



Pleasant Point Community Board Meeting

Commencing at 7.30pm

on

29 May 2018

Pleasant Point Town Hall Meeting Room

Halstead Road

Pleasant Point

Timaru District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Pleasant Point Community Board will be held in the meeting room, Pleasant Point Town Hall meeting room, on Tuesday 29 May 2018, at 7.30pm.

Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

Community Board members are reminded that if you have a pecuniary interest in any item on the agenda, then you must declare this interest and refrain from discussing or voting on this item, and are advised to withdraw from the meeting table.

Bede Carran

Chief Executive

Pleasant Point Community Board

29 May 2018

Agenda

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12		Public Forum Issues Requiring Consideration

Pleasant Point Community Board
For the Meeting of 29 May 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 7

**Prepared by Joanne Brownie
Council Secretary**

Confirmation of Minutes

Minutes of the April Pleasant Point Community Board meeting.

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Pleasant Point Community Board meeting, held on 10 April 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Timaru District Council

Minutes of a Meeting of the Pleasant Point Community Board, held in the Meeting Room, Pleasant Point Town Hall, Halstead Road, Pleasant Point on Tuesday 10 April 2018 at 7.30pm

Present Clr Richard Lyon (Chairperson), Clr Paddy O'Reilly, Neville Gould, John McDonald, Karalyn Reid

In Attendance Constable Kris Howes
Clr Sally Parker, Transportation Team Leader (Simon Davenport), Parks Liaison Officer (Gary Foster) Executive Assistant (Jo Doyle)

1 Identification of Items of a Minor Nature

The Board agreed to consider the following minor items later in the meeting:

1. Walkway
2. Totara Street Footpath
3. Te Ngawai Road – Road narrowing.

2 Chairperson's Report

The Chairperson gave a brief update on the reservoir and noted the walkway through the Domain has now been completed.

3 Confirmation of Minutes

Proposed John McDonald
Seconded Neville Gould

"That the minutes of the Pleasant Point Community Board meeting held on 23 January 2018, be confirmed as a true and correct record."

Motion Carried

4 General Police Update

Constable Kris Howes provided an update on general policing issues in the area. The main concern is road fatalities, to combat this, the police have more cars on the roads and work in with the publican.

Burglaries are also an issue, and dairies appear to be targeted for tobacco, police are making business owners aware and the community are encouraged to report any suspicious behaviour as soon as possible. Farmers are also being encouraged to not leave their equipment out, and to consider installing cameras if the problem persists.

The speed on Te Ngawai Road is a concern, this road has been narrowed which has helped, along with the re sealing. There is the possibility of a speed camera in this area next year.

Constable Howes also advised that the police phone systems have been centralised, with all calls now being answered by Wellington.

5 Pleasant Point Town Centre Refresh Project: Priorities

The Board considered a report by the Transportation Team Leader on the Pleasant Point town centre refresh project. He requested that the Board considers and confirms the three identified projects and recommends them to the Infrastructure Committee for approval. The project costs are estimated, but will be confirmed following approval once they are developed.

An external offer to contribute funding towards a new bus shelter is not included in this project. However it was noted that site approval has been granted by the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) and that the costs are in the process of being finalised.

Proposed	Karalyn Reid
Seconded	John McDonald

- 1 That the Pleasant Point Community Board confirms the following three refresh projects;
 - Reset the footpath tiles/pavers
 - Rejuvenation of seating (including tables), bollards and lighting poles
 - Afghan Street/Main Road (State Highway 8) corner kerbing and plantings upgrade.
- 2 That the Pleasant Point Community Board recommends the three refresh projects to the Infrastructure Committee for approval for implementation.

Motion Carried

6 Pleasant Point CBD Trees

The Board considered a report by the Parks Liaison Officer on trees in the township's central business district. The Board requested that the selection of trees be refined to three types and an informal meeting will be held to confirm the types to be chosen.

Proposed	John McDonald
Seconded	Neville Gould

"The Board recommends to the Infrastructure Committee the removal and replacement of the existing Claret Ash trees with a selection of three species".

Motion Carried

7 Consider of Minor Nature Matters

The following items were considered:

1. Path

A local farmer has made a suggestion that a public walking/cycling track could be created on the Te Ngawai, Sherris, Maze and main roads circuit.

It was decided that this could be considered as a future project, but there are several projects programmed/planned at the moment.

The Community Board Chairman is going to talk to the farmer and put her in touch with Council staff who can help with the process for planting on road reserves, as well as help with advising on keeping the road shoulders tidy and visible in the meantime.

2. Township Footpaths

A community member has complained about the dangerous angle of the footpath between Miro and Kauri Streets on Totara Street. The camber of the road here carries on to the footpath. The Transportation Team Leader will arrange to have this measured and assessed and report back to the Board.

The Board was also advised that the new footpath on Kandahar Street (between Afghan and Kabul Streets) has been prepared for surfacing and will be completed soon. Kabul Street (between Kyber and Khan Streets) will also be completed soon.

3. Te Ngawai Road.

This matter was discussed in the Police report.

4. Wifi

Clr Sally Parker reported that she is working on getting the Wifi improved in the area, and is due to meet with the Wifi providers to ensure progress is made.

The meeting concluded at 8.55 pm.

