



AGENDA

Ordinary Council meeting Monday, 8 November 2021

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

Date: Monday, 8 November 2021

**Time: 10.30am (Representation Review
deliberations)**

**Location: Tauranga City Council
Council Chambers
91 Willow Street
Tauranga**

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 18 October 2021 | 8 |
| 8 | Declaration of Conflicts of Interest..... | 19 |
| 9 | Deputations, Presentations, Petitions | 19 |
| | Nil | |
| 10 | Recommendations from Other Committees | 19 |
| | Nil | |
| 11 | Business..... | 20 |
| 11.1 | Representation Review - Deliberations on submissions to Initial Proposal and adoption of Final Proposal..... | 20 |
| 12 | Discussion of Late Items..... | 131 |
| 13 | Public Excluded Session..... | 131 |
| | Nil | |
| 14 | Closing Karakia..... | 131 |

- 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 18 October 2021

File Number: A13026829

Author: Robyn Garrett, Team Leader: Committee Support

Authoriser: Robyn Garrett, Team Leader: Committee Support

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Minutes of the Council meeting held on 18 October 2021 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Minutes of the Council meeting held on 18 October 2021**



MINUTES

**Ordinary Council meeting
Monday, 18 October 2021**

Order of Business

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Opening Karakia | 3 |
| 2 | Apologies | 3 |
| 3 | Public Forum..... | 3 |
| 4 | Acceptance of late items | 3 |
| 5 | Confidential business to be transferred into the open..... | 3 |
| 6 | Change to the order of business | 3 |
| 7 | Confirmation of Minutes..... | 3 |
| | Nil | |
| 8 | Declaration of conflicts of interest | 3 |
| 9 | Deputations, Presentations, Petitions | 3 |
| | Nil | |
| 10 | Recommendations from Other Committees | 3 |
| | Nil | |
| 11 | Business..... | 4 |
| 11.1 | Submissions to Representation Review Initial Proposal | 4 |
| 12 | Discussion of Late Items..... | 10 |
| 13 | Public excluded session | 10 |
| | Nil | |
| 14 | Closing Karakia..... | 10 |

MINUTES OF TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL

**ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT THE TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL, COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 91 WILLOW STREET,
TAURANGA
ON MONDAY, 18 OCTOBER 2021 AT 11.15AM**

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

IN ATTENDANCE: Susan Jamieson (General Manager: People & Engagement), Carlo Ellis
(Manager: Māori Strategic Engagement), Ceilidh Dunphy (Manager:
Community Relations), Coral Hair (Manager: Democracy Services), Robyn
Garrett (Team Leader: Committee Support)

1 OPENING KARAKIA

Carlo Ellis, Manager: Māori Strategic Engagement, opened the hearing with a karakia.

2 APOLOGIES

Nil

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

Nil

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None

9 DEPUTATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS

Nil

10 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

Nil

11 BUSINESS

11.1 Submissions to Representation Review Initial Proposal

Staff Coral Hair, Manager: Democracy Services

Key points

- The report was taken as read.

RESOLUTION CO19/21/1

Moved: Commissioner Bill Wasley

Seconded: Commissioner Stephen Selwood

That the Council:

- (a) Receives the report "Submissions to Representation Review Initial Proposal";
- (b) Receives the public submissions on the Representation Review Initial Proposal;
- (c) Accepts the late submissions on the Representation Review Initial Proposal from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Christine Hibbs, Hylton Rhodes and Tauranga Ratepayers Alliance; and notes the submission received from Bill Capamagian omitted from the hearing agenda.

CARRIED

The following members of the public spoke to their submission to the Representation Review Initial Proposal.

A copy of all presentations and documents tabled at the meeting can be viewed on Tauranga City Council's (TCC) website.

(1) Rob Paterson

- Would prefer all Tauranga City Council (TCC) councillors being elected at large; understood the current representation system could not remain due to the creation of a Māori ward.
- Noted that Option 4A had not been included for public feedback and that Option 2 was the preferred option from the pre-engagement feedback.
- Suggested an amended Option 2 with 13 members including the Mayor; an uneven number removed the issue of a casting vote being required.
- This would enable voters to vote for an increased number of councillors; the current proposal limited voting to one member.
- Supported the establishment of community boards and suggested six boards with six members each. Considered this would enable public participation at a local level for a reasonable cost.

Response to questions

- Ratepayer groups could partly fill the role of community boards but were not as formal or organised, and did not have the direct regular access to Council that community boards have.
- Regarding access to councillors, an amended Option 2 meant that a ratepayer would not be restricted to only one ward representative but could speak to any of the councillors. Considered that ward councillors were more interested in local area issues whereas at large councillors would take a broader view.

(2) Graham Cooney

- Considered there was a duty at every election to ensure the best governors were elected, and that the proposed system would not provide that outcome.
- Considered a representative model did not generally give good governors and that many good governance bodies were moving away from representative systems.
- Suggested an alternative system utilising an appointments committee with an independent chair. Each candidate would appear in front of the committee which would assess whether candidates had the appropriate knowledge and experience to be or become a good governor; that assessment would be made available to the voters.
- Considered that the mayor should not be elected by voters but chosen by the elected councillors.

Response to questions

- It was noted that similar themes of qualification and experience of candidates had come through the review feedback; however, representation arrangements must fit within the current legislation in terms of candidate eligibility.
- The submitter was not in favour of a representative model in any form but would prefer an at large system.

(3) Keith Johnston

- Was an elected community board member and chair at Thames-Coromandel District Council.
- All community board chairs participated in council meetings and workshops to contribute their knowledge and experience, and facilitated community engagement.
- Community boards needed to be properly mandated and empowered with appropriate delegations to be effective.
- Considered more research was needed into the opportunities offered by community boards for Tauranga City.
- Encouraged communities to come forward and be involved.

Response to questions

- Did not think that community board delegations were reviewed at the beginning of each triennium at Thames-Coromandel District Council but continued to operate through consecutive triennia.
- The Thames-Coromandel community boards had their own accounting software which enabled the boards to manage their own budgets and develop their own rating systems and levels.

(4) John Robson

- Observed that the behavioural expectations from the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Electoral Act 2001 were in conflict in a number of places.
- Noted the need to have at least four ward councillors as a consequence of the establishment of the Māori ward and therefore a fully at large option was not possible; and considered that this point was not well-communicated to the community.
- Considered the information provided to the community as part of the representation review process was not complete and did not cover all relevant considerations.
- Supported a more at large model.

Response to questions

- In terms of definition of communities of interest, the submitter emphasised that geographic communities of interest were not a requirement of the legislation; fully at large representation arrangements were possible, but representation arrangements needed to balance a range of objectives.
- Considered there were many possible communities of interest and that fixing particular communities of interest into the representational structure was not the best method of

ensuring effective representation. Council needed to be able to engage with the community, listen and be responsive to different groups at different times.

- Considered council should move towards a more at large structure; Tauranga City was a small geographic area which did not make sense to divide into eight wards on a geographic basis.
- Noted a possible conflict between candidates standing for wards and then, if elected, swearing an oath to do their best for the city as a whole; and suggested that whole city governance would improve councillor accountability. Representation did not equal governance.
- Community boards had some advantages in providing governance experience and training.

(5) Glen Crowther, Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust

- Considered there was a lack of clarity in the information presented to the public; thought there was misunderstanding in the community around what the options actually meant for individual voting.
- Concerned around communities of interest identified in the proposal in terms of splitting suburbs; smaller areas (wards) would only work if the people living there identified strongly with the particular area. Suggested larger wards would be more effective if local wards were desired.
- Critical that representation arrangements led to good governance outcomes and a sustainable city. Thought that diversity and fairness were narrowly interpreted; considered ward councillors would always be under pressure to favour their ward even though they had a duty to the whole city.

Response to questions

- It was suggested that the single ward option, as well as providing local representation, meant that each councillor would need to take a selection of other councillors with them to achieve support for decisions; and that a possible downside of an at large approach could be lack of engagement with local communities. The submitter did not agree that the at large ward structure was a cause of the previous council dysfunction and thought that concern was a red herring. Considered that better community engagement might not be a councillor problem but an organisational problem.

(6) Greg Brownless

- Considered that the proposed radical change to the Tauranga City electoral system was in response to the last council's dysfunction but did not agree that the electoral system was a causal factor in that dysfunction.
- Although ward councillors may represent local voters on local issues; bigger issues were city-wide, and voters should be able to have a say on those wider issues.
- Under the proposed arrangement, the decision on which ward to stand in became critical; nominations might be held back to see who else was standing, or a strong candidate declaring early could be a deterrent to other candidates.
- Supported an odd number of Mayor and councillors to avoid the use of a casting vote e.g. 11 in total.
- Considered that the mix of at large and geographic wards did not prove problematic in any other triennium than the current one.
- Emphasised that democracy was the choice of the people and was not good or bad. Supported a move back to local democracy for Tauranga in the 2022 elections.

Response to questions

- Commission mandate was only until October 2022.
- Did not consider that the role of mayor needed to be emphasised as a strong leadership role or that the mayor should have any more power than other councillors; a mayor still needed to get a majority.
- Considered that community boards were less needed with a split system of multi-member

wards and at large.

(7) Barry Scott

- Suggested an amended Option 2 be adopted – two wards, five general ward councillors, six at large and one Māori ward councillor. Supported an uneven number of members.
- Considered that amending Option 2 to include at large councillors addressed the unfairness issue of Māori voters only having one councillor to vote for while general ward voters could vote for a number of councillors.
- Noted that it was up to Council to empower community boards to make them effective if established. Considered that community boards could make most of the decisions for local matters; while Council made broader city-wide strategic decisions.
- Did not consider one Māori ward councillor could effectively cover all of Tauranga; also thought that Māori ward interests could align and mix with local community interests.

Response to questions

- Noted possible confusion with local identification with the suggested ward names and boundaries.
- Regarding community boards, the possibility that community boards would add another layer of local government bureaucracy was acknowledged, but considered it became a matter of balance in terms of mandate and empowerment. Considered that Council should set rates as it represented the entire city, but that community boards possibly could set local charges.

(8) Roy Edwards

- Supported an at large structure.

(9) Sandi Fernandez

Did not attend.

(10) Stephanie Simpson

- Considered there was a need for at large councillors; suggested four would be appropriate.
- Supported community boards, but only if no extra cost was incurred. If there were no community boards, there should be mandated councillor meetings in the community.
- Councillors needed to engage with their communities.
- Emphasised the importance of voter education and information to counteract the tendency to vote for a recognised name.
- Council needed to concentrate on delivering value for money and should robustly question staff information.

Response to questions

- The community needed to be more selective about who was elected to council and local government roles; councillors with a broad range of thought and opinion and a willingness to discuss with the community were needed.

(11) Jan Beange and Gray Southon

- Supported the use of citizens' assemblies/juries in addition to whichever representation structure is determined.
- Considered there were some downfalls with an all ward structure. The potential for a ward system to work or not would depend on who was elected.
- Citizens' assemblies worked as a complementary structure to elected representation; and could be used as an input to council plan processes.
- Requested that the commissioners trial a citizens' assembly during their term; if found suitable the use of citizens' assemblies could form part of the Commission's

recommendation of what was needed for Tauranga going forward.

Response to questions

- A modified version of a citizens' assembly had been used by Auckland City for its Long-term Plan; and the concept was also being looked at in Porirua as a Treaty-based assembly with local iwi.
- Use of citizens' assemblies did not create an ongoing dialogue – an assembly would be created for an issue, make its recommendation report after consideration, then Council would make the decision.

(12) Mike Baker

- Considered that the proposal offered very limited representation with an elector only having two votes out of nine, one ward councillor and the Mayor.
- If voters did not think the ward candidate was a good prospect, there would be a temptation to simply not vote.
- Emphasised that it was hard enough getting people to vote now and considered it would become even harder with only the opportunity to cast two votes. The representation arrangement adopted should not reduce opportunities for voting participation.
- Considered that if candidates were not required to live in the ward they were standing for, then at large councillors made more sense. A ward-based system would not facilitate groups of like-minded people standing.
- Did not support community boards – too much parochialism and created another level of bureaucracy.

(13) Koro Nicholas, TKKM o Te Kura Kōkiri

Did not attend.

(14) Matthew Roderick

Did not attend.

(15) Jo Allum, Venture Centre

Did not attend.

(16) Susan Hodgkinson

- Did not think Mount Maunganui was well-served and would like Mount Maunganui and Arataki to be in the same ward. Considered that the Mount community had quite different issues to the Te Papa or Pyes Pa communities for example.
- Supported a mix of at large and wards, including a combined Mount-Arataki ward.
- Supported community boards to operate at a local level and be a voice for smaller areas and neighbourhoods. Community boards could break through the levels of the council organisation to get local issues addressed, allow interaction with the local community and help ensure quality of life for local residents.
- Would like to see more Māori seats. Noted that having at large councillors could facilitate more Māori representation but it had not worked that way in Tauranga to date.

(17) Cr Andrew von Dadelszen and Cr David Love – Tauranga Ward Councillors, Bay of Plenty Regional Council

- Supported the Māori ward as a single member ward.
- Did not support the Initial Proposal for a single ward model with eight geographic wards as did not consider that supported participative democracy. Councillors needed to take care of the whole city and could not be parochial.
- Noted that Tauranga City was geographically small and predominantly urban.

- Supported a structure of one general ward (nine or ten councillors), a Māori ward (one councillor) and the Mayor. Thought this was the fairest model in terms of population per member.
- Not concerned with an even number of members; noted that it was critical that councillors worked collaboratively amongst themselves.
- Having more councillors created more opportunity for greater diversity in representation.
- Considered voter participation would decrease if electors could only vote for one councillor and the Mayor.
- Considered that an at large structure provided a better chance of the best people for the job being elected.

Response to questions

- Regarding the previous Council dysfunction and lack of focus on community and city quality of life, the submitter observed that voting patterns in the city were dominated by a particular demographic and there had been a lack of successful participatory democracy. Council needed to look for opportunities to get different groups involved and engage the community to get the right people elected. Suggested the use of focus groups to counter the domination of traditional participation methods by any one demographic.
- Noted the Māori constituencies within the Regional Council, and their effectiveness; and that all regional councillors, whether elected at large or from a constituency, maintained a region-wide strategic view.
- Considered that representation and governance would be enhanced by removal of the parochialism fostered by geographic wards.
- Considered there would be an increase in the number of people voting if there was the opportunity to vote for more than one councillor.
- Supported Option 2 as it would give the best result for the city of Tauranga. Regarding the fairness of this option in terms of iwi vote, the submitter suggested that the key was for the Māori ward to have the right candidate and a strong voter turn-out.

(18) Hylton Rhodes

- Noted the mix of at large and wards in previous councils.
- Did not support a decrease in councillor numbers and considered that the size of the city would be better served with more councillors. This would provide more accessibility for ratepayers and give ratepayers a stronger voice in the fair and reasonable running of the city.
- Noted there were examples of bad governance regardless of councillor numbers.
- Expressed concern about the impact of developers on the city, and the increasing number of council staff.
- Highlighted the need for a robust set of councillors elected from both at large and wards.

Response to questions

- Clarified that more councillors would provide better accessibility for ratepayers, but more councillors did not necessarily mean better decisions made.

12 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS

Nil

13 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION

Nil

14 CLOSING KARAKIA

Commissioner Shad Rolleston provided a closing karakia.

The meeting closed at 1.42pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed as a true and correct record at the Ordinary Council meeting held on 8 November 2021.

.....
CHAIRPERSON

UNCONFIRMED

8 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

9 DEPUTATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, PETITIONS

Nil

10 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER COMMITTEES

Nil

11 BUSINESS

11.1 Representation Review - Deliberations on submissions to Initial Proposal and adoption of Final Proposal

File Number: A12911714

Author: Coral Hair, Manager: Democracy Services

Authoriser: Susan Jamieson, General Manager: People & Engagement

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- The purpose of the report is to deliberate on the submissions received on the Council's Initial Proposal and adopt a Final Proposal for the representation arrangements for the Tauranga City Council for the October 2022 local government election.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- Receives the report "Representation Review – Deliberations on submissions to Initial Proposal and adoption of Final Proposal".
- Having considered all submissions received on the Initial Proposal and in accordance with sections 19M and 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2001, determines that the following changes be made to the Initial Proposal (insert brief description of changes e.g. the name of the Māori ward, the name of the Matua ward, changes to ward boundaries) and the following proposal will apply for the Tauranga City Council for the elections to be held on 8 October 2022:
 - The Tauranga City Council shall comprise a Mayor and nine councillors.
 - 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.
 - The name of the Māori ward will be "Te Awanui" as gifted by Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana.
 - 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.

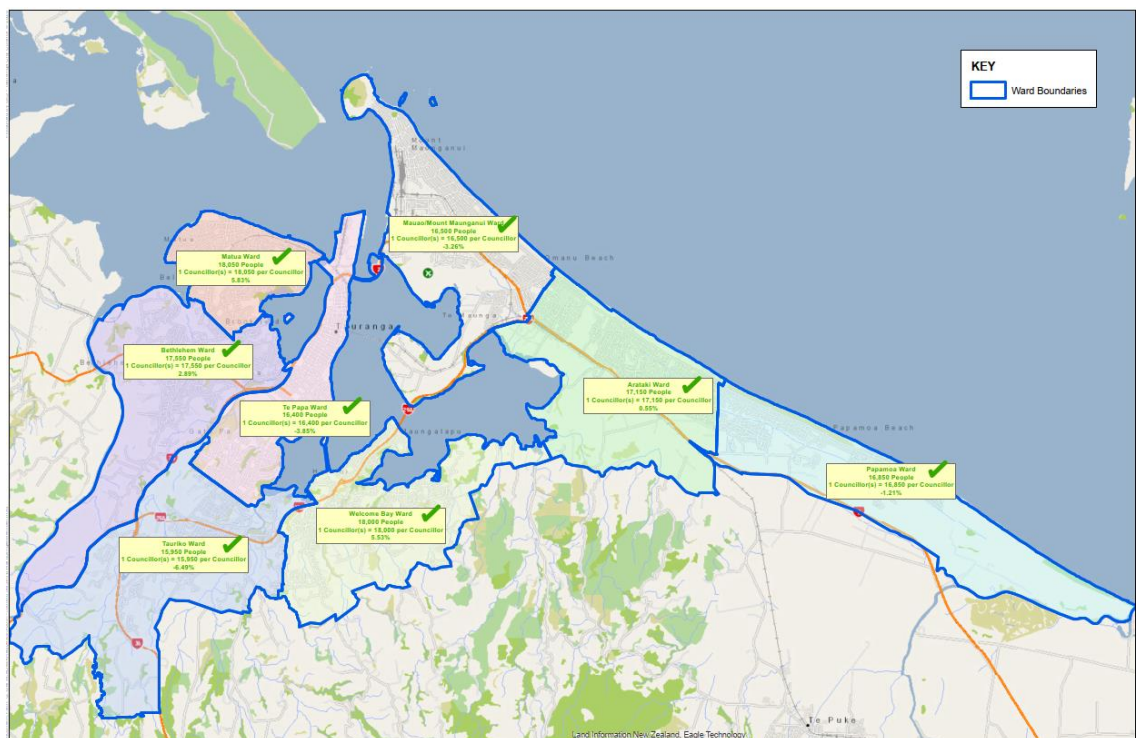
| Ward Name | Number of Members to be elected | Population Per Member | +/- 10% |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Te Awanui ward | 1 | 15,300 | N/A |
| Mauao/Mount Maunganui | 1 | 16,500 | -3.26 |
| Arataki | 1 | 17,150 | 0.55 |
| Pāpāmoa | 1 | 16,850 | -1.21 |
| Welcome Bay | 1 | 18,000 | 5.53 |
| Matua or Matua/Otumoetai or Otumoetai | 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 | | |

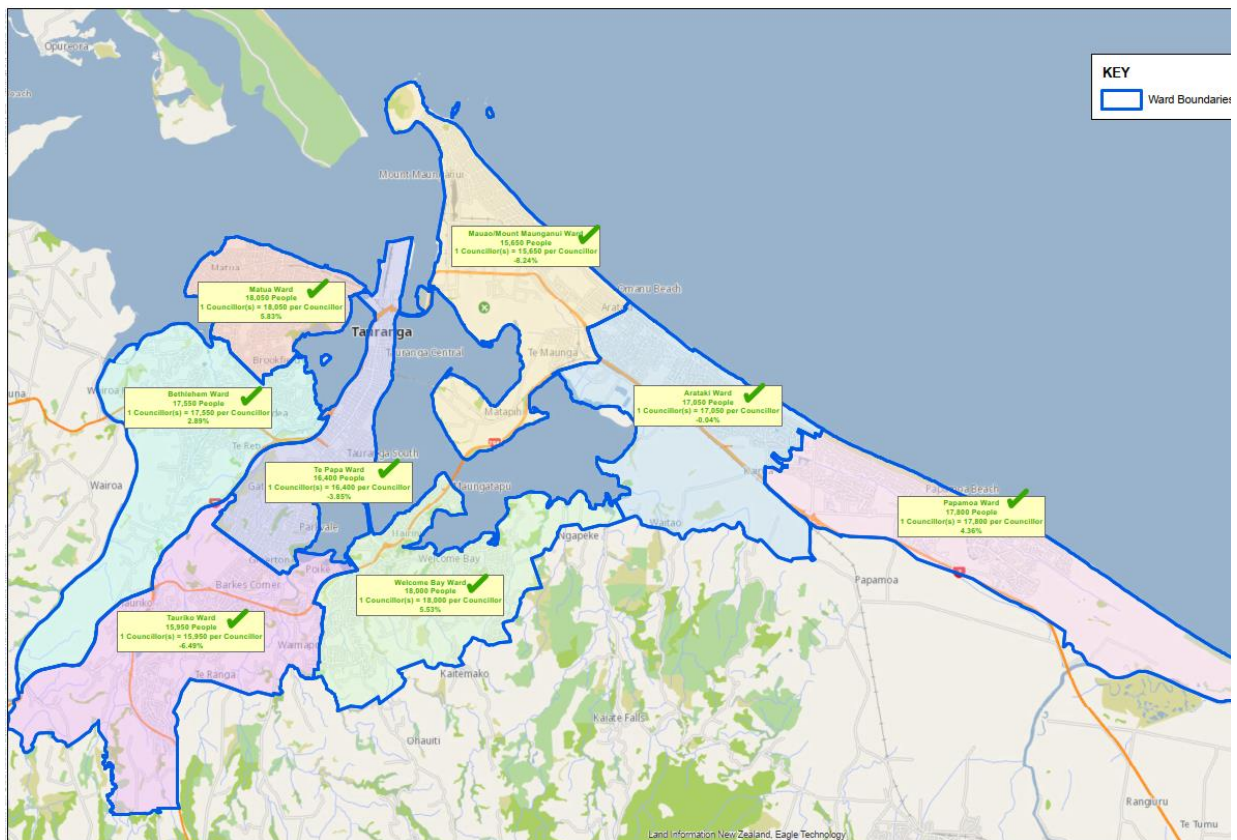
OR if changes to the ward boundaries for Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa are approved the following table applies:

| Ward Name | Number of Members to be elected | Population Per Member | +/- 10% |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Te Awanui Ward | 1 | 15,300 | N/A |
| Mauao/Mount Maunganui | 1 | 15,650 | -8.24 |
| Arataki | 1 | 17,050 | -0.04 |
| Pāpāmoa | 1 | 17,800 | 4.36 |
| Welcome Bay | 1 | 18,000 | 5.53 |
| Matua or Matua/Otumoetai or Otumoetai | 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.



