



# **COUNCIL**

# **AGENDA**

Extraordinary Meeting to be held

**THURSDAY 4 OCTOBER 2018**

**8.30AM**

In the Manawatū District Council Chambers,  
135 Manchester Street, Feilding

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "R.G. Templer".

Dr Richard Templer  
**Chief Executive**

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Chairperson**

Her Worship the Mayor, Helen Worboys

### **Deputy Chairperson**

Deputy Mayor, Michael Ford

### **Members**

Councillor Steve Bielski  
Councillor Stuart Campbell  
Councillor Barbara Cameron  
Councillor Shane Casey  
Councillor Hilary Humphrey  
Councillor Phil Marsh  
Councillor Andrew Quarrie  
Councillor Alison Short  
Councillor Howard Voss

# ORDER OF BUSINESS

## PAGE

**1. MEETING OPENING**

**2. APOLOGIES**

**3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Notification from elected members of:

3.1 Any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting; and

3.2 Any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

**4. NOTIFICATION OF LATE ITEMS**

Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting, that item may be dealt with at that meeting if:

4.1 The Council by resolution so decides; and

4.2 The Chairperson explains at the meeting at a time when it is open to the public the reason why the item is not on the agenda, and the reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

**5. OFFICER REPORTS**

**5.1 REVIEW OF REPRESENTATION – DETERMINING RESOLUTION 2018**

4

Report of the General Manager – Corporate and Regulatory dated 21 September 2018.

**6. CONSIDERATION OF LATE ITEMS**

**7. MEETING CLOSURE**

## Council

Meeting of 04 October 2018

Business Unit: Corporate and Regulatory

Date Created: 21 September 2018

## Review of Representation - Determining Resolution 2018

### Purpose

To adopt a determining resolution for future representation arrangements of the Manawātū District Council.

### Significance of Decision

The Council's Significance and Engagement policy was triggered by matters discussed in this report. In accordance with requirements of the Local Electoral Act 2001, public consultation was undertaken on Council's initial proposal, and public notification of Council's determining resolution is also required.

### Recommendations

#### PART ONE: COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

- 1.1 That the Council notes the submission commenting on Communities of Interest and how the rural community of interest in the northern part of the district was different to that of the southern part of the district, but believes the description of the communities of interest sufficiently recognises these differences.
- 1.2 In accordance with the reason given above, the Council makes the following determining resolution:

*"That the Council agrees that identifiable communities of interest exist below District level in the Manawātū District and that these are:*

- *The township of Feilding and adjacent urban environs*
- *The rural parts of the district surrounding the township of Feilding, being predominantly hill country to the north, and rolling country and coastal areas to the south including the rural communities and villages within those parts of the district"*

#### PART TWO: EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION – WARD BASED, NO MEMBERS ELECTED AT LARGE

- 2.1 That the Council notes the submission regarding the possibility of increased use of the casting vote, however advises that the Council believes the number of wards would not have any impact on how elected members might choose to vote on issues before them.
- 2.2 That the Council declines the submission seeking an option that would provide for two clear representatives elected by residents in the North of the district, either via a boundary change

or by seeking an exception to the fair representation requirement of the Local Electoral Act 2001 as it believes that given the constraints of the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the fact that the Manawātū district includes areas of low population dispersed over large geographical areas, the proposed rural ward was the best arrangement to ensure fair and effective representation of both the urban and rural communities of interest.

