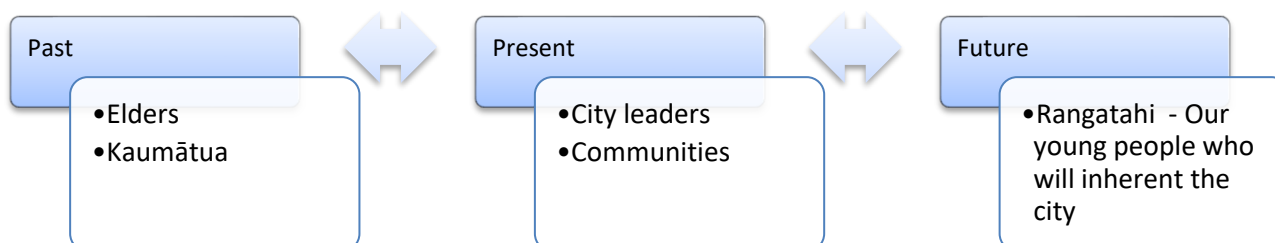
¹ Setting the Strategic Direction for the Long Term Plan, Agenda Item 8.2: [Agenda TCC Policy Committee 16 June 2020](#)

CITY VISION

7. The purpose of the City Vision Project is to create a shared vision with the community that will be used to guide Tauranga City Council's actions that contribute to achieving the vision through to 2050.
8. For Council, the City Vision will establish an enduring pathway forward and will guide Council's work with our community to achieve a positive future. It will inform all that Council does to ensure we are working together to achieve the same goals. Council's contribution to City Vision 2050 will be achieved through the delivery of key projects and initiatives.
9. Key outcomes of this project are that Tauranga City has a vision agreed and owned by the Tauranga community, that people in the city know what the city stands for, and that the city vision resonates for people that live, work, play and learn here.
10. The City Vision is:
 - A statement of what we (as a city) desire the future to be.
 - Bold and aspirational, with clarity and passion.
11. Through the City Vision project, an opportunity exists to:
 - Acknowledge our past and the challenges of our present.
 - Lay a foundation of shared identity to reset community relationships.
 - Unite our communities and inspire meaningful change.

Proposed concept

12. The concept being planned is based on the whakataukī 'ka mua, ka muri' meaning 'walking backwards into the future'. As shown in the diagram below, three strands are woven together through time to form Tauranga's identity and vision for the future.



13. Key points for consideration include that the city vision process will be:
 - Anchored through local faces, voices and stories – including stories of the past, present and future in the words of diverse members of the community.
 - Presented primarily on-line with the key outputs being a short documentary outlining the process and a short summary document describing the vision.
 - Focussed on rangatahi (young people) – our youth will inherit our city and therefore it is considered appropriate that their vision is one that we must work towards, while acknowledging our past and the present.
 - Reflecting what the community has already told us by drawing on the substantial amounts of information received through prior engagement processes.
 - Involving sector groups to generate community involvement.

Proposed method

14. A summary of key activities and indicative timeframes for Phase One are set out in Table 1. Please note that these are subject to change.

Table 1: A summary of key activities, tasks and indicative timeframes for the City Vision Project – Phase One

	ACTIVITY	TASK	INDICATIVE TIMING
1	Getting started	Council approves concept Synthesising key themes from previous engagement. Communicating the city vision process (how to get involved)	August / September
2	Website creation and on-line tools designed	Creative agency designs and implements separate TCC website and branding, feeding through to social media channels.	September / October
3	On-line tools for community and sector group involvement	Key themes are presented back to community and sector groups via on-line methods: - Have we got it right? - Share your vision	November
4	Focus on rangatahi	Involving rangatahi – this is what our communities/sector groups have told us, what is the voice of rangatahi for the future?	November
5	Theme identification	Key themes re-shaped for vision development	November / December
6	Create short documentary	Video documenting the vision process (e.g. interviews with rangatahi, kaumatua, mentors and Commissioners).	November - December
7	Workshop to finalise vision	Council/SFR Committee working together with rangatahi. Final decision on the vision.	December
8	Adoption of City Vision	Council/SFR Committee – Vision statement and documentary (City Vision and process)	December
9	Community celebration	Launch City Vision	February

15. Phase Two of this project refers to socialising and embedding the City Vision concept with our communities and our city leaders over a 12 to 24 month process. Although the City Vision will be vital to Council's strategic direction setting, the 'real' success of the City Vision project relies on the take-up by others within the community. Phase Two will require its own engagement plan and campaign.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

16. Three options are identified in the tables below for consideration. These tables outline the benefits, disadvantages and key risks for each option.
17. The three options take into account the uncertainty of the current Covid-19 context, assuming that lockdown will continue through August and September impacting on the ability for people to meet in person or in groups.

Table 2: Option One: City Vision is paused until Covid-19 Level 3 and Level 4 lockdown restrictions are lifted (NOT RECOMMENDED)

Description		
'Pause' the City Vision project until a time when community involvement includes the ability for people to gather.		
Benefits	Disadvantages	Key risks
Allows for more meaningful community involvement at a later date as planned. No timing issues with the City Plan Review consultation.	Delays will impact the timing of the wider Strategic Framework Refresh project that is to be informed by the overarching City Vision.	Reputational risk: Potential negative community perception following Commissioners communicating with the community via the recent LTP process that there will be a city vision process soon.

Table 3: Option Two: City Vision project progresses, primarily using on-line methods, with the aim to be delivered in December 2021 (RECOMMENDED)

Description		
Community and sector group involvement remains integral to the project but is primarily through on-line tools and techniques.		
Benefits	Disadvantages	Key risks
Community involvement could still target youth, as well as the general population and sector groups. Aligns with working 'on-line' during COVID lockdown restrictions, and may result in strong responses with a high on-line presence. Allows for the City Vision project to progress regardless of the restrictions caused by community cases of Covid-19. Allows for an innovative / exciting approach to the visioning process that will inspire a bold and aspirational vision for our city.	Will take time to plan and scope new methods to run an on-line version. 'Reach' of community involvement will change and may not involve some sectors (but may also encourage those that we don't usually hear from to become involved).	Timeframes: May be difficult to rescope and implement within December 2021 timeframes. Lack of City Vision take-up: Success of the City Vision requires others to buy-in to the vision. With an on-line methodology this may be more challenging and will require on-going (next 12-24 months) socialisation to ensure brand recognition and 'take-up' by others if this is to be a vision for the city, rather than a Council vision.

Table 4: Option Three: City Vision project is rescoped to be a Tauranga City Council vision only, rather than a community vision (NOT RECOMMENDED).

Description
City Vision is a Tauranga City Council Vision and does not involve further community involvement.

Benefits	Disadvantages	Key risks
<p>The vision will inform and guide the Strategic Framework Refresh project.</p> <p>Less resource intensive.</p> <p>Less timeframe pressures.</p>	<p>No foundation for a shared identity within the community or sector groups, and no ability to reset relationships.</p> <p>Does not provide for the high-level strategic direction that resonates with our community and inspires meaningful change for Tauranga.</p> <p>Does not align with previous community messaging around this project.</p>	<p>Reputational risk:</p> <p>Potential negative community perception following Commissioners communicating with the community via the recent LTP process that there will be a city vision process that they can contribute to.</p>

18. Option two is the recommended option. Option two recognises that there is substantial information from previous recent community engagement activities to build on with the community and sector groups. This option has a focus on youth leading us into the future and also enables a City Vision to be adopted in time to inform the Strategic Framework Refresh Project (please note that timeframes will be tight). Option two also responds to the uncertainty around Covid-19 lockdown restrictions while enabling a creative and innovative approach through the use of on-line tools and techniques. If Covid-19 restrictions are lifted this will enable the approach to be modified to provide more physical connection with the community.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

19. Financial costs are estimated at approximately \$100K for Phase One of this project. This includes creative design, website creation and maintenance, and video documentation. Budget is available within the approved 2021/22 budget.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

20. This report has no legal implications. The risks associated with the recommended approach are outlined in the options analysis.

CONSULTATION / ENGAGEMENT

21. As discussed above, there has been considerable consultation with both the community and city leaders to date. Further involvement with both the general community, sector groups and rangatahi (youth) is outlined in the proposed method discussed above.

SIGNIFICANCE

22. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
23. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
- (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region

- (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the City Vision Project
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
24. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the matter of a City Vision is of high significance, however the decision proposed in this report is of low significance.

ENGAGEMENT

25. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the matter of a City Vision is of high significance, officers are of the opinion that the nature of this project requires further community involvement as outlined in this report.

NEXT STEPS

26. Next steps to progress the City Vision are outlined in the Proposed Method section above.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

11.5 Representation Review - public feedback and adoption of Initial Proposal**File Number: A12707050****Author: Coral Hair, Manager: Democracy Services****Authoriser: Susan Jamieson, General Manager: People & Engagement****PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1. To consider the public feedback on the options that were out for pre-engagement with the community and adopt an Initial Proposal on the representation arrangements for the 2022 elections for formal consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the report "Representation Review – public feedback and adoption of Initial Proposal"; and
- (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and (put in number) of councillors.
 - (ii) (Put in number) of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of (put in number) general wards and one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of Tauranga City*.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards*

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Ward name*			

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of (put in number) +/- 10%.
- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each ward are those set out in Option [redacted] in the attached maps in Attachment 3.*
- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Add in ward name*	Describe communities of interest*

(viii) That no community boards be established.

- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:*
 - (i)
- (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the (put in number) wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
- (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
- (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.

*Depending on the option chosen by the Council the information will be inserted into the resolution. Refer to Attachment 3 which sets out the resolutions and maps recommended for each option.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. After considering public feedback, it is recommended that Council makes a decision on the initial proposal for representation arrangements for the Tauranga City Council (TCC) to go out for formal public consultation in accordance with the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA).

BACKGROUND

3. Councils are required to carry out a representation review at least every six years under the LEA. TCC's representation review must happen in 2021 prior to the 2022 local body elections.
4. The Council resolved to establish a Māori ward for the 2022 election on 25 August 2020, which decision was confirmed on 12 April 2021. The number of members to be elected to the Māori ward in Tauranga is calculated using the formula set out in the LEA. The current calculation using this formula is one Māori member, based on 6 to 14 councillors elected from wards, (with no Māori member if five or fewer councillors are elected from wards) and two Māori members if 15 or more councillors are elected from wards.
5. The Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee (SFRC) considered reports on the representation review on 21 and 28 June 2021. The recommendations of the SFRC were adopted by the Council on 12 July 2021 and four options went out for pre-engagement with the community.
6. The pre-engagement phase comprised a digital, social media and print campaign from 16 July to 13 August 2021 to encourage the community to complete a short survey (online and hard copy), where individuals could select their preferred representation option and express their views on whether community boards should be established.

7. There was space for additional comments as required. Background information was supplied alongside the survey, including potential advantages/disadvantages of each option and community boards. This was supported by a list of Frequently Asked Questions.
8. Key media coverage included NZ Herald/BOP Times Local Focus video with graphics and interviews, TVNZ/One News Online and Radio NZ coverage on Morning Report and BOP Times and SunLive print and online stories. Targeted advertising was undertaken across local digital, print and radio channels throughout the campaign. Facebook posts had a total reach of approximately 15,407 people with around 1,450 engagements (reactions, comments, shares, clicks). LinkedIn posts gained 3,320 organic impressions with 305 engagements.
9. Bespoke communications were sent to key partner, iwi and hapū, business, community and social contacts. Presentations were made to Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana and to a hui at Hairini Marae. The Chamber of Commerce shared the survey link in their member newsletter and hosted a page on their website dedicated to the representation review, and Priority One featured a story in their e-newsletter and shared with their youth forum Instep. The TCC Community Partnerships team liaised with local Māori contacts, migrant community organisations and diverse community stakeholders and emails were sent to all local secondary and tertiary education institutes.
10. General community drop-in sessions were held on:
 - Wednesday, 28 July – 5 pm to 6:30 pm - Greerton Library
 - Thursday, 29 July – 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm - Pāpāmoa Library
 - Thursday, 29 July – 3:30 pm to 5 pm – Tauranga City Council, Kaimai Room - Willow Street

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

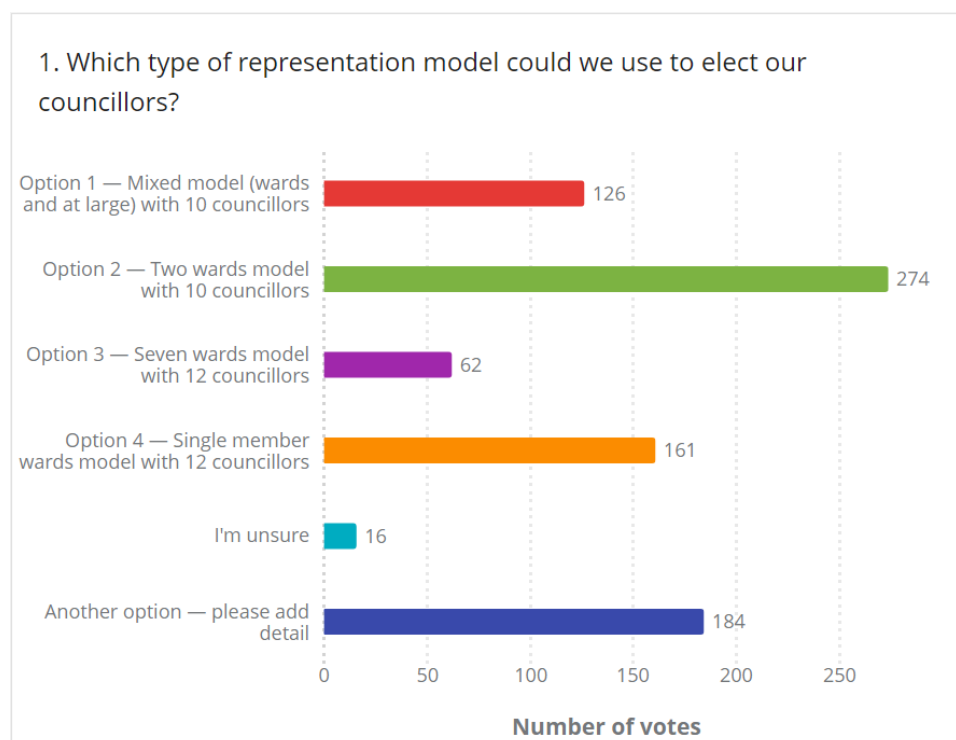
11. The requirements relating to representation reviews are specified in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA).
12. One of the Principles of the LEA “is fair and effective representation for individuals and communities” as set out in section 4(1)(a). Sections 19A to 19Y of the LEA specify how this is to be given effect.
13. A representation review addresses:
 - the total number of councillors appropriate for the city;
 - whether councillors are elected from wards or by a mix of both wards and ‘at large’ (across the city);
 - the boundaries of wards and their names;
 - whether there should be community boards and, if so, the number of boards; their names and boundaries; the number of members for each board including any appointed members; and whether the board area should be subdivided for electoral purposes.
14. In reviewing representation arrangements, councils are required to provide for effective representation of communities of interest and fair representation of electors. There are three key factors to consider:
 - Defining communities of interest;
 - Providing effective representation of communities of interest; (section 19T of the LEA)
 - Fair representation of electors. (section 19V of the LEA)
15. More detailed information on defining communities of interest, effective representation of communities of interest and fair representation of electors is available in the report to the SFRC on 21 June 2021 and is not repeated here. The history of TCC’s representation

reviews and a table of comparisons of representation arrangements were also included in that report.