Chairperson

Pleasant Point Community Board
For the Meeting of 29 May 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 8

**Prepared by Craig Motley
 Recreation Facilities Manager**

Pleasant Point Swimming Pool

The Recreation Facilities Manager will provide a brief update to the Board on the Pleasant Point pool.

Recommendation

For information

Pleasant Point Community Board
For the Meeting of 29 May 2018

Report for Agenda Item No 9

Prepared by **Mark Low**
 Corporate Planning Manager/Electoral Officer

Representation Review 2018

Purpose of Report

- 1 The purpose of this report is to introduce the Representation Review process and seek the Community Board's guidance on its favoured option to go forward to a Council workshop on the issue. The Corporate Planning Manager/Electoral Officer and Darryl Griffin of Electionz.com will be in attendance.

Background

- 2 The Local Electoral Act (LEA) 2001 requires all local authorities to review their representation arrangements at least once every six years. The last representation review was completed in 2012 with the next representation review due by August 2018 (see Discussion Document for further details).
- 3 The Council must determine by resolution:
 - the basis of election - whether Councillors (excluding the Mayor) are elected under wards, 'at large' (district wide) or a mixture of both.
 - where wards are to be used, Council must determine the number, boundaries and names of those wards, and the number of members per ward.
 - the structure and membership of any Community Boards that will operate in the district.
- 4 The Council's existing structure is three wards electing nine Councillors, and three Community Boards, electing 16 community board members.

Representation Reviews

- 5 The LEA and the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 outline a number of key principles that should inform a Representation Review. Specifically, the LEA requires 'fair and effective representation for individuals and communities of interest'¹. The Local Government Act 2002 states that the purpose of this Act is to provide for democratic

¹ Refer Section 4(1)(a)

and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities² and further, to enable democratic local decision-making and action, by, and on behalf of, communities³.

- 6 The Local Government Commission Guidelines identify the following three key steps for representation proposals:
1. determining communities of interest
 2. considering effective representation of communities of interest
 3. considering fair representation of electors.
- 7 The attached Discussion Document details information on Representation Reviews, the previous 2012 review process and options for consideration.

Community Boards

- 8 The representation review must also consider (under section 19J LEA) whether there should be communities and community boards in the district and, if so, their nature and structure. The 'community of interest' and 'effective representation' criteria are also relevant in determining whether to have any communities and community boards, but the 'fair representation' criteria only applies where a subdivision approach is used. Community Boards may represent any sized community desired, but:
- There must be between 4 and 12 members on each board
 - A Board may include appointed members who must be members of the Council and of the Ward (if a district is divided into wards) where the Board is situated.
 - The number of appointed members must be less than half of the total members
 - A community may be subdivided (split) for electoral purposes
 - Each subdivision must elect at least one board member
 - If subdivided, members representing a subdivision must be elected by members of that subdivision. The +/-10% rule and permitted exceptions (e.g. island or isolated communities) do apply where a subdivision approach is used.
 - Boundaries of any community, or subdivision of a community, must coincide with the boundaries of the Statistics New Zealand mesh block areas⁴.

2018 Representation Review

- 9 At a minimum, the 2018 review must include the following:

Task	Timeframe
Determination of an Initial (draft) Proposal for public notice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No earlier than 1 March 2018• In time for the public notice

² Refer Section 3

³ Refer Section 10

⁴ Local Electoral Act, Section 19W(c)

Public Notice of Initial Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 14 days of resolution • No later than 8 September 2018
Submission Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One month (minimum)
Consider submissions to Initial Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 6 weeks of close of submissions
Approve and give public notice of Final Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 6 weeks of close of submissions
Final Proposal available for Appeals or Objections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One month after publication • Closes no later than 20 December 2018
Final Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Appeals or Objections, proposal approved • If Appeals or Objections lodged or if Council decides not to comply with +/- 10% rule, Final Proposal must be forwarded to Local Government Commission no later than 15 January 2019
Local Government Commission determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination provided by 11 April 2019
Appeals to LGC on matter of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 1 month of determination

10 Latest population estimates for Timaru District available for the review are:

Ward	Population (2017 estimate)	No of Councillors per ward	Population per member	Difference from quota	% Difference from quota
Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	+498	+9.51%
Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	2	4,780	-452	-8.64%
Timaru	31,800	6	5,300	+68	+1.30%
	47,090	9	5,232		

11 These are likely to be the population numbers used for the review, and demonstrate that currently Council is within the +/-10% rule.

Timetable

12 The timetable for the review is outlined below:

2018	
28-30 May	Community Board consideration
March to July	Initial Proposal development (including community engagement)
12 June	Council Workshop
26 July	Report for August Council due
7 August	Adoption of Initial (Draft) proposal
18 August	Public Notice of Initial proposal
18 Aug to 18 September	One month consultation period
Week 8-12 October	Council Hearing on submissions and Final proposal developed
20 October	Final proposal via public notice (via Council Noticeboard)
21 November	Appeals/Objections to final proposal due
2019	
15 January	Latest date that Appeals/Objections can be forwarded to the Local Government Commission
11 April	Latest date by which the Local Government Commission can determine Appeals/Objections

Options

13 A Discussion Document (attached as Appendix A) has been prepared for the Board's consideration by Darryl Griffin from electionz.com. This seeks the Board's view on the current Council structure, including Community Boards for Council to consider at a workshop in June.

