



NAPIER
CITY COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

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ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Open Agenda

Meeting Date: Thursday 5 September 2024

Time: 1.30pm (Māori Wards)

Venue: Council Chambers
Hawke's Bay Regional Council
169 Dalton Street
Napier

Livestreamed via Council's Facebook page

Council Members **Chair:** Mayor Wise
Members: Deputy Mayor Brosnan, Councillors Boag, Browne, Chrystal, Crown, Greig, Mawson, McGrath, Price, Simpson, Tareha and Taylor

Officer Responsible Chief Executive

Administrator Governance Team

Next Council Meeting
Tuesday 10 September 2024

2022-2025 TERM OF REFERENCE - COUNCIL

<i>Chairperson</i>	<i>Her Worship Mayor Kirsten Wise</i>
<i>Deputy Chairperson</i>	<i>Deputy Mayor Annette Brosnan</i>
<i>Membership</i>	<i>All elected members</i>
<i>Quorum</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Meeting frequency</i>	<i>At least 6 weekly and as required</i>
<i>Executive</i>	<i>Chief Executive</i>

Purpose

The Council is responsible for:

1. Providing leadership to and advocacy on behalf of the people of Napier.
2. Ensuring that all functions and powers required of a local authority under legislation, and all decisions required by legislation to be made by local authority resolution, are carried out effectively and efficiently, either by the Council or through delegation.

Terms of Reference

The Council is responsible for the following powers which cannot be delegated to committees, subcommittees, officers or any other subordinate decision-making body¹:

1. The power to make a rate
2. The power to make a bylaw
3. The power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan
4. The power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report
5. The power to appoint a chief executive
6. The power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under the Local Government Act 2002 in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement, including the 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy
7. The power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy.
8. The power to establish a joint committee with another local authority or other public body².
9. The power to approve or change the District Plan, or any part of that Plan, in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
10. The power to make the final decision on a recommendation from the Parliamentary Ombudsman, where it is proposed that Council not accept the recommendation.
11. The power to make a final decision whether to adopt, amend, revoke, or replace a local Easter Sunday shop trading policy, or to continue a local Easter Sunday shop trading policy without amendment following a review.³

1 Schedule 7, clause 32. Local Government Act 2002.

2 Schedule 7, clause 30A

3 Shop Trading Hours Act 1990, section 5D.

Delegated Power to Act

The Council retains all decision making authority, and will consider recommendations of its committees prior to resolving a position.

Specific matters that will be considered directly by Council include without limitation unless by statute:

1. Direction and guidance in relation to all stages of the preparation of Long Term Plans and Annual Plans
2. Approval or amendment of the Council's Standing Orders⁴.
3. Approval or amendment the Code of Conduct for Elected Members⁵.
4. Appointment and discharging of committees, subcommittees, and any other subordinate decision-making bodies⁶.
5. Approval of any changes to the nature and delegations of any Committees.
6. Appointment and discharging of members of committees (as required and in line with legislation in relation to the role and powers of the Mayor) ⁷.
7. Approval of governance level strategies, plans and policies which advance council's vision and strategic goals.
8. Resolutions required to be made by a local authority under the Local Electoral Act 2001, including the appointment of an electoral officer.
9. Reviewing of representation arrangements, at least six yearly⁸.
10. Approval of any changes to city boundaries under the Resource Management Act.
11. Appointment or removal of trustees, directors or office holders to Council's Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs) and Council Organisations (COs) and to other external bodies.
12. Approval the Local Governance Statement as required under the Local Government Act 2002.
13. Approval of the Triennial Agreement as required under the Local Government Act 2002.
14. Allocation of the remuneration pool set by the Remuneration Authority for the remuneration of elected members.
15. To consider and decide tenders for the supply of goods and services, where tenders exceed the Chief Executive's delegated authority, or where projects are formally identified by Council to be of particular interest. In addition, in the case of the latter, milestone reporting to Council will commence prior to the procurement process.

4 Schedule 7, clause 27,

5 Schedule 7, clause 15,

6 Schedule 7, clause 30,

7 Schedule 7, clause 30,

8 Local Electoral Act 2001, section 19H.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Karakia

Apologies

Nil

Conflicts of interest

Public forum

Announcements by the Mayor including notification of minor matters not on the agenda

Note: re minor matters only - refer LGOIMA s46A(7A) and Standing Orders s9.13

A meeting may discuss an item that is not on the agenda only if it is a minor matter relating to the general business of the meeting and the Chairperson explains at the beginning of the public part of the meeting that the item will be discussed. However, the meeting may not make a resolution, decision or recommendation about the item, except to refer it to a subsequent meeting for further discussion.

Announcements by the management

Confirmation of minutes

That the Draft Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Thursday, 15 August 2024 be confirmed as a true and accurate record of the meeting.58

Information items

Agenda items

- 1 Replacement of Elected Member Representative on Creative Communities Committee..4
- 2 Māori Wards amendment legislation - consideration of community feedback7

Minor matters not on the agenda – discussion (if any)

AGENDA ITEMS

1. REPLACEMENT OF ELECTED MEMBER REPRESENTATIVE ON CREATIVE COMMUNITIES COMMITTEE

<i>Type of Report:</i>	Operational
<i>Legal Reference:</i>	N/A
<i>Document ID:</i>	1785813
<i>Reporting Officer/s & Unit:</i>	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance

1.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report seeks Council approval to appoint a new elected member to the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee following the resignation of the current appointee.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council:

- a. **Approve** Councillor Simpson as a Napier City Council appointment to the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee

1.2 Background Summary

Councillors Boag and Chrystal were appointed to the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee by Council resolution on 15 November 2022.

Councillor Boag has resigned from this Committee and a replacement is required. Councillor Simpson has agreed to be the replacement Napier City Council appointment.

1.3 Issues

There are no anticipated issues.

1.4 Significance and Engagement

This is a procedural matter and does not trigger the Significance and Engagement Policy.

1.5 Implications

Financial

The change in appointment does not have any financial implications.

Social & Policy

There are no social or policy implications.

Risk

There is no known risk.

1.6 Options

The options available to Council are as follows:

- a. Approve Councillor Simpson as the council representative on the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee.
- b. Nominate another elected member to be appointed as the council representative on the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee.

1.7 Development of Preferred Option

The preferred option is for Council to approve Councillor Simpson as the representative on the Napier Creative Communities Scheme Assessment Committee.

If Councillor Simpson is appointed, Smarty Grants training will be given in anticipation of the next funding round.

1.8 Attachments

Nil

2. MĀORI WARDS AMENDMENT LEGISLATION - CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

Type of Report:	Legal and Operational
Legal Reference:	Local Electoral Act 2001, Local Government Electoral Amendment Act 2024 & Local Government Act 2002
Document ID:	1781713
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance Jane McLoughlin, Project Manager - Strategy and Transformation

2.1 Purpose of Report

To inform Council's decision on whether to proceed with establishing Māori wards at the 2025 local government election in Napier.

Officer's Recommendation

That Council:

- a. **Receive** the report 'Māori Wards Amendment Legislation – Consideration of Community Feedback'.
- b. **Note** the feedback received from the community on whether to establish Māori wards in Napier at the 2025 local government election, as outlined in the Council report and attachments.
- c. **Resolve** to affirm its decision from 20 October 2021 to establish Māori wards for electoral purposes under the Local Electoral Act 2001 ahead of the 2025 local government election in Napier.
- d. **Resolve** to continue with the representation review process currently underway.
- e. **Note** that due to Council reaffirming its decision to establish Māori wards, it is required under the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 to hold a poll at the 2025 local government election in Napier.
- f. **Note** that the results of the Poll will take effect for the 2028 and 2031 local government elections.

2.2 Background Summary

2021 Decision

In 2021 after five months of consultation Napier City Council (NCC) decided to establish Māori wards at the 2025 local government election. The reasons given for this decision at that time were:

- It guarantees Māori participation in decision-making.
- It helps enable a stronger bi-cultural perspective for Council planning and decision-making and create a balance of Te Ao Māori and tau iwi.

- It provides Māori with a voting voice at the table and ensures engagement on local issues.
- It creates a platform for Māori to grow and to have the confidence to put themselves forward as leaders.
- It will build Māori capacity in the leadership of our city and thus accelerate and broaden the socio-economic capacity.
- It is inclusive and provides fairness and equity for Māori at the Council table.
- To honour our obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 to enable pathways for Māori contribution to decision making.
- To recognise the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, The Treaty of Waitangi, as our founding document.
- It contributes to the wellbeings of the whole community.
- It responds to the overwhelming support of those submissions by those on the Māori Electoral Roll.

Legislation to reintroduce binding poll provisions

The Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 (the Amendment Act) aims to “enable local electors to take part in their local elections and decisions about their council’s representation” by:

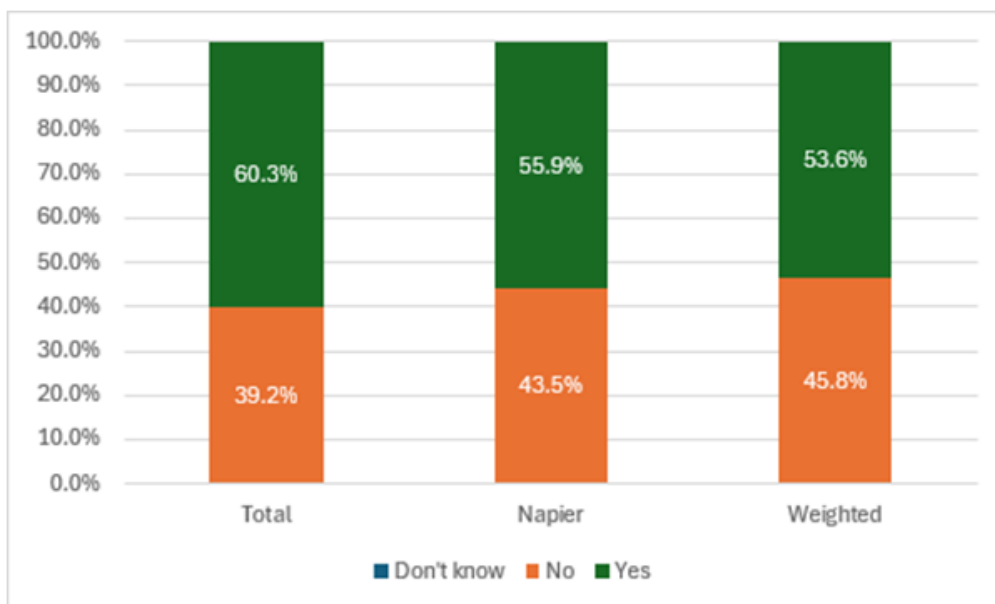
- Reintroducing the poll provisions on the matter of establishing or disestablishing Māori wards and constituencies;
- Removing the requirement for councils that had not established Māori wards to consider them every six years during the representation review process; and
- Providing a transitional poll mechanism for councils that either resolved to establish or established Māori wards without a poll.

The Amendment Act requires Council, who established Māori wards without a poll, to make a formal decision by 6 September 2024 on whether to rescind the decision made in 2021 to establish Māori wards or reaffirm that decision. Making such a significant decision triggers NCC’s Significance and Engagement Policy and requirements under Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), which requires community and stakeholder consultation on significant decisions.

Consultation Feedback

2306 submissions were received. Double-ups and invalid submissions were removed. This left 2288 submissions to undergo analysis, of which 1890 were from Napier residents. The results were then adjusted in relation to the 2023 census data to reflect the makeup of the Napier population by age and ethnicity (for more information on the data classification process refer to page 8 of **Attachment 1**).

The graph below shows the results of all valid submissions, the results of the Napier only submissions and the proportionally adjusted results. All three sets of results are in favour of Council reaffirming its 2021 decision to establish Māori wards at the 2025 local government election.



There was a strong response from Māori submitters in particular (37.4% of all submissions), compared to the Napier Māori population aged 18+ (22% based on 2023 NZ Census data). Support for Council reaffirming its decision to establish Māori wards was very high amongst these submitters, regardless of which electoral roll they were members of. 98% of Māori roll members submitted in favour of Māori wards and 84% of submissions by Māori on the General roll were in favour.

Among non-Māori, less than half (41%) supported Council reaffirming its decision to establish Māori wards.

The SIL Research report (**Attachment 1**) presents the results in further detail.

Key themes raised by submitters and officer responses can be found below:

Themes expressed in favour of Māori wards	Officers Response
Increased / fairer / guaranteed representation / Māori having a voice	Māori wards guarantee proportional representation for those electors on the Māori roll, who have limited voting power due to being a minority group. More of Te Ao Māori can be incorporated into Council business.
Obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 requires territorial authorities to take appropriate account of the principles of Te Tiriti, and to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision making.</p> <p>Māori wards honour the principles of Te Tiriti, including the principles of Participation and partnership.</p> <p>The Waitangi Tribunal stated to require poll provisions only in respect of Māori wards and not of any other general or rural wards is discriminatory.</p>
Māori wards beneficial for all / promotes partnership / unity / biculturalism	Of those communities which have established Māori wards, the community has benefitted from the improved and strengthened relationships between Māori and the council and consequently strengthened local decision-making.

Themes expressed in favour of Māori wards	Officers Response
	<p>All councillors, upon taking office, pledge to act in the best interests of the entire city. Their role involves making decisions that benefit the community in the long term, spanning generations. While they bring their personal experiences and expertise to the council, they also advocate for their constituents as part of their representation duties. This leads to a more diverse and holistic approach to decision making.</p>
Better outcomes for Māori overall	<p>Representation speaks directly to the quality of people's lives and their experience in their community. To feel connected is empowering. Who is represented at the decision-making table is right at the center of local government and how it can best serve its people.</p> <p>If residents on the Māori roll are able to vote for councillors that represent them they are more likely to engage with NCC in local decision processes, in elections, and in wider community events. The councillors in this ward will be an example of leadership and capability.</p>
Council should honour the existing commitment to Māori wards	<p>Rescinding the 2021 decision is not consistent with the reasons given at that time for establishing Māori wards at the 2025 election.</p> <p>A decision to rescind would also not be consistent with NCC's submission on central government's Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Bill 2024, the letter sent to central government by 54 local government mayors and chairs from around the country opposing the Bill, or the talking points published on this matter earlier in the year.</p>

Themes expressed in opposition to Māori wards	Officers Response
Māori can already stand for election in general wards / one people – one rule for all / it may limit Māori standing in General wards	<p>This is correct, Māori can run in general wards and at large seats.</p> <p>However, very few Māori have stood in Napier's local government elections historically. Since 1977 only 3 elected councillors out of 193 have been Māori.</p>
Election should be on merit, not ethnicity	<p>In local elections there is no independent assessment of each candidate's merit, it is about who gains the majority of the votes. The majority voice often outweighs the minority voice in elections. In Napier, Māori make up nearly 24% of the population, yet historically their representation in local government has been disproportionately low.</p>
Māori wards should only be introduced after a binding poll of the entire community.	<p>When binding polls were mandatory, only three councils, including Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Waikato Regional Council, and Wairoa District Council, had Māori wards. In contrast, after binding polls were removed, 45 councils chose to establish Māori wards.</p> <p>This reflected a broader acceptance and understanding of the need for diverse representation in local governance. This change underscored evolving attitudes towards representation and community engagement in decision-making processes.</p>
Te Tiriti o Waitangi has been interpreted wrongly.	<p>The Waitangi Tribunal strongly disagreed with reinstating binding polls as they are a barrier for Māori representation and participation in local government, are contrary to the principles of Te Tiriti, will likely increase divisive effects and racist rhetoric that has accompanied binding polls in the past, and will cause lasting damage to the Māori-Crown relationship.</p>
Special treatment / giving disproportionate vote to one community group.	<p>Māori wards operate under the principle of one person, one vote just like the central government Māori seats, ensuring no disproportionate voting power for one group.</p> <p>In Napier, Māori roll voters are only able to vote for Māori ward councillors and the Mayor. Similarly, general roll voters can only vote for General ward councillors and the Mayor.</p>
If you have Māori wards you should have wards for other communities of interest/ethnicities (Pasifika, Asian, European).	<p>Councils have obligations under legislation and Te Tiriti to facilitate Māori participation in decision-making.</p> <p>Napier's population is predominantly NZ European, with Māori being the next largest group. Napier stands out with one of the highest proportions of Māori voters compared to other city councils, highlighting the significance of Māori representation concerns in local governance discussions.</p>

Themes expressed in opposition to Māori wards	Officers Response
Māori are already consulted / have influence.	Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (the Māori Committee) plays a crucial role in advising the Council on matters relevant to the Māori community. While its members have influence through committee participation and voting rights at Committee and Sub-Committee level, however, there remains an opportunity for greater participation in Council decision making, where final decisions are often made.
Concerns about cost/bureaucracy	Introducing Māori wards in Napier would not incur additional ongoing costs. The Remuneration Authority sets a fixed budget for Napier's council, which must be adhered to regardless of the number or composition of councillors.
Demeaning/patronising to Māori	<p>Council's Māori Committee and mana whenua leaders have consistently advocated for the introduction of Māori wards. In 2021, in Napier, Māori communities protested what they perceived as Council inaction and urged prompt consultation and decision-making for implementation by the 2022 election. However, the Council decided to defer the decision to take effect from 2025, citing the need for more extensive consultation.</p> <p>The overwhelming support from Māori voters and community leaders underscores the importance of Māori wards as a means of equitable representation and responsiveness to Māori interests.</p>
Oppose unelected Māori councillors	<p>In local elections, only candidates who stand for election have the opportunity to be elected, including Māori ward candidates. There is always a possibility, particularly in ward-based systems, that a candidate may be elected unopposed. Conversely, there can be varying numbers of candidates competing for a seat, from few to many.</p> <p>While there have been instances in Napier's electoral history where candidates were elected unopposed, no candidate can be appointed unless they actively stand for election.</p>
Cost of binding poll	Estimated at \$60,000 as part of an election cycle.