OR if changes to the ward boundaries for Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa are approved the proposed boundaries of each ward are those set out in the map below:



- (vii) That in accordance with section 19T of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the wards provide effective representation of the following communities of interest:

| Ward Name | Description of communities of interest |
|-----------------------|--|
| Te Awanui | This ward reflects the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community across the entire Tauranga City. |
| 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 Ohauti. 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 or Matua/Otumoetai or Otumoetai | 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 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, Gate Pa, 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, 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) As required by sections 19T and 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the nine wards coincide with the current statistical mesh block areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.
- (d) In accordance with section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reasons for the Final Proposal 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 persons per councillor for the general wards.
 - (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 proposal 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.
 - (viii) This proposal provides the Mayor with a clear leadership role across the city as the Mayor is elected at large (by all voters).
- (e) In accordance with section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2021, the reasons for the rejection of submissions are included in the public notice and are set out below:

| Category of submission objecting to the Initial Proposal | Number of submitters | Reason for rejecting matters raised in submissions |
|---|-----------------------------|--|
| At large councillors – wanted to vote for councillors city-wide | 17 | An ‘at large’ only option is not permitted by the Local Electoral Act 2001 when a Māori ward is established. Option 2 in the pre-engagement survey is the closest to an at large model for people enrolled on the general electoral roll. |
| Option 2 in the pre-engagement survey to be chosen (10 councillors plus a mayor, with one general ward of nine councillors and one Māori ward with one councillor) | 9 | Option 2 does not provide for geographical representation of separate communities within the City. It is the most inequitable model of representation for Māori as voters on the general electoral roll would each be voting for eight of the nine councillors plus the mayor and the voters on the Māori electoral roll would be voting for one of the nine councillors plus the mayor. |
| Mixed model with councillors elected by wards and at large | 16 | The mixed model includes councillors of different status, some elected by wards and some at large; and the Review and Observer Team believed that this model contributed to the dysfunction of the previous council. The Council agreed with the Review and Observer Team’s opinion and considered that, on balance, the disadvantages of a mixed model outweighed the advantages. |

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| Multi-member ward model with 5 general wards with 2 councillors and 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 6 | <p>The multi-member ward model with five general wards has less geographical coverage of communities of interest than the Initial Proposal.</p> <p>Suggested ward boundaries for this model were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. This proposal only just achieves compliance with the +/- 10% rule, with some communities of interest being split to achieve this compliance. These changes may be unacceptable to the submitter.</p> <p>This representation model has not been seen by the public and its acceptance as a representation model has not been tested; however, the multi-member ward model in the pre-engagement survey was the least popular option.</p> |
| Ward councillors captured by ward interests | 10 | <p>The Council recognises the perception that ward councillors could be captured by their ward interests, and that this was a potential disadvantage of any ward-based model. The Council also noted the perception that councillors elected at large could be captured by interest groups if they stand for office representing a particular group or stand on a single issue. However, the Council gave greater weight to the fact that all councillors make a declaration when they take office that they will act in the best interests of Tauranga City, and took into account the Bay of Plenty Regional Council evidence that their councillors, though elected from geographic wards (called constituencies), take a region-wide view and effectively represent the entire region.</p> |
| Ward boundaries – requested amendments to ward boundaries | 7 | <p>IF NO BOUNDARY CHANGES ARE MADE</p> <p>The Council considered a number of changes to the ward boundaries as suggested by submitters but concluded that no changes be made as the wards reflect the identified communities of interest.</p> <p>The Council considered the submission to create a separate Greerton ward; however, that would result in a non-complying proposal and distortions of other ward boundaries.</p> <p>The Greerton community will be represented by two councillors, from the Te Papa and Tauriko wards.</p> <p>OR IF BOUNDARY CHANGES ARE MADE</p> <p>The Council considered a number of changes to the ward boundaries as suggested by submitters, and agreed to move the boundary between the Mauao/Mount Maunganui and Arataki wards to Girven Road, and to move the boundary between the Pāpāmoa and Arataki wards to include Pāpāmoa Plaza, Fashion Island and surrounding residential areas, as these changes better reflect</p> |

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| | | <p>the communities of interests in those wards, and still enables the proposal to comply with the +/- 10% rule.</p> <p>The Council made no other changes to the remaining ward boundaries.</p> |
| Ward names | 6 | <p>The Council received submissions to change the name of the Matua ward to Otumoetai. The ward name will be: <i>(choose one of the options below)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matua • Matua-Otumoetai • Otumoetai |
| Proposing another option | 11 | <p>Various scenarios for mixed model representation were proposed and one for a multi-member ward. The reasons for rejecting these options are the same as those outlined above in the sections on mixed model and multi-member ward.</p> |
| Community Boards – requested these be established | 14 | <p>The Council confirmed its decision not to establish community boards for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) There has been no significant demand from one or more specific communities to establish a community board. The Council can consider a demand from the community at any time to establish a community board. (c) Fair and effective representation for individuals and communities would be provided through the proposed representation arrangements without the need to establish community boards. (d) 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. (e) The additional costs of establishing community boards would place a further burden on ratepayers at a time when rates have increased. (f) 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. |
| Number of councillors and uneven number of elected members | 14 | <p>The Council considers that the complex issues raised by governing a rapidly growing city could be reasonably met by a reduction from ten councillors and a mayor to nine councillors and a mayor; and noted that the Commission was modelling the efficiencies and effectiveness of smaller governance for the City.</p> <p>The request for an uneven number of elected members was rejected. A casting vote is provided for in the Council's Standing Orders for the Mayor or chairperson of a committee to use in the case of an equality of votes.</p> |
| Increase Māori representation | 8 | The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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 ward councillors to 15. |
| Māori ward – disagree with establishment | 21 | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Commissioners – retain Commissioners | 4 | This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2001. The Minister of Local Government has the power to decide on the term of the Commissioners. Legislative changes would be required for a hybrid model of representation to include appointed Commissioners and elected councillors. |
| Quality of candidates | 7 | The representation review does not provide for the Council to consider restricting candidates from standing for office. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out the criteria for standing for council. The Electoral Officer is required to take nominations from any person wishing to stand as a candidate who meets that criteria. |

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| <p>Other</p> <p>Mayor elected by councillors.</p> <p>The second highest polling mayoral candidate be appointed as the Deputy Mayor.</p> <p>Limit candidates to stand for mayor or councillor, not both.</p> <p>Appointments Committee be set up with 50% councillors appointed and up to 50% elected.</p> <p>Councillor to represent commercial ratepayers.</p> <p>Address population growth</p> <p>Citizens' Assemblies to be established</p> | 12 | <p>The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) does not provide for the Council to give relief to any of these submissions.</p> <p>The Mayor is required to be elected by the voters of the city.</p> <p>The Local Government Act 2002 sets out the process for the appointment of the Deputy Mayor and any changes would require legislative change.</p> <p>Candidates can stand for both positions of mayor and councillor.</p> <p>Voters elect the mayor and councillors. The Minister of Local Government has the power to appoint Commissioners. Legislative change would be required for a hybrid model of appointed Commissioners and elected members.</p> <p>A councillor to represent commercial ratepayers is not provided for as the legislation is focused on fair and effective representation of people. Ward boundaries must be physically mapped on a boundary using Statistics New Zealand mesh blocks.</p> <p>The LEA requires the Council to use either census data or the latest population estimates when completing the review. The representation review has used the 2020 population estimates as these provide more up to date population data.</p> <p>Establishing Citizens' Assemblies sits outside the scope of the representation review. The Council may establish Citizens' Assemblies at any point.</p> |
|--|----|--|

- (f) In accordance with section 19N of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Council will give public notice of this proposal on 12 November 2021; and that those persons or organisations who made submissions on the Initial Proposal may appeal the final proposal and those who have not submitted may object to the final proposal, with appeals and objections closing at 5 pm on 13 December 2021.
- (g) Approves the recommended responses to submitters on the Initial Proposal as set out in Attachments 4 and 5, subject to any amendments as determined by the Council.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The Council went out to the community with an Initial Proposal on the future representation arrangements for Tauranga City Council and received 141 submissions and heard from 14 submitters who wished to speak to their submission at a Council meeting on 18 October 2021.
- The Council is now required, after considering the public submissions, to resolve a Final Proposal that best reflects the City's communities of interest and provides for fair and effective representation in accordance with the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA).
- The Council can retain the Initial Proposal or may make amendments to it within the scope of the submissions received.

5. The Council must publicly notify the Final Proposal and is required to state the reasons for any amendments and the reasons for any rejection of submissions, and these reasons must be recorded in the Council's resolution.
6. If there are no amendments made to the Initial Proposal only those who submitted to the Initial Proposal may appeal the Council's decision. If amendments are made, then people and organisations who did not submit on the Initial Proposal may object to the Council's Final Proposal. Any appeals or objections (if received) will go to the Local Government Commission for their consideration and the Local Government Commission will make the final determination.

BACKGROUND

7. The Council at its meeting on 30 August 2021 resolved to adopt an Initial Proposal to go out for formal public submissions from 3 September to 4 October 2021. Refer to Attachment 1 for the report to the Council on 30 August 2021 which included the results of the pre-engagement survey, an analysis of the four options in the pre-engagement survey and two additional options, one of which (option 4A) was chosen as the Initial Proposal.¹
8. The Council received 141 submissions and heard from 14 submitters who wished to speak to their submission on 18 October 2021.
9. A digital, social media and print and radio campaign was undertaken from 3 September to 4 October 2021 to encourage the community to make submissions to the Initial Proposal. Submitters were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the Initial Proposal, and to put any comments they wished. Background information was supplied alongside the submission form, including infographics of the proposal, maps of each ward boundary, reasons for the proposal, the Council report and resolutions of 30 August 2021, the public notice, the results of the pre-engagement survey, the summary of the pre-engagement survey responses and the demographics of the survey respondents. This was supported by a list of Frequently Asked Questions.
10. Survey respondents were notified of the Council's Initial Proposal and invited to make a submission and Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana was similarly notified and invited. Public notices appeared in The Bay of Plenty Times and SunLive and key media coverage included articles in the Bay of Plenty Times and SunLive.²
11. There were 6,379 page views of the representation review website page, 4,800 people were reached on Facebook (reactions, comments, shares, clicks) on the first post and 3,700 on the second post. 10,758 people were reached through media with a press release shared across a number of platforms. Due to Covid-19 restrictions no public face to face meetings were held, although conversations and emails were exchanged with interested persons who required additional information to make informed submissions.
12. A history of Council's previous representation reviews and arrangements was provided to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 21 June 2021 and was available on the Council's website during the submission process.
13. A table of comparisons of electoral systems has been updated and is included in Attachment 2 for information. This table will be referred to when analysing submissions.

¹ Please note there was an error in the resolution with Gate Pa in Tauriko ward instead of Te Papa ward. The maps were correct, but the description was incorrect. This error has been amended in the recommended resolutions.

² Bay of Plenty Times article "Smaller council proposed for Tauranga, some want commissioners to stay" on 30 August 2021 available <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/smaller-council-proposed-for-tauranga-some-want-commissioners-to-stay/ONTUO6PXM7GOO4ANJMNMYTN4UU/> and "Future of Tauranga City governance to be decided in council meeting Monday" on 30 August 2021 available <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/future-of-tauranga-city-governance-to-be-decided-in-council-meeting-monday/H23D5EKU64SVEECRTIRMKPFU3U/> SunLive article "Exit plan key Tauranga election decisions" on 23 September 2021 available <https://www.sunlive.co.nz/news/277417-exit-plan-key-tauranga-election-decisions.html>

14. The Local Government Commission and Council's Electoral Officer advised all councils that submissions relating to the establishment of a Māori ward are out of scope and cannot be considered by the council and cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission.

STRATEGIC / STATUTORY CONTEXT

15. The requirements relating to representation reviews are specified in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA).
16. 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.
17. Section 19M of the LEA states that every person who requests to speak in support of their submission is given a reasonable opportunity to be heard by the council in a meeting that is open to the public and all written submissions are made available to the public.
18. Section 19N (1) of the LEA states that the Council needs to consider all submissions received and can make any amendments to the proposal "as the case may be, as it thinks fit". The Council must be able to demonstrate this consideration by providing reasons for the acceptance or rejection of submissions. Amendments in the Council's Final Proposal should be made in response to submissions, or else the initial proposal needs to be retained. Otherwise the community has not had an opportunity to give feedback on all aspects of the proposal, and community members may have grounds to submit appeals and/or objections.
19. Section 19N(2) of the LEA requires that the public notice must state the reasons for any amendments to the Initial Proposal, if any are made, and the reasons for any rejection of submissions, so the reasons must be recorded in the Council's resolution of its Final Proposal. The public notice must specify: the communities of interest (as required by section 19T of the LEA); the ratio of population to proposed members for each proposed ward and the reasons for those proposals (as required by section 19V(2) of the LEA); the right of appeal to those who made a submission on the Initial Proposal (section 19O of the LEA) and the right of objection if the Council has amended its proposal (section 19P of the LEA).
20. 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.
21. Council is required to give public notice of its Final Proposal no later than 19 November 2021 (19N of the LEA). Other local authorities with a direct interest in the proposal receive copies of the Final Proposal as well as the Local Government Commission, Surveyor-General, Government Statistician and the Remuneration Authority.

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER METRO COUNCILS

22. A table of comparisons with other metro councils was included in the report to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 21 June 2021. An updated table provides a comparison of metro councils, (excluding Auckland Council), with the initial proposals of those councils undertaking representation reviews in 2021 and is included in Attachment 3.³ This table shows that there is no "one size fits all" approach to governance.
23. Some submitters referred to the Rotorua Lakes District Council proposal and this information has been included for comparison.

³ Auckland Council has its own legislation relating to representation arrangements.

ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS

24. 141 submissions were received.⁴ 14 submitters spoke to the Council about their submission on 18 October 2021.
25. An analysis of submissions is included in Attachment 4. The management comments in response to each submission are included in Attachment 5.
26. The alternative proposals presented by submitters are discussed in the body of the report below.

NAME OF MĀORI WARD AND OTHER WARD NAMES

27. Te Rangapū Mana Whenua o Tauranga Moana have gifted the name “Te Awanui” for the Māori ward.
28. Te Awanui is the original name of Tauranga harbour, and follows the pathway Mauao took from the Hautere Forest to his present position. The pathway that follows all of the emotions he experienced but ultimately led him to stand as a talisman and an icon for all of Tauranga Moana.

“The changing tides of our moana lift us together in the flooding tides and lowers us all in the ebbing tide, no matter who you are. The essence is that no matter the kaupapa or topic at hand, collectively we can start at low tide and as the tide changes everyone rises at the same time all together...Te Tai Whanake!”

29. Six submissions have requesting that Matua ward be named Otumoetai. The Council has three options:
 1. Agree to change the ward name to Otumoetai
 2. Introduce a hyphenated name Matua-Otumoetai
 3. Continue with the current ward name, Matua.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO WARD BOUNDARIES

30. The following table shows the proposed changes to ward boundaries requested by submitters:

| Ward boundary | Changes requested | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Arataki ward | Move boundary with Mauao/Mount Maunganui to Girven Road | This boundary change can be made, and the proposal will continue to comply with the fairness rule. See commentary, maps and table below. |
| Pāpāmoa ward | Move boundary with Arataki ward to include Pāpāmoa Plaza, Fashion Island and surrounding residential area. | This boundary change can be made, and the proposal will continue to comply with the fairness rule. See commentary, maps and table below. |
| Mauao/Mount Maunganui and Arataki | Merge these wards and keep Pāpāmoa ward separate | This boundary change would create one large ward that would be non-complying unless two councillors were representing the ward. This would create one multi-member ward which would be inconsistent with the single member ward approach; therefore, this change is not recommended. |

⁴ There was one late submission from the Tauranga Ratepayers Alliance and one submission received from an individual within the timeframe and both were not included in the agenda or in the figures in the report of the 18 October 2021 Council meeting.

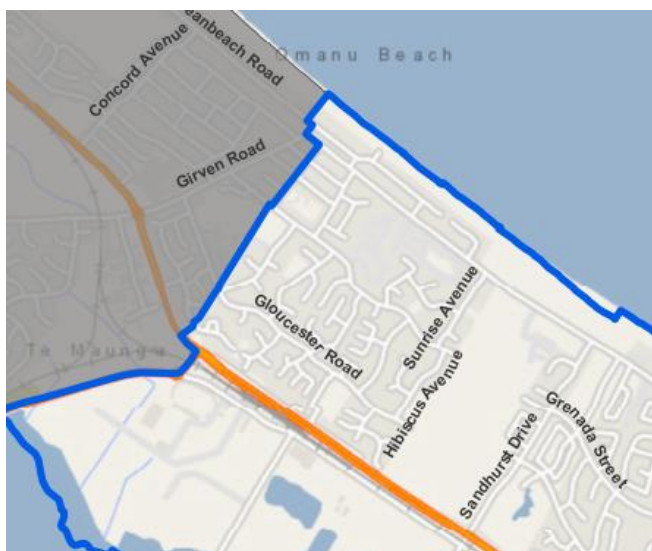
| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Mount Maunganui and Pāpāmoa ward | Keep current ward boundary | This boundary change would create two wards on the coastal strip that would be non-complying, as the population would be under-represented by a substantial amount compared to other wards, and for this reason this change is not recommended. |
| Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards | Move boundary of Arataki south of Golf Road to Sandhurst Drive and include Matapihi. Move boundary of Pāpāmoa to begin at Sandhurst Drive to Parton Road. Propose another ward Te Tumu from Parton Road east. | This would create four wards on the coastal strip. These wards would be non-complying as the population would be over-represented compared to other wards and for this reason this change is not recommended. The submitter's suggested four coastal wards are similar to those proposed in Option 4, with 12 councillors. Refer to the report on 30 August 2021 for more details of this option. |
| Brookfield | Submitters do not support the suburb of Brookfield being split between Matua and Bethlehem wards and proposed other options to mitigate this, including 3 and 5 ward options. | The majority of Brookfield is contained within the Matua ward, with the exceptions being the area on the south-western side of Bellevue Rd and the pocket bounded on the south by Sutherland Rd and the north by Matahoroa and Waikareao West reserves, which are in the Bethlehem ward. The boundaries between Matua and Bethlehem wards were created to ensure communities of interest were maintained and to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. Refer to the section of the report "Proposing other options" for commentary on the solutions proposed by submitters. |
| Greerton | Moving the boundary of Greerton from Chadwick Road to Barkes Corner. | Moving the boundary of Greerton from Chadwick Road to Barkes Corner would result in a non-complying proposal. A Greerton ward was modelled in Option 4B (refer to report on 30 August 2021). With a general electoral population of 13,700 it had the smallest population. This option was a non-complying proposal, with the three coastal wards being underrepresented. The boundaries of the Tauriko, Te Papa and Welcome Bay wards were amended in Option 4B to ensure compliance with the fairness rule, but this did result in ward boundaries that included communities of interest that had not in the past been associated together. The Greerton community will be represented by two councillors representing the Te Papa and Tauriko wards and one submitter has suggested that this is unfair. |

31. There are three options to incorporate boundary changes proposed by submitters.

Option 1- Amend Mauao/Mount Maunganui and Arataki ward boundary

32. This option would move the boundary between Mauao/Mount Maunganui and Arataki wards from the current boundary to Girven Road (see maps below). This would reduce both the geographic area of Mauao/Mount Maunganui ward and the population per councillor and increase both the geographic area and population per councillor in the Arataki ward. This change can be undertaken, and the proposal will continue to be complying. It is considered this boundary change is appropriate and will be understood by the communities of each ward.