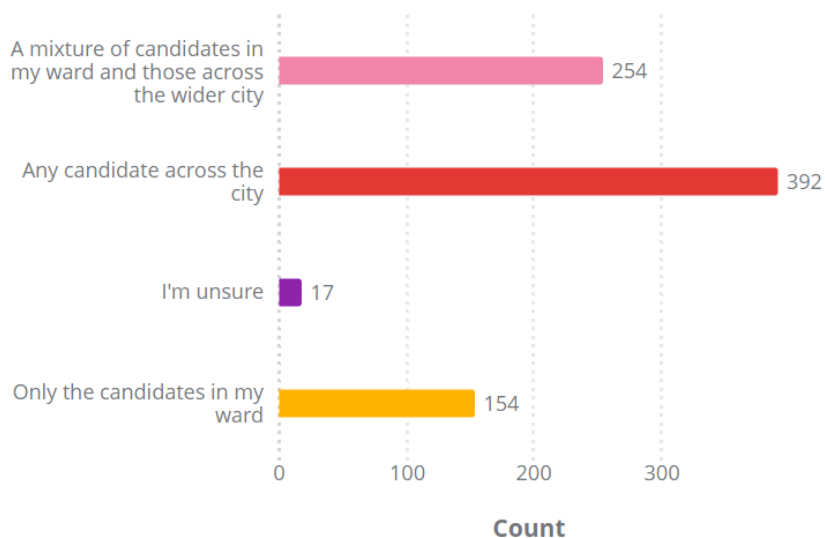
16. Section 19J of the LEA requires every territorial authority, as part of its review of representation arrangements, to determine whether there should be community boards and, if so, the nature of those communities and the structure of the community boards. The Council must make this determination in light of the principle in section 4 of the LEA relating to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.
17. Section 19H of the LEA specifies what is required to be included in a resolution of the council and section 19K specifies that, if there are any changes to the basis of election, membership or ward boundaries since the last election, the resolution must include an explanation of the reasons for the proposed change and must provide a description of each proposed ward, including its boundaries, to make these readily identifiable to the public. Schedule 1A of the LEA sets out provisions relating to Māori wards and constituencies and states that the council resolution must set out the proposed number of members to be elected by one or more Māori wards and the name and boundaries of each ward.
18. Council is required to make a decision on its Initial Proposal by 31 August 2021 (s19H LEA) and public notice must be given no later than 8 September 2021 (s19M LEA). Other local authorities with a direct interest in the proposal receive copies of the Initial Proposal as well as the Local Government Commission, Surveyor-General, Government Statistician and the Remuneration Authority.

FEEDBACK ON OPTIONS

19. 825 responses were received to the survey. The demographics of the respondents to the survey are set out in Attachment 1. The graph below shows the results of the survey question 1 “Which type of representation model could we use to elect our councillors?” and question 3 “What type of candidates would you like to choose from when you vote?”



3. What type of candidates would you like to choose from when you vote?



20. Option 1 was the fourth preferred option with 15% of respondents choosing this option. Those who preferred a mixture of candidates from a ward and across the wider city also generally preferred Option 1. This option is discussed in more detail below.
21. Option 2 was the most preferred option with 33% of respondents choosing this option. Those who preferred to vote for any candidate across the city also mainly preferred Option 2. This option is discussed in more detail below.
22. Option 3 was the least preferred option with 7.5% of respondents choosing this option. This option is discussed in more detail below.
23. Option 4 was the third preferred option with 19.5% of respondents choosing this option. Those who preferred to vote only for the candidates in their ward generally chose Option 4 over Option 3.
24. "Another option" was the second most preferred option with 22% of respondents choosing this option. This option is discussed in detail below.
25. 392 (48%) of respondents preferred to elect any candidate across the city, 254 respondents (31%) preferred a mixture and 154 respondents (19%) preferred to elect only the candidates in their ward.

COMMENTS ON ANY OPTION AND GENERAL

26. The following table sets out the main themes of the comments received in the survey under question 1, "Another option", and question 6, "Any other comments", and a staff response to these comments. Refer to Attachment 2 for a summary of the comments.

Theme	Management comments
Variations on options including more or less councillors	<p>In response to suggestions for more or less councillors and suggestions for various numbers and combinations of councillors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options 1 and 2 can be scaled up and down by adding or reducing the number of councillors. For example, Option 2 can be any number between six and 12 councillors. Option 1 without at large councillors can be seen as a three general ward option.

Theme	Management comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two alternative scenarios for Option 4 are set out below that reduce the number of councillors to nine (Option 4A) or ten councillors (Option 4B). <p>For a discussion on effective representation of communities of interest please refer to the report to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 21 June 2021.</p>
Requests for At large representation	<p>An 'at large' only option is not permitted by the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) when a Māori ward is established.</p> <p>The only options open to the council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members elected from wards (General and Māori) – wards only Some members elected at large (by all electors) and some from wards (General and Māori) – mixed model <p>Applying the formula in the LEA means that there must be at least six (6) councillors elected from either general or Māori wards to provide for one Māori member to be elected.</p>
Commissioners to remain and/or hybrid model with Commissioners and Councillors	<p>This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the LEA. The Minister of Local Government has the power to make a decision on the term of the Commissioners and/or a hybrid model of representation including appointed or elected councillors.</p>
Changes to the length of the term and limitations on number of terms a person can stand for	<p>The LEA specifies the three-year term and there are no restrictions on the number of times a person can stand for office as an elected member. Any changes to these criteria would require amendments to the legislation and are outside the scope of the representation review. Local Government NZ passed a remit in 2020 asking the government to amend the legislation and provide for a four-year term which Tauranga City Council supported.</p>
Amalgamation with other councils	<p>Amalgamation with other councils is not within the scope of the representation review. There is a separate process in the legislation (a reorganisation proposal) that deals with amalgamation proposals. The Local Government Review currently underway will consider the future of local government over the next 30 years following the Three Waters and RMA reform.</p>
Qualifications required for candidates standing for Council and previous councillors to be ineligible to stand for office	<p>The LEA sets out the criteria for standing for office. A person must be a New Zealand citizen and be enrolled on the Parliamentary roll somewhere in New Zealand. The Electoral Officer is required to take nominations from any person wishing to stand as a candidate who meets that criteria.</p> <p>There is no requirement for candidates to live in the ward or city boundary for which they wish to stand; however, the two people who nominate them are required to. There is no ability to restrict previous councillors from standing for office. Any changes to this would require amendments to the legislation and is outside the scope of the representation review.</p>

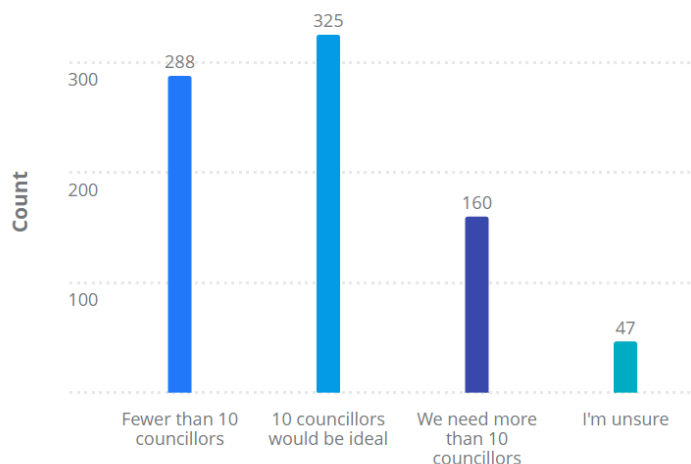
Theme	Management comments
Mayor to choose councillors. Mayoral position to be disestablished or voted by councillors	The LEA does not provide for the mayor to choose councillors. The position of mayor is not up for review and remains in place and will be elected by all voters.
Restricting people from standing for mayor and councillor positions	The LEA allows candidates to stand for the mayoralty and as a councillor. The LEA restricts candidates from standing for more than one ward.
More information about candidates prior to election	Candidates have the option to submit up to 150 words and a photo to be included in a candidate profile booklet that is sent out with the voting documents. Public debates with candidates are usually held in the community prior to an election and there is media coverage of candidates, although this can be weighted to mayoral candidates.
Further training and development of councillors once elected	The mayor and councillors undertake an extensive induction and training period following the election and an induction programme will be refined for the incoming Council. Individual programmes are established for each member over the triennium, depending on their training and skill requirements and preferences.
Decision to establish a Māori ward	The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward.
Increase in Māori representation	The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the LEA and, at present for Tauranga City, is one Māori member. To have two Māori councillors requires either an increase in the Māori Electoral Population or an increase in the number of councillors to 15.
More tangata whenua inclusion in decision making	The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), section 4 and Parts 2 and 6 are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local government decision-making processes. Principle 14 (1)(d) and section 81 of the LGA requires councils to establish and maintain opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. Section 82 consultation and Section 77 of the LGA require that significant decisions relating to land or water take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, waahi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga. The Council has worked to increase Māori participation in decision-making by appointing tangata whenua representatives to its standing committees since 2019 and appointed three tangata whenua representatives with voting rights to its Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee in 2021. The Tangata Whenua/Tauranga City Council Committee has continued in this triennium and Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana representing 17 hapū meets regularly.
Reviewing the electoral system	Single transferable vote (STV) is the electoral system for the 2022 elections and this decision cannot be reviewed as part of the representation review.
Voter turnout and education	The Chief Executive under section 42(2)(da) of the Local Government Act 2002 is responsible for:

Theme	Management comments
	<p>"facilitating and fostering representative and substantial elector participation in elections and polls held under the Local Electoral Act 2001."</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing candidates with information on what it means to be an elected member, their governance roles and responsibilities and the time commitment that would be expected. • the development of an induction programme and individual and collective professional development plans for the Mayor and councillors. • campaigns to encourage people to vote in local elections. <p>Every three years during local government elections the Electoral Commission runs nation-wide campaigns to encourage people to enrol to vote or update their details.</p> <p>Local Government New Zealand also runs nation-wide campaigns in conjunction with individual councils to increase awareness of local elections and encourage people to put their names forward to stand for office.</p>

FEEDBACK ON NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS

27. The graph below shows the results of the survey question 2 , "How many councillors do we need for our Council in total?".

2. How many councillors do we need for our Council in total?



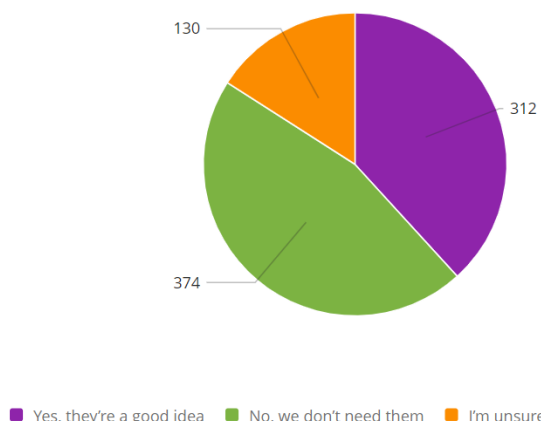
28. 613 of 825 respondents (74.6%) preferred 10 councillors or less and 160 of 825 respondents (19.5%) preferred an increase in the number of councillors from the current 10. 47 or 5.7% of respondents were unsure. The survey results showed there was a preference to have 10 or fewer than 10 councillors.
29. Those who supported 10 or less councillors generally supported Option 2 and those who supported more than 10 councillors were generally supportive of Options 3 and 4 which had 12 councillors.

30. Options 4A and 4B have been developed in response to the survey results and the Council's previous request to look at reducing the number of councillors from 12 to ten or less; these options are described below.

FEEDBACK ON COMMUNITY BOARDS

31. The graph below shows the results of the survey question, "In addition to Council, would you like our city to have community boards?".