14 The Discussion Document sets out a number of options for the Board's consideration.

Identification of Relevant Legislation, Council Policy and Plans

Local Electoral Act 2001

Local Government Act 2002

Assessment of Significance

- 15 The decision regarding the process for the representation review is significant under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Consultation is required following LEA requirements which at a minimum requires community input at the initial proposal (draft) stage. The LEA also provides opportunity for appeal of Council's final decision to the Local Government Commission.

Consultation

- 16 Consultation with the public will occur at the release of the Initial Proposal.

Other Considerations

- 17 There are no other considerations relevant to this matter.

Funding Implications

- 18 Funding for the project (e.g. consultation costs) will be taken from the Election Expenses Fund.

Conclusion

- 19 The six yearly Representation Review process is an important opportunity for the Council and community to consider the appropriate representation model for the Timaru District Council for the next six years. It covers the basis of election, and the nature and approach to representation, including consideration of community boards.

Recommendations

- a **That the Community Board receives and notes the report.**
- b **That the Community Board considers their preferred option to be reported back to Council for consideration at their June workshop.**

APPENDIX A: Representation Review Discussion Document (prepared by Darryl Griffin)

What is required?

- 1 Local authorities (both regional and territorial) around the country are required to make decisions about their representation arrangements.
- 2 A district council must determine by resolution whether to have wards or not, whether to elect some councillors by wards and the rest at large; if wards are decided the proposed number of wards; the proposed name and boundary of each ward; and the number of councillors proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward.
- 3 The Local Electoral Act requires all local authorities to undertake a review of its representation arrangements at least every six years. The last time the Timaru District Council did this was in 2012. It is now time to repeat the process.
- 4 Prior to developing an initial proposal and formally consulting with the community about its representation review, the Council will hold a workshop to discuss various options. In addition the Council has also invited comments from the three Community Boards.

Legislative Requirements:

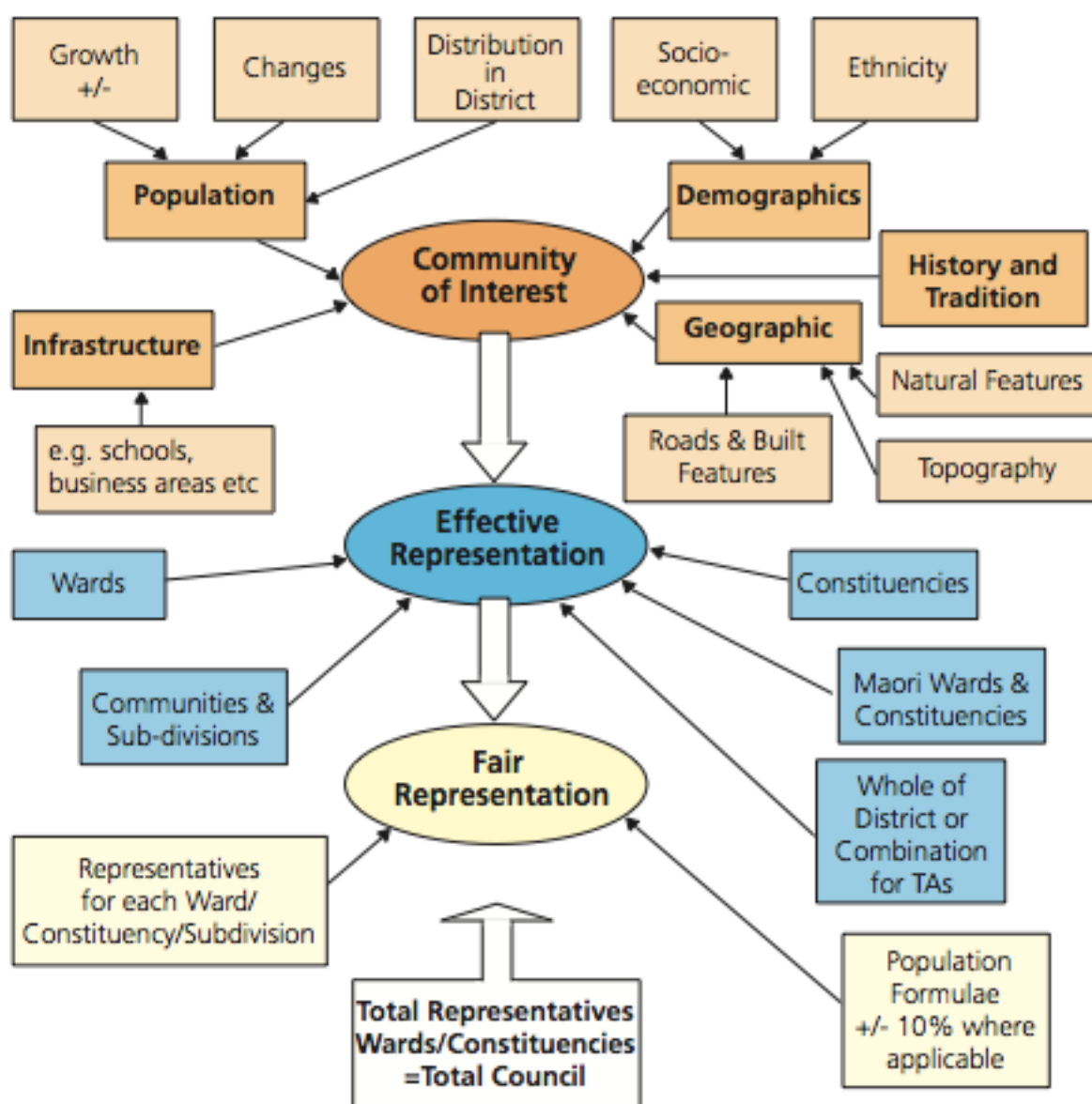
- 5 The legislative requirements are attached as Appendix 1.
- 6 Some amendments were made to the representation review provisions of the *Local Electoral Act 2001* (LEA) in June 2013. The main amendments involved:
 - providing more flexibility for the application of the +/- 10% rule to territorial authority representation arrangements, subject to consideration by the Local Government Commission where arrangements do not comply with the +/- 10% rule;
 - initial representation review proposals are not able to be resolved by councils until 1 March of the year before the year of an election.
 - allowing local authorities to make minor boundary alterations to wards, communities, or subdivisions of local board areas or communities without undertaking a full representation review, subject to consideration by the Local Government Commission (applies to the optional three year review only);
- 7 The first two of the amendments listed above will apply for the first time to local authorities undertaking representation reviews in 2018 (and which did not undertake a review in 2015).