Current ward boundary change



Proposed ward boundary



The table below shows the changes to the population and compliance with the fairness rule.

| Ward Name | Population Per Member current ward boundary | +/- 10% | Population Per Member amended ward boundary | +/- 10% |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Mauao/Mount Maunganui | 16,500 | -3.26 | 15,650 | -8.21 |
| Arataki | 17,150 | 0.55 | 17,950 | 5.28 |

Option 2 – Amend Arataki and Pāpāmoa ward boundary

33. This option would move the boundary between Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards from the current boundary on Domain Road to include Pāpāmoa Plaza, Fashion Island and surrounding residential area (see maps below). This would reduce both the geographic area of Arataki ward and the population per councillor, and Pāpāmoa ward would have a larger geographic area and an increase in the population per councillor. This change can be undertaken, and the proposal will continue to be complying. It is considered this boundary change is appropriate and will be understood by the communities of each ward.

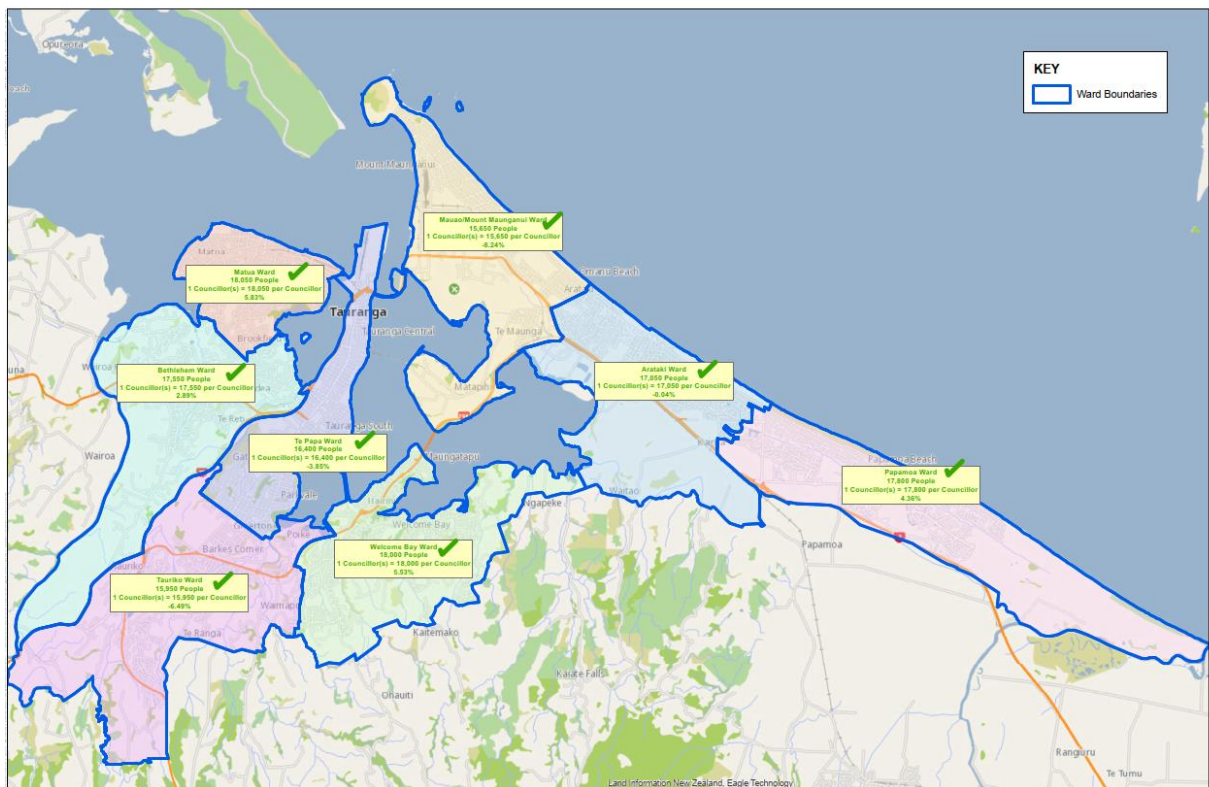
Current ward boundary**Proposed ward boundary change**

The table below shows the changes to the population and compliance with the fairness rule.

| Ward Name | Population Per Member current ward boundary | +/- 10% | Population Per Member amended ward boundary | +/- 10% |
|-----------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Arataki | 17,150 | 0.55 | 16,250 | -4.76 |
| Pāpāmoa | 16,850 | -1.21 | 17,800 | 4.36 |

Option 3 – Amend both Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards

34. This option would accept both the above boundary changes between the Mauao/Mount Maunganui and Arataki wards and between the Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards (see map below). This would reduce both the geographic area of Mauao/Mount Maunganui and the population per councillor. The Arataki ward area, with movement in boundaries at both ends of the ward, has minimal overall population change. The Pāpāmoa ward increases both in geographical size and in population per councillor. Both these boundary changes can be made, and the proposal will continue to be complying. It is considered these boundary changes are appropriate and provide for more effective and fair representation of these communities along the coastal strip and will be understood by the communities of each ward.



The table below shows the changes to the population and compliance with the fairness rule.

| Ward Name | Population Per Member current ward boundary | +/- 10% | Population Per Member amended ward boundaries | +/- 10% |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Mauao/Mount Maunganui | 16,500 | -3.26 | 15,650 | -8.24 |
| Arataki | 17,150 | 0.55 | 17,050 | -0.04 |
| Pāpāmoa | 16,850 | -1.21 | 17,800 | 4.36 |

PROPOSING OTHER OPTIONS

35. The following options have been proposed by submitters.

| Total number of councillors | Number of wards and description of proposal | Number of at large councillors | Comments |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 + mayor | 4 general wards with 2 councillors each | 0 | The submitter, Allan Gifford, did not state which wards were to be combined and was silent on the Māori ward. |
| 9 + mayor | 4 general wards with 2 councillors each = 8 general ward councillors 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 0 | Proposed by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust (supported by five submitters) The submitter stated they did not favour this option. This option has not been modelled but would likely be non-complying. |

| Total number of councillors | Number of wards and description of proposal | Number of at large councillors | Comments |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 11 + mayor | 3 general wards with 2 councillors each = 6 general ward councillors 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 4 | <p>Proposed by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust (supported by five submitters)</p> <p>This is similar to the current representation model with the addition of a Māori ward councillor.</p> <p>Two ward members in each of the previous three wards does not comply with the fairness rule. The Mount Maunganui/Pāpāmoa ward required an extra councillor and minor boundary changes were needed to meet the +/- 10% rule.</p> <p>This is a non-complying proposal.</p> |
| 12 + mayor | 3 general wards with 7 councillors = 7 general councillors 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 4 | <p>Proposed by submitter Barry Scott, this is Option 1 with an additional two at large councillors.</p> <p>This proposal is complying. Refer to the options section for further commentary.</p> |
| 10 + mayor | 5 general wards with 1 councillor from each ward = 5 general ward councillors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Otumoetai-Bethlehem - Te Papa-Greerton - Tauriko-Ohauiti-Welcome Bay - Mount-Arataki - Pāpāmoa-Wairakei 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 4 | <p>Proposed by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust (supported by five submitters)</p> <p>This option was the preferred option for the submitter.</p> <p>The option as proposed by the submitter is non-complying with the fairness rule.</p> <p>The ward boundaries were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. The Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward has been split with parts of Otumoetai included in the Te Papa-Greerton ward; and Tauriko has been included in the Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward. These changes may not be acceptable to the submitter.</p> <p>Statistics NZ has confirmed that an amended five ward option is complying. Refer to the map and ward tables for this option in Attachment 6.</p> |
| 11 + mayor | 5 general wards with 1 councillor from each = 5 general ward councillors 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | 5 or 6 | <p>Proposed by Barry Scott and Tauranga Ratepayers' Alliance. No ward boundaries were proposed. As this is a similar proposal to the option proposed by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust, with an additional at large councillor, the 5 ward amended boundary proposal is used to provide relief for these submitters.</p> |

| Total number of councillors | Number of wards and description of proposal | Number of at large councillors | Comments |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | <p>Submitter Rob Paterson in his tabled submission proposed a similar option with 6 at large councillors.</p> <p>This option is complying. Refer to the map and ward tables for this option in Attachment 6.</p> |
| 11 + mayor | <p>5 general wards with 2 councillors from each ward = 10 general ward councillors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Otumoetai-Bethlehem - Te Papa-Greerton - Tauriko-Ohauti-Welcome Bay - Mount-Aratakī - Pāpāmoa-Wairakei <p>1 Māori ward with 1 councillor</p> | 0 | <p>Proposed by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust (supported by five submitters).</p> <p>The option as proposed by the submitter is non-complying with the fairness rule.</p> <p>The ward boundaries were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. The Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward has been split with parts of Otumoetai included in the Te Papa-Greerton ward; and Tauriko has been included in the Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward. These changes may not be acceptable to the submitter.</p> <p>Statistics NZ has confirmed that an amended five ward option is complying.</p> <p>Refer to the map and ward tables for this option in Attachment 6.</p> |

OPTIONS ANALYSIS

36. The Council has five options:

- i. to confirm the Initial Proposal with no amendments⁵ (9 councillors)
- ii. to confirm the Initial Proposal with amendments to include the gifted Māori ward name of Te Awanui, change to the Matua ward name and changes to ward boundaries for Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Aratakī and Pāpāmoa wards (9 councillors)
- iii. to adopt Option 2 of the pre-engagement survey (with 10 or 11 councillors)
- iv. to adopt a mixed representation model with either:
 - (a) 3 general wards with 7 councillors, 1 Māori ward and 4 at large councillors (12 councillors)
 - (b) 5 general wards, 1 Māori ward and 5 or 6 at large councillors (11 or 12 councillors)
- v. to adopt a ward-only model with 5 general wards with 2 councillors each, and 1 Māori ward with 1 Māori councillor (11 councillors)

37. The advantages and disadvantages of each option are set out below. The Council also has the option to establish community boards with any of these options.

⁵ The naming of the Māori ward is an amendment to the proposal.

| Option | Option Description | Number of councillors | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--------|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Initial Proposal with no amendments | 9 | <p>71 submitters (50%) support this proposal. Any amendments may not be supported by submitters. Recognises the distinct communities of interest in the city based on geographic areas and protects that geographic representation on Council.</p> <p>Seen as more equitable as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor.</p> <p>More even distribution of electors per councillor for the general wards than other options.</p> <p>Potential for a more efficient governance model with a reduction in the number of councillors.</p> <p>Increases the number of wards from 3 to 8 which enables councillors to effectively represent the views of people in their electoral area.</p> <p>More easily understood system than other representation arrangements and ensures a more direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor.</p> <p>Greerton community is represented by two councillors.</p> <p>Potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards.</p> <p>May address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.</p> <p>Provides the Mayor with a clear leadership mandate as elected by all voters.</p> | <p>69 submitters (49%) did not support this proposal.</p> <p>Electors do not vote for the majority of councillors or have a broader choice of candidates. All electors vote for only one councillor out of 9 councillors plus the mayor (2 of 10 elected members).</p> <p>Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest.</p> <p>Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward interests only.</p> <p>Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than mixed model.</p> <p>Fewer councillors may detract from the ability of the public to access councillors.</p> <p>Greerton community has been split between two wards (Te Papa and Tauriko).</p> |
| 2 | Initial Proposal with amendments to include the Māori ward name Te Awanui, Matua ward | 9 | <p>As above.</p> <p>Name changes to wards, including the gifting of the Māori ward name Te Awanui, are considered to be amendments to the proposal.</p> | <p>As above.</p> <p>Any amendments to the Initial Proposal will enable persons who have not made a submission to object to the proposal.</p> |

| Option | Option Description | Number of councillors | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--------|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| | name and ward boundaries for Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards | | <p>Two ward boundary changes can be made to the proposal and it will continue to comply.</p> <p>Move Arataki boundary with Mauao/Mount Maunganui ward to Girven Road; and</p> <p>Move boundary of Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards so that Papamoa ward includes Pāpāmoa Plaza, Fashion Island and surrounding residential area.</p> <p>These changes will provide relief to the submitters.</p> | |
| 3 | Option 2 with 10 or 11 councillors | 10 or 11 | <p>Recognises shared common community of interest at city level for general electors.</p> <p>General electors can elect 9 out of 10 councillors (or 10 out of 11 councillors if 11 councillors option chosen) which supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors.</p> <p>Potential for candidates standing in the general ward to represent sector or interest groups spread city-wide.</p> <p>STV voting system suited to wards with larger number of councillors and has potential to deliver a more diverse range of councillors in the general ward.</p> <p>Allows general electors a choice about which councillors to approach and may increase the ability of the public to access councillors.</p> | <p>No guaranteed representation of geographic communities of interest on council.</p> <p>Disproportionately inequitable representation model with general voters able to elect up to 9 councillors and Māori electors able to elect 1 councillor.</p> <p>Electors have a less direct relationship with councillors elected from a city-wide ward.</p> <p>Potential for the perception that councillors elected at large are captured by interest groups if they stand for office representing a particular group or stand on a single issue.</p> <p>Potential for higher costs for all candidates as they campaign city-wide.</p> <p>This arrangement may not address the issues and concerns raised by the Review and Observer Team.</p> |
| 4A | Mixed model with 3 general wards with 7 general councillors, 1 Māori ward with 1 Māori councillor and 4 at large councillors | 12 | <p>Both Māori and general electors vote for between 5-8 out of 12 councillors which supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors.</p> <p>This continues the mixed model arrangement which is familiar with the public as it has been in place since 2010.</p> <p>Provides for the geographical</p> | <p>Not all councillors represent the same number of electors, as at large councillors are not subject to +/- 10% rule.</p> <p>Mixture of two systems (wards and at large) could be confusing to voters.</p> <p>May not represent the current communities of interest.</p> <p>Potential for perception by</p> |

| Option | Option Description | Number of councillors | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--------|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>coverage of communities of interest with ward-elected members.</p> <p>Provides for communities of interest spread across the city to be represented.</p> <p>STV voting system suited to wards with multi- councillors and has the potential for more diverse councillors to be elected from both ward and at large candidates.</p> <p>Provides residents a choice of councillors to approach, either at large or ward-based members.</p> <p>Increased number of councillors provides opportunity for greater diversity of councillors and may increase the ability of the public to access councillors.</p> | <p>public that the ward member is there to represent their ward only and is captured by the interests of ward electors.</p> <p>Possibility of division between councillors in terms of perceived elector representation and accountability.</p> <p>The Review and Observer Team considered this arrangement contributed to the previous Council's dysfunction.</p> |
| 4B | Mixed model with 5 general wards with 5 general councillors, 1 Māori ward with 1 Māori councillor and 5 or 6 at large councillors | 11 or 12 | <p>These are the same as Option 4A with the following changes:</p> <p>Both Māori and general electors vote for the same number of councillors e.g. 6 councillors out of 11 councillors (with 5 at large councillors) or 7 councillors out of 12 (with 6 at large councillors) and is considered a more equitable model than Option 4A.</p> <p>Supports the principle of electors voting for the majority of councillors.</p> <p>Provides for an increase in the geographical coverage of communities of interest with ward-elected members compared to Option 4A.</p> | <p>These are the same as Option 4A.</p> <p>The option as proposed by the submitter is non-complying with the fairness rule.</p> <p>The ward boundaries were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. These changes may not be acceptable to the submitter.</p> <p>This option only just achieves compliance with the +/- 10% rule and some communities of interest have been split to achieve this compliance.</p> <p>This option has not been seen by the public and its acceptance as a representation model has not been tested.</p> |
| 5 | Ward-only model with 5 general wards with 2 ward councillors each (total of 10 general councillors) and 1 Māori | 11 | <p>Recognises the distinct communities of interest in the city based on geographic areas and protects that geographic representation on Council.</p> <p>Seen as more equitable as general electors vote for two councillors out of 11 and Māori electors vote for one councillor.</p> | <p>The option as proposed by the submitter is non-complying with the fairness rule.</p> <p>The ward boundaries were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. These changes may not be acceptable to the submitter.</p> |

| Option | Option Description | Number of councillors | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | ward with 1 Māori councillor | | <p>Increase in the number of wards from 3 to 5 enables councillors to effectively represent the views of people in their electoral area.</p> <p>More easily understood system than other representation arrangements and ensures a more direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor.</p> <p>Greerton community is not split. Potential for less cost for candidates standing in general wards.</p> <p>May address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team.</p> <p>Provides the Mayor with a clear leadership mandate as elected by all voters.</p> | <p>This option only just achieves compliance with the +/- 10% rule and some communities of interest have been split to achieve this compliance.</p> <p>This option has three less general wards than the Initial Proposal, which provides for less geographical coverage of communities of interest.</p> <p>This option has not been seen by the public and its acceptance as a representation model has not been tested. However, the multi-member ward model in the pre-engagement survey (7 wards with 12 councillors) was the least popular option with 7.5% of respondents choosing this option.</p> <p>Electors do not vote for the majority of councillors or have a broader choice of candidates.</p> <p>Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest.</p> <p>Potential for perception that the ward member represents their ward interests only.</p> <p>Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than mixed model.</p> |

38. The recommended resolutions in this report are for Option 1, the Initial Proposal with no amendments; but do include either/or amendments for Option 2 i.e. amendments to name the Māori ward Te Awanui, rename the Matua ward and amend ward boundaries for the Mauao/Mount Maunganui, Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards, if these are approved by the Council.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

39. 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

40. The Council must meet the statutory deadlines outlined in the LEA. The Council has undertaken a robust process to arrive at a final proposal; however, there is always a risk that the Local Government Commission will overturn the Council's final proposal as this has occurred in the past.

SIGNIFICANCE

41. 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.
42. 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.
43. In accordance with the considerations above, criteria and thresholds in the policy, it is considered that the proposal is of high significance.

ENGAGEMENT

44. Taking into consideration the above assessment, that the proposal is of high significance, consultation was required under section 19H of the Local Electoral Act 2001. Council's decision on the Final Proposal will be publicly notified and an appeal/objection period of a month will follow notification.

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

NEXT STEPS

45. 12 November 2021 – public notice of final proposal and appeal/objection period for a month.
46. 13 December 2021 – appeal/objection period ends, and any appeals and objections are sent to the Local Government Commission by 15 December 2021 (note: the legislative deadline to do this is 15 January 2022).
47. By 11 April 2022 – the Local Government Commission will issue final determination.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Council report 30 August 2021 - Representation Review - public feedback and adoption of Initial Proposal - A12707050** [↓](#)
2. **Table of comparisons of electoral arrangements - at large, ward and mixed - A12473221** [↓](#)
3. **Table of comparisons with other metro councils updated with initial proposals - A12989609** [↓](#)
4. **Analysis of submissions on Initial Proposal - A13013748** [↓](#)
5. **Submissions on Initial Proposal with management comments - A13001589** [↓](#)
6. **Five general wards - complying options proposed by submitters - A13013672** [↓](#)

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:

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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.

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

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

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

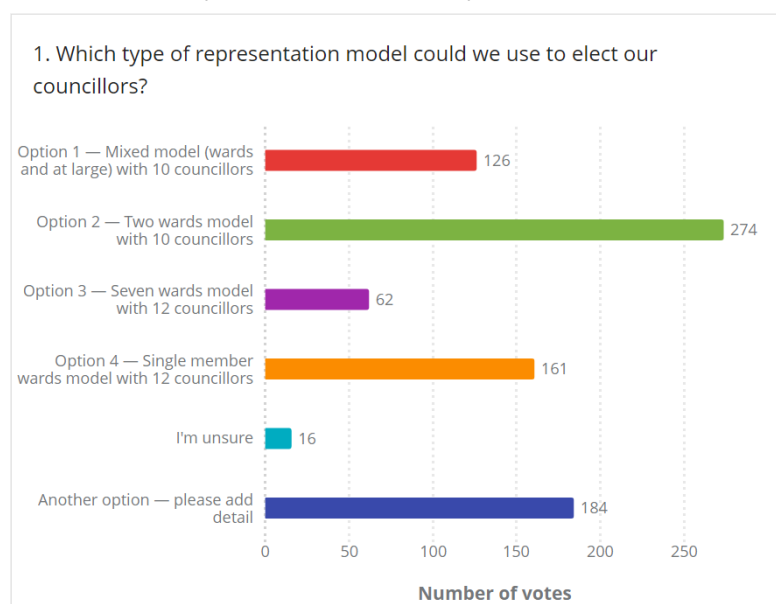
30 August 2021

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

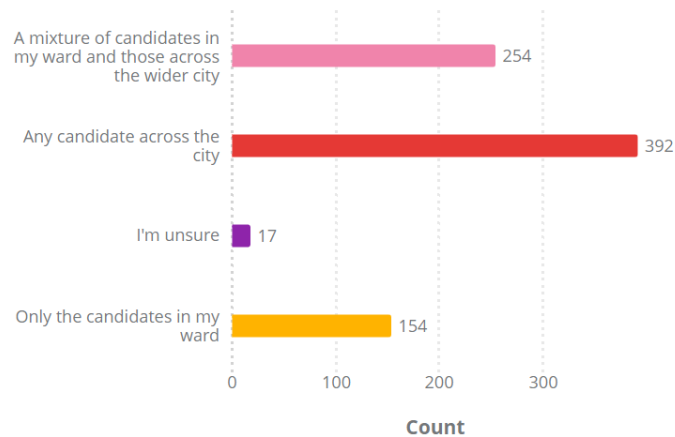
19. 825 responses were received to the survey. The demographics of the respondents to the survey are set out in Attachment 1. The graph below shows the results of the survey question 1 “Which type of representation model could we use to elect our councillors?” and question 3 “What type of candidates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



Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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> |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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: |

Item 11.5

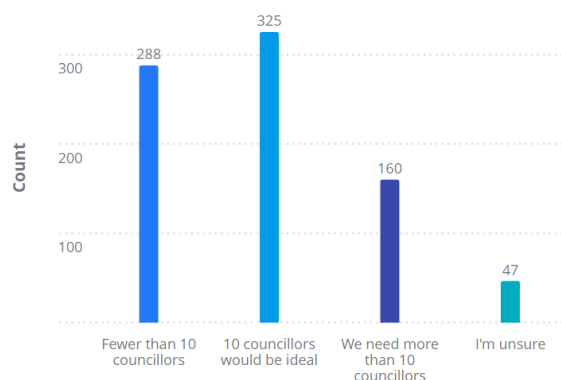
Page 7

| 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.