4. In addition to Council, would you like our city to have community boards?



32. 374 respondents (46%) were against establishing community boards with 312 respondents or 38% in favour and 130 (16%) of respondents unsure.
33. Supportive comments for establishing community boards included having a local voice for local communities. Feedback against establishing community boards included not needing an additional layer of local government and not wanting additional costs to ratepayers.
34. The results show that there was a reasonably even split across all options. The majority of those who preferred Option 2 were against establishing community boards (138 against and 100 for) even though this option could be said to lend itself more to establishing community boards as councillors are elected city-wide.
35. Information on community boards was included in previous reports and is not repeated here except for the advantages/disadvantages.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Meaningful connection to neighbourhoods and bring decision-making down to a level where community members can have real influence.	May be tension between community boards and Council due to the more local focus of community boards and the wider city-focus of Council.
Advocate for local community interests.	Additional costs for ratepayers who live in a community board area.
Community boards can be a good introduction to local government and provide a training ground for those who may consider standing as a councillor.	Would require resourcing of TCC staff to write reports and attend meetings, manage members' enquiries and generally support members to achieve their role.
Community board members are elected by their community at the same time as councillors in contrast to other community groups which are self-appointed.	Election costs would increase as community board members are elected every three years. Actual costs would depend on the number of boards and members appointed to each board.

36. The Council has alternative options to ensure local community views are heard and advocated for. These include establishing community committees or setting up place-based community groups for particular projects e.g. the “Innovating Streets at the Mount” project called for interested persons to apply for a Community Design Group to consider public feedback and determine which trial designs to recommend to the Council. Council has established the Arataki Community Liaison Group to provide a forum where matters of community interest or concern can be discussed about initiatives impacting the Arataki area.
37. If the Council chooses to establish community boards for the October 2022 election the reasons could include:
- (a) Community boards provide meaningful connection to neighbourhoods and bring decision-making down to a level where community members can have real influence.
 - (b) Community board members are advocates for local community interests.
 - (c) Community board members are elected every three years and provide a mandate to represent their community at a local level.
 - (d) The additional costs of the community boards are outweighed by the benefits provided by the boards.
38. If community boards are to be included in the Initial Proposal the number of boards, boundaries, names of boards and membership of boards (number of board members and councillors to be appointed) would need to be included in the resolution. At least four board members are required along with at least one councillor. Potential board areas could be those outlined in Options 1, 3, 4, 4A, 4B or any combination of the wards in these options.
39. If the Council chose not to establish community boards for the October 2022 election the reasons could include:
- (a) Tauranga City has not previously established community boards and, given the Local Government Review underway that will consider the future of local government over the next 30 years, it is considered premature to introduce community boards at this time.
 - (b) Fair and effective representation for individuals and communities would be provided through the representation arrangements without the need to establish community boards.
 - (c) The Remuneration Authority’s conclusion, following its review of community board remuneration, that it was timely for a central government agency to review the functions, representation levels and associated characteristics of community boards.²
 - (d) The additional costs of establishing community boards would place a further burden on ratepayers at a time when rates have increased.
 - (e) Alternative options are available to the Council following the 2022 elections to ensure local community views are heard and advocated for. These include establishing community committees or setting up place-based community groups for particular projects.
 - (f) The pre-engagement survey results showed a preference against establishing community boards.
40. It is recommended that community boards are not established for the reasons set out above.

² Remuneration Review of Community Boards – April 2019 – paragraph 26 - available on the Remuneration Authority’s website - <https://www.remauthority.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/review-community-board-remuneration.pdf>

NAME OF MĀORI WARD AND OTHER WARD NAMES

41. Feedback was also requested on the ward names in question 5 “Do you have any suggestions for ward names?”. The majority of feedback was in support of ward names reflecting the geographic areas they represented and for names that were widely recognised; and that where Māori names were the most appropriate to represent the area, that these be developed in conjunction with local iwi.
42. There was support for all ward names to reflect the Māori history of the area, some support for dual English and Māori names for wards, and some feedback on Māori names for wards. For example, there were people who preferred both Mauao and Mount Maunganui and this has been reflected in the two new options.
43. Given this feedback it is recommended that the ward name(s) are not amended for the Initial Proposal and that submissions be sought on appropriate names during the formal consultation process.
44. The Council requested feedback on the name of the Māori ward and there were suggestions from the survey including Tauranga Moana and Te Awanui. Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana is consulting it's members and will be gifting the name of the Māori ward as part of the submission process on the Initial Proposal.

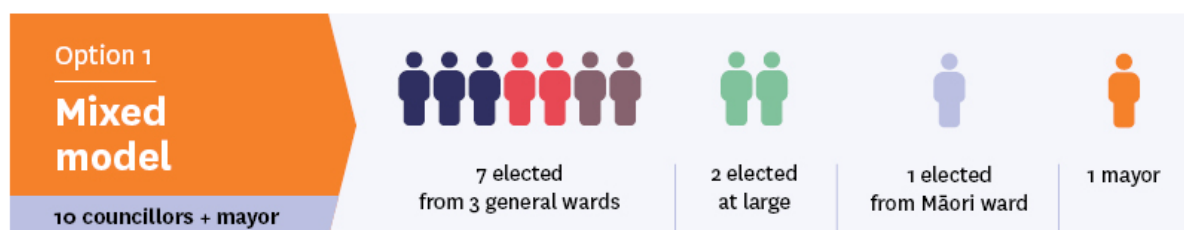
REVIEW AND OBSERVER TEAM COMMENTARY ON REPRESENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

45. The Review and Observer Team (the Team) in their report to Council on 17 November 2020³ stated they considered some of the issues and behaviours that the Council was dealing with at that time had their genesis in the representation arrangements that the city had. The Team developed a strong impression that the contest for the mayoralty did not end with the election and questioned if the mix of at large and by ward election of councillors was a contributing factor to the current situation. The Team also questioned whether communities of interest were coherently represented.
46. Peter Winder, Chairperson of the Team, clarified the remarks in the report and stated the Council should consider designing the representation arrangements where all councillors, except the Māori councillor, are elected from a larger number of smaller wards with boundaries that reflect communities of interest i.e. no “at large” councillors. This would, in Mr Winder’s opinion, *“create a clear and certain mandate from the public and provide a better than even chance of delivering a functional council than the one the Team observed”*.
47. The advantages and disadvantages of each option include comments that relate to whether the issues and concerns raised by the Team are addressed by that option. The Council will determine how much weight is to be given to these remarks.

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

Option 1 – 10 Councillors plus Mayor

Mixed model with 7 councillors from 3 wards, 1 Māori ward councillor and 2 at large councillors.

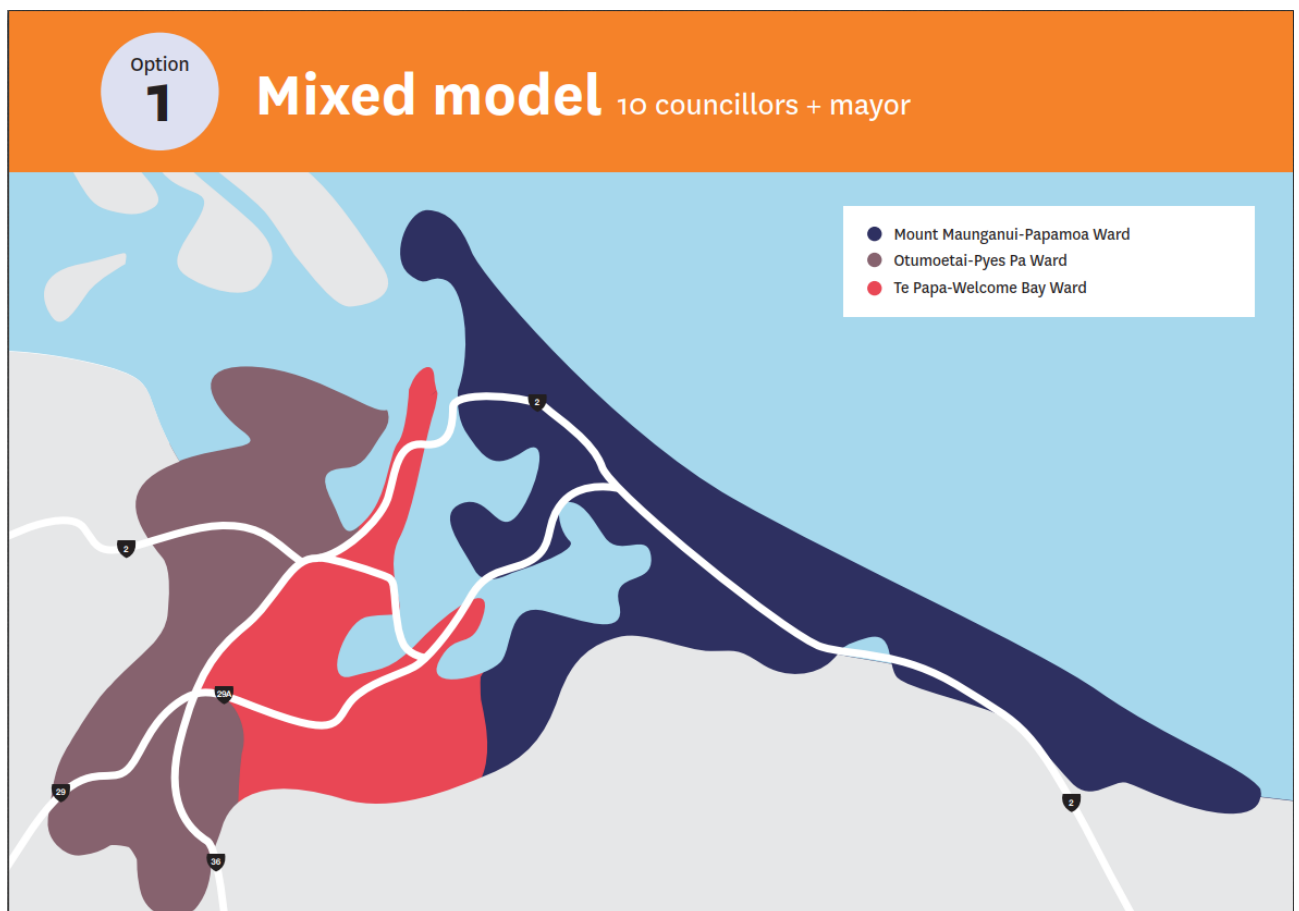


³ Paragraphs 46-47 under the heading “The battle for the mayoralty never ended”. The report is available on TCC website

<https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/council/about-your-council/review-and-observer-team>

48. Option 1 was preferred by 126 of the 825 survey respondents (15%) and was the fourth preferred option. Those who preferred a mixture of candidates from their ward and those across the wider city also generally preferred Option 1.
49. It is based largely on the current representation arrangements. This option can be scaled up with the addition of more councillors elected at large or scaled down by removing one at large councillor. It could also be viewed as a model for three general wards with no at large councillors.
50. If this option was chosen as the Initial Proposal the resolutions and reasons for choosing this option would be those set out in Attachment 3.
51. The following general wards are set out in the table and the map below sets out the general wards:

Ward Name	Number of Councillors	General electoral population estimates	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average per councillor	% deviation from city average per councillor
Mount Maunganui-Pāpāmoa	3	55,300	18,433	-1,052	-5.40
Otumoetai-Pyes Pa	2	42,300	21,150	1,664	8.54
Te Papa-Welcome Bay	2	38,800	19,400	-86	-0.44
Total	7		19,486		



52. The population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 19,486 per councillor +/- 10% (17,537 – 21,435).

53. The ward boundary for the current Mount Maunganui/Pāpāmoa Ward has been changed and an area moved into the Te Papa-Welcome Bay ward to make this option comply with the +/- 10% rule.
54. This option recognises that there are distinct communities of interest based on geographical areas that can be identified as follows:

Ward	Description of communities of interest
Mount Maunganui-Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Matapihi, Pāpāmoa and Kairua, Wairakei and Te Tumu. It covers the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Transportation links to the City via state highways and the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents. Accelerating population growth in the east and infill housing in established areas create related infrastructure and community amenity issues of interest to local residents.
Otumoetai-Pyes Pa	<p>This ward includes Otumoetai, Brookfield, Bellevue, Matua, Bethlehem, Pyes Pa, The Lakes, Oropi and Tauriko. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.</p> <p>The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs.</p>
Te Papa-Welcome Bay	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Greerton, Gate Pa, Welcome Bay, Ohauiti, Hairini and Poike. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents. The eastern areas of this ward have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.

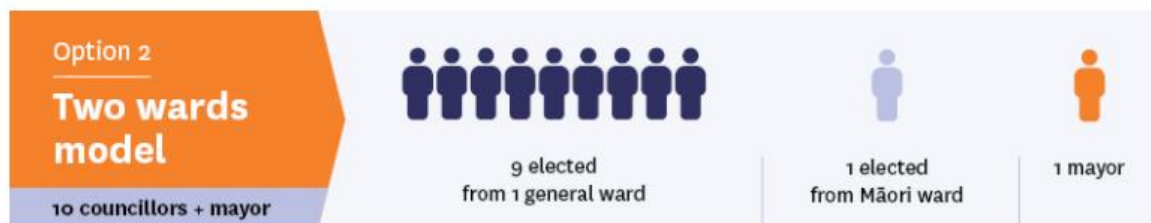
55. The Māori ward would reflect the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
56. This option would give less weight for establishing community boards as geographic communities of interest would be represented on the Council.
57. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Both Māori and general electors vote for between 3-5 councillors out of 10.	Not all councillors represent the same number of electors as at large councillors are not subject to +/- 10% rule.
This continues the mixed model arrangement which is familiar with the public as it has been in place since 2010.	Mixture of two systems (wards and at large) could be confusing to voters.