Communities of interest?

- 8 The term “communities of interest” is used in the Local Electoral Act to describe in general terms the sense of community or belonging reinforced by the geography of

the area, the commonality of places to which people go to for their employment, the location of their schools, marae, banks, where they do their shopping and the location of their religious, recreational and major transport facilities etc.

Diagram of key concepts for communities of interest and fair and effective representation:



- 9 Accreditation: New Zealand Society of Local Government Managers, Code of Good Practice for the Management of Local Authority Elections and Polls 2019, Part 5.

Fair and effective representation

- 10 The Local Electoral Act also requires “fair and effective representation for individuals and communities”. In carrying out a representation review, local authorities need to

be guided by the principle in the *LEA of "fair and effective representation for individuals and communities"*. Fair representation relates to the number of persons represented per member. The ratio of persons per member in each ward or constituency is required to be within +/-10% of the ratio for the district or region as a whole. This is designed to ensure approximate equality in representation i.e. votes of equal value.

- 11 When determining fair and effective representation the general and Maori constituencies are dealt with separately. The Timaru District Council does not have any Maori Wards.
- 12 Effective representation relates to representation for identified communities of interest. This needs to take account of the nature and locality of those communities of interest and the size, nature and diversity of the district or region as a whole.

Maori Seats

- 13 The Timaru District Council has not established any Maori Wards because currently, based on the number of members and the general and Maori electoral populations, no members can be elected from such wards.

Initial Proposal

- 14 The Council is required to make a decision on its initial proposal and will then advertise it and call for submissions on it at that time. If no submissions are received that is the end of the process and public notice is given. Submissions received must be heard by the Council and after the hearings the Council will consider them and then determine its final proposal. Public notice is given and any appeals received are forwarded to the Local Government Commission who will then hold its own hearings and decide the final details for representation in the region.

Appointment of independent panel or consultants

- 15 The Local Government Commission's guidelines note other considerations in relation to decision-making on representation arrangements. These include the principles of administrative law requiring local authorities to act in accordance with the law, reasonably and fairly. The guidelines also note that local authorities may wish to consider the option of appointing an independent panel or consultants to recommend appropriate representation arrangements for the district or region.
- 16 The benefit of appointing an independent panel or consultants is to avoid concerns about the self-interest of elected members determining the representation arrangements under which they are to be elected. Independent panellists may have specialist knowledge or skills on representation issues or be appointed as representatives of a cross-section of the community. The local authority should

carefully consider an appropriate balance of such skills and interests in making appointments.

- 17 It is important that the local authority, if it appoints such a panel or consultants, makes a commitment to seriously consider their recommendations and, if varying any of these, clearly records the reasons for these variations. The local authority will need to consider reputational risks arising from variations, other than of a minor nature, given its original decision to appoint an independent panel or consultants.
- 18 Timaru District Council used an independent panel for its 2012 representation review.

Regional coordination:

- 19 Another factor which may be considered in relation to the timing of reviews is the desirability of a degree of regional coordination in representation reviews. This is in light of the requirement that, so far as is practicable, regional constituency boundaries coincide with the boundaries of territorial authorities or territorial authority wards. As the Local Government Commission notes in its guidelines, there may also be scope for regional coordination in consultation exercises. This may save costs and also enhance public understanding of the review process. A mechanism to consider regional coordination of reviews is the triennial agreement between local authorities in each region. Staff are aware of the Environment Canterbury's timetable for its representation review.

