

I hereby give notice that a meeting of Horizons Regional Council will be held on:

Date: Tuesday, 24 August 2021
Time: 10.00am
Venue: Tararua Room Horizons Regional Council
11-15 Victoria Avenue
Palmerston North

REGIONAL COUNCIL

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chair	Cr RJ Keedwell
Deputy Chair	Cr JM Naylor
Councillors	Cr AL Benbow
	Cr EM Clarke
	Cr DB Cotton
	Cr SD Ferguson
	Cr EB Gordon
	Cr FJT Gordon
	Cr WM Kirton
	Cr NJ Patrick
	Cr WK Te Awe Awe
	Cr GJ Turkington

Michael McCartney
Chief Executive

Contact Telephone: 0508 800 800
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Palmerston North 4442

Full Agendas are available on Horizons Regional Council website
www.horizons.govt.nz

for further information regarding this agenda, please contact:
Julie Kennedy, 06 9522 800

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SERVICE CENTRES	Kairanga Cnr Rongotea & Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Rds, Palmerston North	Marton 19-21 Hammond Street	Taumarunui 34 Maata Street	Woodville Cnr Vogel (SH2) & Tay Sts
REGIONAL HOUSES	Palmerston North 11-15 Victoria Avenue	Whanganui 181 Guyton Street		
DEPOTS	Levin 120-122 Hokio Beach Rd	Taihape 243 Wairanu Rd		
POSTAL ADDRESS	Horizons Regional Council, Private Bag 11025, Manawatu Mail Centre, Palmerston North 4442			
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| PX6 | Council to consider whether any item in the Public Excluded minutes can be moved into the public domain, and define the extent of the release. | |

AGENDA

1 WELCOME / KARAKIA

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

At the close of the Agenda no apologies had been received.

3 PUBLIC FORUMS: Are designed to enable members of the public to bring matters, not on that meeting's agenda, to the attention of the local authority.

DEPUTATIONS: Are designed to enable a person, group or organisation to speak to an item on the agenda of a particular meeting.

Requests for Public Forums / Deputations must be made to the meeting secretary by 12 noon on the working day before the meeting. The person applying for a Public Forum or a Deputation must provide a clear explanation for the request which is subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

PETITIONS: Can be presented to the local authority or any of its committees, so long as the subject matter falls within the terms of reference of the council or committee meeting being presented to.

Written notice to the Chief Executive is required at least 5 working days before the date of the meeting. Petitions must contain at least 20 signatures and consist of fewer than 150 words (not including signatories).

Further information is available by phoning 0508 800 800.

4 SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass a resolution to permit the Committee/Council to consider any further items relating to items following below which do not appear on the Order Paper of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded.

Such resolution is required to be made pursuant to Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended), and the Chairperson must advise:

- (i) The reason why the item was not on the Order Paper, and
- (ii) The reason why the discussion of this item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

5 MEMBER'S CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of the items on this Agenda.

Minutes of the nineteenth meeting of the eleventh triennium of Horizons Regional Council (Live Streamed) held at 10.00am on Tuesday 22 June 2021, in the Tararua Room Horizons Regional Council, 11-15 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North.

PRESENT Crs RJ Keedwell (Chair), AL Benbow, EM Clarke, DB Cotton, SD Ferguson, EB Gordon, FJT Gordon, WM Kirton, JM Naylor, NJ Patrick, and WK Te Awe Awe.

IN ATTENDANCE

Chief Executive	Mr MJ McCartney
Acting Group Manager	
Corporate and Governance	Mr D Neal
Committee Secretary	Mrs JA Kennedy

ALSO PRESENT At various times during the meeting:

Dr N Peet (Group Manager Strategy & Regulation), Mr G Shirley (Group Manager Regional Services & Information), Mr C Grant (Acting Group Manager River Management), Dr J Roygard (Group Manager Natural Resources & Partnerships), Mr A Smith (Chief Financial Officer), Mr N Portegys (Policy Analyst), Mrs E Bethel, Ms N Dodd, Ms C Holdsworth, Mr S Mancner (Management Accountants), Ms C Morrison (Media & Communications Manager), Mrs R Hewitt (Manager Transport Services), Ms L Shirley (Senior Transport Planner), Mr R Smillie (Biodiversity, Biosecurity & Partnerships Manager), Mr J Nairn (Senior Transport Planner), Ms D Perera (Audit New Zealand).