- 2.3 That the Council declines the submission seeking adoption of the Hills / Flats / Urban Ward option that would see one Councillor elected from the Hills Ward, three Councillors elected from the Flats Ward, and five Councillors elected from the Urban Ward as it believes that it is important that there is the same number of rural ward Councillors as there are urban ward Councillors.
- 2.4 That the Council declines the submission that the larger population base and therefore voting power in the southern end of the proposed Rural Ward may result in no representation from the northern end of the district at the Council table, noting that the Council has no influence over where the candidates offering themselves for election may live, or how voters may choose to exercise their votes.
- 2.5 That the Council accepts the submissions in support of the proposed number of Councillors and the proposal for an even split between the number of rural ward and urban ward Councillors, noting that it believed it was important that there was balanced representation for both the rural ward and urban ward.
- 2.6 That the Council accepts the submissions in support of the proposed Rural Ward, agreeing with the importance of providing for election of specific representation of the rural sector at the Council table given the impact of decisions made by the Council about rating, resource management and roading that can affect the viability of farming.
- 2.7 In accordance with the reasons given above, the Council makes the following determining resolution:

*“That the Council agrees that electing all members from Wards would achieve effective representation.*

*That the Council proposes that the Council comprises ten members and a Mayor, to be elected from two Wards. The two Wards to reflect the following identified communities of interest:*

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Community of Interest</i>
<i>Rural Ward</i>	<i>The rural parts of the district surrounding the township of Feilding, being predominantly hill country to the north, and rolling country and coastal areas to the south including the rural communities and villages within those parts of the district</i>
<i>Feilding Ward</i>	<i>The township of Feilding and adjacent urban environs</i>

*The population that each member will represent is:*

Two Wards				
5 members elected from Rural Ward				
5 members elected from Feilding Ward				
	Est. Population at 30 June 2017	No. of members	Electors per member	% difference from quota
Rural Ward	14,150	5	2,830	-6.45
Feilding Ward	16,100	5	3,220	6.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,025</b>	

### PART THREE: COMMUNITY BOARDS

3.1 That the Council accepts the submission in support of not establishing Community Boards noting its agreement with the submitter that effective representation would not be enhanced by establishing community boards.

3.2 In accordance with the reason given above, the Council makes the following determining resolution:

*"That the Council agrees that:*

- *It is not in the best interests of the Manawatū District to establish community boards; and*
- *Effective representation would not be enhanced by establishing community boards having considered the identified communities of interest in terms of distinctiveness, representation, access and effective governance; and*
- *Having confirmed the establishment of Wards, that Ward elected councillors are likely to provide sufficient representation of communities of interest and therefore will ensure adequate mechanisms of representation and access between elected members and the population."*

Report prepared by:  
Allie Dunn  
Governance Team Leader

Approved for submission by:  
Shayne Harris  
General Manager - Corporate and Regulatory

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## 1 Executive Summary

1.1 Following a recap of the background to the review of representation, and the principles set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001, this report divides the decisions required into three parts.

1.2 The topic of each part is as follows:

- Identifying Communities of Interest
- Effective Representation
- Community Boards

1.3 Under each part Council will consider the issues raised by submitters and either amend the initial resolution in light of submissions, or confirm its initial resolution as its determining resolution. In considering the issues raised by each submitter, the Council must provide reasons for rejection or acceptance of submissions. The information must be included in the public notice advising of the final proposal.

## 2 Contribution to the Council Vision and Council Outcomes

2.1 Relationship to the Council Outcomes that underpin the Council's Vision:

*Connected, vibrant and thriving Manawatū District – the best lifestyle in New Zealand*

Manawatū District protects the natural environment through stewardship of the District's natural and physical resources.	Manawatū District attracts and retains residents and businesses.	Manawatū District develops a broad economic base from its solid foundation in the primary sector.	Manawatū District is connected via quality infrastructure, services and technology.	Manawatū District's built environment is safe, resilient and attractive.	Manawatū District Council is a customer-focussed and efficient organisation.
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## 3 Background

3.1 The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires Councils to undertake a review of representation every six years. The Manawatū District Council last reviewed its representation in 2012, with the result coming into effect for the 2013 election. The Council is now required to undertake another such review.