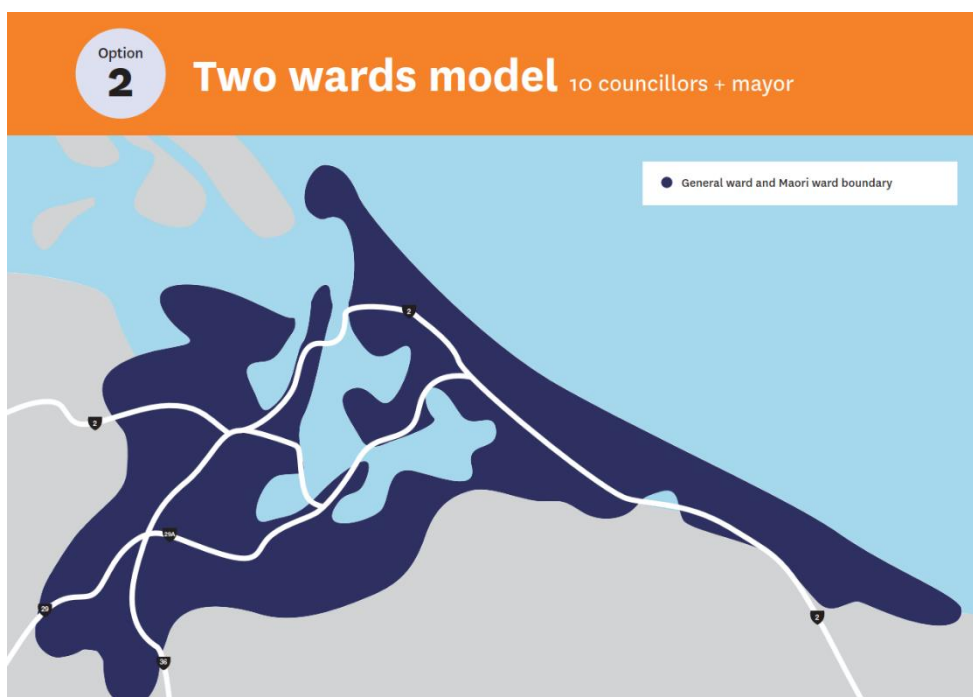
Advantages	Disadvantages
Provides for the geographical coverage of communities of interest with ward-elected members.	May not represent the current communities of interest.
Provides for communities of interest spread across the city to be represented.	Potential for perception by public that the ward member is there to represent their ward only and is captured by the interests of ward electors.
Potential for more diverse councillors to be elected from at large candidates.	Possibility of division between councillors in terms of perceived elector representation and accountability.
Allows residents to have a choice of who to approach, at large or ward based members.	The Review and Observer Team considered this arrangement contributed to the Council's dysfunction.

Option 2 – 10 councillors plus Mayor

Option 2 – Two wards model with 10 councillors



58. Option 2 was the preferred option from the survey with 274 of the 825 respondents (33%) choosing this option.
59. If this option was chosen as the Initial Proposal the resolutions and reasons for choosing this option are set out in Attachment 3.

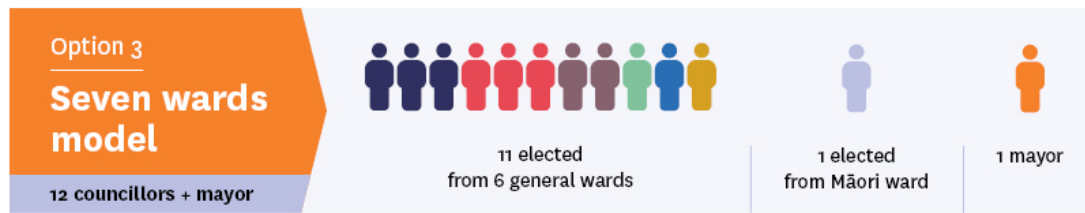


60. Nine councillors are elected from one general ward with each councillor representing a general population of 15,155 and one councillor elected from a Māori ward representing a Māori electoral population of 15,300. No at large councillors would be elected in this option. Both wards would be city-wide, see the map below.
61. This option recognises that there is a shared common community of interest at the city level and that communities of interest are spread across the city. This option gives greater weight to the view that there is no distinction between different communities of interest from a geographical perspective within Tauranga City as all parts of the city contain a mixture of various communities of interest.
62. This option recognises that Tauranga is one of the geographically smallest cities in New Zealand based on land area (approximately 17,500 hectares) with a mainly urban population. Given the compactness of the city and the urban population, the decisions relating to the development of such things as the expansion of housing areas, infrastructure upgrades, transport links and community facilities are seen to impact on people city-wide.
63. This option recognises that the geographical features of the city that are unique such as Mauao, the harbour and the beaches have meaning and significance to many residents.
64. In this option Councillors are seen as representing and accountable to all electors rather than a geographically defined group of electors.
65. The electoral system Single Transferable Voting (STV) is suited to at large elections and is considered to provide more opportunity for women, Māori, and people representing minority groups to be elected than under a First Past the Post (FPP) system.
66. This option would give more weight for establishing community boards as geographic communities of interest would not be guaranteed to be represented on the Council.
67. The advantage for general electors is that they can elect nine out of ten councillors which supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors. However, this relates only to general electors and is seen as a disproportionately inequitable model compared to the other options for Māori voters, who are only able to elect one councillor out of ten.
68. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Recognises shared common community of interest at city level for general electors.	No guaranteed representation of geographic communities of interest on council.
General electors can elect 9 out of 10 councillors which supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors.	Disproportionately inequitable representation model with general voters able to elect up to 9 councillors and Māori electors able to elect 1 councillor.
Potential for candidates standing in the general ward to represent sector or interest groups spread city-wide.	Electors have a less direct relationship with councillors elected from a city-wide ward.
STV suited to wards with larger number of councillors and has potential to deliver a more diverse range of councillors in the general ward.	Potential for higher costs for all candidates as they campaign city-wide.
Allows general electors a choice about which councillors to approach.	This arrangement may not address the issues and concerns raised by the Review and Observer Team.

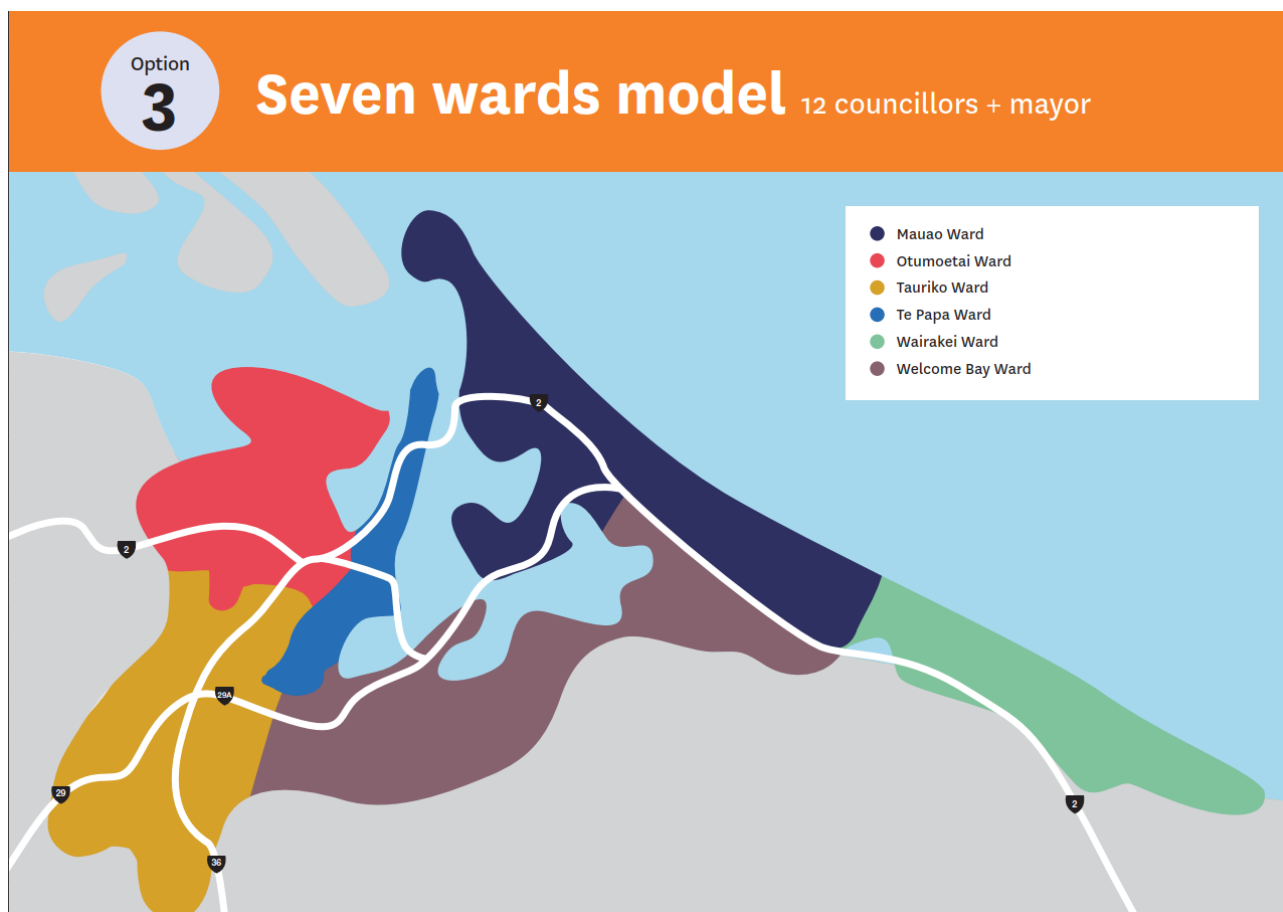
Option 3 – 12 councillors plus Mayor

Seven wards model with 11 councillors from 6 wards and 1 Māori ward councillor.



69. Option 3 was the least preferred option with 63 of the 825 respondents (7.5%) stating this was their preferred option.
70. If this option was chosen as the Initial Proposal the resolutions and reasons for choosing this option are set out in Attachment 3.
71. Option 3 is a ward-based approach with 11 councillors elected from six general wards and one councillor elected from a citywide Māori ward. No at large councillors would be elected in this option.
72. The following general wards would be established as set out in the table and the map below:

Ward Name	Number of Councillors	General electoral population estimates	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average per councillor	% deviation from city average per councillor
Mauao	3	37,600	12,533	129	1.04
Wairakei	1	12,550	12,550	145	1.17
Otumoetai	3	35,300	11,767	-638	-5.14
Te Papa	1	12,600	12,600	195	1.58
Welcome Bay	2	26,800	13,400	995	8.02
Tauriko	1	11,600	11,600	-805	-6.49
Total	11		12,405		



73. The population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 12,405 per councillor +/- 10% (11,165 to 13,646).
74. This option poses a challenge to scale up or down the number of councillors given the need to comply with the fair representation rule.
75. This option would give less weight for establishing community boards as geographic communities of interest would be represented on the Council.
76. This option recognises that there are distinct communities of interest based on geographical areas that can be identified as follows:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Mauao	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Omanu, Arataki, Te Maunga, Matapihi, Palm Beach and Pāpāmoa Beach North. It covers the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Wairakei	This ward includes Pāpāmoa Beach South, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.

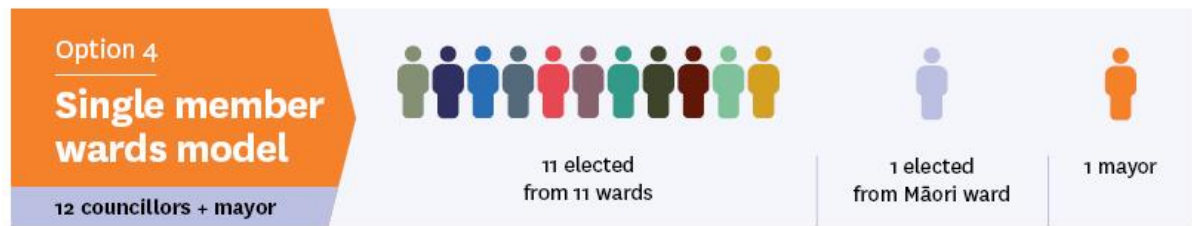
Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Otumoetai	This ward includes includes Bethlehem, Brookfield, Judea, Te Reti, Bellevue, Otumoetai and Matua. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, Tauranga South, Greerton (east of Cameron Road), Merivale and Yatton Park. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Bay Park, Kairua, Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Hairini, Poike, Oropi, Greerton (south of Poole and Chadwick Streets) Kaitemako, Ohauiti and Pyes Pa. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Tauriko	This ward includes Pyes Pa West, Gate Pa, Greerton (west of Cameron Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs.

77. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Increased geographic representation of communities of interest than the current three wards.	Does not identify and represent communities of interest that are city-wide.
More easily understood system and direct relationship with electors and ward councillor(s).	Potential for perception by public that the ward member is there to represent their ward only and be captured by the interests of their ward electors.
This arrangement may address the issues and concerns raised by the Review and Observer Team.	Electors only able to vote for a minority of councillors. Māori electors would elect only 1 councillor out of 12 (the Māori member). General electors would elect 1-3 councillors out of 12 depending on the ward they were in.
Potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.	Less potential for electing a more diverse set of councillors than options 1 and 2.
Greerton community is represented by three councillors.	Greerton community has been split between three wards (Te Papa, Welcome Bay and Tauriko).