2012 Decision

- 20 In 2012 the Council established an Independent Panel which presented three options. The Council initially agreed with the first option (10 members elected at large). Following consideration of the views of the community boards the Council revoked its earlier adoption of option 1 and instead resolved, under sections 19H and 19J of the Act, to adopt option 2 (9 members elected from the existing wards) as its Final Proposal.
- 21 The Initial proposal received very strong support with over 800 submissions, with many in favour of the proposal.
- 22 Given the information set out in the documentation received from the Council, the Commission decided that no hearing was required and proceeded to make a determination. Section 19A of the Act provides that a territorial authority shall consist of between 5 and 29 elected members (excluding the mayor). The Council has comprised 10 elected members (excluding the mayor) since 2007. Prior to that and since 1992, the Council had comprised 12 members.
- 23 The Guidelines state that decisions relating to the representation of communities of interest (the political dimension) will need to take account of the extent that distinct geographical communities of interest can be identified, i.e. a physical boundary is able to be defined below the district level for the community of interest. From its

constitution in 1989, Timaru District has been divided into wards. The current three wards have existed since 2007 when the former Pleasant Point and Temuka Wards were combined into one ward.

- 24 Following notification, two appeals against the proposal were received.
- 25 One appeal sought a system whereby there would be a total of 10 members on the Council including the Mayor. If the Mayor was a resident of Timaru Ward that ward would elect four councillors to the Council and the rural ward five councillors. If the Mayor were a resident of a rural ward, the reverse would apply. This arrangement is not permitted by the Local Electoral Act, or by any other legislation applying to local government. Therefore, the Commission could not consider it further.
- 26 The second appeal sought the adoption of the original option 3 (9 members elected from the existing wards and 3 members elected at large). The reasons for the appeal were:
- a view that reducing the number of councillors to nine would provide less representation for the district than other South Island district councils and two of the four South Island cities;
 - a view that twelve councillors would enable the Council's workload to be better shared;
 - a concern about the total membership of the Council (including the Mayor) being an even number and the prospect of tied votes at council meetings.
- 27 The arrangements chosen by the Council were the clear preference of those participating in the consultation process taking place prior to the Council resolving its representation proposal. These arrangements also received a very high level of support from those making submissions on the Council's initial proposal.
- 28 In respect of the point that reducing the number of councillors to nine would provide less representation for the district than other South Island district councils and two of the four South Island cities, the Commission note that 16 territorial authorities in New Zealand have population to member ratios higher than that which Timaru District would have under the proposed arrangements.
- 29 The Commission also noted that although they do not wish to see councillors' remuneration driving the number of members on councils, they made the observation that while a larger number of councillors might have an impact on the sharing of the collective workload it would result in, on average, each councillor receiving a lower level of remuneration.
- 30 The Commission also observed that 17 territorial authorities and seven regional councils in New Zealand have an even number of members. They were not aware that having an even number of members is a particular issue for those councils, or is an issue that should help determine the total number of members on local authorities. In any case regardless of the total membership of councils, the number of members voting on particular issues will also be determined by the number

actually in attendance at particular meetings or members having a conflict of interest on particular issues.

- 31 The Commission decided to endorse the Council's final proposals in respect of the number of councillors.
- 32 Section 19V of the Act requires that the electors of each ward receive fair representation having regard to the population of the district and of that ward. More specifically, section 19V(2) requires that the population of each ward divided by the number of members to be elected by that ward produces a figure no more than 10% greater or smaller than the population of the district divided by the total number of elected members (the '+/-10% fair representation rule').
- 33 The reduction in the number of councillors to be elected from Timaru Ward means all three wards in the Council's final proposal complied with the '+/-10% rule'.

Communities and community boards

- 34 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. The particular matters the territorial authority 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 sets out further criteria, as apply to local government reorganisation proposals, for determinations relating to community board reviews as considered appropriate in the circumstances.
- 35 Three community boards (Geraldine, Pleasant Point and Temuka) were constituted in Timaru District in 1989. The Council's proposal was for the three boards to remain in existence with the same membership arrangements. There were no appeals relating to community boards and the Commission decided to endorse this aspect of the Council's proposal.

Commission's Determination

- 36 Under section 19R of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Commission determined that for the general election of the Timaru District Council to be held on 12 October 2013, the following representation arrangements will apply:

(1) Timaru District, as delineated on SO Plan 18094 deposited with Land Information New Zealand, will be divided into three wards.

(2) Those three wards will be:

- (a) Geraldine Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 19948 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (b) Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plans 19946 and 19949 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (c) Timaru Ward, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 19947 deposited with Land Information New Zealand.
- (3) The Council will comprise the mayor and 9 councillors elected as follows:
- (a) 1 councillor elected by the electors of Geraldine Ward
 - (b) 2 councillors elected by the electors of Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward
 - (c) 6 councillors elected by the electors of Timaru Ward.
- (4) There will be three communities as follows:
- (a) Geraldine Community, comprising the area of the Geraldine Ward
 - (b) Pleasant Point Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 19946 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (c) Temuka Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 19949 deposited with Land Information New Zealand.
- (5) The membership of each community board will be as follows:
- (a) Geraldine Community Board will comprise six elected members and one member appointed to the community board by the Council representing Geraldine Ward
 - (b) Pleasant Point Community Board will comprise five elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward
 - (c) Temuka Community Board will comprise five elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward.

37 As required by sections 19T(b) and 19W(c) of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the boundaries of the above wards and communities coincide with the boundaries of current statistical mesh block areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for Parliamentary electoral purposes.

What has changed since 2012?