There were a further 92 submissions received by the Governance Team outside of the timeframe to include them in the submission analysis process. 49 of these were in favour of Council reaffirming its decision to establish Māori wards and 43 were against, 36 of which were in a template format. The content of these submissions have been included with the other submissions for the elected member's to consider (**Attachment 4**).

2.3 Issues

2024 Representation Review

NCC is currently carrying out a review of its representation arrangements, which the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) requires all local authorities to at least once every six years to ensure the arrangements continue to provide fair and effective representation of their city's communities of interest. The Council carried out its last representation review in 2018/19, ahead of the 2019 local body elections.

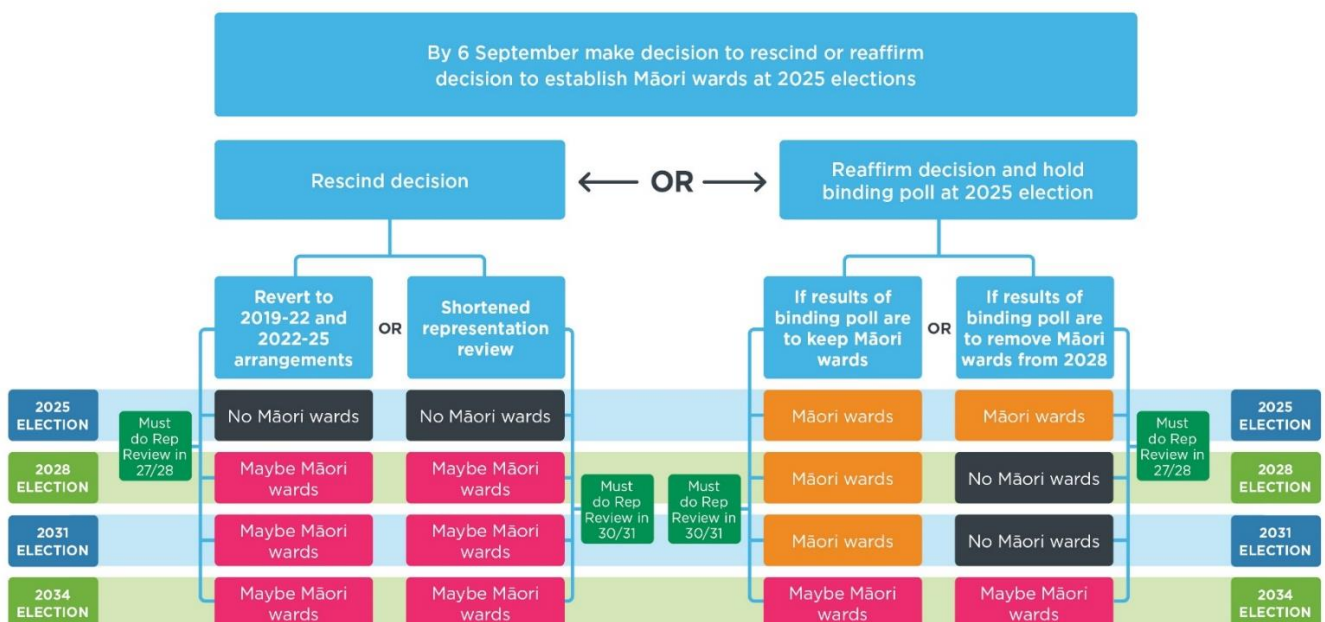
The process and timeframes to carry out a representation review are mandated through the LEA. NCC has completed formal consultation on its initial proposal, which proposes moving to three general wards with three councillors in each of these wards representing residents on the general roll who live in their ward, and one city-wide Māori ward with two councillors representing Napier's residents on the Māori electoral roll.

Of note, submissions were made on the initial proposal which, although were out of scope for that consultation, help to inform this consultation carried out on the question of whether Council should reaffirm or rescind its decision to establish Māori wards. The largest group of specific comments in those submissions related to the introduction of the proposed Māori ward with a mixture of sentiment expressed. Overall, out of 122 submissions, 41% agreed with the Māori ward arrangements proposed, 52% disagreed, 6% did not know and 2% did not respond. Support for the proposal was very high from those who identified as being on the Māori roll (85% support).

Implications of decision

The decision made by council whether to rescind or reaffirm its 2021 decision to establish Māori wards has knock-on effects for the 2024 representation review, and for whether a binding poll on the retention of Māori wards is required at the 2025 local government election.

The following diagram outlines the possible decision pathways for Māori wards under the new legislation, the subsequent transitional options for representation, and the options for polls at future local elections in Napier City.



After the 2025 election the legislation provides for a binding poll to be triggered by Council making a proposal to either **establish** or **disestablish** Māori wards, by Council requesting a poll, or by a community demand. A community poll demand requires 5% of residents to sign a petition demanding a poll, and this mechanism can be used to **establish** or **disestablish** Māori wards under the conditions outlined in the Amendment Act, section 7.

Reaffirm Pathway

If Council elected to reaffirm its decision to establish Māori wards, then they will be established for the 2025 local elections. But also, the Amendment Act requires Napier City Council to hold a binding poll at the 2025 local election about the future of Māori wards. The result of that poll will be implemented at the 2028 election and is binding for two electoral terms e.g., 2028-31 and 2031-34.

Rescind Pathway

If Council elected to rescind its decision to establish Māori wards all requirements to meet legislative timeframes and decisions made by Council for the current representation review process would cease to have effect, and there would be no Māori wards at the 2025 election. After the election the council could resolve, or the community could demand, a poll be held to establish Māori wards to take effect from the 2028 election.

The rescind pathway has impacts on the representation review officers are currently conducting. If this pathway was chosen, elected members would also need to decide how to manage those impacts. Please see **Attachment 2** for further explanation of the options available.

Obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi

NCC has an obligation to uphold equality in local government representation arrangements and to honour the articles and the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti). The fundamental purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) is to enable good local governance decision making on behalf of communities, and by communities. This upholds the principles of Te Tiriti. Section 81 of the LGA requires councils to:

- (a) establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority; and
- (b) consider ways in which it may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority.

Often the Māori voice is missing from governance conversations and decisions. NCC strives to meet its obligations under the LGA and to honour Te Tiriti using different mechanisms, such as having dedicated seats on its Standing and Specialist Committees for marae representatives, and also a Māori committee, Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi. However, mana whenua in Napier, and the Waitangi Tribunal, have made it clear that a guaranteed ward seat is the best way to achieve a Māori voice in decision making. Legislation provides for this and encourages it.

Feedback from Māori has consistently been in favour of continuing to establish Māori wards in Napier.

2.4 Significance and Engagement

Aside from the requirement in the Amendment Act 2024 to make a formal Council decision, deciding whether to rescind or reaffirm the 2021 decision that established Māori wards is a significant decision which impacts on, and is of interest to, the whole city and in particular Māori residents. As previously stated, this triggered the requirements for community

consultation in NCC's Significance and Engagement Policy, and also Part 6 of the LGA. Council was not, however, required to carry out a full special consultative process, but could build on the previous consultation in 2021 which provided Council a good understanding of the range of community views on this matter.

Consultation Approach

At the 1 August Council meeting, Council endorsed an engagement plan. The engagement set out to obtain views of Napier residents on the Council's preference to proceed with establishing Māori wards in Napier. The consultation period ran from 9-22 August.

Community events during the consultation plan included:

- Two Community drop-in sessions were held, one in Maraenui and one at the Municipal Theatre.
- One Hui a Iwi was held at the Napier War Memorial Centre, with approximately 100 people in attendance. The hui included mana whenua and tangata whenua leaders, councillors, council staff, and a representative from the Electoral Commission to explain how to enrol to vote and how to change between the General and Māori roll.

If the Council decides to rescind its decision to establish a Māori ward ahead of the 2025 local body election and revert to the existing representation arrangements for electoral purposes, this decision must be publicly notified in line with clause 37 of Part 3 of the Amendment Act.

The objections process (which is available in a standard representation review process in respect to a final decision made on electoral arrangements) is ruled out in the Amendment Act for a decision to continue existing representation arrangements.

2.5 Implications

Financial

If Council reaffirms its decision to establish a Māori ward at the 2025 local government elections, a binding poll will be required to be held. NCC's elections provider has quoted approximately \$60,000 to hold a poll alongside an election (to hold a poll independent of a local body election would be approximately \$200,000 - \$220,000).

The representation review cost to this point has been approximately \$80,000. Future costs will be approximately \$8,000, which will cover the cost of the Hearings, technical advice, and the public notice of final proposal.

If the Council decides to continue with the current representation review and the establishment of a Māori ward, the resourcing and budget requirements remain unchanged.

If the Council decides to rescind its decision to establish a Māori ward and revert to existing representation arrangements, the current representation review process would cease. There would also be no requirement to hold a binding poll at the 2025 election. However, prior to the 2028 local body election a full representation review would be required, which will require allocation of a similar budget to the representation review currently underway.

If the Council decides to rescind its decision to establish a Māori ward and conduct a shortened representation review process, the current representation review process would cease. The shortened representation review process would comprise of a repeat of some of the steps already conducted in the current representation review. This would mean a further budget of up to \$20,000 would be required to consult on a new initial proposal.

Social & Policy

The LGA contains a number of provisions that relate to Māori and Te Tiriti. In summary, Council needs to provide Māori with opportunities to contribute to decision making processes, needs to develop and maintain avenues for those contributions, and needs to consider ways in which Council can help build Māori capacity to contribute to decision making.

Risk

If NCC did decide to rescind the decision to establish Māori wards for the 2025 election there would be a risk of political and reputational harm. It is likely it would significantly undermine NCC and elected member credibility with mana whenua and tangata whenua stakeholders, who participated actively in the decision-making process for establishing Māori wards.

The enactment of the Bill coincided with NCC's formal consultation on its representation review initial proposal. This has created confusion in the community about whether NCC is able to establish Māori wards. Officers have been endeavouring to clarify the situation in community messaging.

If Council decides to rescind the decision to establish Māori wards for the 2025 election, and carry out a shortened representation review, this would place additional pressure on staff resources in the Governance, Communications and Marketing, and Community Strategies Teams.

2.6 Options

The options available to Council are as follows:

- a. Affirm Council's previous decision to establish Māori wards from the 2025 election.
- b. Rescind Council's previous decision to establish Māori wards from the 2025 election. The options under rescinding are detailed in **Attachment 2**.
- c. Make no decision. This would be a breach of legislation.

2.7 Development of Preferred Option

Option a: Affirm Council's previous decision to establish Māori wards in the 2025 election for the following reasons:

- It is consistent with the previous decision of Council in 2021 to establish Māori wards, which was informed by comprehensive community consultation and engagement.
- It supports Māori participation in local decision-making and elections.
- It builds on the contribution Māori are already making to Napier City Council.
- It will support the relationships that Council has with mana whenua.

Council officers will continue with the current representation review process, the next step of which is to go to Council Hearings and Deliberations on 10 September 2024.

The Electoral Officer will carry out a poll at the time of the 2025 local body elections, ie. the question of whether to retain or disestablish Napier's Māori Ward will be put to all voters at this time. The result of this poll will be in place for the 2028 and 2031 local body elections.

2.8 Attachments

- 1 Napier City Council Māori Wards Amendment Legislation Consultation Results Report (Doc ID 1788630) [↓](#)
- 2 Rescind options and 2019 Determination (Doc ID 1787536) [↓](#)

- 3 Napier City Council Clause 35 statement Group 2 local authority 14 August 2024 (Doc Id 1784287) [↓](#)
- 4 Vol 1 - Māori Ward Submissions with comments (Doc ID 1789032) (Under separate cover 1) [⇒](#)
- 5 Vol 2 - Māori Ward Submissions with comments (Doc Id 1789033) (Under separate cover 2) [⇒](#)



Napier City Council

Māori Wards Amendment Legislation 2024

Community
Consultation Report

| SIL Research

August 2024

Contact: Dr Virgil Troy 06 834 1996 or virgiltroy@silresearch.co.nz

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APPENDIX



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

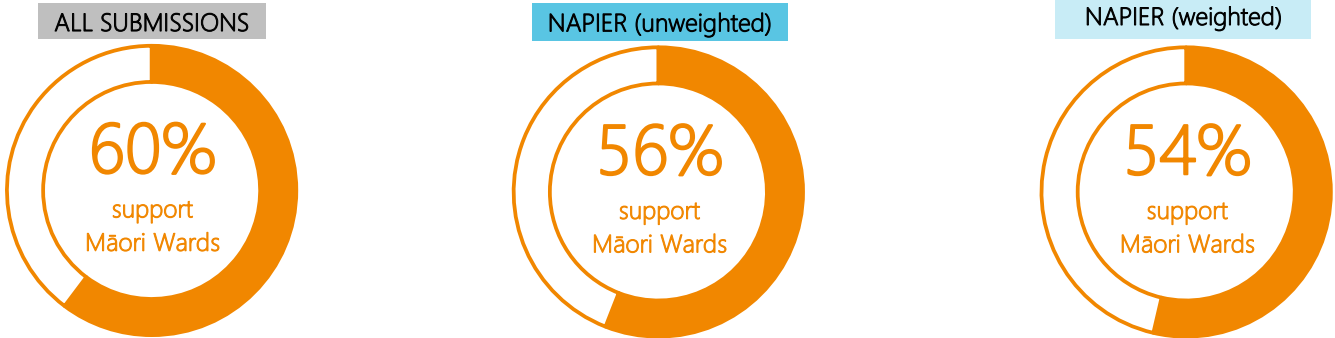
The purpose of this research was to assist Napier City Council (NCC) with its decision to continue with the introduction of a Māori ward in the 2025 local elections. In July 2024 the Government introduced its Māori Wards Amendment Legislation reinstating the requirement for a binding poll to be held to establish Māori wards. This followed NCC’s 2021 decision to introduce Māori wards for the 2025 local elections (after a five-month consultation with residents). Because the Council’s 2021 decision was made without a poll (in line with the law at the time), the Council must decide by 6 September 2024 whether to continue with introducing Māori wards now and hold a poll in 2025; or to quash the Council’s 2021 decision now, and not introduce Māori wards in 2025.