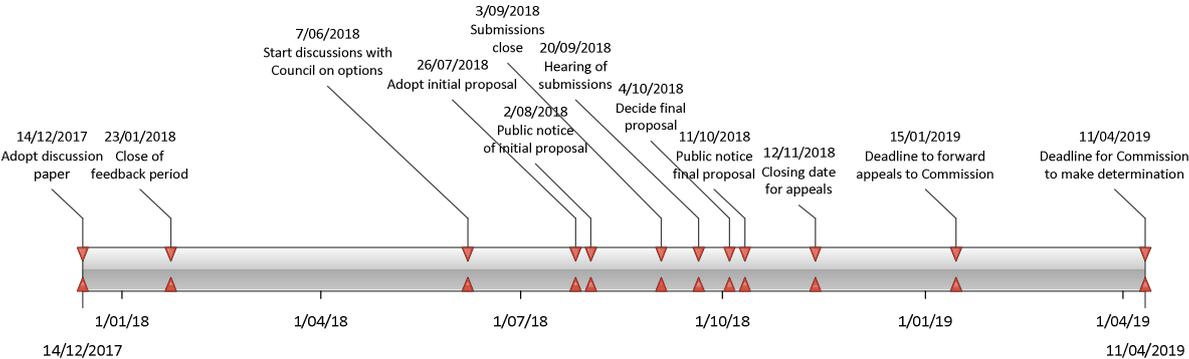
3.2 Where a Council is carrying out a review it must, before 8 September in the year preceding the elections:

- Review its membership and basis of election; and
- Notify the public of its resolution or set of proposals.

3.3 There is a formal process and timelines set by statute that the review needs to comply with. The process includes public consultation, and hearing of any submissions on the Council's initial proposal. After considering submissions, there is a process for appeals and/or objections to be made to the Council's final proposal.

3.4 Where Councils' final proposals are subject to appeals and/or objections, the Local Government Commission then determines the Council's membership and basis of election. There is no basis of appeal to the Commission's decision, except to the High Court on a point of law only.

3.5 At its meeting on 14 December 2017, the Council considered a report outlining the requirements to undertake a representation review this triennium, and proposing that feedback be sought from the community prior to developing an initial proposal, and outlining the following timeline for the representation review process:



3.6 A discussion paper was circulated within the Manawatū District following adoption by Council in December 2017. The discussion paper provided background to the representation review and information about communities of interest and community boards. The community was asked to provide feedback to Council by 23 March 2018 so that their views could be taken into account by the Council as it formulated its initial proposal.

3.7 The Council’s initial proposal resolved at the Council meeting held 26 July 2018, was publicly notified through a public notice in the Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald on 2 August 2018, and submissions on the proposal sought from the public.

3.8 Six submissions on the representation review were received, with three submitters speaking in support of their submission at the hearing held on 20 September 2018. The matters raised by submitters are included in this report for consideration by Council in making its determining resolution.

3.9 Public notice will be given of the Council’s final proposal in the Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald on 11 October 2018. There will be a one month period following publication of the final proposal during which appeals from submitters to the initial proposal or objections to any amended proposal may be lodged.

**4 Discussion and Options considered**

**Principles of Effective Representation and Fair Representation**

4.1 Each part of this report provides a brief summary of the key considerations for each decision required. However, the overriding considerations are the principles of *effective representation* and *fair representation* as set out in the Local Electoral Act 2001. Each is described below:

4.2 Effective representation:

- A recognised community of interest
- Grouping together two or more communities of interest that share few commonalities of interest should be avoided
- Accessibility, size and configuration of an area should be considered

- Would the population have reasonable access to its elected members and vice versa?
- Would elected members be able to effectively represent the views of their electoral subdivision?
- Would elected members be able to attend public meetings throughout their area and provide reasonable opportunities for their constituents to have face-to-face meetings?

4.3 Fair representation:

- This means an equitable spread of members representing a similar proportion of the population – population equality – unless there are good reasons to depart from it. The Local Electoral Act 2001 currently contains a requirement that the average population per member in a constituency must be within the range of plus or minus ten percent of the average of the whole district. This is known as the *plus or minus 10% rule*. Any ward boundaries must coincide with current statistical meshblock areas and as far as practicable coincide with community boundaries.