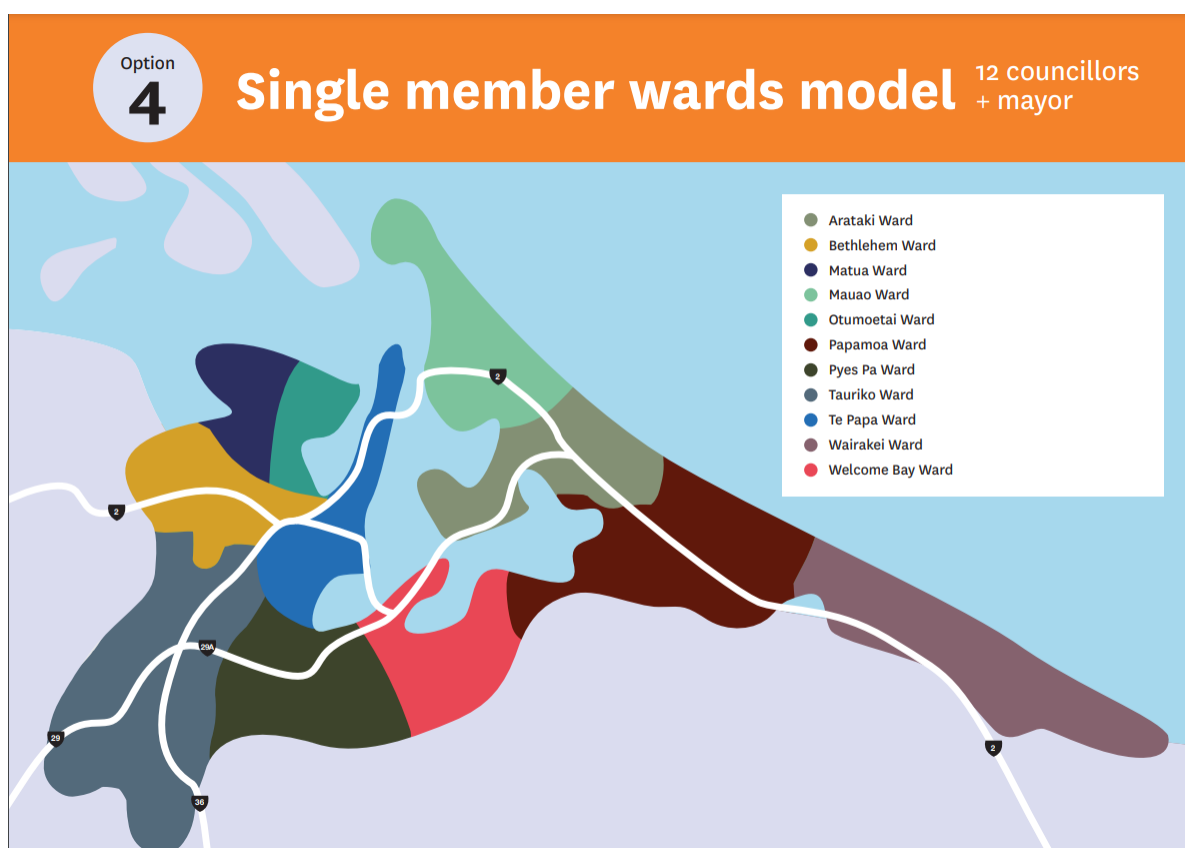
Option 4 – 12 councillors

Single member wards with 11 councillors from 11 wards and 1 Māori ward councillor.



78. Option 4 was the third preferred option with 161 of 825 (19.5%) of respondents choosing this option.
79. If this option was chosen as the Initial Proposal the resolutions and reasons for choosing this option are set out in Attachment 3.
80. Option 4 is a ward-based approach. 11 councillors are elected from eleven (11) general wards and one (1) councillor elected from a citywide Māori ward. No at large councillors would be elected in this option.
81. The following general wards would be established as set out in the table and the map below:

Ward	Number of councillors	General Electoral Population	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average per councillor	% deviation from city average per councillor
Mauao	1	11,950	11,950	-464	-3.73
Arataki	1	12,650	12,650	236	1.90
Pāpāmoa	1	12,550	12,550	136	1.10
Wairakei	1	13,550	13,550	1,136	9.15
Welcome Bay	1	13,300	13,300	886	7.14
Pyes Pa	1	13,450	13,450	1,036	8.35
Matua	1	11,350	11,350	-1,064	-8.57
Otumoetai	1	11,300	11,300	-1,114	-8.97
Bethlehem	1	11,500	11,500	-914	-7.36
Te Papa	1	12,600	12,600	186	1.50
Tauriko	1	12,350	12,350	-64	-0.51
Total	11		12,414		



82. The population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 12,414 per councillor +/- 10% (11,173 to 13,655).
83. This option recognises that there are distinct communities of interest based on geographical areas that can be identified as follows:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Mauao	This ward includes Mount Maunganui and Omanu. It forms part of the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Arataki	This ward includes Arataki, Te Maunga and Matapihi and Bayfair. It forms part of the coastal strip. Like Mauao ward, the residents have strong links to the unique feature of Mauao and the ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Palm Beach, Pāpāmoa Beach North and Kairua. This forms part of the coastal strip and faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
Wairakei	This ward includes Pāpāmoa Beach South, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
	the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Welcome Bay, Maungatapu and Kaitemako. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Pyes Pa	This ward includes Pyes Pa, Hairini, Poike, Oropi, Ohauti, Greerton (south of Sheppard and Yatton Streets). These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Matua	This ward includes Matua and Bellevue. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Otumoetai	This ward includes includes Otumoetai, Brookfield and the northern part of Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem and Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Greerton (east of Cameron Road), Tauranga South, Merivale and Yatton Park. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Tauriko	This ward includes Gate Pa, Greerton (west of Cameron Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

84. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below:

Advantages	Disadvantages
More equitable model as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.	Electors vote for only one councillor out of 12 councillors.
More geographic representation of communities of interest than other options.	Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest.
More easily understood system than other options and direct relationship with electors and ward councillor.	Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward only.

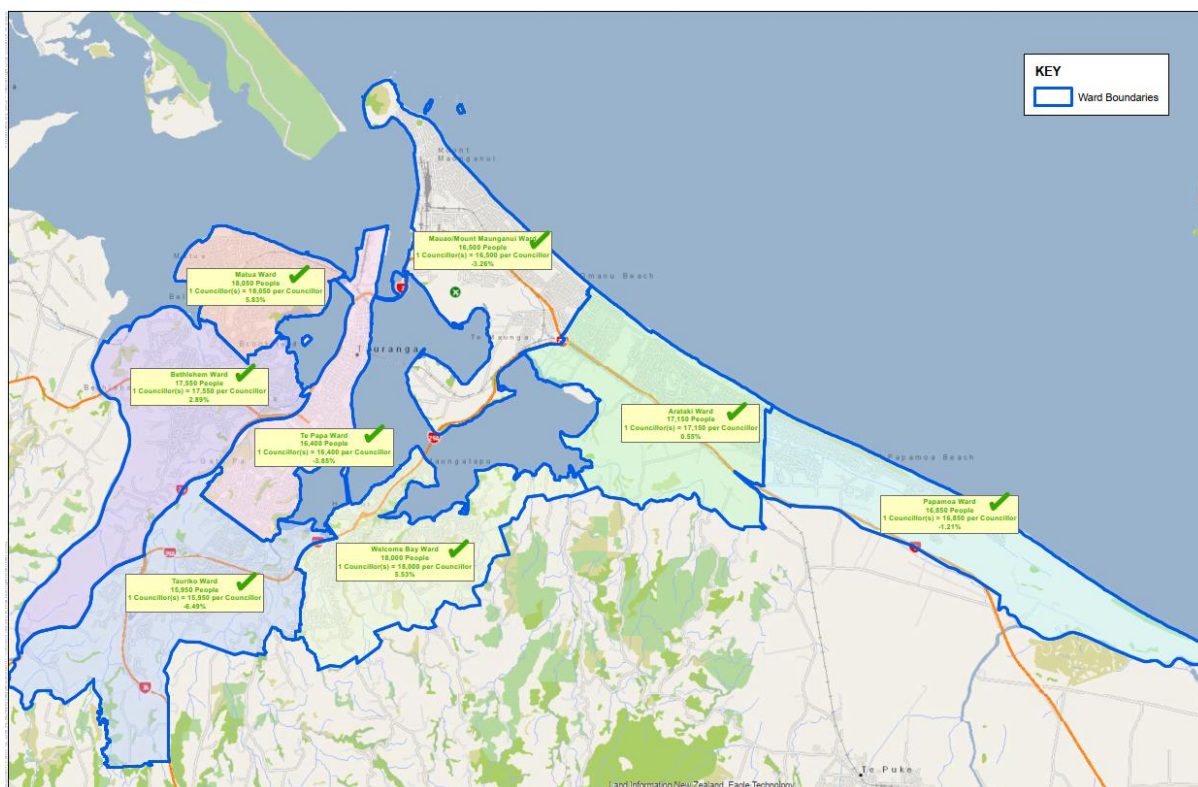
Advantages	Disadvantages
This arrangement may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.	Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than options 1 and 2.
Greerton community is represented by three councillors.	Greerton community has been split between three wards (Pyes Pa, Te Papa and Tauriko).
Potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.	

85. This option does increase the number of councillors from 10 to 12. In response to the survey, which showed a clear preference for 10 or less councillors, Options 4A (9 councillors) and 4B (10 councillors) have been developed for single member wards and these are set out below.

Option 4A – 9 councillors from single member wards

86. A further option is proposed for single member wards with nine councillors plus a mayor.
87. Option 4A is a ward-based approach. Eight councillors are elected from eight general wards and one councillor elected from a citywide Māori ward. No at large councillors would be elected in this option.
88. This option has been developed in response to the survey and the Council's previous request to look at reducing the number of councillors from 12 to 10 or less if this would provide effective representation of communities of interest and achieved compliance with the fairness rule +/- 10%.
89. The following general wards would be established as set out in the table and the map below:

Ward	Number of councillors	General Electoral Population	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average per councillor	% deviation from city average per councillor
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	1	16,500	16,500	-556	-3.26
Arataki	1	17,150	17,150	94	0.55
Pāpāmoa	1	16,850	16,850	-206	-1.21
Welcome Bay	1	18,000	18,000	944	5.53
Matua	1	18,050	18,050	994	5.83
Bethlehem	1	17,550	17,550	494	2.89
Te Papa	1	16,400	16,400	-656	-3.85
Tauriko	1	15,950	15,950	-1,106	-6.49
Total	8		17,056		



90. The population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 17,056 per councillor +/- 10% (15,350 to 18,762).

91. This option recognises that there are distinct communities of interest based on geographical areas that can be identified as follows:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Omanu, Bayfair and Matapihi. It forms part of the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Arataki	This ward includes Arataki, Te Maunga, Palm Beach, and Kairua. It forms part of the coastal strip. Like the Mauao/Mount Maunganui ward, the residents have strong links to the unique feature of Mauao and the ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Pāpāmoa, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Kaitemako, Poike and Ohauiti. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Matua	This ward includes Matua, Otumoetai, Bellevue and Brookfield. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem and Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Tauranga South, Merivale, Yatton Park and Greerton (north of Chadwick Road). The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Tauriko	This ward includes Pyes Pa, Hairini, Oropi, Gate Pa, Greerton (south of Chadwick Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

92. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below and while they are similar to Option 4 and 4B, the reduction in the number of councillors to nine is factored in:

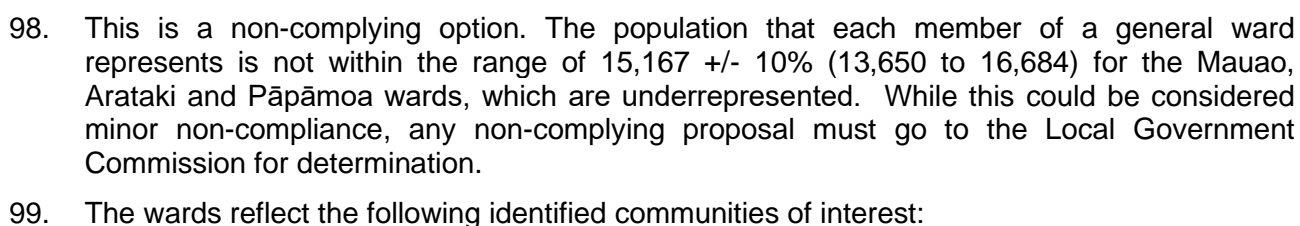
Advantages	Disadvantages
More equitable model than other options as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.	Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest.
More even distribution of electors per councillor than options 4 and 4B.	Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward only.
More easily understood system than other options and direct relationship with electors and ward councillor.	Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than options 1 and 2.
Potential to offer a more efficient governance model with the least number of councillors.	Fewer councillors may detract from the ability of the public to access councillors and the members' ability to effectively represent the views of their electoral area.
Greerton community is represented by two councillors.	Greerton community has been split between two wards (Te Papa and Tauriko).
Potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.	
This arrangement may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.	

Option 4B – 10 councillors from single member wards – non-complying

93. A further option is proposed for single member wards with 10 councillors plus a mayor.
94. Option 4B is a ward-based approach. Nine councillors are elected from nine general wards and one councillor elected from a citywide Māori ward. No at large councillors would be elected in this option.
95. Option 4B includes a Greerton ward; however, the boundaries of the Tauriko and Te Papa wards have been amended to ensure their compliance with the fairness rule and include communities of interest that have not in the past been associated with these wards.
96. The following general wards would be established as set out in the table and the map below:

Ward	Number of councillors	General Electoral Population	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average per councillor	% deviation from city average per councillor
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	1	16,750	16,750	1,583	10.44
Arataki	1	16,700	16,700	1,533	10.11
Pāpāmoa	1	16,700	16,700	1,533	10.11
Welcome Bay	1	13,750	13,750	-1,417	-9.34
Matua	1	15,400	15,400	233	1.54
Bethlehem	1	14,750	14,750	-417	-2.75
Greerton	1	13,700	13,700	-1,467	-9.67
Te Papa	1	13,850	13,850	-1,317	-8.68
Tauriko	1	14,900	14,900	-267	-1.76
Total	9		15,167		

97. The proposed boundaries of each general ward are set out in the map below.



Item 11.5
Page 92

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Kairua, Te Maunga, Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Harini and Kaitemako. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Greerton	This ward includes Greerton, Gate Pa, Merivale, Yatton Park and the northern area of Pyes Pa. These areas are serviced by the Greerton shopping centre and transportation through to the city centre is an important issue for local residents.
Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Matua	This ward includes Matua, Otumoetai and Bellevue. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Brookfield and Judea. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Tauriko	This ward includes Oropi, Poike, Ohauti, The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

100. Summary of advantages and disadvantages of this option are set out below and while they are similar to Option 4, the major disadvantage of this option is its non-compliance.