Council hosted the consultation survey on their Say It Napier online platform, between 9 and 22 August 2024. SIL Research was commissioned to conduct analysis of the community feedback. A total of n=2288 valid responses were received by the closing date, including n=1890 identified from Napier residents. 69% of all submitters were enrolled on the General roll, and 27% enrolled on the Māori roll; n=91 (4%) were not currently enrolled. 35 submissions (1.5%) were made on behalf of various organisations, including community groups, Māori / Iwi organisations, and private businesses.

There was a strong response from Māori submitters in particular (n=856, 37.4% of all submissions), compared to the Napier population of Māori aged 18+ (22% based on 2023 NZ Census data).

The main findings were as follows:

- Overall, 60.3% of all submissions supported Napier City Council’s decision to introduce Māori wards in the 2025 local election; 32.9% were opposed, and 0.5% of respondents remained unsure.
- Among Napier residents aged 18+ (voting age) specifically, 55.9% overall indicated support for the Māori ward. When weighted to reflect age (18+) and ethnicity (Māori/non-Māori) population proportions, 53.6% of Napier residents supported the Māori ward.



Support for Māori wards varied significantly on the basis of electoral roll membership, ethnicity and age.

- Almost all Māori roll members supported the Māori ward (98.0%); in contrast, less than half (44.0%) of General Roll members overall supported this option.
- Significant generational differences were measured, with support for Māori wards higher among younger compared to older submitters.
 - Majority support was provided by both 18-44 (83.4%) and 45-64 year olds (57.1%) overall, although significantly higher for 18-44 year olds. Older submitters (aged 65+) were the only age group overall to not indicate majority support for Māori wards (41.8% 'Yes').
 - However, notable age difference patterns were apparent when age groups were compared on the basis of identified ethnicity. Among Māori respondents, support for the Māori ward option was consistently high regardless of age (88% support or higher across all age groups).
 - In contrast, there was a clear generational difference in support among non-Māori. While older non-Māori (aged 45+) were typically opposed to Māori wards (under 40% support), younger non-Māori aged 18-44 indicated majority support (61.3%) for the Māori ward option.

Support for Māori wards also differed significantly on the basis of Napier ward residence.

- Support for Māori wards was highest in Nelson Park ward (73.5% overall), in part reflecting the higher proportion of Māori submitters (53.6%) in this ward compared to submissions overall (37.4%). Majority support was also indicated in Onekawa-Tamatea (55.9%) and Ahuriri (52.3%) wards overall.
- Taradale was the only ward to not provide majority support for Māori wards overall (42.4% 'Yes'), with 57.1% of Taradale submitters opposed to Māori wards.



METHODOLOGY

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE

Māori wards sit alongside general wards in a city or a district. They allow voters on the Māori roll to elect a representative to their local council. Māori wards work in a similar way to Māori seats in Parliament. The aim of Māori wards is to ensure Māori are represented in local government decision making.

In 2021 the Government removed the requirement for a binding poll to be held to establish Māori wards for local government authorities. Following this, Napier City Council resolved in 2021 to introduce Māori wards for the 2025 local elections after a five-month consultation with residents.

In late 2023, before new Māori wards legislation was proposed, Council began its scheduled Representation Review, which must be undertaken at least every six years. The Council, together with SIL Research, undertook a community survey on this matter; due to the 2021 decision, this review included consideration of the number of Māori wards and councillors for Napier (among other representation arrangements).

On the basis of this initial survey, Council conducted a formal representation review and community survey in May 2024; the resulting proposal included one Māori ward with two councillors. In July-August 2024, additional consultation on Napier's proposed representation arrangements (including the Māori ward) was undertaken, with SIL Research again commissioned to conduct analysis of the community feedback. Council is currently considering the results of that consultation.

In late July 2024, the Government introduced legislation reinstating the requirement for a binding poll to be held to establish Māori wards. Because

the Council's 2021 decision was made without a poll (in line with the law at the time), the Council must decide by 6 September 2024 whether to continue with introducing Māori wards now and hold a poll in 2025. The alternative is to quash the Council's 2021 decision now, and not introduce Māori wards in 2025.

DATA COLLECTION

In August 2024, Napier City Council hosted the Māori Wards Amendment Legislation consultation survey on its Say It Napier online community feedback platform (<https://www.sayitnapier.nz/ncc/2024-maori-wards-amendment-legislation/>).

The consultation was open between 9 and 22 August 2024.

An active media and social media campaign was promoted by the Council to increase awareness about this consultation. A community hui-a-iwi was also held by the Council on 12 August at the Napier War Memorial Centre; followed by community drop-in sessions on 13 August (Napier Municipal Theatre) and 17 August (The Base Maraenui).

SIL Research was once more commissioned to conduct analysis of the community feedback.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND PROJECT SPECIFICS

The Say It Napier consultation website presented Council's preferred way forward and rationale for continuing with its 2021 decision to introduce Māori wards (see Appendix). It also outlined the subsequent options and actions should the Council either reaffirm or quash its decision to introduce Māori wards.

In addition to demographic details, the survey itself included one quantitative (single-response tick box) question asking submitters “Should Napier City Council keep to its decision to introduce Māori wards in the 2025 local election?” (‘Yes’, ‘No’, ‘Don’t know’ responses). An optional free-text open-ended comments question was provided for any further feedback. Submitters were able to provide any additional attachments in support of their submission.

DATA ANALYSIS

A total of n=2306 submissions were collected. Quality control and completion checks were conducted on the full dataset of submissions. This identified a small number (n=18, <1%) of duplicate personal submissions (e.g. same person/contact details); in consultation with NCC the most recent submission was retained to provide a single submission per person.

On this basis, a total of n=2288 submissions were used in the final analysis.

Overall, n=35 responses were submitted on behalf of a group/organisation (1.5%); n=29 of these submissions were unique groups or organisations.

21 forms were submitted using Te Reo Māori language either wholly or in large part (0.9%).

The main submitter groups analysed in this report were: electoral roll (General or Māori), ethnicity (Māori or non-Māori), age, location of residence (Napier or Outside Napier), and ward (for Napier submissions).

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS PRESENTATION

Given the open public consultation nature of this research (essentially a non-proportional self-selecting sample of community members) without stratified targeting of subsamples across Napier, results are primarily presented as raw findings without statistical weighting by demographic factors. As such, the unweighted findings presented in this report are a true and correct record of the raw responses as provided in submissions.

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However, to provide context – and recognising the strong interest in this consultation particularly within Napier – additional analysis has been conducted on the Māori Ward approval question for comparative purposes, using statistical weighting by ethnicity (Māori or non-Māori) and age (18+).

As such, this report presents results in three ways:

- All Submissions – raw (unweighted) results based on all valid submissions (excluding duplicate responses), including:
 - submitters from all locations (both Napier & outside Napier)
 - all age groups (17 & under, and adults aged 18+)
 - whether ethnicity was stated or unstated.
- Napier Submissions - raw (unweighted) results based on all valid Napier submissions (full or partial address supplied or identified as within Napier), for:
 - adults aged 18+ (representing voting age population)
 - ethnicity stated (to identify Māori & non-Māori)
 - Note that the specifications for this subsample were deliberately set in order to provide direct comparison with the weighted Napier results (as below).
- Napier Weighted - As above for Napier submissions, with data weighted by:
 - Māori and non-Māori
 - age (18-44, 45-64, 65+).

Further details about the rationale for and methodology of running the Napier submissions analysis and weighting is provided on the following page.

WEIGHTING AND DATA CLASSIFICATION

Statistical weighting readjusts the collected data so that results reflect the relative (proportional) balance of key subgroups within the actual population. Napier data was weighted for comparative purposes because of the identified proportional (percentage) differences in the number of submissions from Māori and non-Māori relative to the Napier population (see Table 1 below). In addition, relative differences by age group (particularly among non-Māori) were also identified. Essentially, Māori were over-represented relative to non-Māori overall; however, non-Māori aged 65+ were also over-represented, while non-Māori aged 18-44 were under-represented.

Only Napier data was weighted for reporting purposes because (a) the primary focus of this analysis was submissions from Napier residents, (b) relatively few responses were received from outside Napier (17% of all submissions), and (c) population count data from outside Napier would heavily out-weigh the Napier population data.

Weighted data included only adults aged 18+ because (a) adults aged 18+ represent the voting age population, (b) relatively few responses were received from submitters aged 17 and younger (n=42, 1.8% of all submissions), and (c) population counts for those aged 17 and younger would disproportionately out-weigh the data relative to responses from adults 18+.

For the purposes of weighting, ethnicity and age population counts were drawn from Statistics NZ 2023 Census data for the Napier City territorial authority usually resident population. Māori population counts were taken from the Māori descent census usually resident population count.

For the purposes of assigning ethnicity in the submission data, any respondent identifying as Māori (either exclusively (70% of Napier Māori) or also selecting any other ethnicity in addition to Māori) was classified as

‘Māori’. All other respondents with valid ethnicity responses identifying as any non-Māori ethnicity and NOT as Māori were classified as ‘non-Māori’.

As ethnicity details were required in order to assign weighting, submissions that did not specify ethnicity (in order to assign submitters as either Māori or non-Māori) were excluded from the Napier analysis (weighted and unweighted results). As a result, n=77 (4.1%) of Napier responses were excluded from the analysis on this basis.

Similarly, as age details were required in order to assign weighting, submissions that did not specify age group were also excluded from the Napier analysis (weighted and unweighted results). As a result, n=32 (1.7%) of Napier responses were excluded from the analysis on this basis.

Based on the above conditions, the effective sample size for the Napier analysis was n=1757 (representing 76.8% of all submissions, and 93.0% of all Napier submissions).

Assuming a simple random sample was drawn (rather than the non-proportional self-selecting sample obtained through open public consultation), the maximum margin-of-error (at the 95% confidence level) for a sample of n=1757 in Napier would be +/- 2.3%.

Table 1 Napier responses & population proportions by ethnicity and age (18+)

	Submissions	% of submissions	Population %
Māori	557	31.7%	21.7%
18-44	273	15.5%	12.4%
45-64	204	11.6%	6.6%
65 and over	80	4.6%	2.7%
Non-Māori	1200	68.3%	78.3%
18-44	188	10.7%	27.9%
45-64	432	24.6%	26.0%
65 and over	580	33.0%	24.5%
Total	1757	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Segments highlighted in red were over-represented relative to Napier population. Segments highlighted in blue were under-represented relative to Napier population.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON REPORTING

Where applicable, responses were aggregated by Napier residential area (i.e. Napier suburbs) as self-identified by residents, with further combination into the four existing wards.

Responses outside of Napier were re-coded as 'Outside Napier' (based on addresses provided in the submissions), and further into 'Other Hawke's Bay' and 'Outside Hawke's Bay'. Where no valid addresses were provided, these responses were re-coded as 'Not stated'.

Due to rounding, figures with percentages may not add to 100%. Reported percentages were calculated on actual results not rounded values.

Open-ended (free-text) responses were also collected to allow residents to provide more detailed qualitative feedback. SIL Research used a content analysis approach to determine certain themes, concepts or issues within this feedback. This represents a 'bottom up' data driven approach where identified themes are derived purely from the collective respondent feedback, rather than fitting responses into pre-determined categories. Results for reported themes may not add to 100% as multiple themes could be mentioned by a given respondent.

ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS

There were a further 92 submissions received by the Napier City Council Governance Team outside of the consultation timeframe to include these in the submission analysis process. 49 of these were in favour of Council reaffirming its decision to establish Māori wards and 43 were against, 36 of which were in a template format. The content of these submissions has been included with the other submissions for the elected members to consider.

In addition, the earlier NCC consultation for the Representation Review initial proposal (conducted in July-August 2024) provided 122 submissions overall. Of these submissions, n=50 submitters (41%) agreed with the Māori ward arrangements proposed, with 16 submitters providing comments in support of establishing a Māori ward(s); n=63 submitters (52%) disagreed, with 44 submitters providing comments opposing Māori ward(s), 7 submitters 6% did not know and 2% did not respond. Support for the proposal was very high from those who identified as being on the Māori roll (85% support). The content of these submissions has also been included with the other submissions for the elected members to consider.

RESPONSES USED IN THE ANALYSIS

Table 2 Responses by electoral roll

	Submissions	Percent
General Roll	1,588	69.4%
Māori Roll	609	26.6%
Not enrolled	91	4.0%
Total	2,288	100.0%

Table 3 Responses by age

	Submissions	Percent
17 and under	42	2%
18-44	673	29%
45-64	800	35%
65 and over	735	32%
Not stated	38	2%
Total	2288	100.0%

Table 4 Responses by ethnicity (multiple responses possible)

	Submissions	Percent
NZ European/Pakeha	1,395	61.0%
Māori	856	37.4%
Asian	34	1.5%
Pacific people	59	2.6%
Other	151	6.6%
Not stated	88	3.8%
Total	2288	100.0%

Table 5 Responses by location

	Submissions	Percent
Napier	1890	82.6%
Other Hawke's Bay	240	10.5%
Other New Zealand	149	6.5%
Overseas (Australia)	5	0.2%
Not stated	4	0.2%
Total	2288	100.0%

Table 6 Responses by Napier area (aggregated)