WELCOME

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and invited Cr Te Awe Awe to say a Karakia.

APOLOGIES

21-211 *Moved* **Keedwell/B Gordon**

That an apology be received from Cr Turkington.

CARRIED

PUBLIC FORUMS / DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS

There were no requests for public speaking rights.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

The Chair advised Members of Supplementary Item 8.8, Special Delegations – Te Pūwaha Project.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM

21-212 *Moved* **Keedwell/Cotton**

That the Council receive Item 8.8, Report No. 21-80, Special Delegations – Te Pūwaha Project, as a supplementary item.

CARRIED

MWRC HOLDINGS LIMITED 2021-24 STATEMENT OF INTENT

Report No 21-73

Mr Mancer (Financial Accounting Team Leader) spoke to the item which presented the Statement of Intent of MWRC Holdings Ltd to the shareholders of the Company as required by the Local Government Act 2020.

21-217 **Moved** **Naylor/Clarke**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-73 and Annex.*
- b. *agrees to the MWRC Holdings Ltd 2021-24 Statement of Intent.*

CARRIED

COUNCILLORS' WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE - 21 APRIL TO 15 JUNE 2021

Report No 21-75

This item noted the Councillors' Workshop Attendance from 21 April to 15 June 2021. A correction was noted to the 9 June 2021 Councillors' Workshop attendance. Cr F Gordon's apology was for the Holdings Company-Shareholders Feedback and she was present for the Conflicts of Interest Workshop.

21-218 **Moved** **F Gordon/Naylor**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-75 and Annex.*

CARRIED

SAFETY AND WELLBEING REPORT AS AT 8 JUNE 2021

Report No 21-74

Mr Lloyd (Senior Health & Safety Advisor) took Members through the report which provided Council with a summary of safety and wellbeing related activities and performance for the financial year to date. Mr Lloyd expanded further on the Wellbeing initiatives and reporting of workplace incidents.

21-219 **Moved** **F Gordon/B Gordon**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-74 and Annex.*

CARRIED

AFFIXING OF THE COMMON SEAL

Report No 21-76

This paper reported on documents to which Horizons Regional Council's Common Seal had been affixed.

21-220 **Moved** **Naylor/Patrick**

That the Council:

- a. *acknowledges the affixing of the Common Seal to the below mentioned document:*
 - *Warrant Card, Enforcement Officer
Azlan Zainal Abidin*

CARRIED

POSSUM CONTROL PROGRAMME PROCUREMENT

Report No 21-78

Dr Roygard (Group Manager Natural Resources & Partnerships) took Members through the item which finalised the procurement process for the delivery of possum control and possum monitoring by external contractors as a part of Horizons Regional Council's (Horizons) Possum Control programme 2021-22 to 2023-24 and potentially to 2026-27. Dr Roygard provided some additional wording for recommendation h. Following discussion, Members provided their views around the approach outlined in recommendation h. The Chair put recommendations a,b,c,d,e,f,g and i.