Advantages	Disadvantages
More equitable model as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.	Non-compliance with the fairness rule resulting in underrepresentation for three wards.
Geographic representation of communities of interest.	Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest.
More easily understood system than other options and direct relationship with electors and ward councillor.	Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward only.
This arrangement may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review	Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than options 1 and 2.

Advantages	Disadvantages
and Observer Team.	
Potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.	
Greerton community is represented in one ward.	

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

101. The financial impact of a change in representation arrangements will need to be calculated once the changes are known. There is no impact on councillors' remuneration as this is a pool set by the Remuneration Authority, regardless of the number of councillors, based on several factors including population and council assets. The establishment of one or more community boards would require resourcing to be scoped and a separate budget to be established.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS / RISKS

102. The Council must meet the statutory deadlines outlined in the LEA. The timeline adopted by the Council on 12 July 2021 sets out the process to meet these deadlines. The Council will undertake a robust process to arrive at a final proposal; however, there is always a risk that the LGC will overturn the Council's final proposal as has occurred in the past.

SIGNIFICANCE

103. The Local Government Act 2002 requires an assessment of the significance of matters, issues, proposals and decisions in this report against Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Council acknowledges that in some instances a matter, issue, proposal or decision may have a high degree of importance to individuals, groups, or agencies affected by the report.
104. In making this assessment, consideration has been given to the likely impact, and likely consequences for:
- (a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region
 - (b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the proposal.
 - (c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.
105. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the proposal is of high significance.

ENGAGEMENT







106. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the proposal is of high significance, officers are of the opinion that the following consultation is required under section 19H of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 3 September to 4 October 2021 – public submission period on initial proposal

Click here to view the [TCC Significance and Engagement Policy](#)

NEXT STEPS

107. 18 October 2021 – Council meeting to hear public submissions.
108. 8 November 2021 – Council meeting to deliberate on public submissions and resolve final proposal.
109. 12 November 2021 – public notice of final proposal and appeal/objection period for a month.
110. 13 December 2021 – appeal/objection period ends and any appeals and objections are sent to the Local Government Commission by 15 December 2021.

ATTACHMENTS

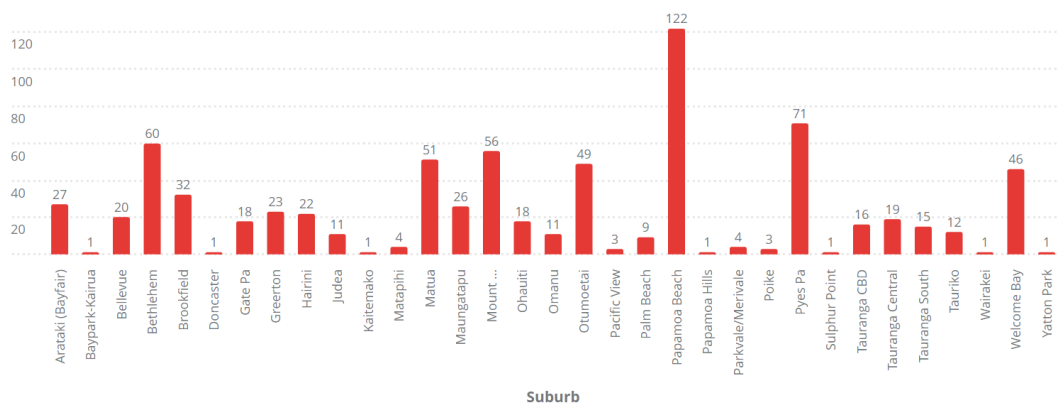
1. **Representation Review Survey - Demographic information of respondents - A12780256**
 
2. **Representation Review Survey - Summary of comments - A12780257**  
3. **Draft resolutions for representation review options - A12780305**  

Representation Review Survey 16 July – 13 August 2021

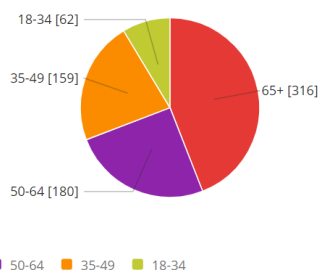
Demographic information of respondents

Please note not all 825 respondents completed the demographic information as this was optional.

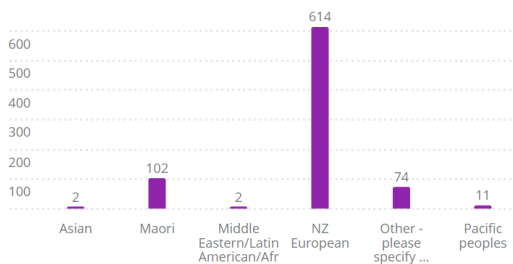
Suburb: 755 Responses



Age: 717 Responses



Ethnicity (select all that apply): 745 Responses



Gender: 745 Responses



Female Male Gender diverse

Question 1. Which types of representation model could we use to elect our councillors? – Another option

Theme	No of comments	Comments
Other options	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 elected from 11 wards & 1 mayor • 12 elected from 6 wards and 1 mayor • 10 elected from 10 wards • 10 elected from 2 wards • 9 elected from 3 general wards, 1 mayor, 1 Maori ward • 6 elected from 3 wards, 1 iwi rep, 1 mayor • 12 elected at large plus 2 Maori wards • 5 elected at large, 1 Mayor, 1 Maori Ward • 6 elected at large, 6 elected for Maori Ward, 1 Mayor • 7 elected at large, 1 mayor, 1 Maori ward • Between 6-12 elected at large plus mayor • 10 councillors, 1 mayor & community boards • 1 Mayor selects 6 candidates from ranking of 12 candidates • Directors who appoint at large councillors with the mayor decided by the appointed group • 50% appointed from board & 50% elected • 1 ward for all councillors • No mayor required • 4 councillors
Commissioners/ Elected members mixed model	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 commissioners and 6 councillors at large • 4 commissioners, 5 councillors, 1 mayor, 1 Maori ward • 4 commissioners, 4 councillors, 1 mayor, 1 Maori ward • 4 commissioners, 1 appointed chair (who has mayoralty powers), 4 councillors at large • 4 commissioners, 3 councillors at large, 1 mayor, 1 Maori ward • 6 Commissioners and 6 councillors • 3 commissioners, 3 councillors from City, Mt & Papamoa • 4 commissioners, 4 councillors from north, south, east and west, 1 Maori ward • 5 commissioners, 5 councillors elected at large, 1 mayor • 2 commissioners, 2 councillors elected as large, 4 wards, 1 mayor • Want commissioners to stay for another full term • Helps manage large and complex organisations and provides stability
Current system needs to change	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointing people because they are popular is absurd • Representatives need appropriate qualifications/governance experience • Council positions should have a job description • Need to show dedication to the whole city • 50% of council should be women • Don't need a lot of councillors • Need to refresh processes and procedures • Previous council didn't work before so what has changed • Must demonstrate track record of delivery outcomes for their respective wards • Must live in Tauranga for more than two years
Maori Wards	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maori wards are racist and undemocratic • No option that doesn't include Maori wards • Multicultural city not just two races • Imposed against the wishes or the majority • Don't want Maori wards • Undemocratic
Support for Maori representation	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want more than 1 Maori rep/wards • Should have a Maori ward in all wards • Number of Maori wards should be based on Maori election role/Maori population • Want to see greater/fairer Maori representation • Maori wards are a must • Hard to tell if Maori will be under/overrepresented as no figures provided • Should be able to vote in both Maori/General ward

Theme	No of comments	Comments
Maori representation – Alternative views	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are all one community Maori's should be voted in like everyone else
No community boards	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra costs and will bring dissention to council Adds a layer of bureaucracy that's problematic Should be one big team Not enough details given Local ratepayer associations should be used to help lessen burden on ratepayer
Want/Need community boards	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives public greater access to democratic process Hold meeting in halls which community can access Provide feedback to council on matters relevant to ratepayers/residents Board chairperson in the council representative Community boards only Community board votes for preferred candidates to be put forward Based on areas of interest rather than geographical
Prefer option 4	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas get representation But with less councillors Like individual wards But with no Maori ward Easy for people to understand But with no community boards
Prefer option 2	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But with few councillors But with 12 councillors & 1 Mayor only But with no Maori ward But need to ensure it doesn't get overtaken by party ideals But it presents STV problems But with councillors spread across local suburbs You can vote for all candidates Fit for purpose
Prefer option 1	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But with no Maori ward Should be a mixed model with Commissioners
Prefer option 3	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But with only 10 councillors with 3-6 wards Perfect with fair representation But with no community boards
Other comments	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want to present my submission in person Don't require that many councillors Survey has no real options/no info of ward sizes/no status quo Mayor/CEO should be the same person Councillors can't hold office for more than 3 years Like dropping councillors at large Use SAY app so people can vote on individual topics important to them Need pros/cons of each option and cost to taxpayer/number of people in each ward Need to increase voter participation/representation Want STV system to rank candidates and be able to vote outside my ward if I like another candidate Wards should represent communities' interests

Question 5. Do you have any suggestions for ward names?

Theme	No of comments	Comments
Other ward name suggestions	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North, east, south, west • Papamoa, Mt Maunganui, Omokoroa, Te puke, the rest from Tauranga • Otumoetai/ Matua; Pukehinahina; Mauao/Papamoa • Tauranga Moana – Māori ward • Maori Ward/Te Awanui • Tauranga Moana; The Mount/Mauao; Tauranga Crossing/Tauriko • Tauranga General Ward • Matua/Bellevue/Otumoetai • Mt Maunganui not Mauao ward • Mauao is great name for Mt ward • Tauranga General Ward • Councillors • Seacoast ward • Te Papa • Numbered names to solve indifference • The Lakes not Tauriko
Maori/Te Reo names	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want Te Reo names • Use Maori names where applicable • Consult with kaumatua to get appropriate names • Inclusive for everyone (whanaungatanga) • Dual naming/translations • Maori to decide Maori ward name
Reflect the area they represent	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise natural communities/neighbourhoods • Follow the wider suburban names • Base them on geographical areas • Base them on recognised district names • Easily identifiable • Local historic names • Keep them meaningful/don't use politically correct versions
Keep existing names	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain existing ward names • Don't need to create new names • But with approval from Iwi
Other comments	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shouldn't be racially based • English names only/easy to pronounce • If councillors have profiles this should be the name of the ward • Names in survey seem suitable • If all councillors elected at large, no ward name required • Keep it simple
No suggestions	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not important/critical • No ward names as they create clusters/ • Use common sense • Need more information

Question 6. Other comments

Theme	No of comments	Comments
Requirements for councillors	69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need qualified/skilled people and not just the popular • Must put betterment of the city/community first and personal gains last • Improve process/system of selecting candidates with skills/experience • Must provide training to elected councillors • Ongoing training required for elected members • Need to make quicker decisions • Must live in the ward • Reduced/equal remuneration • Weekly public session with communities
Commissioners/ Elected members mixed model	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want to keep commissioners for next election • Keep commissioners but under a cheaper model • Want mixed model commissioners/councillors • They are getting on with the job and getting things done • Add's qualified people to the mix • Need a good transition
Want one ward/eliminate wards	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One ward (Tauranga) where we can vote for all candidates no matter where we live • Want to vote for all candidates • Wards are too small and allow only the few with money/time to capture votes • Will have whole city interests/collective outcomes • Everyone is treated equally
Ward size	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't support city wide councillors as other areas often forgotten • Want smaller wards for fairer representation • One councillor per ward • Wards should be based on % of population to allow fairer representation
Councillors term/other options	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor for every 10,000 residents as a benchmark • Limit of two terms • Term extended to 4 or 5 years • Fewer councillors to help make quicker decisions • Shouldn't be able to stand for both mayor and councillor • 6-10 councillors • 12+ Mayor
Representation	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep it simple & non parochial in the sense of geography • Want diversity of representation • Want more than 1 Maori councillor to be voted into a ward • More tangata whenua inclusion • Maori ward could have more than 1 representative
Current system needs to change	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need major/bold change • Can't go back to old system as will result in same outcome. • Need to include community in decision making • Don't let past councillors stand
Democracy	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want democracy reinstated without agenda/manipulated • Members must be elected
Community boards	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider community boards once Local Government review completed • 4 Community board, Mount, Papamoa, Tauranga North, Tauranga South • Want community boards to bring a local/community voice/city-wide advocacy • Elected every 4 years • 6 boards within option 3 boundaries • Volunteers with no voting rights • Can't be race based as will lose a sense of democracy • Only need 1

Theme	No of comments	Comments
Other comments	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1, 3 & 4 reduce the level of fair representation • Consider Western Bay Unitary Council • Want one super bay of plenty council like Auckland to help spread costs with representatives from the whole region • Papamoa ward shouldn't include Welcome Bay • Commissioners are wasting money • Council meetings/minutes should be recorded in Te Reo Māori • Government should retain right to review performance and replace non-performers • Government should appoint experience/qualified people
Next upcoming local body election	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep costs to rate payers low • Need better engagement with community to vote • More young people need to vote/be involved in community wards • More info needed in voting booklet to help better align policies amongst candidates • Use tech to help with voting • More open meetings prior to elections so those standing can be questioned/seen
General survey comments	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough options in survey when such a large change • No choice available without the Maori ward • Papamoa session only works for retired not working class • Survey doesn't give enough widespread understanding to the community • Need numbers indicating voters for within the Maori Ward • Public engagement took place before I received my rates bill

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 1

Mixed model with 7 councillors from 3 wards, 1 Māori ward councillor and 2 at large councillors.