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

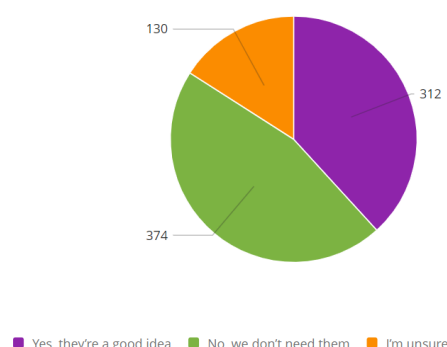
30 August 2021

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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

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.¹
 - (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.

¹ 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 2020² 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.



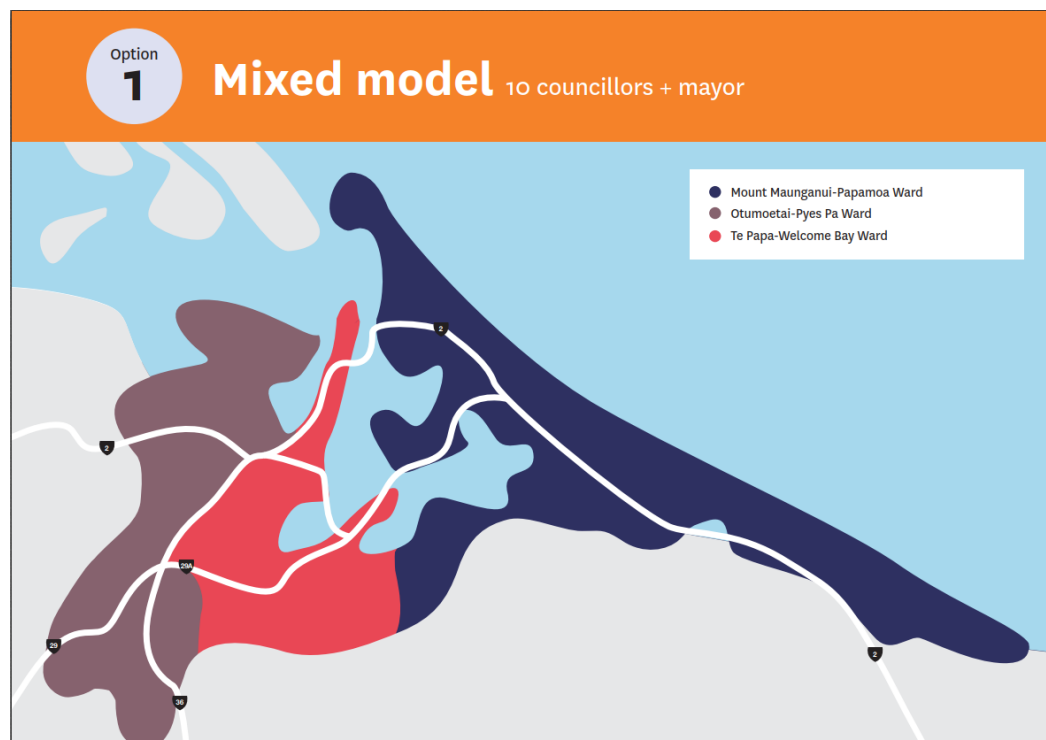
² Paragraphs 46-47 under the heading “The battle for the mayoralty never ended”. The report is available on TCC website <https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/council/about-your-council/review-and-observer-team>

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

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-Papāmoa | 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).

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

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 | 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. 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, Gate Pa, Welcome Bay, Ohauti, 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. |

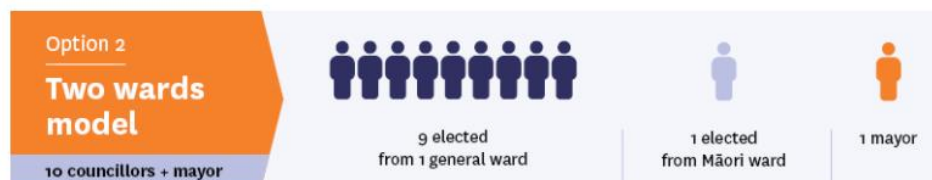
55. The Māori ward would reflect the community of interest for Māori electors and those in the Māori community.
56. This option would give less weight for establishing community boards as geographic communities of interest would be represented on the Council.
57. Summary of advantages and disadvantages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

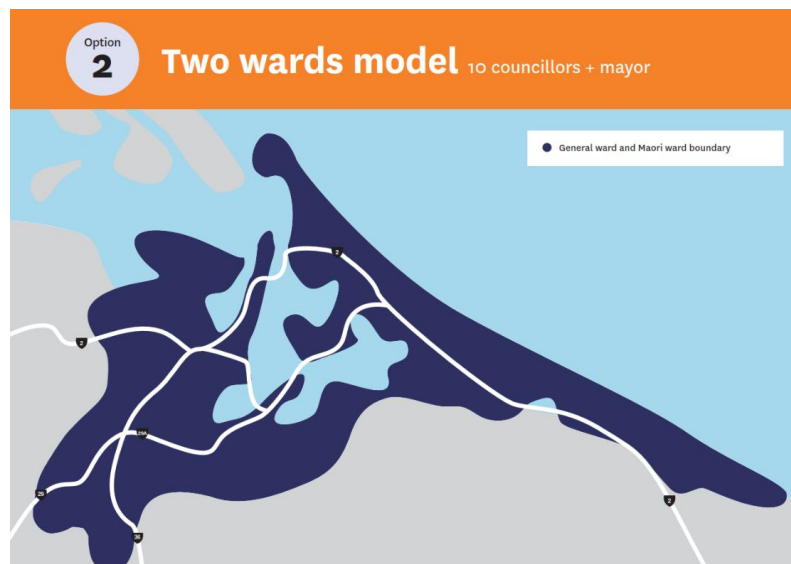
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|--|
| Provides for the geographical coverage of communities of interest with ward-elected members. | May not represent the current communities of interest. |
| Provides for communities of interest spread across the city to be represented. | Potential for perception 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.



Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

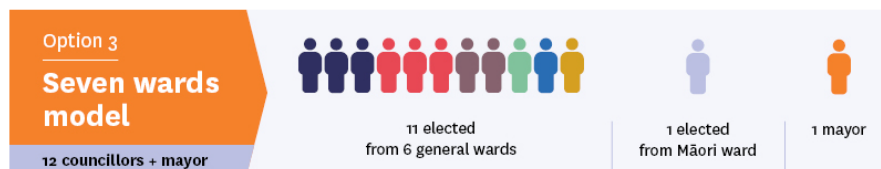
30 August 2021

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. |

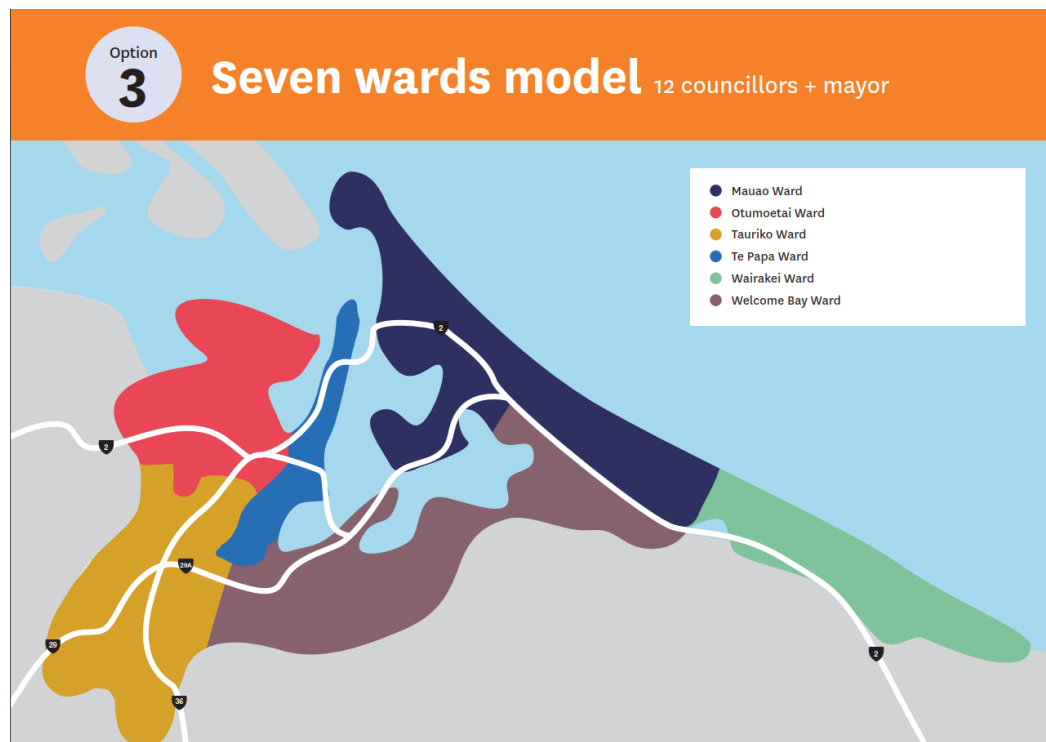
Option 3 – 12 councillors plus Mayor

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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

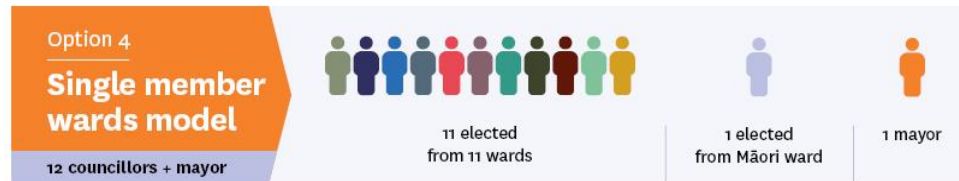
| Ward Name | Description of communities of interest |
|-------------|--|
| Otumoetai | This ward includes includes Bethlehem, Brookfield, Judea, Te Reti, Bellevue, Otumoetai and Matua. With a large population living close to the city centre, the residents of this ward are impacted by the increase of 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). |

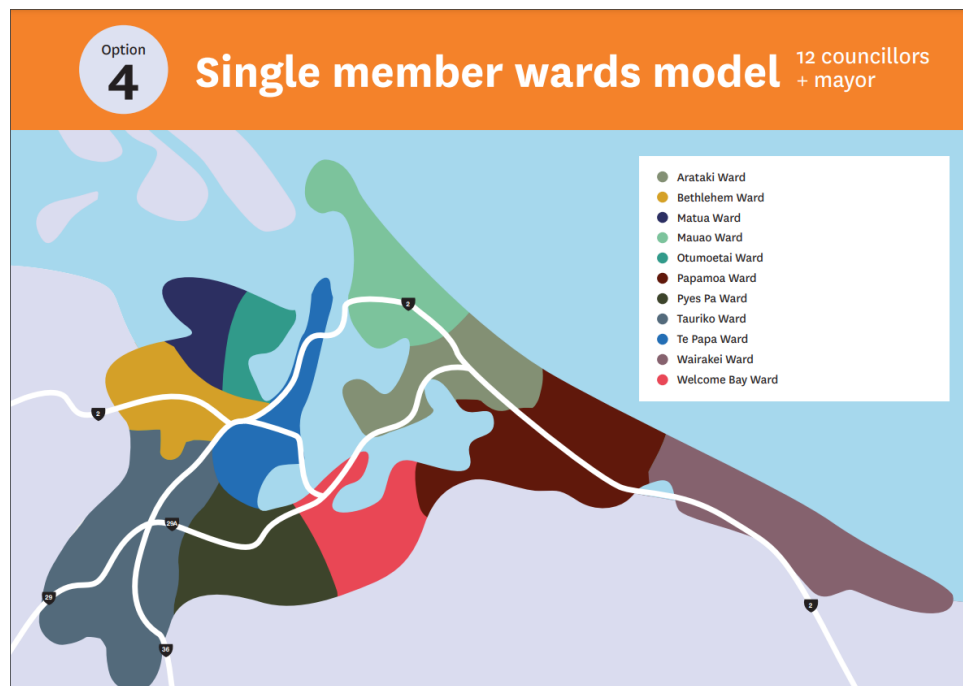
Option 4 – 12 councillors

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 |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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, 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, 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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

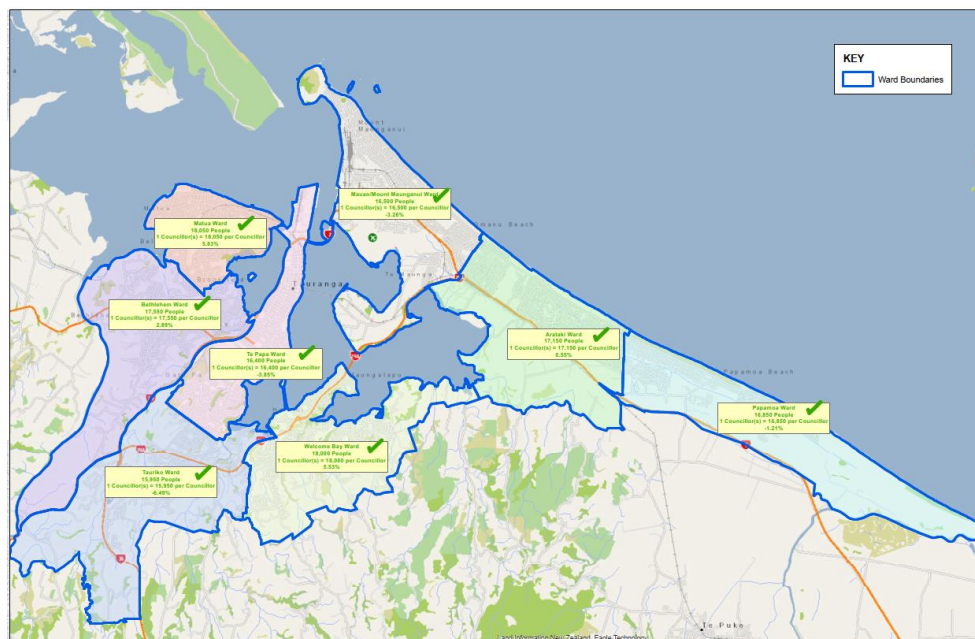
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|---|
| This arrangement may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team. | Less potential for electing a more diverse group of councillors than options 1 and 2. |
| Greerton community is represented by three councillors. | Greerton community 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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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:

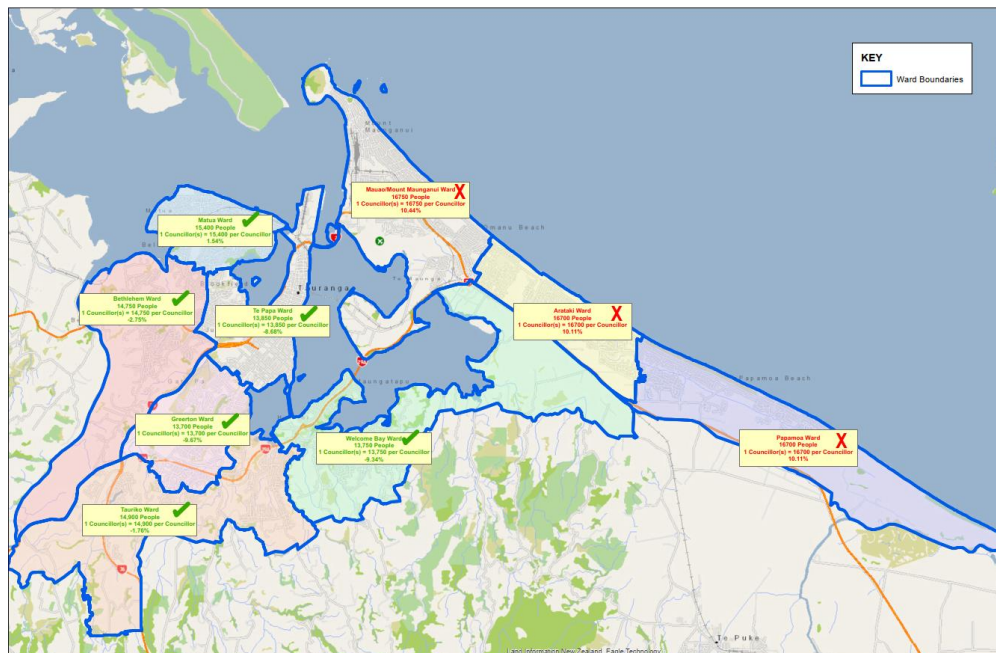
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|---|
| More equitable model than other options as both general and Māori electors vote for one councillor. | Does not identify and represent city-wide communities of interest. |
| More even distribution of electors per councillor than options 4 and 4B. | Potential 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.



98. This is a non-complying option. 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, Arataki and Pāpāmoa wards, which are underrepresented. While this could be considered minor non-compliance, any non-complying proposal must go to the Local Government Commission for determination.

99. The wards reflect the following identified communities of interest:

| 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 and Palm Beach. 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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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. |

Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

30 August 2021

| 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**

Table of comparisons of electoral arrangements – councillors elected at large, wards only or mixed

| At large – elected city wide | Wards only – elected by wards | Mixed – elected by wards and at large | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| <p>This option may be best when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the district has a relatively compact geographic area; and/ora shared common community of interest at the district level; and/orcommunities of interest are spread across the district rather than being geographically distinct. Examples include: <table><tr><td>Māori/iwi</td><td>Business interests</td></tr><tr><td>Cycling groups</td><td>Climate change activists</td></tr><tr><td>Environmental groups</td><td>People with disabilities</td></tr><tr><td>Elderly</td><td>Youth</td></tr><tr><td>Ethnic minority groups</td><td>Sector groups</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Transport links and upgrades such as Cameron Road project impact people city wideCommunity facilities such as Baywave, Baypark, Bay Oval and Baycourt are used by people city wideDevelopment of future community facilities impact on people city wide | Māori/iwi | Business interests | Cycling groups | Climate change activists | Environmental groups | People with disabilities | Elderly | Youth | Ethnic minority groups | Sector groups | <p>This option may be best when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">there are specific geographically based communities of interest;there is a large geographical area and there is a need to protect the geographical coverage of councillors on the Council. <p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">all councillors fairly represent the same number of electors from each ward (within +/- 10%).Can take into account iwi/hapū boundariescan be seen as a more easily understoodsingle-member wards provide a close direct link between local electors and their representativemulti-member wards<ul style="list-style-type: none">provide greater choice for votersfollowing the election, provides greater choice for residents on who to approach on local issuesallows sharing and specialising in responsibilities between the ward representativePotential for less election costs for candidates standing in wards. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does not identify and represent communities of interest that are city widePotential for perception by public that ward councillors can be captured by the interests | <p>This option may be best when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">there are clear district-wide communities of interest andspecific geographically based communities of interest. <p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">enables electors to vote for a majority of the members of the council (for example in 2019 election general electors were able to vote for two ward councillors, four at large, and the mayor, which was seven out of a total of 11 elected members)these arrangements are familiar to electors (in place since 2010)provides for communities of interest both city wide and in geographical areaspotential for more diversity of at large councillors to be electedallows residents to have a choice of who to approach, at large or ward councillors <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">according to the Review and Observer Team (the Team), the electoral mandate of a councillor who is elected at large is automatically different from that of a ward councillor, and the Team considered this a significant contributor to the situation that the Council found itself in. The Team found that the mayoralty race continued after the 2019 election with 3 of the 4 at large councillors who also stood for the |
| Māori/iwi | Business interests | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cycling groups | Climate change activists | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental groups | People with disabilities | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elderly | Youth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnic minority groups | Sector groups | | | | | | | | | | | |

| At large – elected city wide | Wards only – elected by wards | Mixed – elected by wards and at large |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables candidates to represent sector or interest groups Councillors can be seen as representing and accountable to all electors rather than a geographically defined subset. Enables voters to have a say in the election of the majority of councillors. STV system suitable for at large elections and provides more opportunity to have diversity in councillors. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for councillors to be geographically unrepresentative A view that at large councillors are less accountable as they do not represent a defined subset of electors STV system has potential to confuse voters and not provide a clear a mandate as FPP. Higher costs for candidates to campaign city-wide <p>Examples other city councils Dunedin City – 14 councillors elected at large – STV + 6 community boards Note: this model is not available when councils establish a Māori ward.</p> | <p>of their ward electors and less likely to consider city-wide context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electors only able to vote for a minority of councillors. Less potential for electing a more diverse set of councillors than other options. <p>Example other city councils</p> <p>Wellington City – 14 councillors elected from 5 wards – STV + 2 community boards</p> <p>(Initial Proposal is 15 councillors with 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor and 5 general wards with 14 councillors + 2 community boards)</p> <p>Christchurch City – 16 wards from 16 wards – FPP + 7 community boards (Final Proposal is same with 6 community boards instead of 7).</p> | <p>mayoralty. While it cannot be concluded that the representation arrangements led to the Commission appointment; they arguably contributed to the dysfunctional behaviour which led to the appointment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At large councillors are not subject to +/- 10% rule. Not all councillors represent the same number of electors. Possibility of division between councillors in terms of perceived elector representation and accountability. <p>Example other city councils</p> <p>Hutt City – 12 councillors = FPP 6 councillors elected from 6 wards 6 councillors elected at large 3 community boards</p> |

COMPARISONS WITH OTHER METRO COUNCILS

This table provides an updated comparison of metro councils, excluding Auckland Council, with the initial proposals of those councils undertaking representation reviews in 2021 (shaded in blue).¹

| Name of Council | Population | Number of councillors | Current basis of election | Proposed number of councillors | Proposed basis of election |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Hamilton City | 176,500 | 12 | 2 wards FPP* | 14 | 1 Māori ward with 2 councillors 2 general wards (east and west) with 6 councillors each FPP |
| Palmerston North City | 90,350 | 15 | at large STV** | 15 | 1 Māori ward with 2 councillors 1 general ward with 13 councillors STV |
| Hutt City | 104,535 | 12 | 6 councillors from 6 wards 6 councillors at large 3 community boards FPP | | Not undertaking a representation review in 2021. |
| Wellington City | 216,200 | 14 | 5 wards 2 community boards STV | 15 | 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor 5 wards with 14 councillors ² 2 community boards STV |
| Christchurch City*** | 394,600 | 16 | 16 wards 7 community boards STV | 16 | 16 wards – FPP 6 community boards |
| Dunedin City*** | 134,150 | 14 | at large 6 community boards STV | 14 | 14 councillors elected at large - STV 6 community boards |
| Tauranga City | 151,300 | 10 | 4 at large 6 councillors from 3 wards STV | 9 | 1 Māori ward with 1 Councillor 8 general wards with 8 councillors STV |

¹ Auckland Council has its own legislation relating to representation arrangements.