21-221 **Moved** **Patrick/Kirton**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-78 and Annexes.*
- b. *approves establishing a panel of suppliers for provision of possum control services for up to \$4.31 million excluding GST over three years for the control of possums as part of the Horizons Possum Control programme in the Horizons Region, including EcoFX Ltd, Bolt Contracting Ltd, and CC Pest Control Ltd.*
- c. *approves establishing year one contracts (2021-22) with:*
 - *EcoFX Ltd - to the value of \$587,846 exclusive of GST;*
 - *Bolt Contracting Ltd - to the value of \$700,307 exclusive of GST; and*
 - *CC Pest Control Ltd - to the value of \$83,633*
- d. *notes the panel approach provides for further work to be completed by these contractors, if required and Horizons procurement process enables other contractors to be engaged should the panel not be available.*
- e. *approves awarding the contract for providing possum monitoring services for up to \$690,000 excluding GST over three years for the monitoring of possums as part of the Horizons Possum Control programme in the Horizons Region to Holden Contracting Ltd, with year one (2021-22) amount of \$201,600 exclusive of GST.*

- f. *approves Darrin Spillane Ltd as the reserve possum monitoring contractor.*
- g. *Council approves allocation of work to contractors for possum control and monitoring for years two and three (2022-23 & 2023-24) to be on the basis of:*
- *contractors having met their KPI targets*
 - *ranking of performance of the contractors from the previous year*
 - *supplier preferences for the locations identified by Horizons as requiring control;*
 - *pricing;*
 - *budget availability;*
 - *Noting if an agreement cannot be gained, the Council may offer the work to other contractors.*
- i. *delegates the Chief Executive and Group Manager Natural Resources and Partnerships to enter into contractual arrangements as approved above and delegation to manage the contracts, including financial delegations.*

CARRIED

The Chair then put recommendation h. with the amended wording.

Moved

Patrick/Kirton

- h. *approves the inclusion of the right of renewal clause in the contracts for a further three years subject to the contractors having met their KPI targets, budget being allocated for the external delivery of possum control and monitoring activity, consideration of cost effectiveness and the proposed renewal is considered and approved by Council.*

LOST

ADOPTION OF THE 2021-31 LONG-TERM PLAN, RATE SETTING, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES CONFIRMATION FOR 2021-22

Report No 21-79

This report outlined the procedures for the approval and adoption of the 2021-31 Long-term Plan (LTP), the consequential setting of the 2021-22 rates, and the confirmation of the 2021-22 administrative charges. Dr Peet introduced the item and outlined the input from Simpson Grierson as well as Audit New Zealand to the structure of the resolutions. Although Council would still consider both the Investment Policy and Liability Management Policy, they had been removed from the LTP and would be made available on the Horizons Regional Council website.

Ms Perera (Audit New Zealand) commented on the LTP process and was pleased to announce that Audit New Zealand was in a position to offer an unmodified audit opinion. Dr Peet thanked Audit New Zealand staff for their input throughout the LTP process.

Mr Smith (Chief Financial Officer) explained several changes to the recommendations following feedback from Audit New Zealand. He then clarified questions around the process for updating both the Investment Policy and Liability Management Policy. Following discussion by Members, a new recommendation was suggested to amend the content of the Investment Policy as workshopped by Council on 8 December 2020 and also circulated to Members in an email from Cr F Gordon. During discussion, a procedural motion to allow the amendments to lie on the table until such time as further information was available on the full ramifications of such amendments was suggested.

21-222 **Moved** **Naylor/B Gordon**

That the Council agrees that the amendments to the Investment Policy as tabled, lie on the table until such time as further information is available of the full ramifications of such amendments.

CARRIED

The Chair then put recommendations a-i, with an amendment to wording in recommendations e. and f. – ‘workshopped’ changed to ‘tabled’, followed by recommendations j-n.