38 The district has not undergone any major transformation that would indicate the communities of interest have changed so significantly that substantial boundary

changes should occur to the current Wards or that there should be substantial change to the representation arrangements at this time.

Current Position and Possible Changes:

39 The current representation arrangements for Timaru District, calculated using the population estimates as at 30 June 2017 as required, are as follows:

General Wards	General Electoral Population	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from district average population per councillor	% deviation from district average population per councillor
Timaru	31,800	6	5,300	68	1.30
Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	2	4,780	-452	-8.64
Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	498	9.52
Total	47,090	9	5,232		

40 All three Wards comply with the legislation. It is noted that both the Pleasant Point/Temuka and Geraldine Wards are getting close to the +/- 10% threshold.

41 In 2012 the deviation from the average for each of these Wards was -7.96 and 5.04 respectively. This was after reducing the number of Councillors from 10 to 9 (the Council had previously elected 10 members (excluding the mayor) since 2007. Prior to that and since 1992, the Council had comprised 12 members).

42 In both of these Wards the growth has been less than in the Timaru Ward and over time, if the growth continued in the same order; the deviation may exceed the 10% threshold. The Draft Growth Strategy however is predicting growth across the District with slightly more growth occurring in the Pleasant Point, Temuka and Geraldine urban and fringe lifestyle areas than the average across the District. This suggests that an element of self correction may occur with the % deviation moving away from the 10% margin rather than towards or exceeding it in the Pleasant Point/Temuka Ward although the situation in Geraldine Ward will get worse and the deviation will exceed the 10% margin.

43 Even though the current Ward arrangements are compliant, the Council should consider the various representation arrangement configurations with increased and

decreased numbers of elected members and should also apply the growth predictions contained in the Draft Growth Strategy being considered at present, to see how this will affect representation in the next decade or two.

What do the current wards look like with an increase to 10 councillors?

Wards	General Electoral Population	Number of councillors per Ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from District average population per councillor	% deviation from District average population per councillor
Timaru	31,800	7	4,543	-166	-3.53
Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	2	4,780	71	1.51
Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	1,021	21.68
Total	47,090	10	4,709		

- 44 Changing the numbers of elected members from 9 to 10 shifts the Geraldine Ward into the area of non-compliance. A significant boundary change to the Geraldine Ward would be required to make it compliant.

What do the current wards look like with a decrease to 8 councillors?

Wards	General Electoral Population	Number of councillors per Ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from District average population per councillor	% deviation from District average population per councillor
Timaru	31,800	5	6,360	474	8.05
Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	2	4,780	-1,106	-18.79
Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	-156	-2.65
Total	47,090	8	5,886		

- 45 Changing the numbers of elected members from 9 to 8 shifts the Pleasant Point/Temuka Ward into the area of non-compliance. A significant boundary change to the Pleasant Point/Temuka Ward would be required to make it compliant.
- 46 While the Council is required to consider the number of Councillors as part of the Representation Review, increasing or decreasing the numbers by one from the current 9 would make one of the current Wards non-compliant.

What about reducing Timaru District to 2 Wards – combining Pleasant Point/Temuka with Geraldine? Is there a community of interest to support this?

Wards	General Electoral Population	Number of councillors per Ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from District average population per councillor	% deviation from District average population per councillor
Timaru	31,800	6	5,300	68	1.30
Pleasant Point – Temuka - Geraldine	15,290	3	5,097	-135	-2.58
Total	47,090	9	5,232		

- 47 Both Wards comply with the legislation. Does an assessment of ‘communities of interest’ support the amalgamation of the two Wards? Taking a broad view, the whole district will have some affinity with Timaru but are there any commonalities between Pleasant Point, Temuka and Geraldine? The fact that there are community boards representing each of these rural communities suggests otherwise.
- 48 If the existing Ward structure is well understood by the electors and if the Council is satisfied that the current Ward structure will continue to provide effective representation for distinct communities of interest then there may not be a good governance reason to alter the wards at this time.
- 49 As noted previously, the Draft Growth Strategy is predicting growth across the District with slightly more growth occurring in the Pleasant Point, Temuka and Geraldine urban and fringe lifestyle areas than the average across the District. This suggests that an element of self correction will occur with the % deviation moving away from the 10% margin rather than towards or exceeding it in the Pleasant Point/Temuka Ward although the situation in Geraldine Ward will get worse and the deviation will exceed the 10% margin.
- 50 Election of all councillors at large is an option as is some councillors elected at large and some by wards. In 2012 the Council consulted on the following three options:
- Option 1 – 10 members elected at large
 - Option 2 – 9 members elected from the existing wards
 - Option 3 – 9 members elected from the existing wards and 3 members elected at large.
- 51 A total of 351 individual responses were received and preferences for the options were as follows:
- Option 1 – 24%
 - Option 2 – 55%
 - Option 3 – 21%.

- 52 The majority of people responding preferred the existing Ward structure with 9 Councillors with a minority in favour of elections at large or partially at large.

Community Boards

- 53 There are currently three community boards, all constituted in 1989, in the Timaru District:
- Geraldine Community – six elected members and one member appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Geraldine Ward
 - Pleasant Point Community - five elected members and two members appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward
 - Temuka Community - five elected members and two members appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward.
 - Should there be other community boards?
 - Are the Geraldine, Pleasant Point and Temuka Community Boards still relevant in the governance of the district? Are the boundaries still appropriate?
 - Are the number of members to be elected to the Community Boards and the number to be appointed still appropriate?
- 54 Again, there has been little change that would indicate that there should be substantial change to the representation arrangements at this time. All three Community Boards are being consulted with and their feedback will be available to assist the Council with its decision-making.