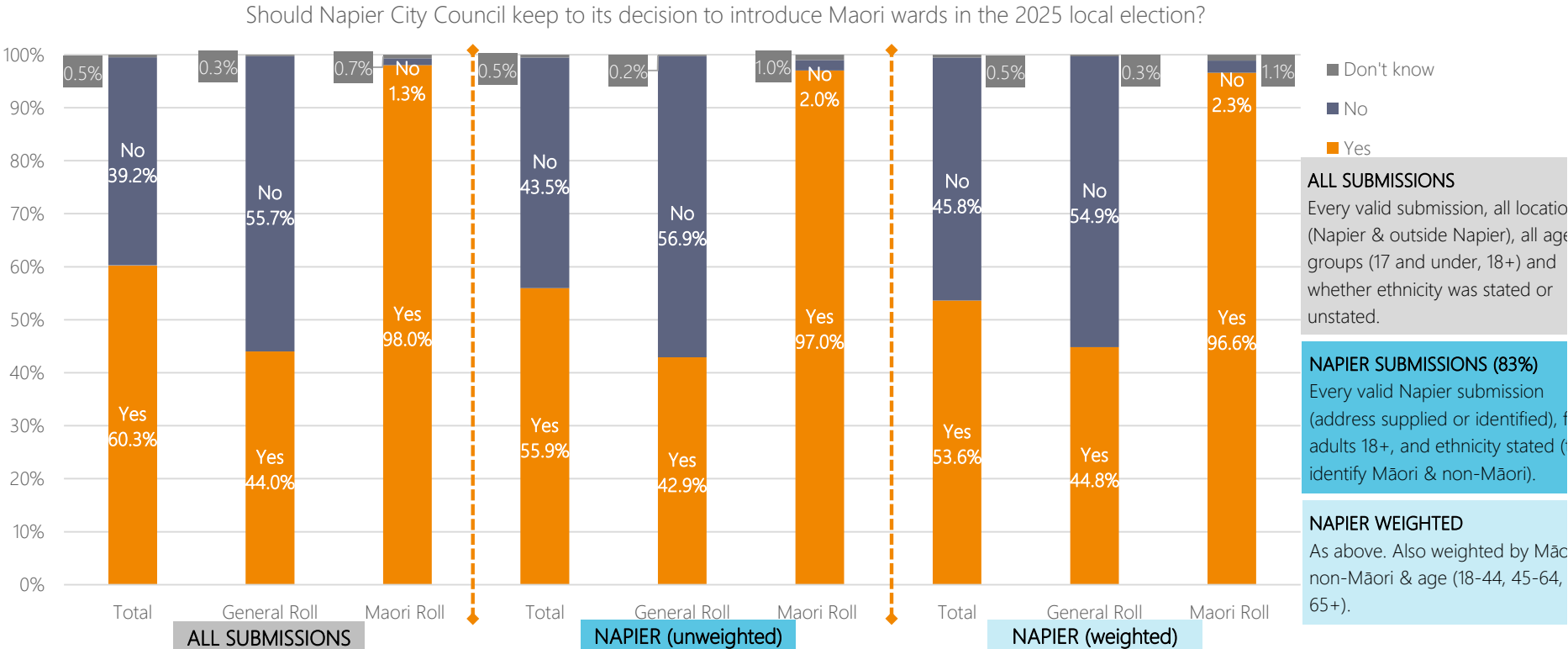
	Submissions	Percent
Ahuriri	43	1.9%
Awatoto	57	2.5%
Bay View	37	1.6%
Bluff Hill	116	5.1%
Eskdale	12	0.5%
Greenmeadows	147	6.4%
Hospital Hill	93	4.1%
Jervoistown	10	0.4%
Maraenui	118	5.2%
Marewa	132	5.8%
Meeanee	38	1.7%
Napier South	127	5.6%
Onekawa	153	6.7%
Pandora	18	0.8%
Pirimai	87	3.8%
Poraiti	89	3.9%
Tamatea	130	5.7%
Taradale	366	16.0%
Te Awa	27	1.2%
Westshore	58	2.5%
Other Napier (address / suburb not stated)	32	1.4%
Outside Napier City	394	17.2%
No address stated	4	0.2%
Total	2288	100.0%

Table 7 Responses by Napier ward

	Submissions	Percent
Ahuriri Ward	365	16.0%
Nelson Park Ward	247	10.8%
Onekawa - Tamatea Ward	521	22.8%
Taradale Ward	707	30.9%
Other Napier responses (Ward not identified)	38	1.7%
Outside Napier City	406	17.7%
No address stated	4	0.2%
Total	2288	100.0%



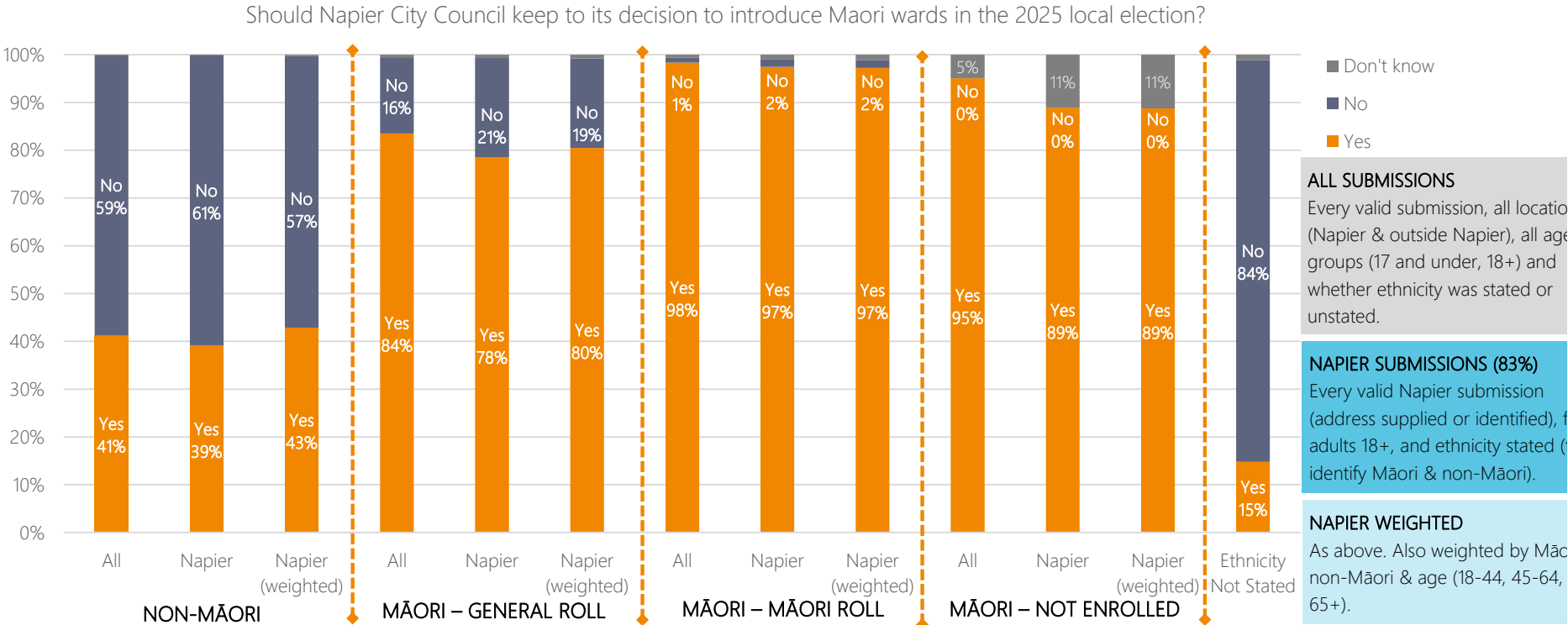
SUPPORT FOR MĀORI WARD (BY ELECTORAL ROLL)



- Overall, **60.3%** (n=1379) of all submitted responses supported the Council’s decision to introduce Māori wards in the 2025 local election (‘Yes’ responses); **39.2%** were opposed, and **0.5%** didn’t know.
- There was a statistically significant difference based on electoral roll membership. Almost all Māori roll members supported the Māori ward (98.0%); less than half (44.0%) of General Roll members supported this.
- Similar patterns were observed among Napier residents specifically, with 55.9% overall indicating support for the Māori ward, including 97.0% of Napier Māori roll members (18+ year olds, unweighted data).
- When weighted by age (18+) and ethnicity (Māori/non-Māori), 53.6% of Napier residents supported the Māori ward, including 96.6% of Napier Māori roll members and 44.8% of General roll members



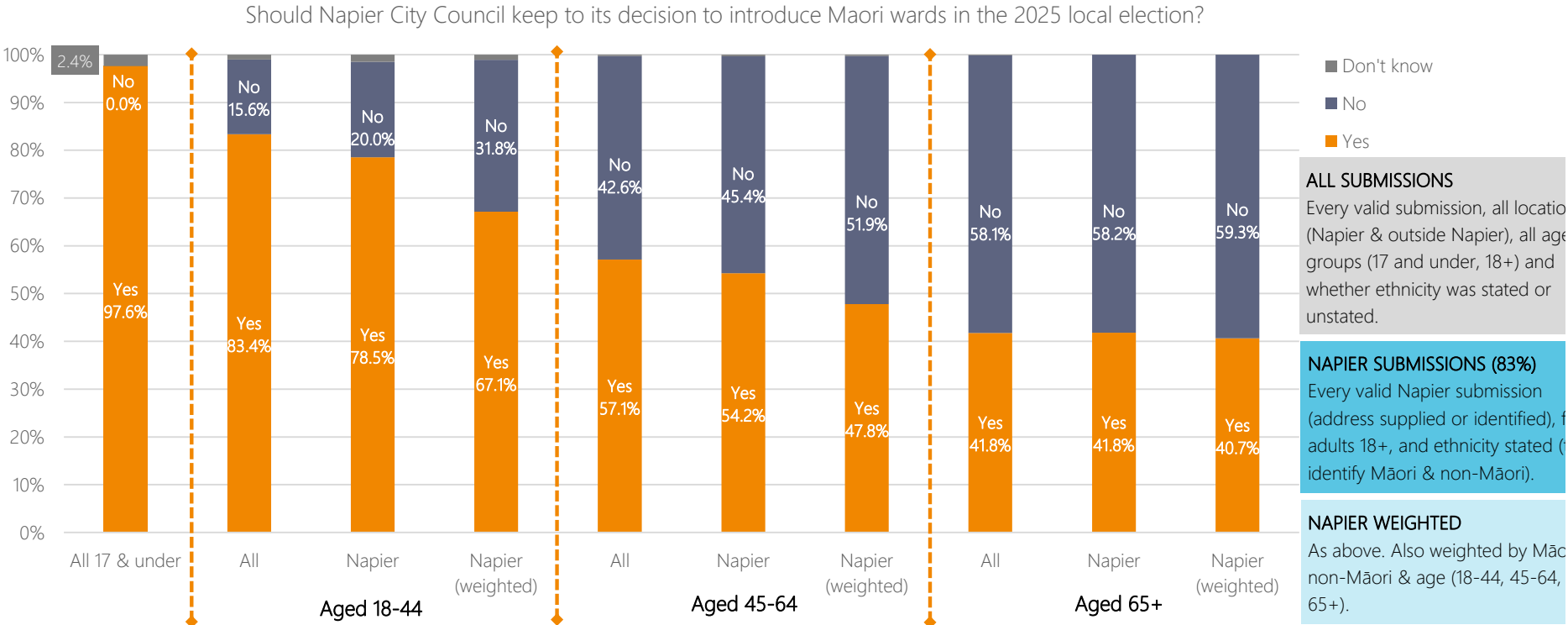
SUPPORT FOR MĀORI WARD (BY ETHNICITY & ROLL)



- Significant differences were apparent across ethnicity and electoral roll membership.
- Among non-Māori, less than half supported Māori wards (41% of all submissions), with similar results for Napier residents specifically.
- Among Māori, support for Māori wards was very high regardless of electoral roll membership. Almost universal support was indicated by those on the Māori roll specifically (98% overall).
- Support among Māori on the General roll was also very high (84% of all submissions), although slightly lower than for those on the Māori roll.
- Māori who were not enrolled (n=61, 48% of whom were aged under 18) was also very high (95%).
- Among those who did not state their ethnicity (n=88, 4% of total submissions) typically opposed Māori wards (84% 'No').



SUPPORT FOR MĀORI WARD (BY AGE)

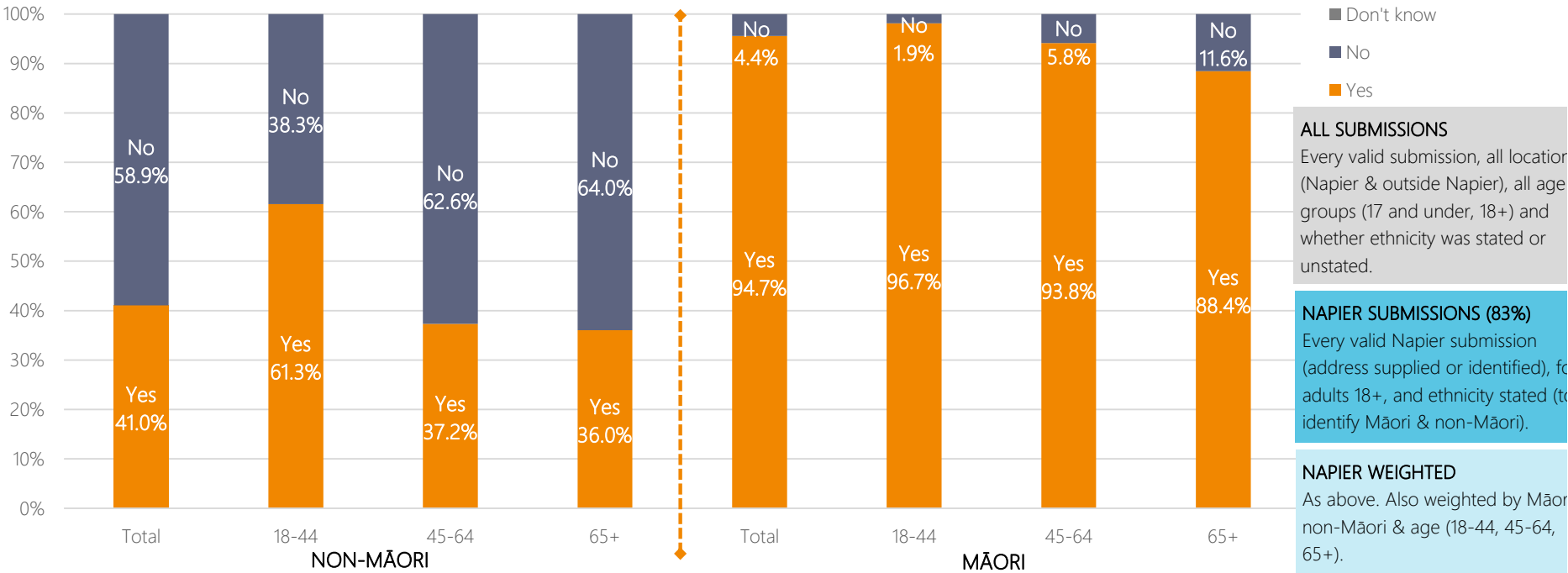


- Significant generational differences were measured, with support for Māori wards higher among younger compared to older submitters.
- Among those aged 17 and younger (n=42, 1.8% of all submissions), support was almost universal (97.6%) – in part reflecting the high proportion of Māori (76.2%) within this age group.
- Majority support was provided by both 18-44 (83.4%) and 45-64 year olds (57.1%) overall, although significantly higher for 18-44 year olds.
- Older submitters (aged 65+) were the only age group to not indicate majority support for Māori wards overall (41.8% 'Yes').
- The lower results for Napier data (particularly among 18-44 and 45-64 year olds) reflects the lower proportion of Māori respondents in the Napier sample (31.2% identified as Māori) compared to all submissions (37.4% Māori overall); and the relatively lower proportion of Māori (21.7%) in the Napier population, as reflected in weighted data.