4.4 In summary effective representation is a judgement about how best to provide representation for the Manawatū District. This involves identifying the communities of interest and how they are best represented. In contrast fair representation is a formulaic principle.

## PART ONE: COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

4.5 Council's initial proposal made 26 July 2018:

*"That the Council agrees that identifiable communities of interest exist below District level in the Manawatū District and that these are:*

- *The township of Feilding and adjacent urban environs*
- *The rural parts of the district surrounding the township of Feilding, being predominantly hill country to the north, and rolling country and coastal areas to the south including the rural communities and villages within those parts of the district"*

**Topics raised by submitters:**

4.6 Submission #04 proposed that there were significantly different communities of interest between the Northern and Southern areas of the District, with issues being faced by farmers in the north of the district that were substantially different to those of the south. During the hearing of submissions, Council sought clarification of what those perceived differences were. The submitter made the following points:

- The south of the district is more urban population based, with more small communities than in the north of the district;
- Increasing urbanisation from the southern end may result in the northern end being more isolated from the perspective of rural views;
- Challenges they are facing in farming from urban beliefs and systems being imposed;
- The southern end of the district tended to be smaller blocks, with dairy and some horticulture whereas in the north of the district tended to be larger farms;

- Impact of climate, distance and school closures.
- The need to advocate for the farmers in the rural sector.

4.7 Submission #05 supports there being a strong rural voice on the Council to advocate for all communities in the rural ward and sought to ensure an effective rural voice on the Council so that the sustainability of rural properties was not compromised or undermined by decisions founded on the basis of urban ideals.

**Officer advice:**

4.8 The definition of Communities of Interest identified by Council in its initial proposal notes the differing communities of interest between the urban environs of the Feilding township, and the rural parts of the district. The communities of interest definition for the rural area describes the hill country to the north of the district, and rolling country and coastal areas to the south.

4.9 The definition for the communities of interest was written in a way that recognises the differences between urban and rural communities in the district, but would not preclude the rural district being represented through electing members from one rural ward, or more than one rural ward.

4.10 The Council acknowledges the importance of having a strong rural voice at the Council table to inform Council’s decision making relating to areas that impact on the rural sector.

4.11 Therefore it is proposed that the Council confirms its initial proposal defining its communities of interests as being a separate urban community of interest and a separate rural community of interest as its determining resolution.

**PART TWO: EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION – WARD BASED, NO MEMBERS ELECTED AT LARGE**

4.12 Council’s initial proposal made 26 July 2018:

*“That the Council agrees that electing all members from Wards would achieve effective representation.*

*That the Council proposes that the Council comprises ten members and a Mayor, to be elected from two Wards. The two Wards to reflect the following identified communities of interest:*

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Community of Interest</i>
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<i>Feilding Ward</i>	<i>The township of Feilding and adjacent urban environs</i>

*The population that each member will represent is:*

Two Wards				
5 members elected from Rural Ward				
5 members elected from Feilding Ward				
	Est. Population at 30 June 2017	No. of members	Electors per member	% difference from quota
Rural Ward	14,150	5	2,830	-6.45
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,025</b>	

#### Topics raised by submitters:

##### Number of Councillors

- 4.13 Submitter #05 agreed with the Council's proposed number of members, commenting that in their view, this number was sufficient to both enable fair and effective representation, and to attend to core Council functions. Submitter #05 also agreed with the proposal for an even split between the number of rural ward and urban ward Councillors.
- 4.14 It can also be inferred from the conclusion in submission #04 that they would prefer there to be an even split between the number of rural ward and urban ward Councillors by their support for the current two rural wards to remain as an option.
- 4.15 Submitter #04 advocated for specific representation for the North of the district – either two Councillors via a boundary change, or by keeping the current three Wards and thereby not meeting the fair representation requirements. Their third option, and least preferred by them as it resulted in an uneven split between the number of urban and rural Ward Councillors, was for Council to adopt the Hills / Flats / Urban Ward option discussed at the 26 July 2018 Council meeting.