2018 Representation Review Options:

Option 1: Status Quo

- 55 Considerations:
- All Wards comply with the legislative requirements.
 - The growth patterns predicted in the Draft District Growth Strategy indicate that compliance will continue in future years.
 - the existing Ward structure is well understood by the electors and the Council is satisfied that the current Ward structure will continue to provide effective representation for distinct communities of interest.
 - No significant changes have occurred since 2012 that indicate the Council should be making significant changes to its representation arrangements at this time.

	WARD	Population	Members	Population-Member Ratio	Difference from Quota	% Difference from Quota
Council	Timaru	31,800	6	5,300	68	1.30

	Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	2	4,780	-452	-8.64
	Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	498	9.52
	Total	47,090	9	5,232		

56 What about elections at large or a mix of at large and Wards?

Option 2: Elections at large:

57 Considerations:

- Is this considered good governance for the District?
- Do elections at large meet the fair and effective representation requirements?
- No issues with the “+ or – 10%” rule.
- Mayor and all Councillors elected by the electors of the whole District.
- Can still retain community boards.

	Population	Members	Population-Member Ratio	Difference from Quota	% Difference from Quota
Council	47,090	9	5,232	n/a	n/a

Option 3: Mix of Elections at large and Wards:

58 Considerations:

- Is this considered good governance for the District?
- Does having some elections at large and some by way of Wards meet the fair and effective representation requirements?
- The same issues still occur with the “+ or – 10%” rule. Retaining 9 Councillors in total and both the Pleasant Point/Temuka and Geraldine Wards do not comply with the legislation.
- Mayor and some Councillors are elected by the electors of the whole District whilst others are elected by Wards.
- Can still retain community boards.

Example: 3 Members elected ‘at large’ and 6 members elected by Wards (retaining the existing total number of Councillors at 9).

	WARD	Population	Members	Population-Member Ratio	Difference from Quota	% Difference from Quota
Council	Timaru	31,800	4	7,950	102	1.30
	Pleasant Point - Temuka	9,560	1	9,560	1,712	21.81
	Geraldine	5,730	1	5,730	-2,118	-26.99
	Quota	47,090	6	7,848		
	‘At Large’	(47,090)	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Total	47,090	9			

59 Two Wards do not comply with the legislation. The Council consulted on elections at large and elections partially at large in 2012 and the overall response was that the majority of people responding preferred the existing Ward structure with 9 Councillors.

Community Boards

60 The three community boards, all constituted in 1989, in the Timaru District are:

- Geraldine Community – six elected members and one member appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Geraldine Ward

- Pleasant Point Community - five elected members and two members appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward
- Temuka Community - five elected members and two members appointed to the Community Board by the Council representing Pleasant Point-Temuka Ward.

Darryl Griffin, Electionz.com

Legislative Requirements:

TERRITORIAL AUTHORITIES LEA 2002		
Mayor	To be elected by the electors of the district as a whole.	<i>s19B s 8(2) LG(AC) Act 2009</i>
Membership [Excluding Mayor]	To be not less than five nor more than 29 councillors.	<i>s19A s 8(1) LG(AC) Act</i>
Basis of election	<p>Options of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all councillors elected by wards • some councillors elected by wards and some at large • all councillors elected at large. <p>Each ward must elect at least one councillor, and each councillor representing a ward must be elected by the electors of that ward.</p> <p>If there are no wards, councillors are elected by the electors of the district as a whole.</p>	<i>s19C</i>
Representation	<p>Arrangements must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide effective representation of communities of interest within the district • if the district is divided into wards, ensure that electors receive fair representation having regard to the +/-10% population rule provided in <i>section 19V(2)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that ward boundaries coincide with current statistical mesh block areas • ensure that ward boundaries, as far as practicable, coincide with community boundaries <p><i>Section 19V(3)(a)</i> provides grounds for not complying with the +/-10% rule as set out in <i>section 19V(2)</i>.</p>	<i>s19T, s19V, s19X</i>

	<p>For territorial authorities and communities, these relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective representation for island or isolated communities; • where non-compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by dividing a community of interest between wards or subdivisions; • where non-compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by uniting within a ward or subdivision two or more communities of interest with few commonalities of interest. <p>All exceptions to the +/-10% rule must be approved by the Local Government Commission. The approval of the Commission is required whether or not appeals or objections are lodged against a territorial authority's decision.</p>	
COMMUNITY BOARDS		
Membership	<p>To be not less than four nor more than 12 members and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • must include at least four elected members • may include appointed members who must be members of, and appointed by, the territorial authority for the district in respect of which the community is constituted. <p>The number of appointed members must be less than half the total number of members.</p> <p>If the territorial authority is divided into wards, the appointed members must represent a ward in which the community is situated.</p>	s19F
Basis of election	<p>A community may be subdivided for electoral purposes and, if so, each subdivision must elect at least one member.</p> <p>If the community comprises two or more whole wards of the territorial authority, the members may be elected by the electors of each ward.</p>	s19G