² 3 wards non-complying with +/- 10% rule

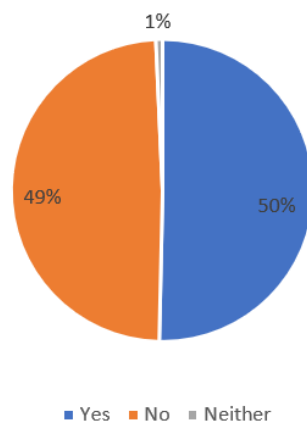
| Name of Council | Population | Number of councillors | Current basis of election | Proposed number of councillors | Proposed basis of election |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Rotorua Lakes District Council | 77,300 | 10 | 10 at large 2 community boards FPP | 10 | 1 Māori Ward with 2 seats 1 General Ward with 4 seats 4 "at large" seats 2 community boards FPP |

*FPP – First past the post ** STV – Single transferable vote *** Currently no councils within the Ngāi Tahu rohe have established Māori wards

ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS ON INITIAL PROPOSAL

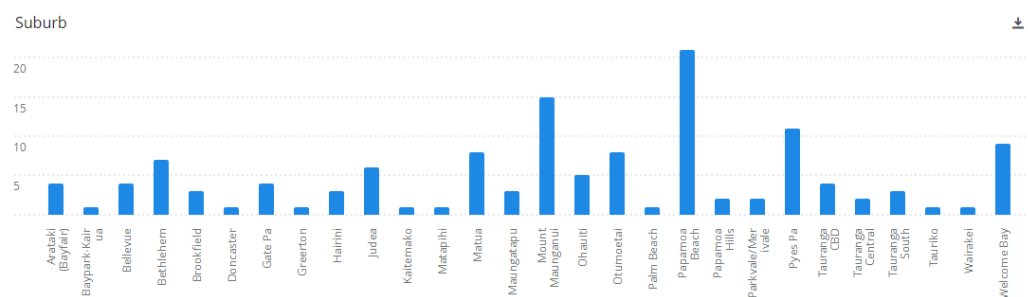
- 141 submissions were received.¹ 14 submitters spoke to the Council about their submission on 18 October 2021.
- There were 71 submitters (50%) who agreed with the Initial Proposal and 69 (49%) who disagreed with the Initial Proposal and one (1%) who did not state if they agreed or disagreed. This is set out in the graph below.

Do you agree with the Initial Proposal? – 141 responses*



*16 submissions solely on the establishment of a Māori ward were not included in these figures

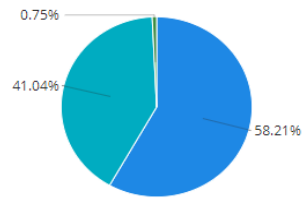
- The demographics of the submitters who responded online, and who completed the demographic questions, are set out below.² The demographics are similar to those who completed the pre-engagement survey and are not a representative sample of the city's population. Those who completed the pre-engagement survey were advised of the results of the survey and that public submissions were open on the Initial Proposal.



¹ There was one late submission from the Tauranga Ratepayers Alliance and one submission received from an individual within the timeframe and both were not included in the agenda or in the figures in the report of the 18 October 2021 Council meeting.

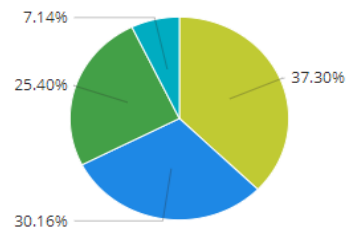
² Please note that the data does not include all submitters and may include those submitters who were against the establishment of the Māori ward, and these were not counted in the total number of submissions.

Gender



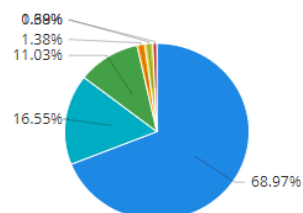
Male Female Gender diverse

Age 126 Responses



65+ 50-64 35-49 18-34

Ethnicity 132 Responses



NZ European Other - please specify below Maori Asian Pacific peoples
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African

4. The table below provides an analysis of the types of responses received from people who disagreed with the Initial Proposal. Please note that some submitters made comments that fit into more than one category.

| Category of response | Number of submitters in each category |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| At large | 17 |
| Mixed model (at large and ward councillors) | 16 |
| Community Boards | 14 |
| Number of councillors | 14 |
| Other e.g. Mayor elected by councillors | 12 |
| Proposing another option | 11 |
| Ward councillors captured by ward interests | 10 |
| Option 2 | 9 |
| Increase in Māori representation | 8 |
| Quality of candidates | 7 |
| Ward boundaries | 7 |
| Ward names | 6 |
| Commissioners | 4 |
| Māori ward* | 21 |

*Submissions regarding the establishment of a Māori ward are out of scope and are not able to be considered by the Council and the submitters cannot appeal to the Local Government Commission on this submission point.

5. A detailed discussion on the main categories of submission points is set out below. Management comments in response to each submission point are attached to the main report as Attachment 5.

AT LARGE COUNCILLORS

6. Seventeen submitters support an at large representation model.³ They point out that, under the Initial Proposal, electors would be limited to voting for one ward councillor plus a mayor (2 of 10 elected members); and they want the ability to vote for the majority of councillors with a broad choice of candidates to choose from.
7. Two submitters refer to this as “political legitimacy” and state that this should be a core principle of the representation review.
8. Please refer to the table in Attachment 2 of the main report that sets out the advantages and disadvantages of the various representation models, including “at large only” model.
9. The submitters in support of an at large model state that this model would result in better quality candidates and, potentially, a more diverse set of councillors.
10. These submitters also state that at large councillors would, in their opinion, have a more strategic approach and city-wide view than councillors elected from wards; and that all councillors are representing and accountable to all electors. They highlight that

³ At large councillors, like the mayor, are elected by all voters, whether they are enrolled on the general or Māori electoral rolls.

an at large model is well suited to Tauranga given the small geographical size of the city and a mainly urban population and, in their view, communities of interest are spread across the city rather than geographically based, and that decisions of the Council impact on people city-wide.

11. The submitters supporting an at large model also comment on the perceived weaknesses of this model, e.g. lack of geographical representation, and suggest that low cost mitigations can be implemented, such as establishing community boards or effective community engagement when appropriate.
12. Council cannot choose an “at large only” option, because an “at large only” option is not permitted by the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) when a Māori ward is established. The two representation models open to the Council are:
 - 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
13. Applying the formula in the LEA which determines the number of Māori members means that there must be at least five councillors elected from either general or Māori wards to provide for one Māori member to be elected. At large councillors are excluded from the number of councillors used in the formula.⁴ Mr Donald Riezebos from the Local Government Commission explained this aspect of the LEA to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 28 June 2021.⁵
14. The LEA requires the Council to identify communities of interest and effectively and fairly represent those communities of interest. The LEA does not specify that a representation system must ensure that the majority of voters elect the majority of councillors.
15. Dunedin City Council has adopted an at large only model. They were able to choose this representation model as they did not resolve to include Māori wards.

OPTION 2

16. The closest to an “at large” model is Option 2 in the pre-engagement survey, which was included for this reason. Nine submitters have requested that Council adopt Option 2 as the Final Proposal, and one submitter has requested Council adopt Option 2 with 11 councillors (10 councillors from one general ward and one councillor from one Māori ward).
17. Option 2 comprises 10 councillors plus a mayor, with one general ward of nine councillors and one Māori ward with one councillor. A description of Option 2 with maps, including the advantages and disadvantages of this representation model, is set out in the Council report of 30 August 2021 in Attachment 1 of the main report, and is not repeated here.
18. Option 2 was the preferred of the four options in the pre-engagement survey with 274 of the 825 respondents (33%) choosing this option; this was highlighted by submitters who believed that, for this reason, Option 2 should have been chosen as the Initial Proposal.

⁴ This was explained in detail in the report to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 28 June 2021 along with the formula calculations.

⁵ Donald Riezebos presentation to the Committee is available on You Tube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tqW1UgGMsZA>

19. The advantages of Option 2 are similar to those of an at large model and have been highlighted by submitters supporting Option 2, including the ability to vote for a majority of councillors and having a broader choice of candidates.
20. Submitters in favour of Option 2 state that the proposed eight general wards do not recognise the communities of interest in the city adequately, which would be addressed by adopting Option 2, which recognises that communities of interest are spread across the city.
21. Council can choose Option 2 as the Final Proposal based on the submissions received with either 10 councillors or 11 councillors. There were no submissions received asking for less councillors for Option 2.
22. Option 2 does not provide for or recognise the geographical representation of communities of interest. Option 2 was considered the most inequitable model of representation for Māori, as voters on the general electoral roll would be voting for eight of the nine councillors plus the mayor (9 of the 10 elected members); and voters on the Māori electoral roll would be voting for one of the nine councillors plus the mayor (2 of the 10 elected members). This inequality between general and Māori voters was an important reason why Option 2 was not chosen by the Council as the Initial Proposal.
23. Adopting Option 2 as the Final Proposal would be a major change in direction and reasoning.
24. Palmerston North City Council has adopted an "Option 2" approach with its Initial Proposal, one Māori ward with 2 councillors and one general ward with 13 councillors.

MIXED MODEL (WARD AND AT LARGE COUNCILLORS)

25. Sixteen submitters support a mixed model of representation with some councillors elected from wards and some councillors elected at large.
26. Option 1 in the pre-engagement survey was an example of the mixed model and was the closest to the current representation model. Option 1 is seven councillors from three general wards, one councillor from a Māori ward and two at large councillors. A description of Option 1 with maps, including the advantages and disadvantages of this representation model, is set out in the Council report to 30 August 2021 in Attachment 1 and is not repeated here.
27. With the growth in population since the previous representation review, two ward members in each of the three wards did not comply with the fairness rule and the Mount Maunganui/Pāpāmoa ward required an extra councillor. Option 1 also reduced the number of at large councillors from four to two.
28. Option 1 was preferred by 126 of the 825 survey respondents (15%) and was the fourth preferred option.
29. Submitters highlight the advantages of a mixed model representation system as set out in the table of comparisons in Attachment 2, including the advantage of having ward councillors to provide geographic representation on council and at large councillors to represent city-wide interests.
30. Submitters state they want to vote for as many councillors as possible and to have a greater choice of candidates both from multi-member wards and at large, and consider that choice is important to encourage participation by electors.
31. Submitters believe that multi-member wards, combined with at large councillors, provides an opportunity to bring a more diverse set of elected members and note that Single Transferable Voting (STV) aims to encourage diversity and works well with this representation model.

32. Some submitters put forward different mixed model scenarios and these are considered under the section "Proposing Another Option" in the report.
33. The Review and Observer Team (the Team) in their report to Council on 17 November 2020⁶ 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.
34. Peter Winder, Chairperson of the Team, clarified the remarks in the report and stated the Council should consider designing 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"*.
35. Some submitters disagree with Mr Winder's comments and contend that the dysfunction of the Council related to personality rather than representation structure. It is for the Council to determine how much weight to be given to Mr Winder's opinion and how much to be given to the submitters' opinions.
36. Hutt City Council is an example of a council with a mixed model, with 6 councillors elected from 6 wards, 6 councillors elected at large and 3 community boards. Hutt City Council does not have Māori wards and undertook a representation review prior to the 2019 elections.

MULTI-MEMBER WARDS

37. One submitter, supported by five other submitters, proposed a multi-member ward option with five general wards with two councillors in each ward (a total of 10 general ward councillors), and one Māori ward with one Māori councillor, giving a total of 11 councillors plus a mayor.
38. The wards as proposed by the submitter were unlikely to comply with the +/- fairness rule. A variation of the proposed five ward model (with boundary adjustments) was developed by staff and sent to Statistics New Zealand to check for compliance and was determined as complying. Refer to the map and ward tables for this option in Attachment 6 of the report.
39. The amendments to the ward boundaries may not be acceptable to the submitter as communities of interest they wished to see combined had to be split to achieve compliance. This highlights the challenge of identifying communities of interest within Tauranga City and complying with the fairness rule requirements of the legislation.
40. The submitters state that multi-member wards have the benefits of geographical representation of communities of interest with the advantage that electors have two councillors to represent them; and this provides for more voter choice than a single member ward option, with the potential for more diversity of councillors to be elected.
41. This proposal has less geographical coverage of communities of interest than the Initial Proposal (five rather than eight general wards). This proposal only just achieves compliance with the +/- 10% rule and some communities of interest have been split to achieve this compliance.

⁶ 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>

42. This multi-member model has not been seen by the public and its acceptance as a representation model has not been tested; however, the multi-member ward model in the pre-engagement survey (7 wards with 12 councillors) was the least popular option with 7.5% of respondents supporting the option.

SINGLE MEMBER WARDS – INITIAL PROPOSAL

43. 71 submitters (50%) supported the Initial Proposal.
44. Council considers that the proposed single member wards provide for and recognise clear geographical communities of interest that can be effectively and fairly represented. These are unique and identifiable “communities within the community”. The principle of protecting geographic representation was considered the most important principle when developing the representation review model.
45. Submitters who supported the proposal made comments that highlighted the advantages of a single member ward model, including providing fair and equal representation and the ability of a ward councillor to know their ward well, keep in contact with the communities within their ward and understand the issues and resolve them in a timely manner. Submitters also did not wish to pay for the additional costs of community boards. Not all submitters who supported the proposal made comments.
46. Please refer to the table in Attachment 2 that sets out the advantages and disadvantages of the various representation models, including wards only.
47. Under the Single Transferable Voting (STV) system a ward councillor in a single member ward will need to receive 50% of the preference votes in the ward to be elected. This contrasts with a First Past the Post system where the highest polling successful candidate often has less than 50% of the votes.
48. Amendments requested to the ward boundaries requested by submitters are discussed in the report.
49. Some submitters were critical of the reasons provided for the Initial Proposal and these are addressed in the table below:

| Reason | Submission point | Comments |
|--|--|--|
| 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. | The Initial Proposal does not provide for recognised communities of interest in the City and does not enable recognition of city-wide communities of interest. | The Initial Proposal does recognise more communities of interest than the current representation model, with eight wards in place of three wards. The LEA does not define ‘communities of interest’ and the steps in the process for achieving effective and fair representation of communities of interest are not statutorily prescribed. The Local Government Commission guidelines of perceptual, functional and political factors were considered when determining the communities of interest in the Initial Proposal, along with the need to be able to map and have a geographic boundary that aligns with Statistics New Zealand mesh blocks. |
| This proposal is seen as more equitable as both general and | It is unfair that electors cannot vote for the majority of councillors and | The LEA does not specify that a representation system must ensure that the majority of voters elect the majority of councillors. The LEA states that |

| Reason | Submission point | Comments |
|--|--|---|
| Māori electors vote for one councillor. | have a choice of candidates. | communities of interest must be identified and then the Council must determine how to effectively and fairly represent these communities of interest. Enabling both Māori and general electors to vote for one councillor out of nine is seen as equitable. The inequality between general and Māori voters was an important reason why Option 2 was not chosen by Council as the Initial Proposal. |
| This proposal has a more even distribution of persons per councillor for the general wards. | Having each councillor represent the same number of people was not considered a valid reason. | The fair representation requirement under section 19V(2) of the LEA, also known as the '+/-10% rule', is designed to achieve approximate equality of population represented by each ward member of a council. Council is required to have a proposal that complies with this rule. There are limited grounds for non-compliance such as having isolated or island communities. There were no grounds for Tauranga to put forward a non-complying proposal. |
| This proposal has the potential for a more efficient governance model with a reduction in the number of councillors from ten to nine. | More councillors would provide more democracy and better representation. Other councils had higher numbers of councillors and Tauranga City should follow that trend. | Refer to the section on Numbers of Councillors. |
| This proposal is more easily understood than other representation arrangements and has a direct relationship between electors and the ward councillor. | Disputes that the primary link between a councillor and their electors should be geographic representation; gives a false impression that the ward councillor's primary role is to represent their ward. | Refer to the section on Ward councillors captured by ward interests. |
| This proposal has the potential for less costs for candidates standing in general wards. | Costs for candidates can be as high or low as they wish, depending on their campaign methodology. | It is recognised that candidates may spend up to the limits as provided by the legislation (these limits are based on population) and that the use of social media can lower costs for candidates. However, campaigning in a smaller geographical ward area is likely to cost less than campaigning in a larger geographical ward area or city-wide. The potential for less campaign costs for candidates may make standing for council a more appealing prospect and |

| Reason | Submission point | Comments |
|---|---|--|
| | | may widen the candidate base, providing more choice for voters. Council does not fund candidates' campaigns and must be politically neutral during election campaigns. |
| This proposal may address the concerns and issues raised by the Review and Observer Team. | The dysfunction of the Council related to personality rather than representation structure. | The opinions of the submitters are noted; however the opinion of the Review and Observer Team has weight and needs to be considered. |
| This proposal provides the Mayor with a clear leadership role across the city as the Mayor is elected at large (by all voters). | Given the mayor has one deliberative vote, and collective decisions require persuasion of others, the mayor's leadership style needs to be collaborative and not dictatorial. | The submitters' comments on collaborative leadership style are noted. It is recognised that the mayor has one deliberative vote and must persuade at least half the councillors to vote with them. The role of the mayor is to provide leadership, both for the councillors and for the city, and in a single member model, the mayor will be the only member elected by all the voters; this will provide a much clearer mandate for the mayor to provide leadership. |

50. Christchurch City Council has adopted a single member wards model with 16 councillors elected from 16 wards; and they also have six community boards. Christchurch City Council does not have Māori wards.

WARD COUNCILLORS CAPTURED BY WARD INTERESTS

51. Ten submitters state that ward councillors would be prone to be captured by ward interests. The perception that a ward councillor has or would be captured by their ward interests has been highlighted as a potential disadvantage of any ward based model.
52. There is also potential for the perception that councillors elected at large are captured by interest groups if they stand for office representing a particular group or stand on a single issue. The contention that all ward councillors are not strategic thinkers and are captured by ward interests or, conversely, that all at large councillors are strategic thinkers and not captured by interest groups are broad generalised statements.
53. Ward councillors can be considered to have a more direct relationship with the people in their electorate. This relationship enables ward councillors to understand the issues in the electorate and to advocate for and represent their ward constituents, and is one of the reasons for having geographic representation. Their other role is to make governance decisions in the best interests of Tauranga City. All councillors make a declaration when they take office that they will act in the best interests of Tauranga City and are bound to fulfil their declaration.
54. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council, in response to questioning at the hearing on 18 October 2021, gave evidence that their councillors are elected from geographic wards (called constituencies), and are still capable of taking a region-wide view and effectively represent the entire region.