SUPPORT FOR MĀORI WARD (ETHNICITY & AGE)

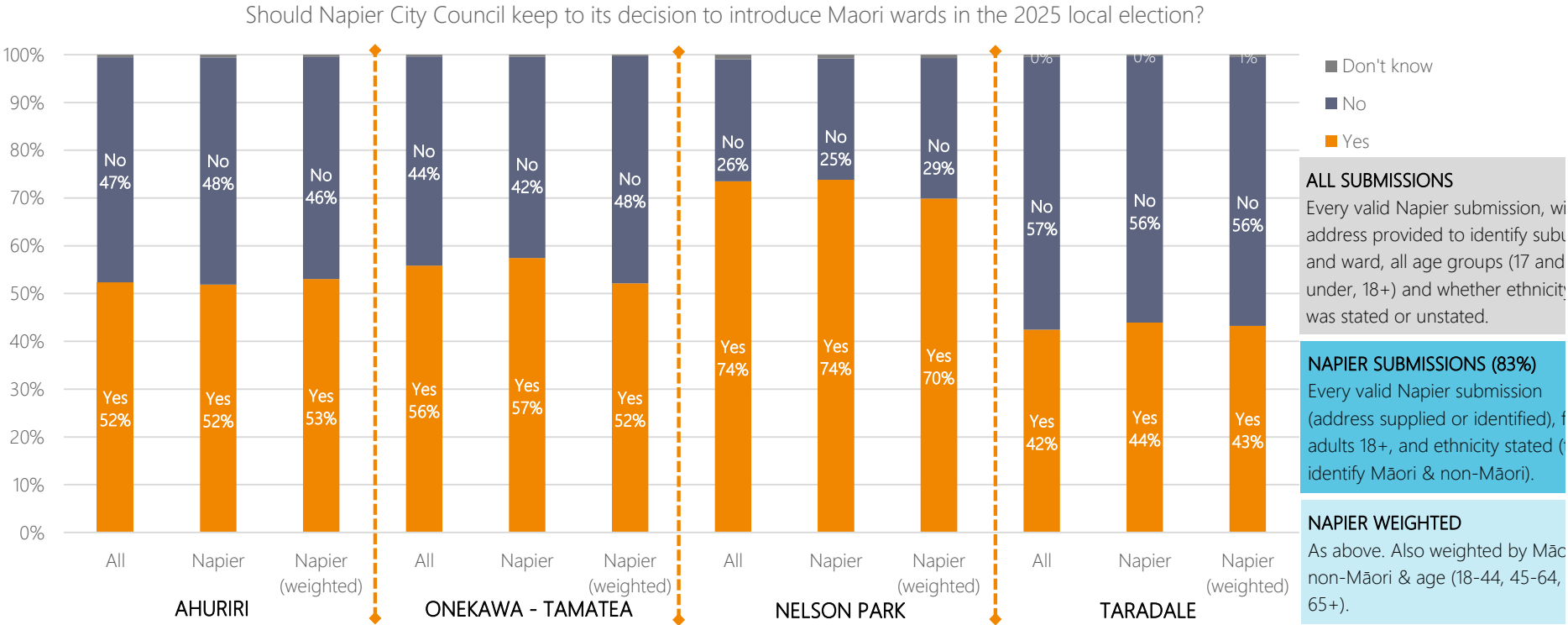
Should Napier City Council keep to its decision to introduce Maori wards in the 2025 local election?



- Notable age difference patterns were apparent when age groups were compared on the basis of identified ethnicity.
- Among Māori respondents, support for the Māori ward option was consistently high regardless of age - although slightly higher for younger Māori aged 18-44 (96.7%).
- In contrast, there was a clear generational difference in support among non-Māori.
- While older non-Māori (aged 45+) were typically opposed to Māori wards (under 40% support), younger non-Māori aged 18-44 indicated majority support (61.3%) for the Māori ward option.



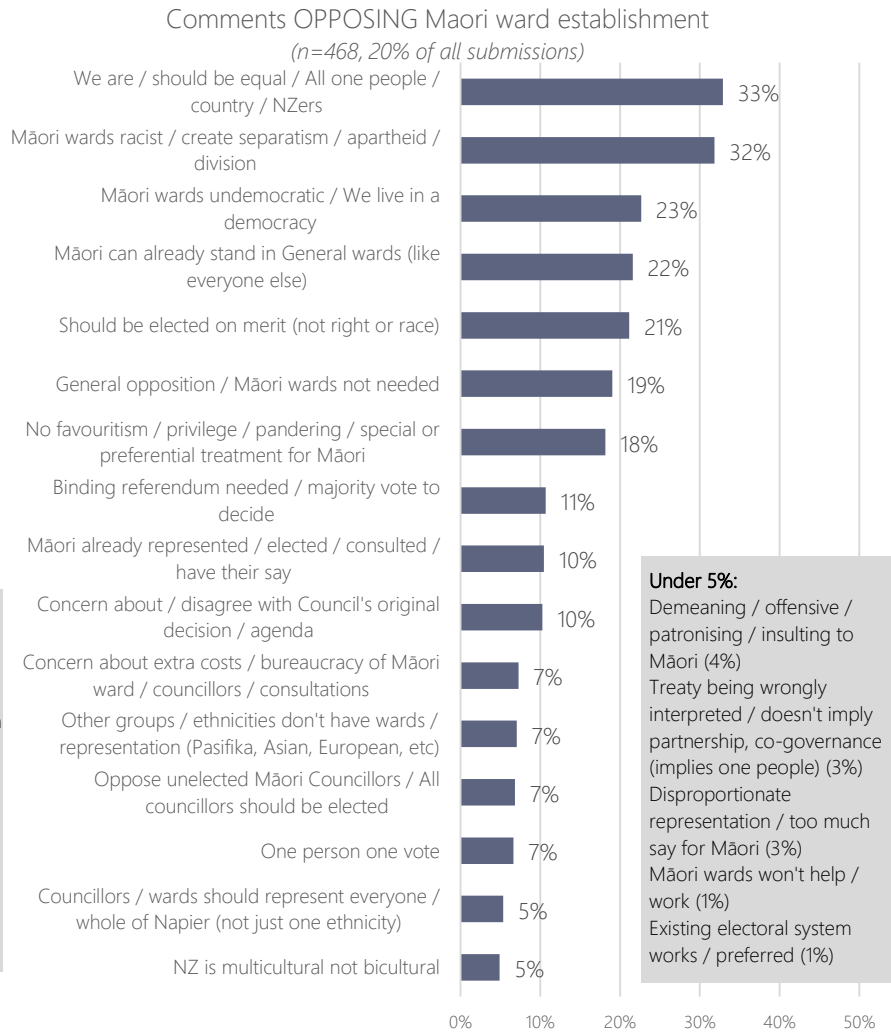
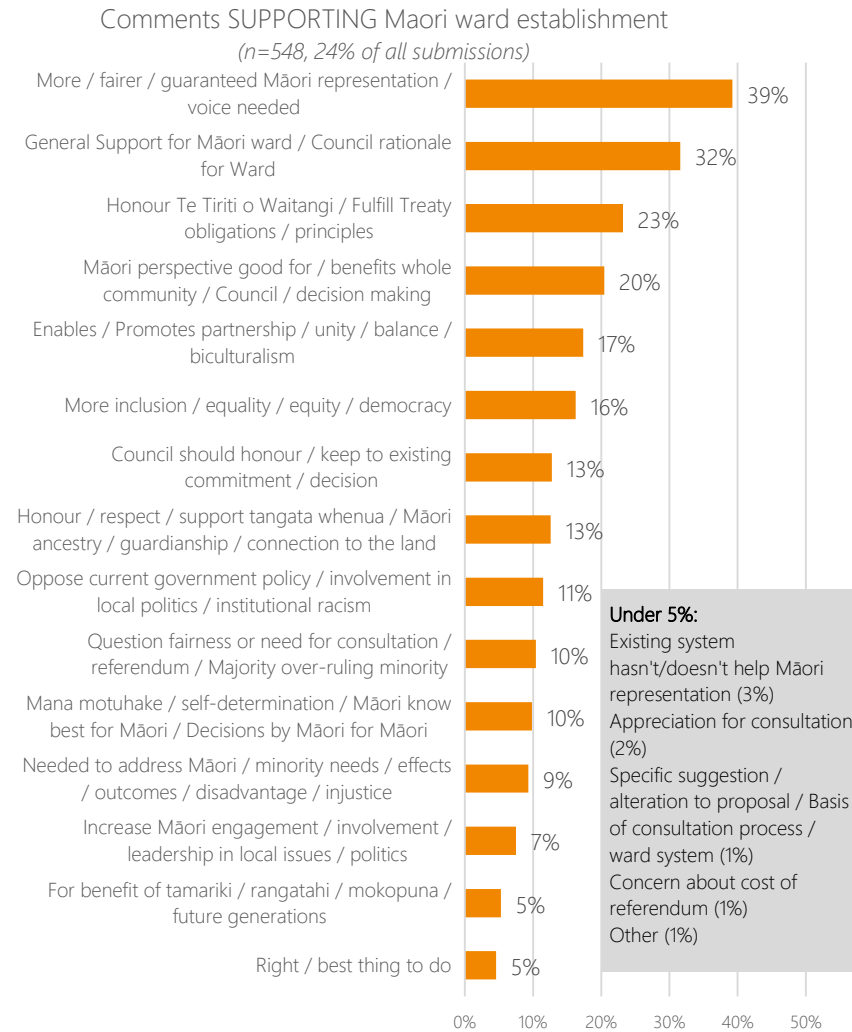
SUPPORT FOR MĀORI WARD (BY NAPIER WARD)



- Some significant differences were measured across Napier wards.
- Taradale was the only ward to not provide majority support for Māori wards overall (42% 'Yes'), with 57% of Taradale submitters opposed to Māori wards.
- Support for Māori wards was highest in Nelson Park ward (74% overall), in part reflecting the higher proportion of Māori submitters (53.6%) in this ward compared to submissions overall (37.4%).
- Across wards, support from non-Māori in particular was nevertheless highest in Nelson Park (48.7%), followed by Ahuriri (45.7%), Onekawa-Tamatea (36.5%) and Taradale (32.7%).
- Support from Māori was also highest in Nelson Park (95.0%), followed by Onekawa-Tamatea (94.3%), Ahuriri (88.3%) and Taradale (87.8%).
- Weighting made little difference to ward results as data within wards more closely matched population age and ethnicity differences.



GENERAL FEEDBACK (themes coded from verbatim)



IN SUPPORT

- Overall, 45% of submissions included additional verbatim feedback; 40% of those supporting the Māori ward provided feedback compared to 52% of those opposing the Māori ward.
- Among those supporting the Māori ward option, the most prevalent themes in the feedback reflected a perceived need for fairer Māori representation or voice, a desire for Te Tiriti O Waitangi to be honoured, and the perceived benefits for the whole community as a result of Māori ward inclusion.
- Most notably, 2-in-5 (39%) of Māori ward supporters believed that more, fairer or guaranteed representation of Māori was needed in Council arrangements, providing a greater voice for Māori at the Council table.
- Relatedly, a similar proportion (32%) indicated their general support for Māori wards and/or agreed with Council's stated rationale for the establishment of these wards.
- More specifically, for 1-in-4 (23%) of supporters, a need to honour Te Tiriti O Waitangi and/or to fulfill Treaty obligations or principles was considered a necessary justification for providing Māori wards.
- Around 1-in-5 supporters believed a Māori perspective on Council was good for or would benefit the whole community and/or Council decision making ("what's good for Māori is good for all") (20%); this would enable or promote greater partnership, unity and balance within the city (17%); and would provide more inclusion, equity and democracy (16%).
- Around 1-in-8 supporters felt the Council should honour their existing commitment to introducing a Māori ward (13%), and in doing so show honour and respect for tangata whenua and their ancestry, guardianship and connection to the local land (13%).

OPPOSED

- Among those opposed to Māori wards, the key themes related to perceived equality for all New Zealanders, and a concern that Māori wards represent a special privilege so are therefore undemocratic and would create greater division in the community.
- Most prominently for 1-in-3 of these respondents was a belief that we are all one people / one country or all New Zealanders – and therefore all residents are (or should be) equal (33%).
- This central belief or principle also related to themes around the fairness of Māori wards – as a result of the perceived equality among New Zealanders, Māori wards were seen as creating division, separatism or apartheid in the community, and therefore seen as racist (32%) and/or undemocratic (23%).
- Around 1-in-5 of those opposed felt Māori wards were not needed, indicating general opposition (19%). More specifically some expressed a belief that Māori can be represented under existing democratic arrangements - Māori can (and do) already stand in General wards (like everyone else) (22%); and all candidates (including Māori) should therefore be elected on merit (not through race, ethnicity or 'right') (21%) and should receive no favouritism or special privileges (18%). In this context, 1-in-10 (10%) indicated that Māori are already represented, elected and/or consulted within existing processes.
- 1-in-10 of those opposed specifically disagreed with Council's original decision to introduce Māori wards (10%), and/or felt that a binding referendum or majority vote was needed to make a decision on this matter (10%).



APPENDIX – supporting information

Background

In 2021 the Government removed the requirement for a binding poll to be held to establish Māori wards. Following this, Napier City Council resolved in 2021 to introduce Māori wards for the 2025 local elections after a five-month consultation with residents.

In late 2023, before new Māori wards legislation was proposed, Council began its scheduled Representation Review, which must be undertaken at least every six years. This review considered Napier's democracy arrangements, including the number of councillors, wards and their boundaries. It also had to consider the number of Māori wards and councillors for Napier because of the 2021 decision, so the proposal included one Māori ward with two councillors. From 8 July to 8 August, consultation on the proposal was undertaken. Council is currently considering the results of that consultation.

In late July, the Government introduced legislation that reinstated the requirement for a binding poll to be held to establish Māori wards. This means that because our 2021 decision was made without a poll (in line with the law at the time), we must decide by 6 September whether to continue with introducing Māori wards now and hold a poll in 2025. The alternative is to quash our decision now, and not introduce Māori wards in 2025.

Should Council quash that decision or continue with it? Read the information below and then tell us what you think.

Council's preferred way forward

Napier City Council's preferred option is to continue with its 2021 decision to introduce Māori wards.

At that time, Council's reasons for supporting the 2021 decision were:

- It guarantees Māori participation in decision-making.
- It helps enable a stronger bi-cultural perspective for Council planning and decision-making and create a balance of Te Ao Māori and tau iwi.
- It provides Māori with a voting voice at the table and ensures engagement on local issues.
- It creates a platform for Māori to grow and to have the confidence to put themselves forward as leaders.
- It will build Māori capacity in the leadership of our city and thus accelerate and broaden the socio-economic capacity.
- It is inclusive and provides fairness and equity for Māori at the Council table.
- To honour our obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 to enable pathways for Māori contribution to decision making.
- To recognise the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, The Treaty of Waitangi, as our founding document.
- It contributes to the wellbeing of the whole community.
- It responds to the overwhelming support of those submissions by those on the Māori Electoral Roll.

Council believes the introduction of Māori wards will open the door to true partnership, add mana to the council, honour the Treaty of Waitangi and create new forms of Māori representation, rather than replacing any that exist already.

It is important to note that Māori ward candidates are voted onto Council by those on the Māori roll. Māori ward councillors cannot be appointed by Council or any other body.

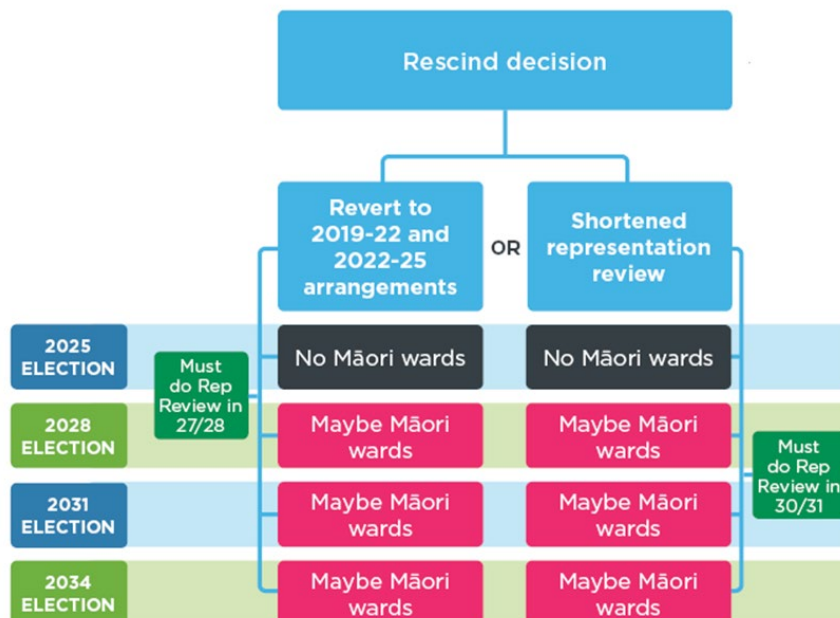
Rescind Option

Under the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024, Councils have the option to rescind their previous decision to establish Māori wards.