##### Proposed Wards – Feilding and Rural

- 4.16 Submitters #01, #02 and #05 submitted in support of Council's proposed two Wards, being the Feilding Ward and a single Rural Ward.
- Submitter #02 felt the previous boundary between the Northern and Southern Wards was not in a common sense location nor easy to define.
  - Submitter #05 supported Councillors that strive for the rural constituency as a whole, providing geographical coverage to understand and advocate for all communities in the rural ward.
  - Submitter #05 also stressed the importance of specific representation for rural constituencies at the Council table given the impact on farming viability of rating, resource management and roading decisions made by the Council.
- 4.17 Submitters #03, #04 and #06 submitted against the Council's proposed two Wards.
- Submitters #04 and #06 were concerned the larger population base and therefore voting power in the southern part of the proposed Ward may result in no representation from the northern-most part of the district at the Council table.

- Submitters #04 and #06 were concerned about the increased cost to campaign in a larger ward.
- Submitters #04 and #06 felt the single rural ward did not reflect the differing communities of interest between the northern and the southern parts of the district. During the hearing of submissions Submitter #04 clarified that these differences were perceived as:
  - The south of the district is more urban population based, with more small communities than in the north of the district;
  - Increasing urbanisation from the southern end may result in the northern end being more isolated from the perspective of rural views;
  - Challenges they are facing in farming from urban beliefs and systems being imposed;
  - The southern end of the district tended to be smaller blocks, with dairy and some horticulture whereas in the north of the district tended to be larger farms;
  - Impact of climate, distance and school closures.
  - The need to advocate for the farmers in the rural sector.
- Submitters #04 and #06 were concerned the status quo option did not seem to be considered.
- Submitter #03 felt the two Ward structure may place undue stress on the Mayor who may have to use a casting vote on many delicate situations.

**Officer advice:**

- 4.18 The Local Electoral Act 2001 allows the subdivision of a district into Wards for electoral purposes, not accountability. Upon being sworn into office, the Mayor and all Councillors are responsible for representing the best interests of the District as a whole, not any subdivision thereof. The issues raised in submission #04 and supported by submission #06 talk about the differences they perceive relating to the northern end of the current northern ward, not to the current Northern Manawatū Rural Ward as a whole. It is noted that the current northern ward has a concentration of population towards its border with the Feilding Ward and Southern Manawatū Rural Ward, with increasing urbanisation, for example in the area of Hiwinui.
- 4.19 Under the Local Electoral Act 2001, candidates do not need to be resident within the Ward that they stand for election in, nor are they required to be a resident of the district. As long as the nominators are resident within the Ward the candidate wishes to run for election in, anyone that is a New Zealand citizen and on the parliamentary electoral roll is eligible to stand as a candidate for election.
- 4.20 This means that regardless of how a Council structured the subdivision of its district into wards it is up to the voters in that ward to decide who is elected to represent them in that particular geographical location. Structuring wards in a certain way does not guarantee that only candidates that live in that geographical location will be elected to speak on behalf of the residents in that area.

- 4.21 It is noted that some of the isolation factors included in the submission are not matters that are under Council control, for example school closures and the impact the amalgamation of farms into larger units has on population.
- 4.22 The Community Committees have been a useful link for the Council in understanding issues faced in the different parts of the District. The Council chose when appointing Liaison Councillors to each of the Community Committees to appoint councillors that were not from the Community Committee's direct area, thereby ensuring Councillors were exposed to a range of different viewpoints.