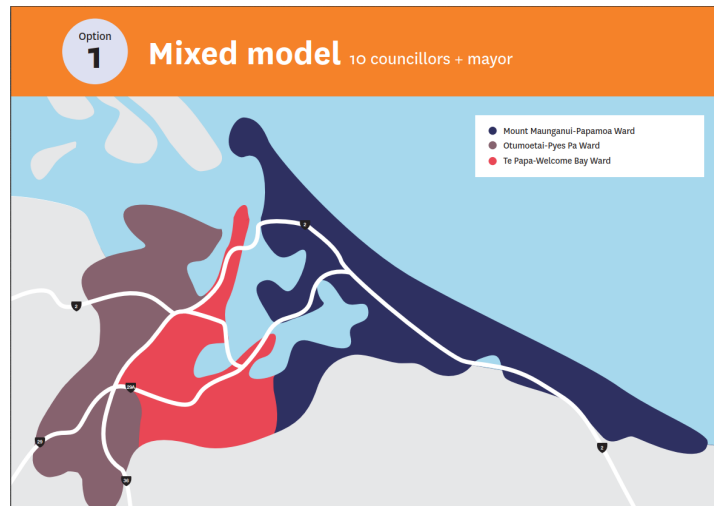
That the Council:

- (a) Receives the report "Representation Review – public feedback and adoption of Initial Proposal"; and
- (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and 10 councillors.
 - (ii) Two of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council and the Mayor, are to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole, one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward and seven members are to be separately elected by the electors of three general wards.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards.

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population estimates as at 1 July 2020	Population per councillor	% Deviation from city average per councillor
Māori ward	1	15,300	15,300	N/A
Mount Maunganui-Papamoa	3	55,300	18,433	-5.40
Otumoetai-Pyes Pa	2	42,300	21,150	8.54
Te Papa-Welcome Bay	2	38,800	19,400	-0.44
At large councillors (elected by both general and Māori electors)	2	151,300		N/A
Total	10			

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 19,486 per councillor +/- 10% (17,537 – 21,435).

- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each of the general wards are set out in the map below:



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Mount Maunganui-Papamoa	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Papamoa, Matapihi, Kairua, Wairakei and Te Tumu. It covers the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Transportation links to the City via state highways and the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Papamoa East Interchange are of importance to residents. Accelerating population growth in the east and infill housing in established areas create related infrastructure and community amenity issues of interest to local residents.
Otumoetai-Pyes Pa	This ward includes Otumoetai, Brookfield, Bellevue, Judea, Matua, Bethlehem, Gate Pa, Pyes Pa, The Lakes, Oropi and Tauriko. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs.

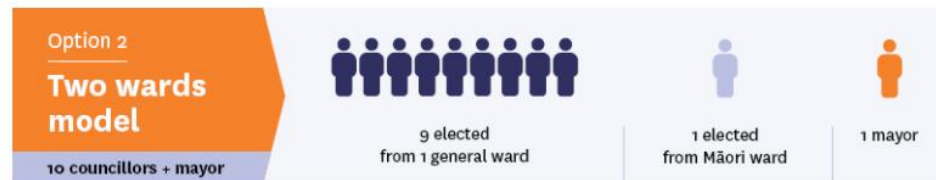
Te Papa-Welcome Bay	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Greerton, Welcome Bay, Ohauti, Harini and Poike. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents. The eastern areas of this ward have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
---------------------	---

(viii) That no community boards be established.

- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
- (i) This proposal is a mixed representation model based largely on the current representation arrangements that have been in place since 2010 and is familiar to voters and keeps the number of councillors at 10.
 - (ii) This proposal provides for fair and effective representation as it provides for geographical coverage of communities with ward-elected members as well as providing for communities of interest spread across the city.
 - (iii) This proposal enables Māori and general electors to vote for between 3-5 councillors out of 10.
 - (iv) This proposal has the potential for more diversity of 'at large councillors' to be elected and allows residents to have a choice of who to approach, 'at large' or ward-based councillors.
 - (v) The number of 'at large councillors' has been reduced from four to two to accommodate the addition of a Māori member and an additional general ward member.
 - (vi) The number of general ward councillors has increased from six to seven due to the population changes since the last review with the ward boundary for the current Mount Maunganui/Papamoa Ward changed and an area moved into the Te Papa-Welcome Bay ward to make this option comply with the +/- 10% rule.
- (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the four wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
- (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
- (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 2

Option 2 – Two wards model with 10 councillors

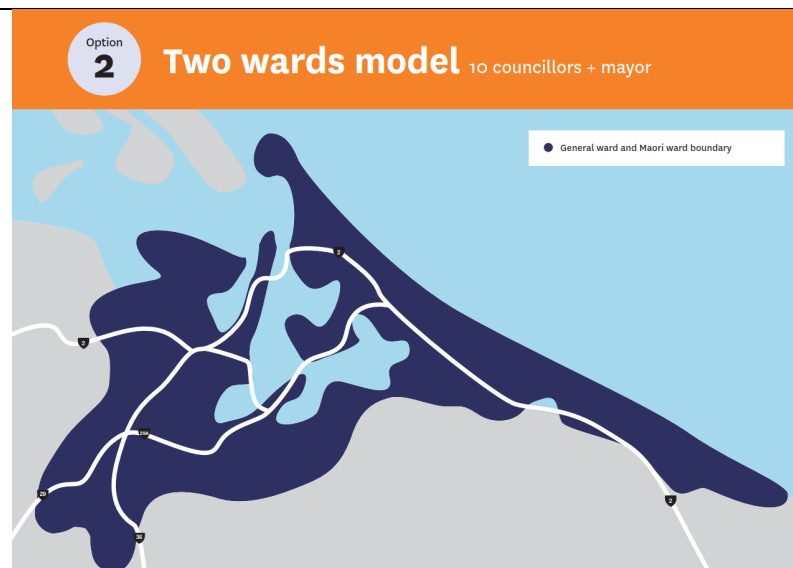


That the Council:

- (A) Receives the report "Representation Review – Public Feedback and Adoption of Initial Proposal"; and
- (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and ten councillors.
 - (ii) Nine of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of one general ward and one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of Tauranga City.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below.

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Tauranga General Ward	9	15,155	N/A

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of the general ward represents is exactly the same as there is only one general ward.
- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each ward are set out in the map below that shows boundaries are city-wide.



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

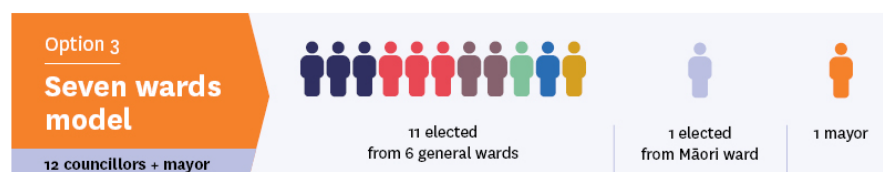
Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Tauranga General ward	There is a shared common community of interest at the city level and communities of interest are spread across the city.

- (viii) That no community boards be established.
- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
- (i) This proposal recognises that communities of interest are spread across the city rather than in geographical locations and provides for fair and effective representation of city-wide communities.
 - (ii) There is no distinction between different communities of interest from a geographical perspective within Tauranga City as all parts of the city contain a mixture of various communities of interest.
 - (iii) Tauranga is one of the geographically smallest cities in New Zealand based on land area (approximately 17,500 hectares) with a mainly urban population. Given the compactness of the city and the urban population, the decisions relating to the development of such things as the expansion of housing areas, infrastructure upgrades, transport links and community facilities, are seen to impact on people city-wide.
 - (iv) The geographical features of the city that are unique such as Mauao, the harbour and the beaches have meaning and significance to many residents.
 - (v) Councillors are representing and accountable to all electors rather than a geographically defined group of electors.

-
- (vi) The electoral system Single Transferable Voting (STV) is suited to wards with larger number of councillors and had potential to deliver a more diverse range of councillors in the general ward.
 - (vii) The advantage for general electors is that they can elect 9 out of 10 councillors which supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors.
 - (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the two wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
 - (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
 - (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.
-

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 3

Seven wards model with 11 councillors from 6 wards and 1 Māori ward councillor.



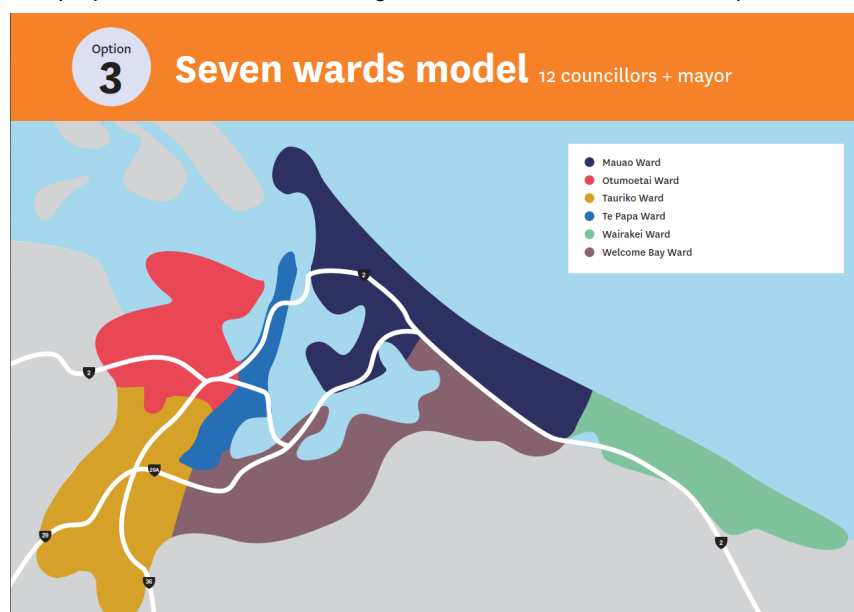
That the Council:

- (A) Receives the report “Representation Review – Public Feedback and Adoption of Initial Proposal”; and
 - (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and 12 councillors.
 - (ii) Eleven of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of six general wards and one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of Tauranga City.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out
-

in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards.

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Mauao	3	12,533	1.04
Wairakei	1	12,550	1.17
Otumoetai	3	11,767	-5.14
Te Papa	1	12,600	1.58
Welcome Bay	2	13,400	8.02
Tauriko	1	11,600	-6.49
Total	12		

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 12,405 +/- 10% (11,165 to 13,646).
- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each general ward are set out in the map below:



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

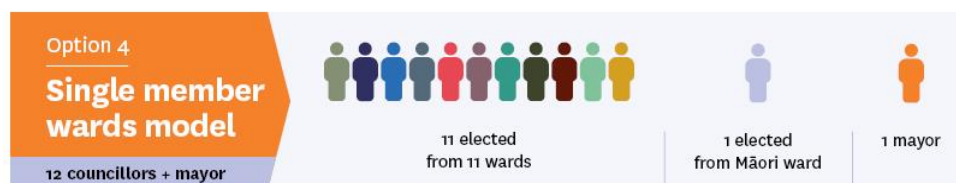
Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Mauao	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Omanu, Arataki, Te Maunga, Matapihi, Palm Beach and Pāpāmoa Beach North. It covers the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Wairakei	This ward includes includes Pāpāmoa Beach South, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
Otumoetai	This ward includes includes Bethlehem, Brookfield, Judea, Te Reti, Bellevue, Otumoetai and Matua. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, Tauranga South, Greerton (east of Cameron Road), Merivale and Yatton Park. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Bay Park, Kairua, Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Hairini, Poike, Oropi, Greerton (south of Poole and Chadwick Streets) Kaitemako, Ohauiti and Pyes Pa. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Tauriko	This ward includes Pyes Pa West, Gate Pa, Greerton (west of Cameron Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs.

(viii) That no community boards be established.

-
- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
 - (i) This proposal recognises the distinct communities of interest in the City based on geographical areas and provides for fair and effective representation of those communities of interest.
 - (ii) This proposal is more easily understood than other representation arrangements and has a direct relationship between electors and ward councillor.
 - (iii) This proposal has the potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.
 - (iv) This proposal may address the issues and concerns raised by the Review and Observer Team.
 - (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the seven wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
 - (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
 - (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 4

Single member wards with 11 councillors from 11 wards and 1 Māori ward councillor.



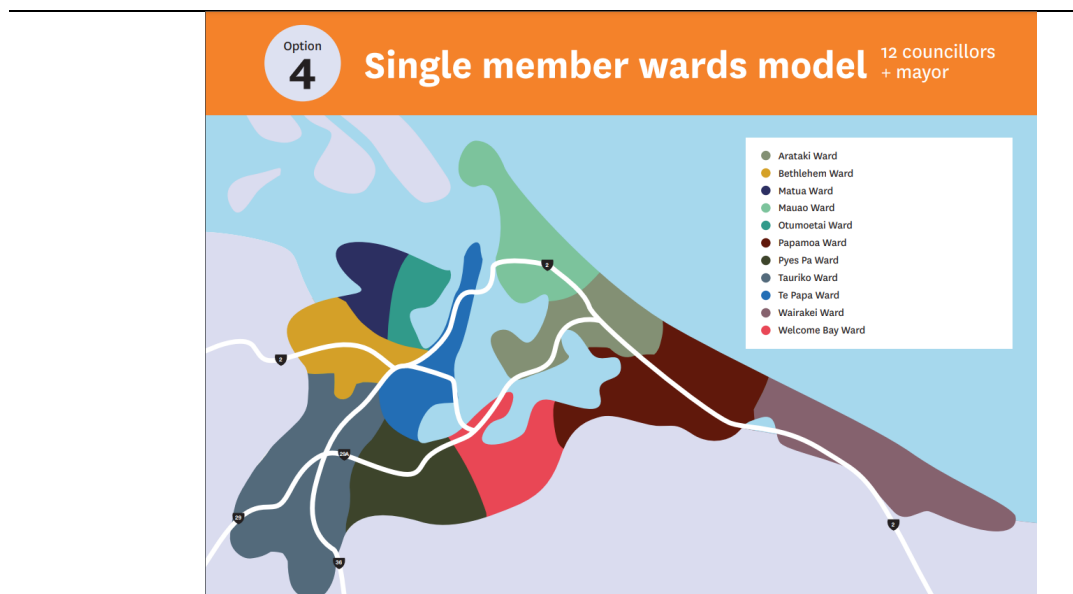
That the Council:

- (A) Receives the report "Representation Review – Public Feedback and Adoption of Initial Proposal"; and
 - (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and 12 councillors.
 - (ii) Eleven of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of eleven general wards and one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of the Tauranga City.
-

- (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
- (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards.