There are two pathways available to Council should it wish to rescind:

1. Continue with the current representation arrangements of 2019-22 and 2022-25 in which there are no Māori wards, or
2. Undertake a shortened representation review.

These options are shown in the diagram below. If Council decided to rescind, any decision that Council has made to date on the representation review currently underway would be void.



Of note,

- after the 2025 election, there are three ways Māori wards could be introduced from the 2028 election:
 - o if a new Council made a decision to establish Māori wards (this decision could then be subject to a further poll if a petition of at least 5% of electors is received within requisite timeframes), or
 - o if the Council requested a poll be held, or
 - o if at least 5% of electors demanded a poll to establish Māori wards.

- the cost of holding a binding poll outside of an election is estimated to be approximately three times more than holding it at the time of an election.

Overall considerations between the two pathways – current arrangements/shortened rep review

A representation review has been held in 2023-24 which involved two rounds of pre-consultation, and an initial proposal was formed and agreed to by Council which has gone out for public consultation in July/August. Council is due to make a decision on a final proposal on 10 September. Given the consultation that has been undertaken to date, there could be more reason to continue with a shortened representation review based on that work, rather than stick with current representation arrangements.

No substantially new modelling can realistically be done on the ward configurations in the short time between the 6-13 September deadline.

A new Council following the 2025 elections could request to hold another representation review to take effect from the 2028 elections.

Continue with current representation arrangements

To continue with the current representation arrangements, of the 2019-22 and 2022-25 terms, the following rules apply:

Councils that have not completed a representation review since 2019 will need to:

1. request updated population estimates from Statistics New Zealand and provide any additional information about the definition of any area that may be required;
2. explain how the representation arrangements meet fair and effective representation requirements;
3. obtain a statement from the Local Government Commission on how the representation arrangements meet the fair and effective representation requirements; and
4. table this information along with the representation proposal at the meeting at which the resolution will be considered.

If the Local Government Commission has previously granted an exception for an electoral area outside the +/- 10% requirement, this continues to apply.

These councils must complete a representation review in the 2025-2028 term.

It is possible for Napier to continue with the current representation arrangements.

Officers requested the population estimates from Statistics New Zealand and obtained a statement from the Local Government Commission. The statement is available in

Attachment 3 of the Council report. If Council wished to proceed with this, officer's have drafted the following recommendations for the decision:

That Council:

- a) Resolves to **rescind**, under clause 29 (1)(b), Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024, its decision from 20 October 2021 to establish a Māori ward for electoral purposes under the Local Electoral Act 2001 ahead of the 2025 local body elections, and therefore decides to cease the current representation review underway.
- b) Resolves, under clause 34 (2)(a) Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024, to continue to use the **existing representation arrangements** set by the Local Government Commission determination in April 2019 (**Appendix 1**) for electoral purposes.
- c) Notes:
 - i. This decision provides fair and effective representation of communities of interest in accordance with sections 19T to 19W of the Local Electoral Act 2001; and
 - ii. This decision will be publicly notified and shared in accordance with clause 37 Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024.

WARD	COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST
Ahuriri Ward	Bayview, Westshore, Ahuriri, Bluff Hill, Hospital Hill, and the northern part of Onekawa West
Nelson Park Ward	Nelson Park, McLean Park, Onekawa South, Maraenui, area of Marewa south of Kennedy Road, area of Pirimai south of Kennedy Road, and the most northern meshblock of Awatoto
Onekawa-Tamatea Ward	Onekawa Central, Onekawa West, Tamatea North, Tamatea South, Northern part of Pirimai, and the northern part of Marewa (i.e. consisting of all meshblocks north of Kennedy Road)
Taradale Ward	Taradale South, Taradale North, Greenmeadows, Poraiti, Meeanee, and Awatoto (except the most northern meshblock)

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	Difference from quota	% Difference from quota
Ahuriri	11,000	2	5,500	-125	-2.22
Onekawa-Tamatea	11,300	2	5,650	25	0.44
Nelson Park	20,600	4	5,150	-475	-8.44
Taradale	24,600	4	6,150	525	9.33
Total	67,500	12	5,625		

Population statistics are sourced from the 2023 population estimates (2018 base) provided by Stats NZ

Shortened representation review

To undertake a shortened representation review, the following rules apply:

Involves all the same stages as the regular representation review process but on a shortened timeframe:

- **6 September 2024** – deadline for decision to rescind/disestablish and determine how to set representation arrangements, or decision to hold a poll.

If completing shortened representation review:

- **13 September 2024** – latest date to resolve initial representation proposal.
- **20 September 2024** – deadline for publishing initial proposal and information about the submissions process (must be published within 7 days of the resolution).
- **11 October 2024** – latest date for submissions to close (submission period must be at least 3 weeks).

(maximum period of six weeks for councils to consider submissions, make amendments and give public notice)

- **13 December 2024** – latest date for appeals or objections to be lodged (appeal/objection period must be at least 3 weeks).
- **23 December 2024** – latest date for the council to forward appeals and objections, and other relevant information to the Local Government Commission.
- **10 April 2025** – Local Government Commission completes determinations.

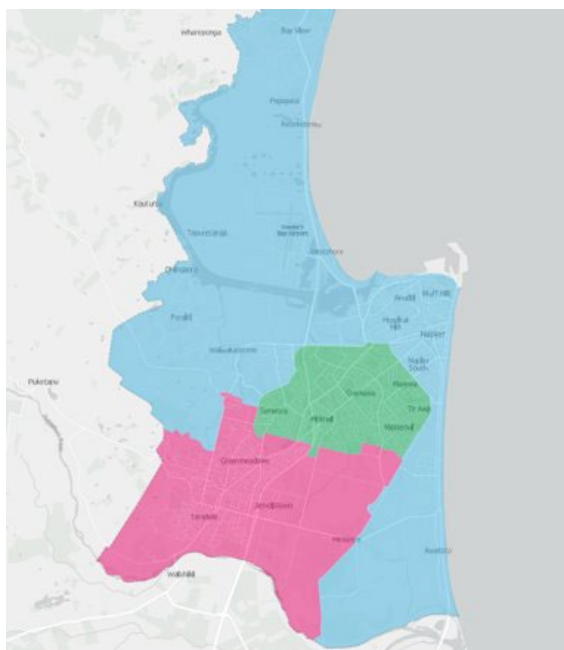
If councils complete a shortened representation review the next representation review must be undertaken no later than in 6 years.

Given the short timeframe between the 6 September deadline and the 13 September deadline to have the initial proposal agreed to by Council, officers recommend, if this pathway is chosen by Council, that the initial proposal that was agreed to by Council on 27 June 2024 be recalculated without Māori wards. In this scenario there can no longer be an even split of councillors across the general wards, unless there are some changes made to ward boundaries. The following configurations fit within the +/-10% rule:

Ward	Options for Councillor distribution		
	A	B	C
Ahuriri ward	2	3	4
Napier central ward	3	4	5
Taradale ward	2	3	4
Total number of councillors*	7	10	13

*With all of these options you can add on at large councillors.

Options without Māori wards based on initial proposal



Option A

Wards	Electoral Population Estimate	Number of councillors	Population per councillor	Within +/- 10%
Ahuriri ward	20,680	2	10,340	7.26
Napier central ward	26,830	3	8,943	-7.23
Taradale ward	19,970	2	9,985	3.58
Total	67,480	7	9,640	

Option B

Wards	Electoral Population Estimate	Number of councillors	Population per councillor	Within +/- 10%
Ahuriri ward	20,680	3	6,893	2.15
Napier central ward	26,830	4	6,708	-0.60
Taradale ward	19,970	3	6,657	-1.35
Total	67,480	10	6,748	

Option C

Wards	Electoral Population Estimate	Number of councillors	Population per councillor	Within +/- 10%
Ahuriri ward	20,680	4	5,170	-0.40
Napier central ward	26,830	5	5,366	3.38
Taradale ward	19,970	4	4,993	-3.82
Total	67,480	13	5,191	

Suggested resolutions

If Council chose a shortened representation review, the following resolutions have been drafted:

That Council

- a) Resolves to **rescind**, under clause 29 (1)(b) Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 its decision from 20 October 2021 to establish a Māori ward for electoral purposes under the Local Electoral Act 2001 ahead of the 2025 local body elections and therefore decides to cease the current representation review underway.
- b) Resolves, under clause 33 (2) and (3) Schedule 1, Part 3 of the Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies)

Amendment Act 2024, to complete a **shortened representation review process** in accordance with the requirements of clauses 22 to 28 to determine the representation arrangements for the 2025 local body elections without the establishment of a Māori ward.

- c) Direct officers to bring an initial proposal for Council's consideration before the 13 September deadline:
- i. Based on the Initial proposal agreed to on 27 June 2024 without Māori wards
OR
 - ii. Advising officers to undertake additional modelling to bring to a Council workshop to set direction.

PLEASE NOTE:

- The time to undertake new modelling is very short.
- indicative timetable, **subject to Statistics New Zealand availability**, is:
 - Today - 5 September – ASAP following Council meeting, Council workshop to provide direction
 - Thursday evening/Friday – Officer's model options including mapping and send to Statistics New Zealand for statistical modelling by COB Friday.
 - Monday afternoon 9 September – Council workshop to set direction on preferred option for initial proposal.
 - Monday evening/Tuesday – Officers draft report and resolutions.
 - Tuesday COB - 10 September – agenda published.
 - Council meeting – Friday 13 September.

Appendix 1



Local Government Commission Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe

Determination

of representation arrangements to apply for
the election of the Napier City Council
to be held on 12 October 2019

Background

1. All territorial authorities are required under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act) to review their representation arrangements at least every six years. These reviews are to determine the number of councillors to be elected, the basis of election for councillors and, if this includes wards, the boundaries and names of those wards. Reviews also include whether there are to be community boards and, if so, membership arrangements for those boards. Representation arrangements are to be determined so as to provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.
2. The Napier City Council (the council) last reviewed its representation arrangements prior to the 2013 local authority elections. Therefore it was required to undertake a review prior to the next elections in October 2019.
3. At the time of the last review, the council's initial and final proposals were to retain status quo arrangements being a mixed system of representation with six councillors elected from four wards and six elected at large, with no community boards. One appeal was received with the appellant seeking a modified basis of election of three wards each electing two councillors and four councillors elected at large. Based on community support for retaining status quo arrangements and the absence of strong arguments for change, the Commission rejected the appeal.
4. As a result of that determination, the arrangements that applied for the 2013 and subsequent 2016 elections were a council comprising a mayor and 12 councillors with six elected at large and six elected from four wards as follows.

Wards	Population*	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average population per councillor	% deviation from city average population per councillor
Ahuriri	9,230	1	9,230	-407	-4.22
Onekawa-Tamatea	9,640	1	9,640	+3	+0.03
Nelson Park	18,450	2	9,225	-412	-4.28
Taradale	20,500	2	10,250	+613	+6.36
Total	57,820	6	9,637		

* Based on 2011 population estimates

Preliminary consultation on current representation review

5. For its current review the council undertook preliminary consultation on possible representation arrangements in September-November 2017. This was by way of 'pop-up' events, a focus group, meetings with particular groups and social media. A survey was also conducted with 618 responses received. Key findings from the survey were:
 - three quarters (74.6%) of respondents were able to name the ward they lived in
 - most respondents (67.9%) identified their main community of interest as 'Napier'
 - 42.3% of respondents preferred status quo arrangements of a mixed system of representation (combination of councillors elected at large and by wards)
 - 11.8% of respondents preferred a full ward system
 - 52.4% of respondents said the size of council should stay the same
 - 30.3% wanted community boards while 42.6% of respondents did not.
6. As part of its initial consideration, the council identified the following possible options:
 - the status quo (6 councillors elected from four wards, 6 elected at large)
 - 8, 11 or 12 councillors elected from wards
 - 8, 10, 11 or 12 councillors elected under a mixed system, with varying numbers elected by three or four wards and at large.
7. It also considered establishment of community boards in Bayview and Maraenui.

The council's initial proposal

8. At a meeting on 9 April 2018, the council, after considering possible options to reduce the number of wards from four to three, resolved to adopt status quo arrangements as its initial representation proposal. The proposal provided for a council comprising the mayor and 12 councillors with six councillors elected at large and six elected from four wards as follows.

Wards	Population*	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average population per councillor	% deviation from city average population per councillor
Ahuriri	10,200	1	10,200	-125	-1.21
Onekawa-Tamatea	10,400	1	10,400	+75	+0.73
Nelson Park	18,750	2	9,375	-950	-9.20
Taradale	22,600	2	11,300	+975	+9.44
Total	61,950	6	10,325		

* Based on 2017 population estimates

9. The initial proposal also provided that no community boards be established.
10. The council notified its initial proposal on 11 April 2018. By the deadline of 17 May 2018, it had received 37 submissions.
11. The council analysed the submissions as follows:

- 26 (70%) supported a ward-only system for the election of councillors
- 6 (17%) supported the current mixed system
- 1 (3%) supported the at large system
- 3 (8%) were not clear on their preferred system (wards, mixed or at large)
- 19 (51%) were happy with the current number of councillors (12)
- 3 (8%) supported 10 councillors
- 1 (3%) supported 16 councillors
- 14 (38%) did not comment on the number of councillors
- 2 (5%) supported the establishment of community boards
- 15 (41%) did not support the establishment of community boards
- 20 (54%) did not comment on community boards.

The council's final proposal

12. The council heard submissions on its initial proposal and determined its final proposal on 26 June 2018. The final proposal was for a full ward system of representation with 12 councillors elected from the existing four wards as follows.

Wards	Population*	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from city average population per councillor	% deviation from city average population per councillor
Ahuriri	10,200	2	5,100	-63	-1.22
Onekawa-Tamatea	10,400	2	5,200	+37	+0.72
Nelson Park	18,750	4	4,688	-476	-9.21
Taradale	22,600	4	5,650	+487	+9.43
Total	61,950	12	5,163		

* Based on 2017 population estimates

13. Again the proposal was that no community boards be established.
14. The final proposal was publicly notified on 4 July 2018.

Appeals/objections against the council's final proposal

15. Two objections were lodged against the council's final proposal from Clayton Fippard and Anthony McLagan.
16. Both objections were against the proposed change from a mixed system to a full ward system of representation. The main grounds for the objections were:
- the change in the basis of election was based on the number of submissions supporting a ward system of representation (26 out of a total of 37) whereas 42 per cent of the over 600 responses to the council's preliminary consultation survey preferred the current mixed system of representation
 - the reduced number of councillors voters would be able to vote for under a ward system of representation
 - some perverse results such as a lack of candidates for wards under the current system

- the ineffectiveness of ward councillors compared to the number of at large councillors
- it is not necessary to have four councillors for wards
- the current mixed system of representation has served Napier well
- any change should be made following a public referendum.

Matters for determination by the Commission

17. Section 19R of the Act makes it clear that the Commission, in addition to consideration of the appeals and objections against a council's final representation proposal, is required to determine, in the case of a territorial authority, all the matters set out in sections 19H and 19J which relate to the representation arrangements for territorial authorities. This interpretation was reinforced by a 2004 High Court decision which found that the Commission's role is not merely supervisory of a local authority's representation arrangements decision. The Commission is required to form its own view on all the matters which are in scope of the review.
18. These matters include:
 - whether the council is to be elected from wards, the district as a whole, or a mix of the two
 - the number of councillors
 - if there are to be wards, the area and boundaries of wards and the number of councillors to be elected from each ward
 - whether there are to be community boards
 - if there are to be community boards, the area and boundaries of their communities, and the membership arrangements for each board.
19. For the purpose of making a determination, the Commission may make such enquiries as it considers appropriate and may hold meetings with the interested parties. There is no obligation on the Commission to hold a hearing and the need for a hearing is determined by the information provided by the parties and as a result of any further enquiries the Commission may wish to make.
20. In the case of Napier City Council's final proposal, we considered there was sufficient information in the documentation provided by the council on the process it had followed in making its decision and also in the two objections for us to proceed to a determination. Accordingly we decided no hearing was required.