#### *Impact of Increasing Urbanisation*

- 4.23 Submission #04 supported by Submission #06 expressed concerns around the impact increasing urbanisation may have in the future for rural representation at the Council table.
- It is noted that the population of the Feilding Ward grew by 1800 since the last review of representation in 2012, and in total by 2300 since the previous review of representation in 2006. In that time the total number of Councillors has not altered from 5 urban ward councillors and 5 rural ward councillors.
  - In the 2006 review of representation the ward boundaries were altered between the northern and southern wards, with the boundary between the two wards moving north. This had the effect of reducing the number of northern ward councillors from 3 to 2, and increasing the number of southern ward councillors from 2 to 3.
  - Submitter #04 refers to the ward boundaries being shifted in the 2012 review of representation to ensure there were two northern ward councillors. This is incorrect. The only change to the ward boundaries in that review was the effect of the boundary change between Palmerston North City and Manawatū District. The previous representation review altered the boundaries between the northern and southern wards with the effect of reducing the number of representatives elected from the northern Ward.
  - Any future growth in the Feilding urban area, and other areas of growth in the district, would be taken into account at the time of the next review of representation in 2024.

#### *Increased cost of campaigning*

- 4.24 Submission #04 supported by Submission #06 expressed concern about the potentially increased cost of campaigning in a larger sized rural ward.
- It is acknowledged that there could be increased costs to campaigning by traditional means of billboards and travelling to community meetings throughout the district. It is not anticipated that additional advertisements in newspapers could be required, noting that the local newspaper Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald is circulated widely throughout the district. The cost of campaigning via social media would not be affected by the size of the ward area.

#### *Consideration of the status quo option*

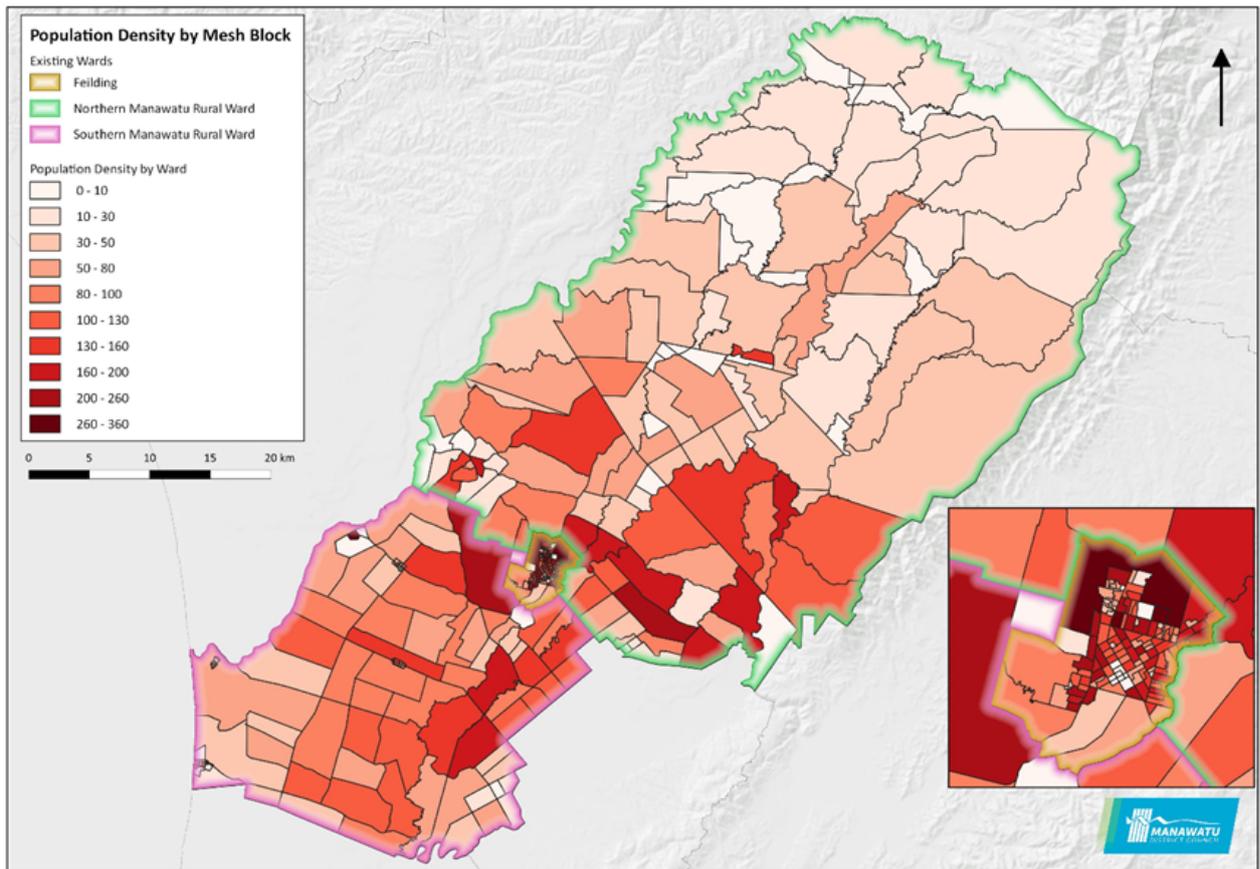
- 4.25 Submission #04 supported by Submission #06 were concerned that they did not have sufficient details of the status quo arrangement to base their decision-making on.