21-223 **Moved** **Naylor/Clarke**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-79 and annexes;
- b. acknowledges the submissions and deliberations process;
- c. acknowledges the amendments to the proposed Long-Term Plan budget arrived at the Strategy and Policy Committee Deliberations meeting on 25 May 2021, and approved amendments, at the Regional Council meeting, on 25 May 2021, together with typographical, arithmetical and presentation amendments, have been incorporated in the Long-term Plan document;
- d. adopts the Revenue and Financing Policy to be included in the Long-term Plan;
- e. adopts the Investment Policy as tabled with Council;
- f. adopts the Liability Management Policy as tabled with Council;
- g. adopts the 2021-2031 Long-term Plan;
- h. requests the Chief Executive to prepare the final 2021-2031 Long-term Plan for publication;
- i. requests the Chief Executive to formally advise submitters of its decisions, addressing the individual items raised by submitters in their written submissions;

CARRIED

Moved **Naylor/Clarke**

It is recommended, for setting of rates, that Council:

- j. notes that it has had regard to the matters set out in section 100T of the Biosecurity Act 1993 in the development of the 2017-2037 Regional Pest Management Plan, the supporting documentation Horizons Amended Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan 2017-2037 and the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, as is reflected in the content of those documents.

- k. Sets the following rates for the financial year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 (all amounts are GST inclusive):

- i. A general rate set on an equalised capital value basis using projected

District/City	All Properties \$ per \$ of Capital Value 2021-22
Horowhenua DC	0.0003760
Manawatū DC	0.0003760
Palmerston North CC	0.0003758
Part Stratford DC	0.0003752
Part Taupō DC	0.0003771
Part Waitomo DC	0.0003756
Rangitīkei DC	0.0003755
Ruapehu DC	0.0003754
Tararua DC	0.0003754
Whanganui DC	0.0003759

values of each of the region's territorial authority areas as follows:

- ii. a Uniform Annual General Charge of \$51.00 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit on all rateable rating units in the Region; and
- iii. a Public Transport Rate (including Total Mobility) rate set on a differential basis on equalised capital value on urban rating units in constituent districts as follows:

District/City	All Properties \$ per \$ of Capital Value 2021-22
Horowhenua DC	0.0000530
Manawatū DC	0.0000969
Palmerston North CC	0.0001411
Rangitīkei DC	0.0000265
Ruapehu DC	0.0000081
Tararua DC	0.0000137
Whanganui DC	0.0001092

- iv. a Sustainable Land Use Initiative Rate of \$39.36 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit on all rateable rating units in the Region; and
- v. a Drinking Water Monitoring & Research Rate of \$1.04 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit on all rateable rating units in the Region; and
- vi. an Environmental Initiatives Rate of \$30.11 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit on all rateable rating units in the Region; and
- vii. a Biosecurity and Biodiversity Protection (per ha) Rate of \$0.92 per hectare on all rateable rating units larger than 4 hectares in the Region; and

- viii. a Regional Park Rate on every rateable rating unit within the districts of Manawatu District and Palmerston North City, of \$0.58 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit; and
- ix. a Rangitikei Environment Group Rate on every rateable rating unit within the Rangitikei District per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, differentiated by the area of rating unit, as follows:

Property Type	Dollars Per SUIP 2021-22
Properties less than 4 Ha	8.96
Properties greater than 4 Ha	34.21

- x. a Waitarere Community Biodiversity Rate on every rateable rating unit within the Waitarere Beach Community (as defined by map) of an amount of \$9.32 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit; and
- xi. a Manawatū River Accord Rate on every rateable rating unit within the Manawatū River Catchment (as defined by map) of \$7.93 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit; and
- xii. a Lake Horowhenua Restoration Rate on every rateable rating unit within the Horowhenua District, of \$23.07 per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit; and
- xiii. River and Drainage Scheme Rates set in each of the rating areas identified in the first column, on the classes and differential categories identified in the second column, on the factors shown in the third column and values/amounts shown in the fourth;