Objective ID: A13013748

NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS

55. Fourteen submitters commented on the number of councillors and gave their opinion on the optimum number of councillors for an efficient governance model.
56. Submitters have provided options that would increase the number of councillors to 10, 11 or 12. These options are discussed in the report in the section "Proposing other options".
57. Section 19A of the LEA provides that a territorial authority shall consist of between 5 and 29 elected members (excluding the mayor), i.e. councillors. The Council comprised 14 councillors when it was constituted in 1989, reducing to 13 in 1998 and to 10 in 2004 when a mixed at large/ward system was introduced; and has stayed at 10 since then.
58. "Effective representation" is not defined in the LEA, but the Local Government Commission Guidelines state that this requires consideration of factors including the total number of members necessary to provide effective representation for the city as a whole. One of the factors to consider is the population's reasonable access to its elected members and vice versa, and the elected members' ability to:
 - effectively represent the views of their electoral area; and
 - provide reasonably even representation across the area including activities like attending public meetings and opportunities for face-to-face meetings.
59. A comparison with other metro councils shows that Tauranga City Council has the lowest number of councillors; and the proposal to reduce the number of councillors to nine is outside of the trend to either keep the number of councillors the same or increase the number of councillors to account for Māori ward councillors. Four councils have kept the same number of councillors and two councils have increased the number of councillors.
60. Council previously considered the pre-engagement survey feedback on the number of councillors, with 613 of 825 respondents (74.6%) preferring 10 councillors or less, 288 (35%) preferring fewer than 10 councillors and 325 (39.6%) preferring 10 councillors. In response to this feedback, Options 4A (which became the Initial Proposal) and 4B were developed and presented to the Council on 30 August 2021 (refer to Attachment 1). Option 4B, with 10 councillors, did not achieve compliance with the fairness rule and for this reason was discounted.
61. Council previously determined that the complex issues raised by governing a rapidly growing city could be reasonably met by a reduction from ten councillors and a mayor to nine councillors and a mayor; and noted that the Commission was modelling the efficiencies and effectiveness of smaller governance for the City, including the ability to physically attend a large number of public meetings in person and hold regular face-to-face meetings with individual residents via Commissioners Clinics.
62. Submitters raised the issue about the need for an uneven number of elected members to avoid situations where the use of the Mayor's casting vote is required. The casting vote is provided for in the Council's Standing Orders for the Mayor or chairperson of a committee to use in the case of an equality of votes. Members have the right to abstain from voting on any matter and this has the potential to create an equality of votes regardless of the number of councillors. Council can also choose whether or not to include a casting vote in Standing Orders at the beginning of each triennium.
63. Council has the ability to increase the number of councillors and this is discussed in the options section.

MĀORI WARD AND INCREASE IN MĀORI REPRESENTATION

64. Eight submissions were received requesting an increase in Māori representation. The number of Māori ward members is calculated using the formula set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the current calculation using this formula is one member.⁷
65. Twenty one submissions were received opposing the establishment of a Māori ward (16 submissions were solely on this point and five submitters included this as part of their submission). The Local Government Commission and the Council's Electoral Officer have advised councils that submissions relating to the establishment of a Māori ward are out of scope and cannot be considered by the council and cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

66. Fourteen submitters were in favour of establishing community boards. Two submitters provided details and descriptions of community boards they wished to see established and these are set out in the following table:

| Number of Community Boards | Names and boundaries of community boards |
|----------------------------|--|
| 5 (maybe 6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount and Pāpāmoa (6 members, 3 from north of Domain Road and 3 from south) • Welcome Bay and Ohauiti (6 members, 3 each from Welcome Bay and Ohauiti) • Matua, Otumoetai, Bellevue and Brookfield (6 members, 1 each suburb and 2 at large) • Greerton and Gate Pa (6 members) • Lakes and Tauriko (4 members, 2 from Lakes and 2 from Tauriko) • Judea and Bethlehem (not clear if these need community boards) • No Board for Te Papa peninsula (from Sulphur Point to 23rd Ave) |
| 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount |

⁷ Schedule 1A of the LEA sets the formula for the number of members to be elected to Māori wards:

$nmm = mepd \div (mepd + gepd) \times nm$ where:

nmm is the number of Māori ward members – rounded up from 0.1 – 0.49 goes to 0 and 0.5-0.99 rounded up to 1.

$mepd$ is the Māori electoral population of the district (15,300)

$gepd$ is the general electoral population of the district (136,000)

nm is the proposed number of members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor)*

The formula for one Māori member requires the Council to have at least five ward councillors.

$$0.5056 = 15,300 \div (15,300 + 136,000) \times 5$$

The formula for two Māori members requires the Council to have 15 ward councillors

$$1.5168 = 15,300 \div (15,300 + 136,000) \times 15$$

*Note: Clause 2(2) of Schedule 1A states that if at large members are included the formula changes and the at large members are excluded: the words "other than the mayor and other than members elected from district as a whole".

| Number of Community Boards | Names and boundaries of community boards |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pāpāmoa • Welcome Bay, Greerton and Ohauiti • Tauriko and Pyes Pa • Matua, Bethlehem and Otumoetai • Māori ward (no details of number of board members provided) |
| 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No details provided |

67. Not all submitters in support of establishing community boards set out how many community boards they wished to see established.
68. Supportive comments for establishing community boards included having a local voice for local communities and a “bottom up” model to engage and consult with the community. Increasing delegations to community boards to make decisions in local areas e.g. set local rates and establish work priorities, budgets and action plans was also raised by submitters. The “Empowered” community board model case study of the Thames-Coromandel District Council was provided as an example of an effective community board model by three submitters.
69. Information on community boards was included in previous reports to the Strategy, Finance and Risk Committee on 21 June 2021 and is not repeated here. The information presented to the Council on 30 August 2021 is available in Attachment 1.
70. The Council can decide to establish community boards in the Final Proposal based on the submissions received. 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. The appointment of councillors to community boards is discretionary rather than mandatory but it is usual practice to appoint at least one councillor.
71. Potential board areas, with six community boards covering the city, could be modelled on the six ward areas in Option 3 as described in the report to Council on 30 August 2021.⁸ This would provide a level of relief to the two submitters who specified community board boundaries.
72. Community boards, if established, would come into being for the 2022 elections.
73. The Council needs to consider that a majority of submitters (50%) supported the Initial Proposal, which did not include community boards, and only a minority, fourteen of the 141 submitters (10%), supported the establishment of community boards.
74. It would be unusual to establish a community board where there has been no significant demand from the specific community to establish one. There is provision for a demand from the community to be received by the Council at any time to establish a community board.⁹
75. It is recommended that the Council confirms its decision not to establish community boards for the October 2022 election for the following reasons:

⁸ The boundaries of community boards do not have to be the same as a ward but it is preferable for this to be consistent. Community boards can also cover more than one ward. There can be subdivisions within community boards. Community Boards do not have to cover all of the city, however the Remuneration Authority in paragraph 12 of their report (see link below) commented “However, when the board represents a suburban area, we question whether it is appropriate today that two similar suburbs in the same city have such uneven political representation, regardless of the historic genesis of any particular board.”

⁹ Section 3 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act 2002

- (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) There has been no significant demand from one or more specific communities to establish a community board. Council can consider a demand from the community at any time to establish a community board.
- (c) Fair and effective representation for individuals and communities would be provided through the proposed representation arrangements without the need to establish community boards.
- (d) 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.¹⁰
- (e) The additional costs of establishing community boards would place a further burden on ratepayers at a time when rates have increased.
- (f) 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.
- (g) The pre-engagement survey results showed a preference against establishing community boards.
- (h) The majority of submitters (50%) supported the Initial Proposal which did not include community boards and only a minority, fourteen of the 141 submitters (10%), supported the establishment of community boards.

COMMISSIONERS, QUALITY OF CANDIDATES AND OTHER SUBMISSION POINTS

- 76. Three submitters requested that Commissioners remain, and one submitter requested a hybrid model with Commissioners and elected members. One submitter suggested an appointments committee be set up with 50% councillors appointed and up to 50% elected with councillors (possibly only those elected) to be available to be mayor with different anniversary dates allowing for continuity. Two submitters requested that the Council elect the mayor. One submitter suggested that the second highest polling mayoral candidate be appointed as the Deputy Mayor. These types of representation models, and suggestions for appointing people to office, are not available to the Council under the LEA. The Minister of Local Government has the power to decide on the term of the Commissioners; and a hybrid model of representation, including appointed or elected councillors, would require legislation.
- 77. Seven submitters discussed the quality of candidates. The LEA sets out the criteria for standing for council. 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. Prior to nominations opening for the 2022 elections the Council will advertise and promote the opportunity for people to put their names forward to stand for the Mayor and Councillor positions.

¹⁰ 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>

78. One submitter preferred that candidates stood either for the mayoralty or a councillor but not both. The LEA enables candidates to stand for both the mayoralty and as a councillor; any changes to this would require amendments to the legislation which is outside the scope of the representation review.
79. One submitter was concerned with addressing population growth. The representation review is required to be undertaken every six years to take account of population changes which could impact on the representation arrangements of Council. The LEA requires Council to use either census data or the latest population estimates when completing the review. During the representation review development of options, the 2020 population estimates were used as these provided more up to date population data.
80. One submitter suggested Citizens' Assemblies (sometimes referred to as Citizens' Juries or Citizens' Panels) be established as a method for enriching the quality of representation in Tauranga. While this sits outside the scope of the representation review framework under the LEA, it does provide an alternative community structure to enable citizens to participate in decision making that can be developed at any point outside of the representation review. The submitter has provided a number of links to further information in their submission.¹¹
81. One submitter proposed a councillor to represent commercial ratepayers. The LEA does not provide for a councillor to represent commercial ratepayers only as it is focused on fair and effective representation of people. Ward boundaries must be physically mapped on a boundary using Statistics New Zealand mesh blocks. The closest approximation of representation for one sector group would be through an at large system of representation where candidates could state they are standing to represent commercial ratepayers.

¹¹ One of these links is information on Citizens' Juries from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
<https://dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/policy-project/policy-methods-toolbox/community-engagement/citizen-juries>