- It is noted that full details of the status quo option were included in the report published on pages 21-50 of the 26 July 2018 Council agenda (refer page 48). The table included with the map on that page showed the following details:

**Option A: 10 Councillors Plus Mayor**

<b>Amended Three Wards based on current structure</b> <b>2 members elected from Northern Ward</b> <b>3 members elected from Southern Ward</b> <b>5 members elected from Updated Urban Ward</b>				
	<b>Est. Population at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>No. of members</b>	<b>Electors per member</b>	<b>% difference from quota</b>
Northern Ward	6,320	2	3,160	4.46
Southern Ward	7,830	3	2,610	<b>-13.72</b>
Updated Urban Ward	16,100	5	3,220	6.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,025</b>	

- As can be seen in the table above, the current Southern Ward did not comply with the plus or minus ten percent, being less than 13.72% from the average electors per member that was required.
- The Council also considered an option to combine the more urbanised communities of interest from the southern part of the Northern Ward with the Southern Ward, however that also did not meet the requirements to be within plus or minus ten percent of the average electors per members required (refer page 49 of the 26 July 2018 Council agenda).
- The Council agreed in developing its initial proposal that given the constraints of the Local Electoral Act, and the fact that the Manawatū district includes areas of low population dispersed over large geographical areas, that this was the best arrangement to ensure fair and effective representation of the both the urban and rural communities of interest with an even split between councillors elected by voters in the rural ward and voters in the urban ward. The following map illustrates the population spread by meshblock in the Manawatū district (2013 data):



### Use of the Casting Vote

4.26 Submission #03 expressed concern about the possibility of an increased need for the Mayor to exercise a casting vote due to the proposed two-ward structure.

- It is noted that the initial proposal did not include a reduction in the number of Councillors from the current number. The number of Wards has no bearing on how the Mayor and Councillors choose to exercise their votes on any matter. Since the election in October 2016 the Mayor has had to exercise a casting vote on one occasion only.

4.27 Given the reasons covered in paragraphs 4.18 to 4.26 above, it is recommended that the Council confirms its initial proposal for ten councillors and a Mayor, with five councillors elected from the Feilding ward, and five councillors elected from the Rural ward.