	<p>If the community is not subdivided or divided by wards, then the members must be elected by the electors of the community as a whole.</p> <p>If the community is subdivided, members representing a subdivision must be elected by the electors of that subdivision.</p> <p>If the community is divided by wards, members representing each ward must be elected by the electors of that ward.</p>	
Representation	<p>Arrangements must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide effective representation of communities of interest within the community and fair representation of electors • have regard to such of the criteria as apply to local government reorganisation under the Local Government Act 2002 as are considered appropriate in the circumstances • with respect to any subdivision, ensure the electors of the subdivision receive fair representation having regard to the +/-10% population rule provided in section 19V(2) • ensure the boundaries of every community and of every subdivision of a community coincide with the boundaries of current statistical mesh block areas <p><i>Section 19V(3)(a)</i> provides grounds for not complying with the +/-10% rule as set out in <i>section 19V(2)</i>.</p> <p>For territorial authorities and communities, these relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effective representation for island or isolated communities; • where non-compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by dividing a community of interest between wards or subdivisions; • where non-compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by uniting within a ward or subdivision two or more communities of interest with few commonalities of interest. 	<p><i>s19V,</i> <i>s19W, s19X</i></p>

	<p>All exceptions to the +/-10% rule must be approved by the Local Government Commission. The approval of the Commission is required whether or not appeals or objections are lodged against a territorial authority's decision.</p>	
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Further Legislative Requirements:

Date by	Action	Commentary	Statutory ref
2017 to early 2018	Obtain the most up-to-date population estimates. Identify a range of possible representation models. Undertake preliminary consultation with the public on options.	Not legal requirements but recommended as good practice.	
Between 1 March 2018 and 25 August 2018 (for full 14 day period prior to public notice)	<p>Territorial authority must determine by resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether councillors are to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole, the electors of two or more wards, or a mixture of both options • if councillors are to be elected by the district as a whole, the proposed number of councillors to be elected • if councillors are to be elected by a mix of wards/at large, the proposed number to be elected by the district as a whole and the proposed number to be elected by two or more wards • if councillors are to be elected by wards, the proposed name and boundaries of each ward, and the number of councillors proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward <p>In making this resolution, territorial authorities must comply with requirements for effective representation of communities of interest and fair representation for electors.</p>	<p><i>Section 19H</i> is to be read in conjunction with <i>section 19ZH</i> and <i>Schedule 1A</i> in relation to the establishment of Māori wards.</p> <p>Resolutions cannot be passed any earlier than 1 March 2018 (a new legislative requirement) to ensure the use of most up-to-date population estimates and for receipt of poll demands on the electoral system or Māori wards. If a valid poll demand is received, the resolution will have to follow the holding of the poll i.e. after 21 May 2018.</p> <p>Refer to <i>sections 19T, 19V, 19W</i> and the Local Government Commission's guidelines concerning communities of interest and fair and effective representation.</p>	<p><i>s19H,</i> <i>s19J,</i> <i>s19K,</i> <i>s19T,</i> <i>s19V,</i> <i>s19W s19ZH</i> <i>Schedule 1A: cls 1, 2, 5, 6, 7</i></p>

	<p>Territorial authority must also determine by resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whether there should be communities and community boards and, if so, the nature of those communities and the structure of community boards including: • how many communities should be constituted • details of any existing communities that should be abolished or united with others • any boundary alterations that may be necessary • whether any communities should be subdivided for electoral purposes or continue to be subdivided • any alterations to existing subdivisions • the number of members of the boards, including those elected and those appointed • whether the members who are to be elected will be elected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the community as a whole - subdivisions - wards • where there are subdivisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the names and boundaries of those subdivisions - the number of members for each subdivision. <p>In making this resolution, territorial authorities must comply with requirements for</p>	<p>Refer to <i>section 19J(1)</i>.</p> <p>The community board review process applies to all territorial authorities carrying out reviews, not just those that have community boards. Each territorial authority must, as a part of its representation review, consider whether community boards are necessary to provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities in its district.</p>	
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	<p>effective representation of communities of interest and fair representation for electors.</p> <p>If local boards have been established for the territorial authority district, the territorial authority must determine by resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proposed number of elected members • if provided for by an Order in Council under s 25 of the <i>Local Government Act 2002</i>, the proposed number of appointed members • whether the elected members will be elected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the electors of the local board area as a whole - subdivisions of the local board area - wards • where there are subdivisions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the names and boundaries of those subdivisions <p>The number of members for each subdivision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where there are wards, the number of members for each ward • the proposed name of any local board <p>Refer to <i>section 19ZH and Schedule 1A</i> with respect to Māori wards.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after passing the resolution, the territorial authority must send a</p>	<p>Refer to <i>section 19H</i></p> <p>The following matters can only be dealt with through the reorganisation process under <i>Schedule 3</i> of the <i>Local Government Act 2002</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment, union or abolition of local boards • alteration of the external boundaries of the local board area • whether or not a local board has a chairperson elected by the electors of local board area • whether or not the local board has appointed members. 	<p>s19L</p>
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	copy to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Commission • Surveyor-General • Government Statistician • Remuneration Authority • Regional council. 		
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