| Q3 | Q4 | Q9 | Q10 | Q23 | Category | Management comment |
|-------------------|---|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|--|
| Do you agree that | Please give your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing | First name: * | Surname: * | Organisation | Category | Management comment |
| No | <p>Tauranga has been plagued with a council that is divided with a fragmented approach to leadership of the city. This 8 ward approach will foster the same approach. We do not need a view of what is best for each ward that they are elected from. We need people who are committed to the best outcome for Tauranga as a whole city. The needs of Bethlehem don't really differ that much from Tauriko, we should all be focussed on what is best for Tauranga. The best 4 people for the council to take Tauranga forward as one into the future might all happen to be in the Welcome Bay ward and only one can get elected. This proposal seems the worst out of the options to take us from a completely disfunctional council and pull us together as one city with vision for the future.</p> | Kevin | Allum | NZWINDOWS | At large | <p>The submitter seems to be asking for an "at large" option and the closest option to this would be Option 2. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model and Option 2.</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| No | There are no choices presented here. There has been no engagement. This proposal has been designed by City Council Executive and Commissioners to meet legislative requirements, which has been clear in the Council Chambers meets discussing it which (broadcast on youtube). Thank you for your work, however it has not met participatory democracy minimums in the design process. The proposal is ultimately more of the same with small tweaks to meet regulatory constraints (e.g.; changing from a mix + at large to 8 wards + 1 maori ward) which leaves the city facing the same challenges of personality-driven / electioneering political local governance. Not fit for purpose for a city facing the challenges we are, and the diversity of people who live here. Local Governance by the people for the people (note, not Local Government) in 30 years time looks like "Public Digital Infrastructure" where participation is by all, wherever/whenever they want to contribute. Any 'elected body' (if there is one) is making sure the governance infrastructure is in proper working order. How might we – Council | Jo | Allum | Venture Centre | Proposing another option | The submitter is proposing co-designing a system of local government for the future. The Minister of Local Government has established a Review into the Future for Local Government (the Review). The Review is to consider, report and make recommendations on this matter to the Minister by 2023. The overall purpose of the Review is, as a result of the cumulative changes being progressed as part of the Government's reform agenda, to identify how our system of local democracy and governance needs to evolve over the next 30 years, to improve the wellbeing of New Zealand communities and the environment, and actively embody the Treaty partnership. Further information is available at https://www.dia.govt.nz/Future-for-Local-Government-Review The Council undertook a pre-engagement survey and considered the results of the survey prior to resolving the Initial Proposal to go out to the public for formal submissions. The Council is required to follow the process and legislative requirements for undertaking representation reviews as set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001 and must give consideration to effective and fair representation of identified communities of interest. |
| Yes | I agree with the Māori ward representation and that everyone else will have representation in Council. | Meremaihi | Aloua | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | I disagree with a Maori seat - this is a democracy and those elected to the Council should represent all people in our community. You guys are just playing the game and I don't agree. | Alan | Bainbridge | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | | Andrew | Baker | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | The submitter is suggesting a hybrid model of 10 members with a mayor, 6-7 elected at large councillors and 2-3 appointed councillors. The submitter is also requesting councillors to be elected at large. | Mike | Baker | Resident of Tauranga | Commissioners and At large | This hybrid model is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA). An 'at large' only option is not permitted by LEA when a Māori ward is established. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| Yes | | Luke | Balvert | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|-----------|---|--|--|
| Yes | Yes I feel that this will help represent diverse communities fairly and consistently. This will go in some way towards creating an equitable and diverse representation of Tauranga. I assume that Māori can run for the different areas of Tauranga as well. With this in mind however, I feel that there should be two elected members of the Māori Ward as opposed to one elected member. I say this because the Māori community is a large community, and tangata whenua of the lands. Therefore Māori representation should be more evenly guaranteed in Council. With the Māori Ward representing all Iwi and Hapū interests, a single elected member is not enough representation for the diverse and strong mana of Māori, as tangata whenua. | Hone | Banks | | Support and Increase in Māori representation | 1. Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. 2. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out the criteria for standing for council. 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. But a person cannot stand for more than one ward. 3. The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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. |
| No | I do not believe that maori wards are necessary. We are all New Zealanders after nearly 300 years and the whole notion is racist and separatist. | Bob | Batchelor | 23 Ascot Road Mount Maunganui 3116 | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|-------------|--|--|
| Yes | <p>However while the proposed structure for the Representation Review has value in identifying clear local responsibilities, it inherently produces pressure for councillors to preference their electorate interests over the interests of the whole City. The Mayor's casting vote and influence may be insufficient to counter the resulting factionalism.</p> <p>To help counter this we suggest the option to consider the use of Citizens' Assemblies.</p> | Jan | Beange | Independent | Support and other | <p>Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. The submitter is suggesting the use of Citizens' Assemblies and requesting the Commissioners formally recommend to the Minister of Local Government that a form of deliberative democracy through Te Tiriti based Citizens' Assemblies form part of Tauranga's representation framework, as a specific optional method for enriching the quality of "representation" in Tauranga. The Local Electoral Act 2001 does not provide for this type of representation however the Council may consider setting up Citizens' Assemblies outside of the representation framework .</p> |
| Yes | | Alan | Bickers | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | <p>Arataki doesn't include Arataki, but rather cuts the area in half and takes in a whole lot of Papamoa.</p> <p>Seems to be no awareness of communities of interest, or even historical connections. South of Golf and out to Sandhurst, including Matapihi is more like Arataki. I have similar feelings about Te Papa, with Greerton cut in 2, and even parts of Welcome Bay.</p> <p>Papamoa could be from sandhurst to Parton, then Te Tumu out from there (allowing for growth)</p> <p>Currently conflict arises out of needs of existing areas and growth nodes.</p> <p>Also if you have an even number of councillors you may very well end up with 5v5, knowing the type of folk that tend to end up on council - make it eleven members, add in another ward and then you can have boundaries that better reflect each ward area, rather than trying to match up numbers....</p> | Stephen | Bird | | Proposing another option and Number of councillors | <p>1. The submitters suggestions for ward boundary changes are considered in the report to Council on 8 November 2021. 2. An even number of elected members may lead to situations where an equality of votes will require the mayor or chairperson to use their casting vote and this is provided for in the Standing Orders. The incoming council reviews Standing Orders at the beginning of each triennium and may choose not to include a casting vote provision, as this is optional. It is difficult to say whether an even number of elected members would result in more instances when an equality of votes will happen, as members may at any time abstain from voting or be absent at any meeting.</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|----------|-----|------------|---|
| Yes | I like the idea as that makes it easy to know who your Councillor is for a specific area and they have to take responsibility for that area. To me At Large councillors, whilst some may be very good, are actually not accountable to anyone. | Michele | Bishop | N/A | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | Proposing a separate Maori ward i further driving a wedge into the New Zealand population. We should be fostering a unified New Zealand population and not separating people by ethnicity. Are we going to further subdivide and have designated Indian, Asian and Pacifica wards? | John | Bolton | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | The starting boundaries are equitable but will need to be independently managed going forward. i.e., no possibilities for gerrymandering. | Garry | Bones | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | One point that doesn't appear to have been addressed adequately is the population growth planned in Te Papa and how that will flow into representation moving forward. It needs to be more defined upfront. | Nathan | Bradshaw | | Other | The representation review is required to be undertaken every six years to take account of population changes which would impact on the representation arrangements for the Council. The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires the Council to use either census data or the latest population estimates when completing the review. We have used the 2020 population estimates which provides up to date population data. Future growth in the Te Papa ward will be captured in future representation reviews. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Yes | I'm not really sure if I do fully support or fully disagree with this question. This spreads the voter numbers evenly across each ward. Having one councillor per ward could end up with situations of "that won't work for my area, so I won't support it". It creates little pockets of isolation rather than looking at the city as a whole. | Jill | Brightwell | | Support | The perception that the ward councillor has been captured by their ward interests and represents these interests only has been highlighted as a potential disadvantage of any ward based model, however all councillors make a declaration when they take office that they will act in the best interests of Tauranga City. |
| No | Support a mixed model, 11 councillors, 5 at large, 5 ward councillors, 1 Maori councillor plus the mayor, total of 12 elected members. Wards can be divided into areas and sub wards, which can be represented by community boards. | Philip | Brown | Tauranga Ratepayers' Alliance | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and number of councillors and community boards and ward councillors captured by ward interests | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on a mixed model, number of councillors, community boards and ward councillors captured by ward interests. |
| No | The 8 general wards will lead to parochialism. Citizens should be able to vote for or not in the case of all those standing for Council. Councillors swear an oath to represent the interests of the city as a whole. A large number of wards with only one councillor each will not be conducive to good governance. I suggest one Maori ward as already mandated plus one general ward with 8 or 9 councillors. Another consideration could be that the mayor and councillors totalling an even number (10) could lead to the use of a mayoral casting vote which in my opinion isn't ideal. The previous consultation did not favour the method chosen by commissioners. As democracy is a human right in enlightened countries I would actually prefer the system of election to be chosen by the people. | Gregory | Brownless | | Option 2 and Ward councillors captured by ward interests and Number of Councillors | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an Option 2, ward councillors captured by ward interests and number of councillors. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Yes | I agree because it's more democratic to vote this way | Hillary | Burrows | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Faye | Burston | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | Its one person one vote for both Mayor and a ward councillor (geographic or Maori ward) so cannot be fairer thn that | les | butts | personal | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | No, we cannot be fairly represented when we have to participate in an undemocratic election. We cannot operate in society when we have two different electoral systems and legal requirements. We are being unfairly represented at present under the commissioner system and they have been operating undemocratically by allowing the Maori Council representative to be appointed without a democratic election process to allow ratepayers to have a fair choice of representation. | Devon | Campbell | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | Refer to submission sent in via email in support of at large model, no Māori ward and referendum or independent body to make decision. | Bill | Capamagian | | At large and Maori ward and other | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on at large model. The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. The Council is required by the Local Electoral Act 2001 to make the decision on the representation arrangements for the October 2022 elections. |
| Yes | Proposed favoured model best and fairest and suits the TCC zone | Mark | Carlton | MCC Dzyne | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Fiona | Chapman | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-------|--|----------|---|
| No | I don't believe that only been able to vote for 1 eighth of a council to govern the whole of Tauranga is very democratic especially if you feel the none of people standing in your ward will do the job adequately. Conversely if 2 really good candidates are standing in the ward one is going to miss out. Therefore everyone should get to vote for all of the candidates that they want to represent them on council. | Tony | Check | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| Yes | | Iain | China | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | But cannot understand in a growing populace why we will have one less councillor than previously | Karen | Clare | | Support | This proposal has the potential for a more efficient governance model with a reduction in the number of councillors from ten to nine. This proposal was developed in response to the pre-engagement survey, that saw a strong preference for 10 or less councillors, and the Council's previous request to look at reducing the number of councillors to 10 or less if this would provide effective representation of communities of interest and achieved compliance with the fairness rule +/- 10%. The options with 10 councillors did not achieve compliance with the fairness rule and for this reason were not chosen by the Council as the initial proposal. |
| Yes | | Rhema | CN | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | I should be able to vote for the best candidate irrespective of where I or he/she lives. We all live in Tauranga! | Vicki | Coe | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|------|--|---|---|
| No | <p>There are 4 iwi and a number of smaller hapu across the Tauranga area. Why would we not have a representative from each iwi voted on by all people of Tauranga. So there would be 8 councillors and 4 Māori representatives, so each person would have 3 votes per ward. Or alternatively Māori vote for their representatives, but you need to have one per the 4 iwi. I really struggle to see how one single Māori representative meets TCCs treaty obligations or the intent for co-governance and full collaboration (rather than just consultation).</p> | Selene | Conn | | Increase in Māori representation | <p>The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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.</p> |
| No | <p>I don't support our suburb of Brookfield being split between Matua and Bethlehem wards. I also don't like the ward names, as I believe the ward should be Otumoetai and not Matua.</p> <p>Overall, we support the submission made by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Trust.</p> | Barbara | Cook | | <p>Ward boundaries and ward names and Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Number of Councillors and Community Boards and Ward names</p> | <p>Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries, ward names, mixed model, proposing another option, number of councillor, community boards and Ward names</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|--------|--|-----------------|--|
| No | <p>The reason I answered "no" above is the word "effectively" in the question. The suggested system can NEVER provide effective governance. It should, above all other considerations (including so called fairness - an impossible concept), adhere to best practice governance principles. This proposal is a long way from that.</p> <p>The size (10 members) is ok. But the representative model (as in wards) is flawed and no body aiming for sensible and high quality governance would consider a model which is completely representative. So I strongly favour 4 changes. a) An appointments committee is set up. Some members (maybe a majority but definitely not all) are elected by the ratepayers. b) Up to 50% of the councillors would be appointed and up to 50% would be elected, but not in a ward system. c) All candidates (or maybe only the elected ones??) have to be available to be mayor. The Council (who are the best placed to judge) votes for the mayor. d) Elections (and appointments) have the same term for all councillors but different anniversary dates, therefore allowing for continuity.</p> | Graham | Cooney | | Other | <p>This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2002. The changes suggested by the submitter would require a change to the legislation. The voters elect the mayor and councillors every three years. The Minister of Local Government has the power to make a decision on appointing commissioners only. A hybrid model of appointing and electing councillors would also require a change to the legislation.</p> |
| Yes | | Phillip | Cowman | | Support | <p>Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal.</p> |
| No | <p>Papamoa, should include the Papamoa Plaza, the Library, Fashion Island and all their neighboring homes.</p> | John | Cross | | Ward boundaries | <p>Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries. This ward boundary can be changed and the proposal will still be compliant with the fairness rule.</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|----------|--|---|--|
| No | I prefer option 2, all councillors effectively elected at large with no wards (or 1 general ward). I agree with Stuart Crosby that the emphasis should be on the quality of those elected rather than their geographical location. Tauranga has suffered from poor or variable representation. I believe the ward system has enabled some less competent councillors to have multi term periods in office simply on the basis of the poor or limited candidate field in a given ward. I believe some of those councillors would not have stayed in office for so long had they been standing against better competition in a general ward or at large. I am aware that there are other considerations with all of the options, however I believe the quality of the candidates trumps all others. The variable quality of our councillors over many terms has contributed hugely to the present situation where commissioners have had to be brought in to replace a dysfunctional council. The multi ward system will potentially allow a repeat of of this situation, where place of residence is one of the chief qualifying criteria. This is not | Peter | Cross | | Option 2 and Quality of candidates | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2 and quality of candidates. |
| No | Supported a mixed model and proposed a number of options. 3 general wards with 2 councillors each = 6 general ward councillors and 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor OR 5 general wards with 1 councillor from each ward = 5 general ward councillors and 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor OR 5 general wards with 2 councillors from each ward = 10 general ward councillors and 1 Māori ward with 1 councillor | Glen | Crowther | Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Number of Councillors and Community Boards and Ward names | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model, proposing another option, number of councillors, community boards and ward names. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------|----------|--|--|---|
| No | <p>I do not support having only one vote for council (and one for mayor).</p> <p>I do not support there being no at large councillors.</p> <p>I do not support having eight general wards.</p> <p>I do not like being in Bethlehem ward.</p> <p>I would much prefer only at large councillors, or a mix of at large and wards, such as the current system or something similar.</p> <p>I support the submission by Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust.</p> | Jeanette | Crowther | | At large and Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Number of Councillors Community Boards and Ward names | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on at large, mixed model, proposing another option, number of councillors, community boards and ward names |
| No | <p>I do not support only having one vote for one councillor in one ward.</p> <p>I do support the current model of a mix of at large councillors and larger wards.</p> <p>I also support the submission of Sustainable BOP Trust submission.</p> | Kathy | Crowther | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Community Boards and Ward names | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model, proposing another option, number of councillors, community boards and ward names. |
| No | wards should be a cross section of the whole community with the councillors representing everyone, not just the ward in which they are in | Paul | Dempsey | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| No | Electing all (non-Maori) councillors from wards is more likely to lead to 8 similar candidates elected by the majority or largest voting bloc in each ward. These candidates are not necessarily representative of the whole population. | Richard | Dey | | Quality of candidates | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the quality of candidates. |
| Yes | | Chris | Doms | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|---|
| No | The ward model will limit the pool of talent of possible councillors. Governance of the city must be city-wide therefore, councillors should be elected at-large. My biggest concern with this proposal is certain wards ending up with councillors elected unopposed and in other wards, several talented and popular candidates missing out because of the suburb they live in. | Louis | Donovan | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| No | Because no one will still listen to the council and the council will continue to do what it wants | Simon | Driessens | Academy Motor Inn | Other | The submitter's comments are noted. |
| No | This type of model is broken - the last bunch of elected clowns demonstrated that. Trying to put in place a similar system again will result in more muppets being elected who achieve nothing for our city. They're more interested in the sound of their own voices and arguing, than providing effective governance for a growing city. The same idiots will stand and we'll end up back where we were. I can only hope the Local Govt review also looks at the skills needed to govern and sets criteria (and a more rigorous process) for those who wish to stand for election. For now, we're better with the commissioner's continuing, or an equivalent small, well qualified group appointed. | Andre | Durie | | Commissioners | Commissioners continuing past the 2022 elections is outside the scope of the representation review. This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2002. The Minister of Local Government has the power to make a decision on the term of the Commissioners. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|---------------------------|---|---|
| No | You have no general wards. So the best possible councilors wont be elected. It will be like the Balkan States, individual narrowly focused councilors trying to push their little ward forward. Nobody elected for the big picture. | Roy | Edwards | Vote the best for the job | At large and Ward councillors captured by ward interests. | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on at large and ward councillors captured by ward interests. |
| No | We don't need a Maori ward. It's so wrong. They can be elected the same way as any other race into council. | Andy | Etchells | Carpenter | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | | Richard | Farrell | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Wards severely restrict available talent. As every elected member has to sign a warrant to fairly represent the entire city then it logically follows that the election should be across the entire city. Wards as proposed leave the election wide open to a special interest group because the base support for that ward is reduced.i.e. candidates with a base support of say 1500 from one particular group can swing the outcome. This happened regularly since wards were introduced. The reason Council got into the situation it was in can be somewhat related to Wards. There were lots of other reasons and the Staff were not innocent . Like the Carpark building. | bill | faulkner | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| Yes | | Sandi | Fernandez | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|----------|--|--|---|
| No | No race based politics. Wards should represent geographic communities within our council, not racial groups. | Christo | Ferreira | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | I believe that less councillors will provide a lesser representation of the general population of tauranga and with one seat already taken by a non negotiable Maori ward then we need the fuller compliment of councillors. | Mark | Finch | | Number of councillors | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the number of councillors. |
| Yes | It seems to be fairly distributed. | Murray | Fookes | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | The most popular options in your August survey showed majority support for all or some at large wards/councillors. You have put forward a variant of a preferred option that your own survey only had 15% survey support. The option put forward pits Each ward member is only accountable to their own ward voters. As there is no vote ward shared between Councillors, there is no common interests between Councillors. Having no direct electoral commonality makes for a confrontational council. The only benefiting party would be the council staff if they are seeking to divide the Councillors. This put forward proposal directly ignores the survey finding that the majority of residents want atlarge and shared wards. It is NOT LISTENING to what we said we want. | Ben | Friskney | | Option 2 and Ward councillors captured by ward interests | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2 and ward councillors captured by ward interests. |
| No | Separate wards just create a divide and conquer mentality in a small city that needs a single purpose. Two wards, Māori and the rest...simple | Robert | Gatward | | Option 2 | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|-----------|-----|---|--|
| Yes | | Laura | Gaveika | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | they may succumb to parochial pressure, rather the the good of the city as a whole. halve the number of wards to four with two elected members each | Allan | Gifford | n/a | 1. Ward councillors captured by ward interests. 2. Proposing another option. | 1. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model, proposing another option, number of councillors and community boards. 2. Submitter suggests four wards with two elected members each for eight councillors. The submitter did not state which wards were to be combined. Wards with multiple members was the least preferred option in the pre-engagement survey with 7.5% of respondents in favour. |
| No | Supports Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust submission | Carole | Gordon | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Number of Councillors and Community Boards and Ward names | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the mixed model representation, proposing another option, number of councillors, community boards and ward names. |
| No | Domain rd. is not a boundary for Papamoa as the current major shopping /social precinct and hub for residents is outside this line. Also a single member per ward gives us little opportunity to present our views on wider Tauranga issues which will turn each ward into a parochial self serving community of interest. | ian | grace | | Ward boundaries and ward councillors captured by ward interests | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries. This ward boundary can be changed and the proposal will still be compliant with the fairness rule. |
| Yes | I agree that an elected person from a set area is beneficial as that person will have the area at heart. HOWEVER I am a strong believer that the elected person MUST have suitable qualifications to uphold the position - not elected because he/she looks nice and speaks well. There should be a qualification standard to be able to sit on Council | Owen | Griffiths | n/a | Support and quality of candidates | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out the criteria for standing for council. 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. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|--|--|---|
| Yes | The proposal provides fair representation without the overgovernance and associated costs of other options ie community boards! | Doug | Guthrie | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Polly | Hall | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Shirley | Hampshire | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | it makes sense & is clear on a map | Dave | Harkness | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | Keep the current system. Get rid of the commission. When the previous council disintegrated, a by-election should have been held | James | Hartley | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model. |
| No | I disagree with the Ward system because where someone lives has no bearing on their ability to do the best job. This system limits Tauranga Ratepayers from electing 9 of the best people that the city has to offer to do the hard job of kicking some life back into Tauranga and not spending obscene amounts of money on stuff we don't need, and alterations to roading proscribed by the central Government. Wards should not be racially based, we need the best people for the job. I would like to see all Wards abolished and our Councillors elected At Large. I do however, get the impression that all this is decided anyway so submissions are in vain. | Nedra | Harvey | | At large and Māori ward | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | All councillors should represent Tauranga as a whole, and not act as a local board member. | Claudia | Hellberg | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Neither | As Mauao-Arataki seems to be mainly holiday homes and apartments I thought maybe that should be one ward with Papamoa being another. The toxic councillors in the past have always been from those wards and add Robson (Fix the B. road) councillors and they out voted everything and caused such a waste of time and money, largely spent on Mount structures. It's a shame commissioners aren't permanent. Well done. Includes commentary on bike tracks and roading. | Christine | Hibbs | | Ward boundaries and Commissioners | 1. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries. Combining Mauao-Arataki wards would result in a non-complying proposal and create a larger ward that would be under-represented on the Council. 2. Commissioners continuing past the 2022 elections is outside the scope of the representation review. This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2002. The Minister of Local Government has the power to make a decision on the term of the Commissioners |
| Yes | The Mount and Arataki have special issues le Tourism and as a huge work and sports hub its parking challenges mean the residential streets are carparks Port Traffic Industrial Air Pollution State Highways and Railway Noise and Litter The only Transfer Station means unsecured loads sully our suburb Party Town Lack of respect for residents | Susan | Hodkinson | Nil but a member od MRRR | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|----------|--|---|--|
| No | I feel that the wards are small in size, limiting the availability of candidates within my own ward that I feel would adequately advocate on my behalf within council. The previous system where we were able to vote for some councillors at large, provided more opportunity for me to vote for a candidate that I felt matched my personal philosophy and belief system. I am however in favour of introducing the Māori ward, and also the reduction in councillors. | Melissa | Hopcroft | | Mixed model (at large and ward councillors) | Thanks the submitter for their support for introducing the Māori ward and the reduction in the number of councillors. The submitter is requesting some at large councillors as well as ward councillors. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the mixed model. |
| No | While fully in support of the local representation model, I would have preferred a larger ward with two councillors to vote for, as currently exists for Papamoa/Mt Maunganui. This would enable a mixed gender representation for each ward. | Kevin | Horan | | Ward boundaries | The submitter is in support of the model but prefers a multi-member ward for Papamoa/Mt Maunganui with two councillors. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries. The amalgamation of the three coastal wards would make this proposal non-complying. There is no guarantee of the gender of ward councillors as this is dependent on the election result and this may change with each election. |
| Yes | | Dean | Howie | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | Each area with one representative | Jill | Johns | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Janine | Johnson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|----------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| No | My reasoning is fully described in the attached documents, including; 1. Submission to the Representation Review in support of at large arrangement and community boards with substantial delegated authority. 2. Case Study - Empowered Community Boards 3. Mayoral Reference - credentials | Keith | Johnston | | At large and Ward councillors captured by ward interests and Community Boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model, ward councillors captured by ward interests and Community Boards |
| Yes | | Maurice | Keane | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | I do not like separate wards based upon race. We are 1 country with many mixed races. We have elected Maori in the past to represent all people. Think Winston Peters, Simon Bridges to name just two. | Cliff | Kingston | Self,, rate payer | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | Arataki boundary needs to be along Girven Rd. | Mark | Latimer | | Ward boundaries | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries. This ward boundary can be changed and the proposal will still be compliant with the fairness rule. |
| No | Support Option 2 with an increase in the number of councillors to 11 - 10 in general ward + 1 Maori ward. | Doug | Leeder | Bay of Plenty Regional Council | Option 2 and number of councillors | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2 and number of councillors |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Yes | I would have preferred councilors to all represent Tauranga / Mt Maunganui at large, however realistically they will be biased towards the area they live in, That said, the fewer councilors as per the recommended model should produce less cost and less chance for conflict (fingers crossed this time...) NOTE: I would like an election bylaw, where the 2nd highest polling mayoral candidate is automatically appointed deputy mayor. The elected mayor should not have sole discretion in choice of their deputy. Just consider our recent history in Tauranga. Mayors Crosby and Brownless worked successfully with their mayoral rivals as deputies. It can be done, and democracy is seen to be served. | Gary | Liddington | | Support and other | The selection of the Deputy Mayor is set out in the Local Government Act 2002. The Mayor can exercise their power to appoint a Deputy Mayor at the beginning of the triennium. The legislation does provide for the councillors to put forward a requisition to replace the Deputy Mayor, which is then put to the vote at a council meeting. There is no guarantee that the second highest polling mayoral candidate may not be elected to council if they do not also stand as a councillor. Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Susan | Lock | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | This just seems to be typical of council misdirecting what the survey is all about. You have made up your minds and therefore the survey directs all participants to agree with you as there is only one outcome, when only a small percentage of people filled out the initial survey. And let's face it, your engagement with residents and ratepayers is really bad. Get your act together councillors - you are doing a shocking job at the moment. | Sandra | Long | | Other | The submitter comments are noted. |
| Yes | | Lee | Mackay | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------|-----------|----------|---|--|
| No | There is no need for a Maori ward. We should all be represented equally | Steven | Mauger | Resident | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | Your proposal will result in people being elected who are not preferred by the city wide majority and they will have no cohesion and will be susceptible to being dictated to by tcc staff who have proven themselves utterly incompetent. I utterly support the submission attached (Sustainable Bay of Plenty Charitable Trust) in respect of considerations about council representation | Peter | McArthur | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and Proposing another option and Number of Councillors and Community Boards and Ward names | The submitters comments are noted. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Mixed model, Proposing another option and Number of Councillors, Community Boards and ward names. |
| No | Democracy should be equal votes for every person | Chris | McClellan | | Other | Under this proposal all electors will have two votes, one for their ward councillor and one for the mayor. |
| No | I would like to be able to vote for any candidate, not just the candidates in one ward. This was the the majority selection in the initial submissions. My reasoning is that a multi-ward system is able to produce one or more unsuitable councillors who do not have the overall support of the majority of voters. This can lead to the same problems that led to the appointment of commissioners. Tauranga City also does not have the geographic extent to warrant individual wards, and the parochialism which can accompany them. I am presuming that the STV voting system will still be used. | Denis | McDonald | | Option 2 | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2. The STV system will be used for the 2022 election. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|------------|--|--|--|
| No | More than one Maori ward is required to fairly and effectively represent our community. | Jessie | McKenzie | | Increase in Māori representation | The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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. |
| No | All people should be treated equally, no favours for area represented or race, remove the maori ward. | R | Meredith | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | I will be on the Maori electoral role. Therefore I can only vote for the Maori ward. But I have no vote for the ward in which I am a resident. The Councillor elected to represent my "residential" ward will have no obligation to me and my thoughts/concerns on specific ward issues because I do not have the ability to vote for him/her. Yes I appreciate that an oath of office is taken etc. but when has that ever worked. Certainly the previous Council is not a good model. The proposed option seems unfair to me in this one respect. | Buddy | Mikaere | Ngai Tamarawaho Environmental and Development Unit | Increase in Māori representation | Under this proposal, people enrolled on the general election roll will vote for the mayor and for a ward councillor (in the ward area where they live). People enrolled on the Māori election roll will vote for the mayor and for the Māori ward councillor. There is an opportunity for people of Māori descent to change from the Māori electoral roll to the general roll and vice versa every five years. Under this proposal all electors will have two votes, one for their ward councillor and one for the mayor. All councillors make a declaration when they take office that they will act in the best interests of Tauranga City and there would be nothing to prevent the submitter from approaching their local general ward councillor or any of the councillors about an issue. |
| No | Option 2 is better. Community boards are a fairer reflexion on what going on at ground level in the overall communities of Tauranga. | David | Miller | | Option 2 and Community Boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2 and community boards. |
| No | I think there is a good scope but should consider having someone with a disability. So that the disabled community can be represented especially considering 25% of New Zealanders live with a disability. I also think there should be more than one Maori ward. | Brylee | Mills | Nowhere & Somewhere nz | Quality of candidates and Increase in Māori representation | 1. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on quality of candidates. 2. The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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. |
| Yes | | Leanne | Mitchinson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------|---------|-------------------|------------|--|
| Yes | Its important that each ward has a local to represent their area and feedback local concerns. This is a true democratic process as it is done in other districts. Those locally represented members can keep in regular contact with their community and make sure issues are dealt with in a timely manner. | Leith | Morris | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | Why does the Maori ward cover the entire electoral area? The ward I live in will be represented by someone voted in that particular ward, so why does the Maori ward cover everywhere? If the Maori ward vote lives in papamoa, for example, they aren't a fair representation of welcome bay, for example. | Nicola | Mulgrew | | Māori ward | The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and, at present for Tauranga City, this is one Māori member. With one member there is no ability to have wards and the councillor will be elected city-wide by electors on the Māori electoral roll. To have two Māori councillors requires either an increase in the Māori Electoral Population or an increase in the number of councillors to 15. |
| Yes | Yes. The proposed structure will provide fair and equal representation cross the wards. | Cristina | Neilson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Matthew | Nelson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | Hopefully this system will find better qualified persons and less in-fighting. BUT how do we get the persons who are well qualified for their Councillor roles? | Errol | Nevill | Retired scientist | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out the criteria for standing for council. 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. Prior to nominations opening for the 2022 elections the Council will advertise and promote the opportunity for people to put their names forward to stand for the Mayor and Councillor positions. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-----------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| No | Proposal does not adequately reflect the true partnership principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi signed in April 1840 at Otumoetai and Te Papa by the local iwi and hapu. I would strongly suggest a model where hapu representation at the Councillor level is equal to that of other interests. This could be by way of an equal number of seats, or by having the power of veto in certain circumstances. | Koro | Nicholas | TKKM o Te Kura Kōkiri | Increase in Māori representation | The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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. |
| Yes | Big enough group of people to have wide ranging skills available to enhance and improve our fantastic city without overloading any single aspect. | Roget | Nickerson | Just me as a happy settled resident | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | All except the Maori Ward. | Allan | Nobilo | | Support and Māori ward | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| No | Does someone who lives in PapAmoa actually understand what someone in Otumoetai needs. Different communities, different needs, should be local councillors. | Therese | O'Brien | | Other | The Initial Proposal is for single member wards from different communities and proposes eight general ward councillors, each one representing a geographic area of the city i.e. a ward member representing Papamoa and another ward member representing the people of Otumoetai in the Matua ward. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|----------|--|---|---|
| No | <p>I DO NOT support the concept of 9 single ward representatives. This was not an option presented in the consultation document. If commissioners are making arbitrary decisions their is in reality no genuine consultation - and no democratic process.</p> <p>I understand the majority community preference is, Option 2 (one large ward with 9 councillors elected from across the city) was first choice with 274 votes. The community was asked to choose - their majority wish should be accepted. I submit the initial proposal (single member wards model) is not the best option for Tauranga. It is my submission</p> <p>1. If is accepted the model should include 1 Maori Ward and a Mayor.</p> <p>2. The number of councillors seats created should be one that reduces the likelihood of a hung council and a mayors casting vote being required.</p> <p>3. Ratepayers should be able to vote for more than one councillor. Limiting their vote to a person standing as 'their ward'</p> | Maurice | O'Reilly | | Option 2 and Ward councillors captured by ward interests and Number of Councillors and Community Boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2 and Ward councillors captured by ward interests and Number of Councillors and Community Boards. |
| No | <p>I don't agree elected councillors effectively represent anyone but themselves. We simply end up with unqualified single focused drop kicks. There was simply more petty arguments in council than positive outcomes. Sacking that lot permanently is best outcome for Tauranga. Now we stand to get them back, Sheesh.</p> <p>I would suggest we stay with the commissioners</p> | Darrell | Packe | | Quality of candidates/Commissioners | 1. Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on quality of candidates. 2. Commissioners continuing past the 2022 elections, is outside the scope of the representation review. This representation arrangement is not available to the Council under the Local Electoral Act 2001. The Minister of Local Government has the power to make a decision on the term of the Commissioners. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|----------|---------|--|---|
| No | <p>A Councillor for Commercial Ratepayers. Commercial ratepayers make up 6% of the rating units and contribute 22.3% of the rates take yet have no direct representation on council.</p> <p>These ratepayers have a distinct interest in the city yet do not get to vote unless they are a resident in the same area as their business. That is clearly not equitable.</p> <p>Mount Ward is under represented. With the commercial ratepayers included the Mount ward is 15.7% of the rateable units and pays 22.3% of the total rates take yet only gets represented by one councillor.</p> <p>All of the other wards cover approx 12% of the rateable units each and the next highest % of the rates take is Te Papa on 15.2%</p> <p>Taking out the commercial ratepayers helps even up the representation between each ward.</p> <p>It is either that or have two councillors to represent the Mount Ward.</p> | Greg | Page | | Proposing another option | <p>The submitter is proposing a councillor to represent commercial ratepayers. The Local Electoral Act 2001 does not provide for a councillor to represent commercial ratepayers only as it is focused on fair and effective representation of people. Ward boundaries must be physically mapped on a boundary using Statistics New Zealand meshblocks. The closest approximation of representation for one sector group would be through an at large system of representation where candidates could state they are standing to represent commercial ratepayers. All councillors make a declaration when they take office that they will act in the best interests of Tauranga City and that includes commercial ratepayers.</p> |
| Yes | The proposed boundaries seem about right | Scott | Parker | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Support of at large and community boards and tabled submission supported a mixed model with 5 general wards, 1 Māoriward and 5 at large councillors | Rob | Paterson | | At large and Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) and number of councillors and community boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model, mixed model, number of councillors and community boards. |
| Yes | | Chris | Pattison | Private | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Would have liked an unsure option here.. I live in the city so likely ok for me but will someone representing the city be equally up to the task of ensuring Merivale, Greerton area get there fair share of attention | Catherine | Pattison | | Quality of candidates | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on quality of candidates. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|----------|--|-------------------|---|
| No | I do not agree with a Maori Ward. It is totally undemocratic. Over 5000 signatures were collected to require a referendum on this issue. It was totally overruled. The people pushing for an undemocratic New Zealand should be totally ashamed of themselves. Anne Tolley and co. | Janine | Peters | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. The Council resolved to establish a Māori ward in August 2020 and the Commissioners confirmed this decision in April 2021. The central government amended the Local Electoral Act 2001 and repealed the provisions for the public to demand a poll on the establishment of a Māori ward. |
| Yes | <p>We agree with the proposal but if legislation allows we would prefer that candidates for Tauranga City Council stand for either Councillor or Mayor - not both!</p> <p>We are a mature group of Tauranga residents who meet fortnightly to discuss current events and take a keen interest in Tauranga City Council affairs.</p> <p>Nancy Merriman QSM JP Elizabeth Simm Marita Phillips Thomson Kaye Hurn Brenda Hughes Shirley Pemberton Pemberton Muriel McFarlane</p> | Marita | PHILLIPS | | Support and Other | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. The Local Electoral Act 2001 enables candidates to stand for both the mayoralty and as a councillor and any changes to this would require amendments to the legislation which is outside the scope of the representation review. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|------------|--|-----------------|--|
| No | I support the proposed ward system but not the boundaries suggested. I would like to see Gate Pa included in the Te Papa ward and not Tauriko. Gate Pa has always been part of Greerton/Avenues and its residents have the same needs as central Tauranga as opposed as to the new residents living in the Tauriko area. | Maureen | Phizacklea | Retired. Have lived in Gate Pa for 47 years. | Ward boundaries | Gate Pa is included in the Te Papa ward. Apologies that the description of the ward was incorrect. The maps of the wards did show Gate Pa included in the Te Papa ward. The submitter has been advised of the error. |
| Yes | | Dan | Priest | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | There should not be special privileges fir one race. No maori ward | Sarah | Private | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | Looks like the natural boundaries for the wards. I do feel that the single Moari ward could lead to the representative feeling it's me against them. | Bruce | Rainey | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---------|--|-----------------------|--|
| No | I would prefer to see more councillors rather than the proposed less (10 plus Mayor going to 9 + mayor, one being a Maori ward). Bascially the more councillors you have the greater is the democratic system. Having less democratically elected councillors, is I believe a retrograde step. Ironically the TCC staff numbers are to be increased and our city population is also growing. We need more councillors to represent the growing population not less, and we need more councillors to try to control and guide the TCC growing staff numbers. In 2001-2004 the TCC had 13 councillors and a mayor Jan Beange. Why is this decrease in numbers happening? Democracy is erhaps not being well-served as we would be electing a fewer number. Invercargill currently has a greater number than our proposed 8+1+mayor. | Hylton | Rhodes | | Number of councillors | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the number of councillors. |
| Yes | | Matthew | Riddell | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Race based representation is vile. Race should NEVER be a factor. Martin Luther king ""I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they WILL NOT BE JUDGED BY THE COLOUR OF THIER SKIN but by the content of their character." What is proposed is the OPPOSITE of that. I am opposed to any development of race based privilege, apartheid that is being promoted. | Tracy | Ridley | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | | Kathy | Robb | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|-----------|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| Yes | | Carla | Robertson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Supported at large representation and highlighted the advantages of this model. The submitter stated that a core principle of the representation review should be "political legitimacy" where people voted for the majority of councillors and had a broad choice of candidates to choose from. At large councillors would have a more strategic approach and city-wide view than councillors elected from wards and all councillors are representing and accountable to all electors. An at large model is well suited to Tauranga given the small geographical size of the city with a mainly urban population. commented on the perceived weaknesses of this model, e.g. lack of geographical representation, and suggested that low cost mitigations can be implemented, such as establishing community boards or effective community engagement when appropriate. | John | Robson | n/a | At large and community boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on the at large model. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|----------|--|---|---|
| No | <p>I believe that the more populated wards will be underrepresented and more Effective power will be afforded to those wards with a lower population. This will emulate the disproportionate political power as shown with the US College vote system. I believe a fairer system would be to have more councillor in more populated wards. Although this might seem to give more power to them I feel it would better represent the population in this wards.</p> <p>I also believe that there should be more than one Maori ward. Ideally one per each of the other wards but more likely a maximum of five. One Maori ward underresprents an equal Treaty partner and will do little to give the true representation for Maori with the city limits.</p> | Matthew | Roderick | | Proposing another option and increase in Māori representation | <p>1. The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires each general ward councillor to represent a similar amount of people, within +/- 10%. This is called the fairness rule. Any proposal the Council puts forward must comply with this legislative requirement. 2. The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and, at present for Tauranga City, this is one Māori member. With one member there is no ability to have wards and the councillor will be elected city-wide by electors on the Māori electoral roll. To have two Māori councillors requires either an increase in the Māori Electoral Population or an increase in the number of councillors to 15.</p> |
| No | <p>I feel that we should not have wards based on race, we are all on the same boat, if it sinks it affects all of us.</p> <p>Nothing should be based on race.</p> <p>We are all New Zealanders.</p> | Phillip | Roper | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | <p>I have never supported a Maori ward, for the reasons that they are ratepayers as are the rest of the people no matter their ethnicity.</p> <p>Obviously ratepayers from other wards are unable to vote for people in the Maori ward but is the reverse the case?</p> <p>I would prefer 10 councillors at large.</p> | Dan | Russell | | Māori ward and At large and Support | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|------------|--|--|---|
| No | <p>The Mauao/Mount Maunganui ward is geographically huge and I believe the Arataki ward should pick up more of the Mauao ward to adequately provide better representation.</p> <p>I also think that Community Boards would be a welcome addition to the Council and would provide greater community input into Council's decision making processes.</p> | Tom | Rutherford | | Ward boundaries and Community Boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward boundaries and community boards. Another submitter has suggested moving the Arataki boundary to Girven Road which may satisfy this submitter's request. The ward boundary can be moved to Girven Road and the proposal will still be compliant with the fairness rule. |
| Yes | The smaller geographical areas should work and it is fair that they have similar populations. Hope it will mean voters know their representative and will vote wisely. It will be vital that candidates have governance experience. | Angela | Scott | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | The submitter is supporting the establishment of community boards and provides suggestions for board areas. Also requesting a modified Option 2 with an increase in the number of councillors to 11 with 6 ward councillors and 5 at large councillors or a modified Option 1 with an increase in the number of councillors to 12 with at large councillors increasing from 2 to 4. | Barry | Scott | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors)and Number of Councillors and Ward councillors captured by ward interests and community boards | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model, proposing another option and community boards. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|-------------|-----|--|---|
| No | I do not agree with being restricted to voting in a small ward. If I think the candidates standing for election in the ward I reside in are not suitable, then I would like to be able to vote city wide for the councillors I believe would be best for Tauranga City, no matter which ward they live in. I believe councillors that have been selected city wide have better represented Tauranga City as a whole than parochial ward councillors. For this reason I would like to see Option 2 (two ward system) adopted. | Ken | Short | | Option 2 | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on Option 2. |
| Yes | One person to represent one specific area means they should know that area well and know its needs. | Liz | Signal | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | We should be able to vote for some "at large" Councillors as well. | Stephanie | SIMPSON | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on mixed model. |
| Yes | | Sofja | Smirnova | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Ian | Smith | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Assurances that the result is 100% democratic has not been provided. | Malcolm | Smith | | Other | Elections provide electors with an opportunity to vote and elect the mayor and councillors in a democratic way. |
| Yes | Makes sense | Fiona | Smith | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| No | Councillors will become too focused on what is wanted in their area (and in turn getting voted back in) than what is best for our community as a whole. | Andrew | Sommerville | | Ward councillors captured by ward interests | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on ward councillors captured by ward interests. |
| No | To restrictive, I would rather vote for someone on their capability rather than restricting this to wards | Trish | Souter | | At large | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on an at large model. |
| Yes | I can clearly see that based on population each area has a fair representation | Clare | Spiers | N/A | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|-----------------|----------|------------|--|
| Yes | It appears to give a good balance and to be fair and reasonable | Dorothy | Stewart | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | Agree with More representation for areas | Kristin | Sullivan | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | This is a better reflection of each area rather than the old wards | Paul | Thomas | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Bryce | Thompson | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Because no person should be automatic just because of race this is a country where we are all suppose to be equal it is bad enough that signs have Maori names but no English subtitles when people cannot spell the language let alone pronounce it. Now we are electing people due to the colour of ones skin. This country is what it is due to each person here since it was first settled. We are no longer in the dark ages. Not many people here are full blooded anything Maori have mixed bloods whites have Irish, Scottish, German, Maori Islander, Chinese Indian etc etc None of us call call ourselves anything but New Zealanders regardless of the colour of our skin. That in its very essence is racist to do so by very fact of colour being the deciding factor. I feel disgusted and I have lost respect for council and government if that is the case. History is the past and I thought council was suppose to look for the future not the past | neville | Traverse | Home use | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. |
| Yes | | Mirjam | Van de Klundert | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | Pieter | van Deventer | Retired | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| Yes | Agree, as I think that it is beneficial to be able to vote on all candidates and a mayor. | Ciska | Vogelzang | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|----------|--|--|--|
| No | <p>The people of Tauranga had no say about having a Maori ward. This is not only undemocratic, it is racist.</p> <p>Governance, whether at a local or or national level should never be a function of ethnicity. Did no one learn anything from South Africa? Irrespective of our many ethnicities, we are all New Zealanders and we all live in Tauranga. These are things that unite us. I'm vehemently opposed to the creation and promotion of ethnic division in our society.</p> <p>I like the geographic wards, but some appear quite large, especially in faster growing areas. Locally based councillors typically have stronger connections to their electorates than at large representatives. Such connection and accountability is to be encouraged.</p> <p>Tauranga's local democracy would be better served by substituting the Maori ward for another geographic ward. This would promote harmony rather than separatism amongst the many ethnicities</p> | Wendy | Wallace | | Māori ward | The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. The submitter's comments in favour of geographic wards is noted. |
| No | Stay with current mixed which provides more diversity. | Tineka | Wanakore | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on a mixed model. |
| Yes | This is very close to the submission I made To the LTP. I believe the mayor should be elected by the elected council members from their number as they would be best to evaluate leadership qualities. A Māori ward I would suggest is discriminatory. | Malcolm | Wassung | | Māori ward and other and support | The Mayor is required by the Local Electoral Act 2001 to be elected by all the voters of the city. Any changes to the way the Mayor is elected will require legislative change. The representation review does not provide an opportunity to revisit the decision to establish a Māori ward. Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |
| No | Maori have resided here for generations so there should be an even amount of ward representation from them also. | Te | Webster | | Increase in Māori representation | The number of Māori members is set through a formula in Schedule 1A of the Local Electoral Act 2001 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. |
| Yes | | sam | wilburn | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|----------|----------------------------|--|--|
| No | <p>I disagree with the proposed option. I support a continuation of the mixed model that we previously had in place, with the addition of the Māori ward for Tauranga City. The advantages of this model have been stated, the following are additional reasons why I support this model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It provides for greater democracy as electors have more say in who is elected, unlike the proposed model which only provides 1 vote for 1 ward - Māori will have more of a say with this option, although it still does not provide for the Treaty relationship promised, however it is a step in the right direction -There is potential for greater diversity, which is sorely needed within Tauranga council -It potentially allows for minorities to be better represented, and have more say on who is elected -The model has appeared to work well for the past 10 years, and should remain | kylie | willison | tangata whenua/mana whenua | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on a Mixed model. |
| No | I have more choice with the mixed model | Kirsty | Willison | | Mixed model (wards and at large councillors) | Refer to Council report 8 November 2021 for comments on a Mixed model. |
| Yes | It simplifies the voting structure, ensures Māori have a voice at the governance and decision making table and is equitable based on population numbers given for each ward. | Ra | Winiata | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | All wards seem to have a fairly equal number of members, which is good. And the wards are neighbouring areas - not like before (Pyes Pa/Otumoetai). That was silly. | Laura | Wood | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|-------|--|---------|---|
| Yes | It does spread representation, the only problem I can see ward rivalry and a case of bad decisions. | Noel | Wylie | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their comments in support of the proposal. |
| Yes | | SUE | XXXXX | | Support | Thanks the submitter for their support of the proposal. |