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Mauao	1	11,950	-3.73
Arataki	1	12,650	1.90
Pāpāmoa	1	12,550	1.10
Wairakei	1	13,550	9.15
Welcome Bay	1	13,300	7.14
Pyes Pa	1	13,450	8.35
Matua	1	11,350	-8.57
Otumoetai	1	11,300	-8.97
Bethlehem	1	11,500	-7.36
Te Papa	1	12,600	1.50
Tauriko	1	12,350	-0.51
Total	12		

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 12,414 +/- 10% (11,173 to 13,655).
- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each ward are set out in the map below:



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Mauao	This ward includes Mount Maunganui and Omanu. It forms part of the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Arataki	This ward includes Arataki, Te Maunga and Matapihi and Bayfair. It forms part of the coastal strip. Like Mauao ward, the residents have strong links to the unique feature of Mauao and the ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Palm Beach, Pāpāmoa Beach North and Kairua. This forms part of the coastal strip and faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern

		Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
	Wairakei	This ward includes Pāpāmoa Beach South, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
	Welcome Bay	This ward includes Kairua, Welcome Bay, Maungatapu and Kaitemako. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
	Pyes Pa	This ward includes Pyes Pa, Hairini, Poike, Oropi, Ohauiti, Greerton (south of Sheppard and Yatton Streets). These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
	Matua	This ward includes Matua and Bellevue. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
	Otumoetai	This ward includes includes Otumoetai, Brookfield and the northern part of Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
	Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem and Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
	Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Tauranga South, Merivale and Yatton Park. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact

		on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
	Tauriko	This ward includes Gate Pa, Greerton (west of Cameron Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

- (viii) That no community boards be established.
- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
 - (i) This proposal recognises the distinct communities of interest in the City based on geographical areas and provides for fair and effective representation of those communities of interest.
 - (ii) This proposal is seen as more equitable as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.
 - (iii) This proposal provides for more geographic representation of communities of interest than other options.
 - (iv) This proposal is more easily understood than other representation arrangements and has a direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor.
 - (v) This proposal has the potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.
 - (vi) This proposal may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.
- (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the twelve wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
- (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
- (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.

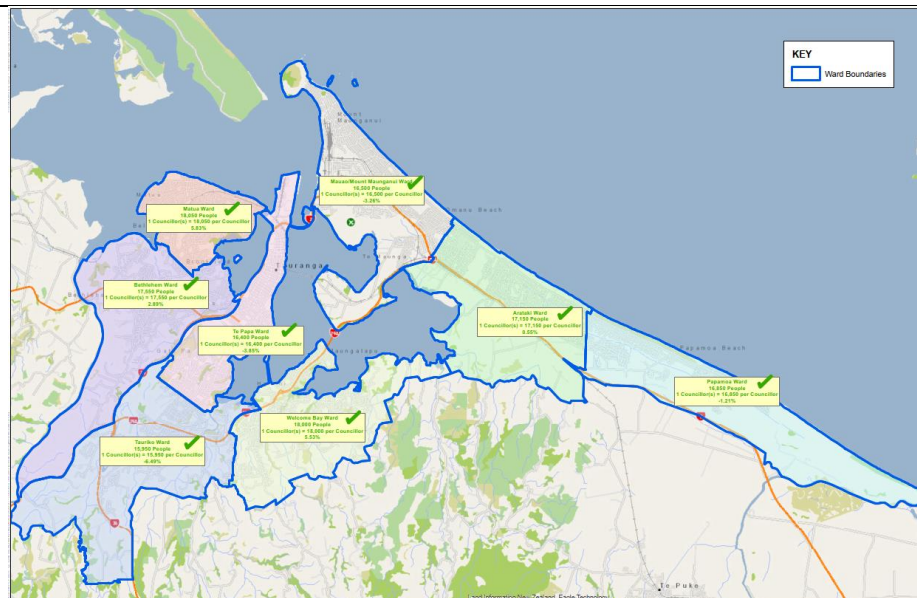
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 4A – 9 COUNCILLORS

That the Council:

- (A) Receives the report “Representation Review – Public Feedback and Adoption of Initial Proposal”; and
- (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and nine councillors.
 - (ii) Eight of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of eight general wards and one member is to be separately elected by the electors of one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of Tauranga City.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards.

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	1	16,500	-3.26
Arataki	1	17,150	0.55
Pāpāmoa	1	16,850	-1.21
Welcome Bay	1	18,000	5.53
Matua	1	18,050	5.83
Bethlehem	1	17,550	2.89
Te Papa	1	16,400	-3.85
Tauriko	1	15,950	-6.49
Total	9		

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(2) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is within the range of 17,056 +/- 10% (15,350 to 18,762).
 - (vi) The proposed boundaries of each ward are those set out in the map below.
-



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Omanu, Bayfair and Matapihi. It forms part of the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Arataki	This ward includes Arataki, Te Maunga, Palm Beach and Kairua. It forms part of the coastal strip. Like the Mauao/Mount Maunganui ward, the residents have strong links to the unique feature of Mauao and the ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Pāpāmoa, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of

		a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
	Welcome Bay	This ward includes Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Kaitemako, Poike and Ohauiti. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
	Matua	This ward includes Matua, Otumoetai, Bellevue and Brookfield. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
	Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem and Judea. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
	Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Tauranga South, Merivale, Yatton Park and Greerton (north of Chadwick Road). The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
	Tauriko	This ward includes Pyes Pa, Hairini, Oropi, Gate Pa, Greerton (south of Chadwick Road), The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

(viii) That no community boards be established.

- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
- (i) This proposal recognises the distinct communities of interest in the City based on geographical areas and provides for fair and effective representation of those communities of interest.
 - (ii) This proposal is seen as more equitable as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.

-
- (iii) This proposal has a more even distribution of electors per councillor for the general wards than other options.
 - (iv) This proposal has the potential for a more efficient governance model with a reduction in the number of councillors from ten to nine.
 - (v) This proposal is more easily understood than other representation arrangements and has a direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor.
 - (vi) This has the potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.
 - (vii) This proposal may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.
- (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the two wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
 - (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.
 - (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.
-

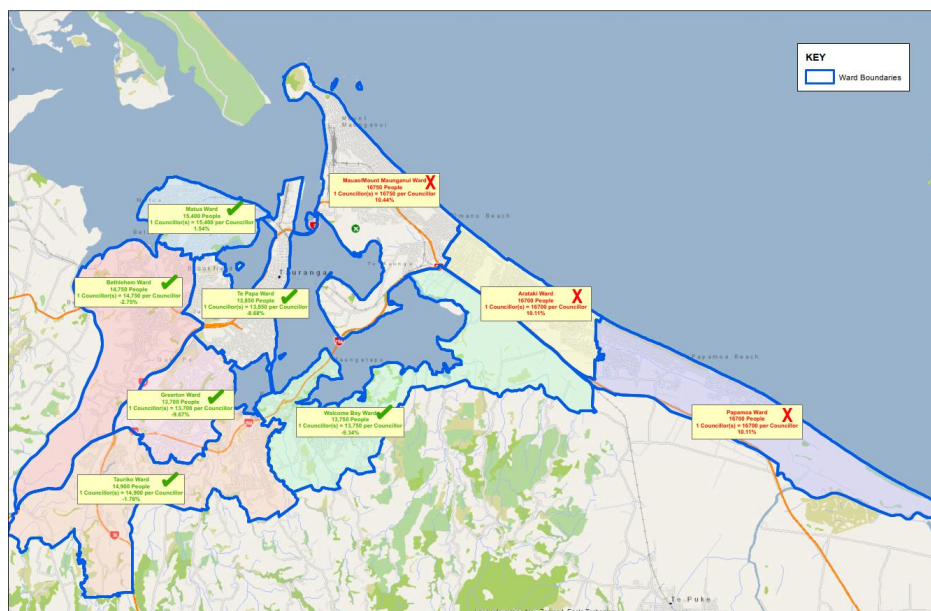
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPTION 4B – 10 COUNCILLORS

That the Council:

- (A) Receives the report “Representation Review – Public Feedback and Adoption of Initial Proposal”; and
- (b) Having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following proposal applies for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - (i) The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and ten councillors.
 - (ii) Nine of the proposed members of the Tauranga City Council are to be separately elected by the electors of nine general wards and one member is to be separately elected from one Māori ward. The Mayor will be elected at large by all the electors of Tauranga City.
 - (iii) Notes that the proposed name of the Māori ward will be gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana through the submission process on the Initial Proposal.
 - (iv) The proposed names of the wards, the number of members to be elected by the electors of each ward, and the population each member will represent are set out in the table below together with the compliance with the fairness population rule for the general wards:

Ward Name	Number of Members to be elected	Population Per Member	+/- 10%
Māori ward	1	15,300	N/A
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	1	16,750	10.44
Arataki	1	16,700	10.11
Pāpāmoa	1	16,700	10.11
Welcome Bay	1	13,750	-9.34
Greerton	1	13,700	-9.67
Bethlehem	1	14,750	-2.75
Matua	1	15,400	1.54
Te Papa	1	13,850	-8.68
Tauriko	1	14,900	-1.76
Total	10		

- (v) In accordance with section 19V(3) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the population that each member of a general ward represents is not within the range of 15,167 +/- 10% (13,650 to 16,684) for the Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards and must be referred to the Local Government Commission for a determination.
- (vi) The proposed boundaries of each ward are those set out in the map below.



- (vii) That in accordance with sections 19H, 19K and 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Māori ward	This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
Mauao/Mount Maunganui	This ward includes Mount Maunganui, Omanu, Bayfair and Matapihi. It forms part of the coastal strip and recognises the unique feature of Mauao which is an important cultural, historic and geographical feature. This ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Arataki	This ward includes Arataki and Palm Beach. It forms part of the coastal strip. Like Mauao ward, the residents have strong links to the unique feature of Mauao and the ward has a focus on leisure and tourism, faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City via state highways are of importance to residents.
Pāpāmoa	This ward includes Pāpāmoa, Golden Sands, Wairakei and Te Tumu. This coastal strip area will continue to have accelerating population growth. In the next 10 years an estimated 2-3,000 new homes will be built in the areas already zoned for housing and 7-8,000 homes once Te Tumu is zoned for housing. It also faces increased tsunami risk, sea level rise and coastal hazards due to its location. Improved transportation links to the City as well as the construction of a direct link to the Tauranga Eastern Link via the Pāpāmoa East Interchange are of importance to residents.
Welcome Bay	This ward includes Kairua, Te Maunga, Welcome Bay, Maungatapu, Hairini and Kaitemako. These areas have a reliance on services and facilities located in other suburbs and transportation to the city centre is an important issue for local residents. More rural based residents have specific needs related to rural living.
Greerton	This ward includes Greerton, Gate Pa, Merivale, Yatton Park and the northern area of Pyes Pa. These areas are serviced by the Greerton shopping centre and transportation through to the city centre is an important issue for local residents.
Bethlehem	This ward includes includes Bethlehem. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.
Matua	This ward includes Matua, Otumoetai and Bellevue. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of infill housing, are interested in safer transport options and the development of community facilities.

Ward Name	Description of communities of interest
Te Papa	This ward includes Te Papa Peninsula, Sulphur Point, CBD, Fraser Cove, Brookfield and Judea. The Te Papa Spatial Plan, with its focus on increased density and city-living type housing, is estimated to increase the number of residents on the Te Papa Peninsula by 15,000 by 2050. The Cameron Road redevelopment project with improved passenger services and transport choices will have a major impact on residents. The development of community facilities, spaces and places and the inner-city revitalisation are of importance to residents.
Tauriko	This ward includes Oropi, Poike, Ohauti, The Lakes and Tauriko. The expansion of the city to the west has seen boundary changes with Western Bay to facilitate the development of business, industry and residential growth. It is estimated in the next 10 years that 3-4,000 new homes will be built, improvements will be made to SH29 and connections to it, and an additional 100-150 hectares of business land will be provided creating an additional 2,000 jobs. This ward includes rural based residents that have specific needs related to rural living.

- (viii) That no community boards be established.
- (c) That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reason for the proposed changes are:
 - (i) This proposal is considered to have minor non-compliance with the fair representation rule in three of the nine general wards.
 - (ii) This proposal recognises the distinct communities of interest in the City based on geographical areas and provides for fair and effective representation of those communities of interest.
 - (iii) This proposal is seen as more equitable as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.
 - (iv) This proposal is more easily understood than other representation arrangements and has a direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor.
 - (v) This has the potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.
 - (vi) This proposal may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.
- (d) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the two wards coincide with the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
- (e) In accordance with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 3 September 2021 (within 14 days of the resolution being made and before 8 September 2021) and that interested people can make submissions on this proposal until 4 October 2021.

- (f) Approves changes to the timeline for the representation review with the Council hearing submissions on 18 October 2021 and deliberating on submissions and adopting a Final Proposal on 8 November 2021.

12 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS**13 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION****RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC****RECOMMENDATIONS**

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
13.1 - Public Excluded Minutes of the Council meeting held on 2 August 2021	s7(2)(b)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret. s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	s48(1)(a) - 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.
13.2 - Tauranga Women's Refuge - lease of property	s6(b) - The making available of the information would be likely to endanger the safety of any person.	s48(1)(a) - 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.
13.3 - Appointment of hearings panel for Plan Changes 26, 27, 30	s7(2)(a) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.	s48(1)(a) - 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.
13.4 - Request for Additional Leased Parking Spaces - 2 Devonport Road	s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).	s48(1)(a) - 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.

13.5 - Approval to award Cameron Road construction contract	<p>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.</p> <p>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p>	<p>s48(1)(a) - 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.</p>
--	---	---

14 CLOSING KARAKIA