Key considerations

21. Based on legislative requirements, the Commission's *Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews* identify the following three key factors when considering representation proposals:
 - communities of interest
 - effective representation of communities of interest
 - fair representation for electors.

Communities of interest

22. The Guidelines identify three dimensions for recognising communities of interest:

- *perceptual*: a sense of identity and belonging to a defined area or locality as a result of factors such as distinctive geographical features, local history, demographics, economic and social activities
 - *functional*: ability of the area to meet the needs of communities for services such as local schools, shopping areas, community and recreational facilities, employment, transport and communication links
 - *political*: ability to represent the interests of local communities which includes non-council structures such as for local iwi and hapū, residents and ratepayer associations and the range of special interest groups.
23. We note that in many cases councils, communities and individuals tend to focus on the ‘perceptual’ dimension of communities of interest. That is, they focus on what intuitively they ‘feel’ are existing communities of interest. While this is a legitimate view, more evidence may be required to back this up. It needs to be appreciated that the other dimensions, particularly the ‘functional’ one, are important and that they can also reinforce the ‘sense’ of identity with an area. In other words, all three dimensions are important but should not be seen as independent of each other.
24. In addition to evidence demonstrating existing communities of interest, evidence also needs to be provided of *differences* between neighbouring communities i.e. that they may have “few commonalities”. This could include the demographic characteristics of an area (e.g. age, ethnicity, deprivation profiles) and how these differ between areas, and evidence of how different communities rely on different services and facilities.
25. In the case of Napier City, we note more than two-thirds of respondents in the council’s preliminary consultation survey identified their community of interest as ‘Napier’. However, a detailed council officers’ report also identified a number of local communities of interest based at a suburb level. It appears to us that striking the appropriate balance between the city-wide Napier community of interest and possible more localised communities of interest is the fundamental issue to be addressed in relation to the council’s final proposal and the objections received.

Effective representation of communities of interest

26. Section 19T of the Act requires the Commission to ensure that:
- the election of members of the council, in one of the ways specified in section 19H (i.e. at large, wards, or a mix of both) will provide effective representation of communities of interest within the city
 - ward boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for parliamentary electoral purposes
 - so far as is practicable, ward boundaries coincide with community boundaries (where they exist).
27. ‘Effective representation’ is not defined in the Act, but the Commission sees this as requiring consideration of factors including an appropriate total number of elected members and an appropriate basis of election of members for the district concerned (at large, wards, or a mix of both).

28. While not a prescribed statutory requirement, the Guidelines suggest that local authorities consider the total number of members, or a range in the number of members, necessary to provide effective representation for the city as a whole. In other words, the total number of members should not be arrived at solely as the product of the number of members per ward, if there are to be wards.
29. Section 19A of the Act provides that a territorial authority shall consist of between 5 and 29 elected members (excluding the mayor), i.e. councillors. With the exception of the 1995 triennium, the Napier City Council has comprised 12 councillors since its constitution in 1989.
30. In its review the council identified some city councils with a higher ratio of population per councillor than Napier City. However, we consider a total of 12 councillors is within an appropriate range in the number of councillors and comparable with other city councils with populations between 50,000 and 100,000. We also note that a majority of respondents in the council's preliminary consultation survey supported retention of the current 12 councillors and in addition there was support for this number in the submissions received on the council's initial proposal.
31. As noted, the decision on the basis of election (at large, wards or a mix of both) requires a balancing of identified communities of interest to ensure their effective representation.
32. The Commission's Guidelines note the following factors need to be considered when determining effective representation:
 - avoiding arrangements that may create barriers to participation, such as at elections by not recognising residents' familiarity and identity with an area
 - not splitting recognised communities of interest between electoral subdivisions
 - not grouping together two or more communities of interest that share few commonalities of interest
 - accessibility, size and configuration of an area including access to elected members and vice versa.
33. Since 1989, Napier City has had experience of all three bases of election. The council recognised this fact in its consideration of its current proposal.
34. As background information for the council's initial proposal, council officers prepared a comprehensive report analysing fair and effective representation arrangements for Napier City dating back to 1977. This was undertaken on the basis that the main change that has occurred in Napier City over this period has been to the basis of election, i.e. the number of councillors has remained reasonably consistent and there have been no community boards throughout the period.
35. The report identified the following key issues for consideration:
 - voter turnout
 - diversity of candidates/elected members
 - number of candidates standing
 - communities of interest in the city
 - ward effectiveness.

36. The officers' analysis of the three basis of election options against these issues over the identified period showed:
- *the ward system*: highest voter turnout; highest number of candidates and no seats unopposed; highest geographical spread of candidates and elected members; second highest percentage of female candidates and elected members
 - *the current mixed system*: lowest voter turnout; second highest number of candidates; second highest geographical spread of candidates and elected members; highest percentage of female candidates and elected members; highest number of seats unopposed (due to the one seat and two seat wards which typically do not attract as many candidates for people to choose from than in the other systems)
 - *the at large system*: second lowest voter turnout; lowest number of candidates; lowest geographical spread of candidates and elected members; lowest percentage of female candidates and elected members; no seats unopposed.
37. We believe caution does have to be exercised in direct comparisons of this kind as the issues identified can be subject to a range of influences and direct causal relationships are at best debateable. This is particularly the case in respect of voter turnout which research has shown in both New Zealand and internationally, is subject to a range of factors and, regardless of the basis of election, is showing a general downward trend internationally. There can also be circumstantial factors relating to a particular election, such as high profile candidates and recent decisions by the council which can significantly influence interest and involvement in that election.
38. However, we acknowledge the work done by the council officers and consider some weight can be given to the analysis particularly in respect of representation effectiveness such as numbers of candidates, their diversity and geographical spread.
39. The officers' report noted that more than two thirds of respondents in the preliminary consultation survey identified their community of interest as 'Napier'. This provides support for an at large system, or at least a mixed system of representation with an at large component. The report, however, did also identify more local communities of interest characterised by diverse demographics, access to local facilities and community representation. Most of these were identified within particular suburbs. At the same time the present ward structure, with some exceptions, was seen to cater for suburbs that shared communities of interest or at least had commonalities.
40. The report analysed the effectiveness of the current four-ward structure in providing representation for identified communities of interest. It concluded that the Taradale and Ahuriri wards each shared similarities in communities of interest within those wards, and more so than in the case of the Onekawa-Tamatea and Nelson Park wards. Within the latter two wards, the report identified some more distinct communities of interest i.e. with fewer similarities with other communities of interest within the ward.
41. It was also noted that Nelson Park Ward residents were the least engaged in local democracy and as having the highest deprivation levels which can be a barrier to engagement. Nelson Park Ward residents were the least able to name the ward they resided in.

42. Despite the variations, the report concluded that a full ward system, based on the current four-ward structure, would be the most effective of the three options available in representing communities of interest.
43. A particular advantage of the full ward system was seen as avoiding single-member wards as exist under the current mixed system. This was in light of the analysis showing that in Napier single-member wards had resulted in fewer ward contests at elections and less choice for voters. The report stated that avoiding single member wards (in both Nelson Park and Onekawa-Tamatea wards) “helps to improve voter choice and representation for ward residents”.
44. While the report found the full ward system provided the most effective representation, it noted some concerns and anomalies with the current four-ward structure. These included some suburbs being split between wards in part as a result of the use of particular roads, such as Kennedy Road, as ward boundaries and thereby likely to split communities of interest.
45. This resulted in the council requesting the officers to do further work on ward boundaries including the option of reducing the wards to three as existed between 1989 and 1998. While possible ward changes were considered, the council did not adopt any of these in its final proposal.
46. We consider, regardless of whether a mixed or full ward system of representation is adopted, more work on the boundaries of wards, as reflections of communities of interest, would be beneficial. This should include whether the current four-ward structure, introduced for the 2007 elections, continues to provide the most effective representation for all identified communities of interest in the city having regard to all three dimensions of communities of interest as identified above. We believe, given the amount of work done on communities of interest in Napier City for this review, there is now a good base to undertake this further work.
47. In determining its initial proposal, i.e. retention of the mixed system of representation, the council clearly took into account the results of the preliminary consultation survey (618 responses) which showed 42 per cent of respondents preferred the mixed system, 27 per cent preferred the at large system, and 12 per cent preferred the ward system.
48. However, after considering the 37 submissions received on its initial proposal, the council resolved to move to a wards-only system, based on 70 per cent support in the submissions for this system, 16 per cent support for a mixed system and 3 per cent support for an at large system.
49. In moving from a mixed system to a wards-only system the council put a lot of weight on the officers’ report, referred to above, providing detailed analysis of fair and effective representation arrangements under the different systems along with the number of submissions on the council’s initial proposal supporting such a change.
50. Both objectors have outlined their preference for retention of status quo arrangements largely on an ‘if it ain’t broke don’t fix it’ basis and also based on a comparison of the numbers supporting no change in the preliminary consultation survey.

51. We note there is no legislative provision for a referendum on the basis of election, as suggested by one objector, and the council is entitled to resolve its final proposal following appropriate community consultation.
52. We note further, the tension that arose during the council's review process between the results of the preliminary consultation survey (supporting no change to the basis of election) and the analysis provided in the officers' report on which the council relied in large measure in its decision on its final proposal (which was also available at the time of the council's initial proposal). Given this, and in the interests of a truly robust process, the council may have been better advised to have proposed a change to the basis of election in its initial proposal.
53. The council would then have been in a better position to gauge wider community support for change to the basis of election vis-à-vis status quo arrangements.
54. In proceeding to a determination, we needed to consider the weight to be given to the clear support in the preliminary consultation for retention of status quo representation arrangements (the mixed system) vis-à-vis the submissions on the council's initial proposal supporting change, together with the analysis provided by council officers on the most fair and effective representation arrangements.
55. In relation to the non-prescribed and informal preliminary consultation, it is noted that the council has regularly undertaken resident surveys on a range of council services and issues and, when asked, residents have generally tended to favour current status quo representation arrangements.
56. Given the depth of the analysis provided, evidence of the council's consideration of this analysis and the submissions received, and the fact the final proposal has only drawn two objections, we have decided to endorse the council's proposal for a ward-only system of representation. In making this endorsement, we observe that there are pros and cons to each of the options for the basis of election and a council is generally in the best position to assess these pros and cons in relation to its own city/district. Subject to the council going through a good process in assessing these and carefully considering community views throughout the process, we believe it is appropriate to endorse a council's decision on the choice of options such as basis of election. We are satisfied in this regard in relation to Napier City Council's decision.
57. As noted, we do recommend, however, the council undertakes further work as part of its next review to determine whether the current four-ward structure will continue into the future to provide the most effective representation for the more local communities of interest in Napier City.

Fair representation for electors

58. For the purposes of achieving fair representation for the electors of a city, section 19V(1) of the Act requires that the population of each ward divided by the number of members to be elected by that ward must produce a figure no more than 10 per cent greater or smaller than the population of the city divided by the total number of members (the '+/-10% rule').
59. We note that the current four wards, electing a total of 12 councillors, do meet the requirement for fair representation for electors.

Communities and community boards

60. Section 19J of the Act requires every territorial authority, as part of its review of representation arrangements, to determine whether there should be community boards in the district and, if so, the nature of those communities and the structure of the community boards. The territorial authority must make this determination in light of the principle in section 4 of the Act relating to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.
61. The particular matters the territorial authority, and where appropriate the Commission, must determine include the number of boards to be constituted, their names and boundaries, the number of elected and appointed members, and whether the boards are to be subdivided for electoral purposes. Section 19W also requires regard to be given to such of the criteria as apply to reorganisation proposals under the Local Government Act 2002 as is considered appropriate. The Commission sees two of these criteria as particularly relevant for the consideration of proposals relating to community boards as part of a representation review:
 - Will a community board have an area that is appropriate for the efficient and effective performance of its role?
 - Will the community contain a sufficiently distinct community of interest or sufficiently distinct communities of interest?
62. There have been no community boards in Napier City since its constitution in 1989 and the council is not proposing that any be established.
63. The council did raise the issue of possible establishment of community boards in the preliminary consultation survey and also in a subsequent survey on engagement with the council. These surveys showed some support for community boards, particularly in Maraenui (in Nelson Park Ward) and Bayview (in Ahuriri Ward), but this was not sufficient to persuade the council to include provision for one or more community boards in its initial representation proposal.
64. Suggestions of establishment of community boards in Maraenui and Bayview, was in line with the above mentioned officers' report which identified these two suburbs as having the most distinct communities of interest in the city within wider ward areas. As noted in paragraph 41 above, Nelson Park Ward residents are also identified as being the least engaged in local democracy and as having the highest deprivation levels which can be a barrier to engagement. In these circumstances we believe further consideration of a community board for an area like Maraenui in particular would be appropriate.
65. However, we note that only 5 per cent of submitters on the council's initial proposal wanted community boards compared to 41 per cent who did not, and 54 per cent who did not comment either way. Given this current low level of support, we endorse the council's final proposal that no community boards be established for the 2019 local elections.
66. As noted above, we recommend the council gives particular attention in its next review to whether the current four-ward structure will continue to provide effective representation for identified communities of interest into the future. As part of this focussed attention, we also recommend that the council considers further the option of one or more community boards as part of any revised ward structure.

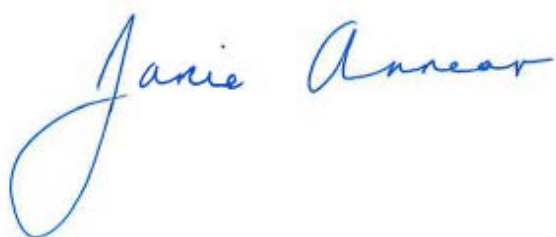
Commission's determination

67. Under section 19R of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Commission determines that for the general election of the Napier City Council to be held on 12 October 2019, the following representation arrangements will apply:
- (1) Napier City, as delineated on SO Plan 9830 deposited with Land Information New Zealand, will be divided into four wards.
 - (2) Those four wards will be:
 - (a) Ahuriri Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 386665 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (b) Onekawa-Tamatea Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 386668 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (c) Nelson Park Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 386667 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (d) Taradale Ward comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 386666 deposited with Land Information New Zealand.
 - (3) The Council will comprise the mayor and 12 councillors elected as follows:
 - (a) 2 councillors elected by the electors of Ahuriri Ward
 - (b) 2 councillors elected by the electors of Onekawa-Tamatea Ward
 - (c) 4 councillors elected by the electors of Nelson Park Ward
 - (d) 4 councillors elected by the electors of Taradale Ward.
68. As required by section 19T(b) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the above wards coincide with the boundaries of current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for Parliamentary electoral purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Paraone', with a large, stylized initial 'P'.

Commissioner Pita Paraone (Chair)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Janie Annear', with a large, stylized initial 'J'.

Commissioner Janie Annear

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. J. Duffy', with a large, stylized initial 'B'.