FIVE GENERAL WARDS – COMPLYING OPTIONS

One submitter, supported by five submitters, proposed the following five general wards in both a mixed model and multi-member model.

- Otumoetai-Bethlehem
- Te Papa-Greerton
- Tauriko-Ohauti-Welcome Bay
- Mount-Aratakī
- Pāpāmoa-Wairakei

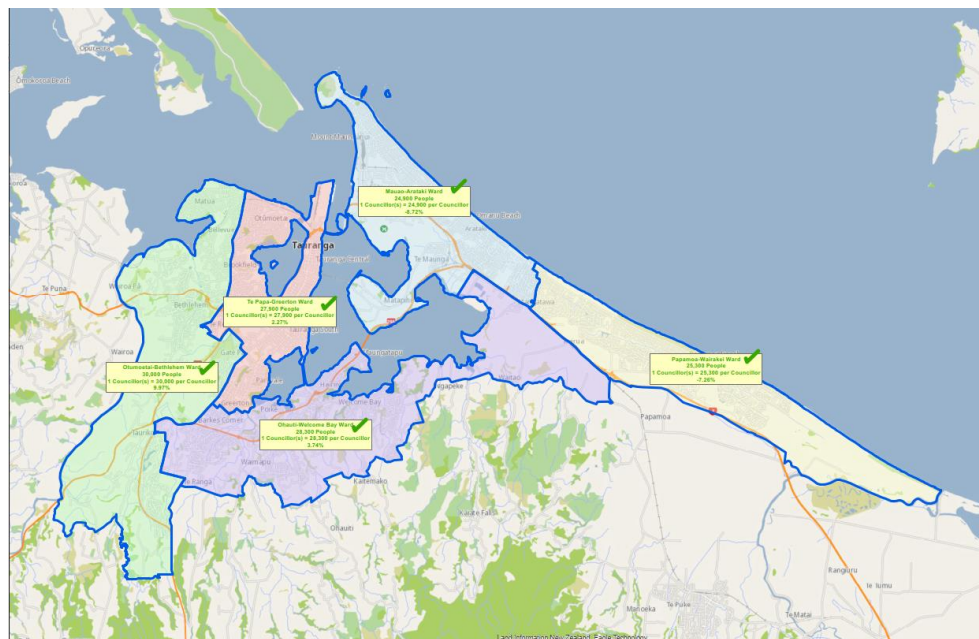
These wards were non-complying with the fairness rule.

The ward boundaries were amended from those proposed by the submitter to achieve compliance with the fairness rule. The Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward has been split, with parts of Otumoetai included in the Te Papa-Greerton ward; and Tauriko included in the Otumoetai-Bethlehem ward. These changes may not be acceptable to the submitter.

The following scenarios (with ward boundaries amended from those submitted) have been confirmed by Statistics New Zealand as complying with the +/- fairness rule.

1. Mixed model 11 or 12 councillors - 5 general wards, 1 Māori ward and 5 or 6 at large councillors

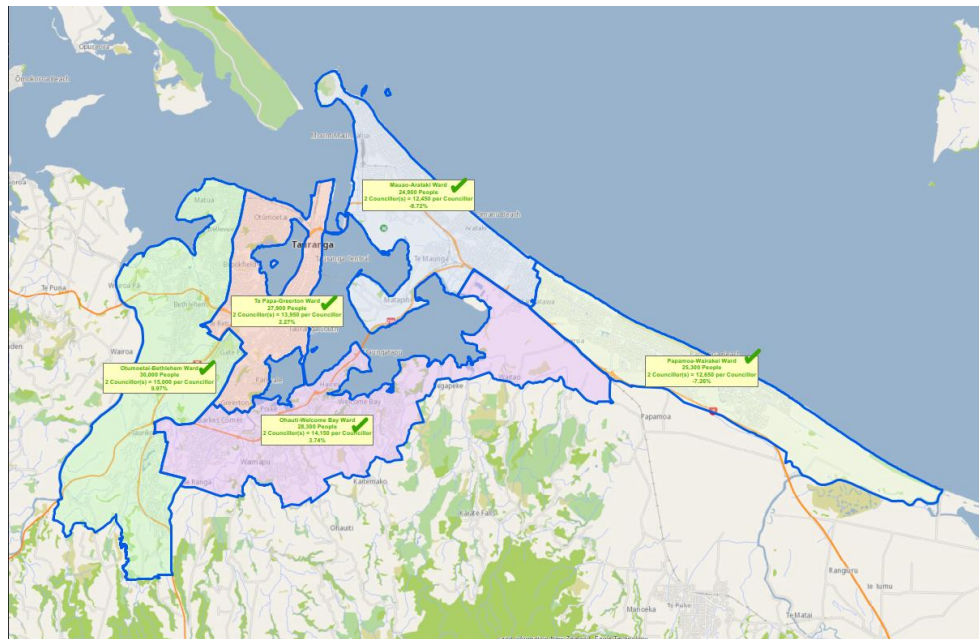
The following map and table set out the proposal for 5 general wards with one councillor each, 1 Māori ward with one Māori councillor and five or six at large councillors:



| Ward Name | Number of Members to be elected | Population Per Member | Deviation from city average per councillor | +/- 10% |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|
| Mauao/Arataki | 1 | 24,900 | -2,300 | -8.72 |
| Pāpāmoa-Wairakei | 1 | 25,300 | -1,980 | -7.26 |
| Otumoetai-Bethlehem | 1 | 30,000 | 2,720 | 9.97 |
| Te Papa-Greerton | 1 | 27,900 | 620 | 2.27 |
| Ohauiti-Welcome Bay | 1 | 28,300 | 1,020 | 3.74 |
| Total | 5 | | | |

2. Wards only model 11 councillors - 5 general wards with 2 councillors per ward and 1 Māori ward

The following map and table set out the proposal for 5 general wards with two councillors each and 1 Māori ward with one Māori councillor:



| Ward Name | Number of Members to be elected | Population Per Member | Deviation from city average per councillor | +/- 10% |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|
| Mauao/Arataki | 2 | 12,450 | -1,190 | -8.72 |
| Pāpāmoa-Wairakei | 2 | 12,650 | -990 | -7.26 |
| Otumoetai-Bethlehem | 2 | 15,000 | 1,360 | 9.97 |
| Te Papa-Greerton | 2 | 13,950 | 310 | 2.27 |
| Ohauiti-Welcome Bay | 2 | 14,150 | 510 | 3.74 |
| Total | 10 | | | |

12 DISCUSSION OF LATE ITEMS

13 PUBLIC EXCLUDED SESSION

Nil

14 CLOSING KARAKIA