## PART THREE: COMMUNITY BOARDS

4.28 Council’s initial proposal made 26 July 2018:

*“That the Council agrees that:*

- *It is not in the best interests of the Manawatū District to establish community boards; and*
- *Effective representation would not be enhanced by establishing community boards having considered the identified communities of interest in terms of distinctiveness, representation, access and effective governance; and*

- *Having confirmed the establishment of Wards, that Ward elected councillors are likely to provide sufficient representation of communities of interest and therefore will ensure adequate mechanisms of representation and access between elected members and the population.”*

**Topics raised by submitters:**

- 4.29 One submitter, submitter #05, commented on Council’s proposal not to establish Community Boards. The submitter supported the Council’s decision not to establish Community Boards, noting in their experience the performance of Community Boards in other regions had been highly variable, and they considered that Community Boards were of little benefit to farmers.

**Officer advice:**

- 4.30 It is proposed that Council confirms its initial decision not to establish Community Boards.

**5 Operational Implications**

- 5.1 There are no capital / operating expenditure implications or maintenance costs relating to this paper.

**6 Financial implications**

- 6.1 There are no financial implications relating to this paper. The undertaking of a representation review once every second triennium is provided for in the Council’s Long Term Plan.

**7 Statutory Requirements**

- 7.1 The following are the relevant sections of the Local Electoral Act 2001 relating to undertaking a review of representation:

- Sections 19H and 19J require each Council to review its membership and basis of election.
- Section 19M(1) requires public notification of each Council’s proposals.
- Section 19M(2)(d) states any person or organisation may lodge a written submission regarding a Council’s proposals.
- Section 19O allows anyone who lodged a submission and is not satisfied with the Council’s decision to then lodge a written appeal against the decision.
- Section 19N sets the timeframe within which the Council must consider the submissions received and make its final decision.
- Section 19P allows any person or organisation to lodge a written objection to any amended proposal.
- Section 19R requires the Local Government Commission to complete determinations before 11 April in the year of the triennial elections.

- Sections 19T, 19U, 19V and 19W list the factors to be considered by local authorities and the Local Government Commission.

7.2 With regard to community consultation, Section 78 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to take the views of the community into account in relation to decisions as follows:

- A local authority must, in the course of its decision-making process in relation to a matter, give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the matter.

## **8 Delegations**

8.1 The Council has the authority to consider this matter.

## **9 Consultation**

9.1 A discussion paper providing information about Representation Review issues was circulated in the community from January to March 2018, seeking feedback on what the community thought about governance arrangements for the Manawatū District. The feedback received from submitters to that discussion paper was summarised and reported to Council so that those views could be taken into account when Council made its initial proposal.

9.2 Consultation on Council's initial proposal was undertaken with the community from 2 August 2018 to 3 September 2018. The consultation included:

- Formal public notice in Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald 2 August 2018
- Latest News post on Manawatū District Council's website 8 August 2018
- Manawatū District Council's Facebook post 8 August 2018
- District News article in Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald 9 August 2018
- Stall at Feilding Farmers Market Friday 10 August 2018
- Manawatū District Council's Facebook post 16 August 2018
- Article by the Mayor in Feilding-Rangitīkei Herald 23 August 2018

9.3 Information about the Representation Review was also emailed to the district's Community Committees, with Liaison Councillors discussing the matter at the Community Committee meetings they attended.

9.4 Following the hearing of submissions, the matters raised by submitters were summarised in this report for consideration by Council in making its final proposal (including any amendments agreed to after considering submissions). Following the public notice of Council's final proposal on 11 October 2018, there will be a one month appeal period (for submitters to the initial proposal, or if the final proposal differs from the initial proposal, from any interested person or organisation).

## **10 Cultural Considerations**

10.1 Discussions were held with Ngā Manu Tāiko Manawatū District Council at its meetings on 13 February 2018, 10 April 2018 and 12 June 2018 regarding the process for the representation review.

## **11 Conclusion**

- 11.1 Initial views of the community were sought to assist Council in developing its initial proposal, which was publicly notified on 2 August 2018. Six submissions were received. A hearing was held on 20 September 2018 to hear from people that wished to speak to their submissions. The matters raised by submitters were summarised in this report for the Council to take into account when deciding its final proposal for representation.

## **12 Attachments**

- Submissions on 2018 Review of Representation