Commissioner Brendan Duffy

17 January 2019



STATEMENT ON CONSISTENCY OF NAPIER CITY COUNCIL'S PRE-2020 REPRESENTATION ARRANGMENTS WITH SECTION 19V(2) OF THE LOCAL ELECTORAL ACT 2001

Clause 35(2)(c)(iii) of Schedule 1 of the Local Electoral 2001 requires the Local Government Commission to provide to Group 2 local authorities, as listed in clause 10 of Schedule 1, a statement on the consistency of their existing representation arrangements with section 19V(2), taking into account the 2023 population estimates.

The existing representation arrangements for Napier City, were determined in the representation review conducted prior to the 2019 elections. They were as follows:

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	Difference from quota	% Difference from quota
Ahuriri	10,200	2	5,100	-63	-1.21
Onekawa-Tamatea	10,400	2	5,200	38	0.73
Nelson Park	18,750	4	4,688	-475	-9.20
Taradale	22,600	4	5,650	488	9.44
Total	61,950	12	5,163		

Population statistics are sourced from the 2017 population estimates (2013 base) provided by Stats NZ

All arrangements were compliant with section 19V(2), and the Commission was not required to uphold an exception under section 19V(6) of the Local Electoral Act.

Application of 2023 population estimates to those arrangements results in the following:

Ward	Population	Members	Population-member ratio	Difference from quota	% Difference from quota
Ahuriri	11,000	2	5,500	-125	-2.22
Onekawa-Tamatea	11,300	2	5,650	25	0.44
Nelson Park	20,600	4	5,150	-475	-8.44
Taradale	24,600	4	6,150	525	9.33
Total	67,500	12	5,625		

Population statistics are sourced from the 2023 population estimates (2018 base) provided by Stats NZ

All arrangements are compliant with section 19V(2), when the 2023 population estimates are applied to them.

Penny Langley
Chief Executive Officer
Local Government Commission

14 August 2024

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Open Minutes

Meeting Date: Thursday 15 August 2024

Time: 9.30am – 9.32am (*Open*)
9.33am – 10.32am (*Public Excluded*)
10.40am – 11.36 (*Open*)

Venue Large Exhibition Hall
War Memorial Centre
Marine Parade
Napier

Livestreamed via Council's Facebook page

Present **Chair:** Mayor Wise
Members: Deputy Mayor Brosnan, Councillors Boag, Browne [via Zoom until 10.32am], Chrystal, Crown, Greig, Mawson, McGrath, Price, Simpson, Tareha and Taylor

In Attendance Chief Executive (Louise Miller)
Deputy Chief Executive/ Executive Director Corporate Services (Jessica Ellerm)
Executive Director Community Services (Thunes Cloete)
Communications Specialist (Kate Penny)
Strategic Programmes Manager (Darran Gillies)
Senior Advisor Corporate Planning (Danica Rio)
Manager Strategy and Transformation (Stephanie Murphy)
Programme Manager – Transformation (Emma Alexander)
Team Leader Governance (Anna Eady)

HR Consultant Greg Tims of Greg Tims and Associates [via Zoom]
Dr Virgil Troy, SIL Research

Administration Governance Advisors (Carolyn Hunt and Jemma McDade)

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL – Open Minutes

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ORDER OF BUSINESS

Karakia

The meeting opened with the Council karakia.

Apologies

Nil

Conflicts of interest

Nil

Public forum

Nil

Announcements by the Mayor

Tribute and acknowledgement – Mayor Wise acknowledged the passing of Hamilton Logan on 8 August 2024 at 99 years old. Mr Logan had set himself a goal on 1 January 2024 of walking 100 kilometres in his 100th year to fundraise for local charities offering young and old a second chance. Unfortunately, Mr Logan did not make his 100th birthday (21 November 2024) but would be missed and remembered by his family and the community.

Public Excluded – Mayor Wise advised that the meeting would address Public Excluded items first due to time constraints of the external presenter and would then reconvene in Open to address the remainder of the agenda.

Announcements by the management

Nil

Confirmation of minutes

COUNCIL
RESOLUTION

Councillors Mawson / Crown

That the Draft Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 1 August 2024 be confirmed as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

Carried

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE
PUBLIC

Councillors Tareha / Mawson

- a) That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.
 - 1. Chief Executive KPIs - LIMITED DISTRIBUTION
 - 2. Action Points Register (Public Excluded) as at 2 August 2024
- b) That Greg Tims, HR Consultant of Greg Tims and Associate be permitted to remain in the Public Excluded session for Item 1 – Chief Executive KPIs – LIMITED DISTRIBUTION for his expertise on this matter.

Carried

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public was excluded, the reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution were as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered.	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.	Ground(s) under section 48(1) to the passing of this resolution.
	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information where the withholding of the information is necessary to:	48(1)(a) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist:

Agenda Items

1. Chief Executive KPIs - LIMITED DISTRIBUTION	7(2)(a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person	48(1)(a) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist: (i) Where the local authority is named or specified in Schedule 1 of this Act, under section 6 or 7 (except 7(2)(f)(i)) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
2. Action Points Register (Public Excluded) as at 2 August 2024	7(2)(a) Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person 7(2)(c)(i) Protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information or information from the same source and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied	48(1)(a) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist: (i) Where the local authority is named or specified in Schedule 1 of this Act, under section 6 or 7 (except 7(2)(f)(i)) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

	7(2)(i) Enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	
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Councillor Browne left the meeting at 10.32am while in Public Excluded

*The meeting moved into Public Excluded session at 9.33am
and reconvened in Open Session at 10.40am.*

AGENDA ITEMS

1. CIVIC PRECINCT DESIGN APPROVALS

Type of Report:	Operational
Legal Reference:	N/A
Document ID:	1779275
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Darran Gillies, Strategic Programmes Manager

1.1 Purpose of Report

This report seeks the endorsement of the latest architectural design stages for the Civic Precinct, and to seek approval to progress to the design documentation stages which would enable the Building Consent applications and the release of the main contractor tender to market.

At the meeting

The Strategic Programmes Manager, Mr Gillies provided a brief summary of the report highlighting the main points and update on progress. The Civic Precinct project is 7500m² of land, 10,000m² of building comprising three buildings, the library, the old library tower which will become officer accommodation and Council Chambers.

The procurement process will be presented to the Audit and Risk Committee on 5 September 2024 for final approval prior to the documentation being released to the market for Requests of Interest.

On 12 September 2024 a workshop was planned to provide an opportunity to view the existing site prior to demolition works commencing and to provide a Concept and Preliminary Design Update to elected members.

Mr Gillies also displayed an online 3D model of the Civic Precinct design.

In response to questions the following was clarified:

- Acoustics in the building need to be right and the choice of material for the ceiling will be vital in ensuring dampening and containing sounds.
- Window tinting will be used to manage the sun glare on the front façade glass of the building.
- A refresh of the current hoardings will be required when the demolition contractor goes on site in October and discussion is underway with the Communications Team for the imagery to provide the right impression.
- There will be some covered bike stands for end-of-trip provided around the building.
- An independent Engineer would administer the contract and manage variations. Variations are usually in response to change of design, so a more detailed preliminary design mitigates variations being required. Variations within budget would be approved by the Project Team. Variations over budget will come back to Council for approval.
- Members of the Programme Advisory Board consist of independents from Finance, Governance, Mana Whenua, Construction and Community Representation.
- An archaeological authority application has been shared with mana whenua partners for feedback and is currently in the process of being submitted to Heritage New Zealand.
- An iwi monitor will work with the project archaeologist during the key stages of the demolition.
- The Civic Precinct and Officer Accommodation projects have been combined, which was unconfirmed at the time of writing the report. Consequently the tender can go out as planned.
- It is expected that the contract would be awarded in March 2025 and breaking ground would ideally commence May/June 2025.
- Within the broader outcomes of the procurement process Council would support a local company contracting for the work. A national contractor would need to show good evidence how it would use the local market. This project can generate a great economic benefit to the community.

**COUNCIL
RESOLUTION**

Deputy Mayor Brosnan / Councillor Tareha

That Council:

- a) **Endorse** the latest architectural design stages for the Civic Precinct
- b) **Approve** to progress to the design documentation stages to enable the Building Consent application process and the release of the main contractor tender to market.

Carried

2. RESULTS OF THE 2023/24 RESIDENT SURVEY

Type of Report:	Information
Legal Reference:	Local Government Act 2002
Document ID:	1774972
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Danica Rio, Senior Advisor Corporate Planning

2.1 Purpose of Report

This report provides Council with the results of the Napier City Council's annual Resident Survey for 2023/24.

At the meeting

The Senior Advisor Corporate Planning Ms Rio displayed a PowerPoint presentation (Doc Id 1784322) accompanied by Dr Virgil Troy, Sil Research. Ms Rio advised that:

- 61% of respondents were satisfied with Council's overall performance which was a significant improvement compared to the 2023 of 54%.
- 15 out of 30 assessed services experienced a positive increase of more than 5%.
- Noise control, two of the water services, and keeping people informed showed the most significant improvements.
- The significant improvements to drinking water and sewerage mean residents are the most satisfied they have been with drinking water since 2017, and sewerage since 2019.
- Freedom camping was the only service in 2024 to show a decline in satisfaction of greater than 5%. Work on reviewing the Freedom Camping bylaw is currently underway.

In response to questions the following was clarified:

- The survey indicates that 64% of people do not realise there is Freedom camping in Napier. Dr Troy advised a high percentage of people did not have an opinion regarding freedom camping and therefore it reduced the satisfaction ratings.
- The report indicated that those under 65 were generally dissatisfied with no known cause and it was noted that those over 65 generally had a positive overall experience.
- Information that has been collected and analysed is available if required through SIL Research.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Mayor Wise / Councillor Chrystal

That Council:

- Receive** the results of the Napier City Council annual Resident Survey for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.
- Note** that satisfaction ratings from the annual Resident Survey form part of Council's performance framework and are audited and reported publicly as part of the Annual Report.

ACTION: *Dr Troy would check data and provide feedback (via Council staff) in relation to homeless people, living in cars which has been increasing over the past couple of years.*

Carried

Attachments

- 1 PowerPoint presentation on Resident Survey (Doc Id 1784322)

3. AMENDMENT TO THE 2024 MEETING SCHEDULE

Type of Report:	Procedural
Legal Reference:	Local Government Act 2002
Document ID:	1776599
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance

3.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to consider an amendment to the 2024 meeting schedule, which was adopted on 12 October 2023.

It is proposed that the meeting schedule be amended as outlined in the recommendation of this report.

At the meeting

The Team Leader Governance, Ms Eady spoke to the report advising that an additional meeting date was required for the Hearings Committee (District Plan) for the appointment of a Māori Commissioner.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION	Deputy Mayor Brosnan / Councillor Mawson		
	That Council:		
	a) Adopt the following amendment to the 2024 meeting schedule:		
	• Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee	Rescheduled	29 August 2024 – 1.30pm (Rescheduled from 26 July 2024)
	• Council	New Date	5 September 2024 – 1.30pm
	• Hearings Committee (District Plan)	New Date	11 September 2024 – 9.30am
	• Ahuriri Regional Park Joint Committee	New Dates	21 October and 9 December 2024 – 9.30am
	Carried		

4. INFORMATION - MINUTES OF JOINT COMMITTEES

Type of Report:	Information
Legal Reference:	N/A
Document ID:	1774152
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance

4.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to receive unconfirmed minutes from various Joint Committee meetings.

To view the full agendas relating to these minutes please refer to the Hawke's Bay District Council website at <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/our-council/meetings> or the Hastings District Council website at <https://hastings.infocouncil.biz>

At the meeting

It was noted that the Hawke's Bay Regional Transport Committee meetings were livestreamed and that the Ahuriri Regional Park Joint Committee administered by Napier City Council was not recorded or livestreamed, unless requested.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Councillors Greig / Price

That Council:

a) **Receive** for information the minutes of the following Joint Committee meetings held:

- 3 May 2024 Hawke's Bay Regional Transport Committee (Doc Id 1774143)
- 24 May 2024 Hawke's Bay Regional Transport Committee (Doc Id 1774142)
- 14 June 2024 Clifton to Tangoio Coastal Hazards Strategy Joint Committee (Doc Id 1774273 & Doc Id 1771304)
- 24 June 2024 Ahuriri Regional Park Joint Committee (Doc Id 1774195)

ACTION: **Direct** officers to provide information on livestreaming and recording of Joint Committees

Carried

5. ACTION POINTS REGISTER AS AT 2 AUGUST 2024

Type of Report:	Operational
Legal Reference:	N/A
Document ID:	1778133
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance

5.1 Purpose of Report

The Action Points Register (Register) records the actions requested of Council officials in Council and Committee meetings. This report provides an extract from the Register as at 2 August 2024, for Council to note. It does not include action points that were requested in public excluded Council or Committee meetings.

At the meeting

The Team Leader Governance, Ms Eady took the report as read and noted that Action Point 127 in relation to the background summary of the Ahuriri Regional Park would be circulated to all elected members when completed.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION	Councillors Tareha / Mawson
	That Council:
	a. Note the extract from the Action Points Register as at 2 August 2024
	Carried

6. 2024 LOCAL GOVERNMENT NEW ZEALAND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING REMITS

Type of Report:	Procedural
Legal Reference:	N/A
Document ID:	1778380
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Anna Eady, Team Leader Governance

6.1 Purpose of Report

For elected members to consider the remits going forward to the Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting, and to discuss how Napier City Council should vote on them.

At the meeting

The Team Leader Governance, Ms Eady took the report as read.

Delegates attending the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 21 August 2024 were to request clarity on the definition of a “derelict building” whether commercial or residential in relation to Remit 6 on unoccupied buildings.

LGNZ requested the remits be ranked in order of priority so their resources can be allocated accordingly, It was agreed the ranking of the Remits be delegated to the members attending the AGM.

Members attending are Mayor Wise, Councillors Browne, Crown and Boag.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Deputy Mayor Brosnan / Taylor

That Council:

- a) **Receive** the report titled 2024 Local Government New Zealand Annual General Meeting Remits.
- b) **Approve** the following list of remits, to be supported at the Annual General Meeting:
 - 1. Representation Reviews
 - 2. Community Services Card
 - 3. Local government constituencies & wards should not be subject to referendum
 - 4. Entrenchment of Māori wards seats for Local Government
 - 5. Graduated diver licensing system
 - 6. Proactive lever to mitigate the deterioration of unoccupied buildings
 - 7. Appropriate funding models for central government initiatives
 - 8. Goods and services tax (GST) revenue sharing with local government.
- c) **Approve** authority be granted to the LGNZ Annual General Meeting delegates (Mayor Wise, Councillors Browne, Crown and Boag) to establish the order of priority at the Conference in support of the Remits.

Carried

7. TENDERS LET

Type of Report:	Information
Legal Reference:	Enter Legal Reference
Document ID:	1781630
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Debbie Beamish, Executive Assistant to the Chief Executive

7.1 Purpose of Report

To report the Tenders let under delegated authority for the period 24 June – 2 August 2024.

At the meeting

The report was taken as read. The Chief Executive, Ms Miller confirmed that Council had a clear Procurement Strategy for tenders to comply with, and there had been no issues escalated that required addressing. Ms Miller advised if anyone had concerns in regard to the process she would be happy to discuss.

COUNCIL
RESOLUTION

Councillors Chrystal / Crown

That Council:

- a) **Receive** the Tenders Let for the period 24 June – 2 August 2024 as below:
- Contract 2682 Veronica Sunbay Remediation be awarded to Hawkins Limited in the sum of \$936,888.14.
 - Contract 2384 Petane Domain Carpark be awarded to Vestigia Holdings Limited T/A SCL Civil Works in the sum of \$444,907.20.

Carried

Minor matters

There were no minor matters to discuss.

The meeting closed with a karakia at 11.36am

Approved and adopted as a true and accurate record of the meeting.

Chairperson

Date of approval