River and Drainage Schemes	Class/ Diff	Rating Basis	Unit Rate
RIVER SCHEMES			
Kahuterawa	KM	\$ Per Hectare	93.8090000
Lower KIWITEA Stream	CK	\$ Per Hectare	170.7820000
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	1.1280000
	MK	\$ Per Hectare	266.6350000
Lower Manawatū	CE	\$ Per Hectare	0.4520000
	CL	\$ Per Hectare	1.5420000
	CW	\$ Per Hectare	0.7710000
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	124.1300000
	F1	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0016247
	F2	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0012998
	F3	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0009748
	F4	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0006499
	F5	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0001625
	FB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000921
	FG	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0001925
	HF	\$ Per SUIP	482.9600000
	IC	\$ Per SUIP	10.5800000
	IE	\$ Per SUIP	5.2900000
	IF	\$ Per SUIP	3.5000000

	IS	\$ Per SUIP	5.2900000
	IW	\$ Per SUIP	3.5000000
	PN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000608
	R1	\$ Per Hectare	64.5470000
	R2	\$ Per Hectare	12.9100000
	SA	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0013810
	SB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0012185
	SC	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0008124
	SD	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0004062
Lower Manawatū Special Project	AH	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000028
	SP (On specified PN scheme)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000709
	TU (Turitea)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0010463
Lower Whanganui River	N1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000256
	N2	\$ Per SUIP	22.5300000
	W1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0001496
	W2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000748
Makirikiri	A	\$ Per Hectare	65.9310000
	A1	\$ Per Hectare	104.3180000
	B	\$ Per Hectare	46.1520000
	B1	\$ Per Hectare	73.0230000
	C	\$ Per Hectare	32.9660000
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	52.1590000
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	1.0350000
	F	\$ Per Hectare	6.5940000
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	10.4320000
	GF	\$ Per SUIP	759.0000000
	T1	\$ Per SUIP	819.7200000
	LF	\$ Per SUIP	1,457.2800000
Mangatainoka	CK	\$ Per Hectare	0.7520000
	CM	\$ Per Hectare	0.1100000
	CU	\$ Per Hectare	2.9310000
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	107.0500000
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	67.7040000
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	40.6220000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	1.0900000
	KL	\$ Per Hectare	175.0720000
	LH	\$ Per Hectare	20.9810000
	LL	\$ Per Hectare	4.1970000
	LM	\$ Per Hectare	12.5890000
	MH	\$ Per Hectare	62.7780000
	ML	\$ Per Hectare	12.5560000
	MM	\$ Per Hectare	37.6670000
	MR	\$ Per Hectare	10.0180000
	PU	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0003098
	R1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0004548
	R2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0004268
	UH	\$ Per Hectare	176.2430000
	UL	\$ Per Hectare	35.2490000
	UM	\$ Per Hectare	105.7460000
Matarawa	CM	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000060
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	2.9190000
	IN	\$ Per SUIP	30.7100000
	L1	\$ Per Hectare	13.8840000
	L2	\$ Per Hectare	13.8840000
	L3	\$ Per Hectare	55.5350000
	M1	\$ Per Hectare	92.5580000
	M3	\$ Per Hectare	18.5120000
	M4	\$ Per Hectare	18.5120000

Ohakune	UR	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000870
Ōhau-Manakau	AD	\$ Per Hectare	31.9260000
	CD	\$ Per Hectare	20.6530000
	CH	\$ Per Hectare	37.5200000
	CL	\$ Per Hectare	2.8140000
	FH	\$ Per Hectare	118.6140000
	FL	\$ Per Hectare	8.8970000
	HD	\$ Per Hectare	17.0630000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	7.6210000
	KD	\$ Per Hectare	36.0600000
	L2	\$ Per Hectare	30.0990000
	LD	\$ Per Hectare	60.1970000
	MC	\$ Per Hectare	5.8290000
	ML	\$ Per Hectare	114.1650000
	MU	\$ Per Hectare	273.7600000
	OL	\$ Per Hectare	68.5060000
	OM	\$ Per Hectare	210.0570000
	OT	\$ Per Hectare	770.6650000
	OU	\$ Per Hectare	376.9260000
	PD	\$ Per Hectare	30.6210000
	SD	\$ Per Hectare	10.4020000
	TD	\$ Per Hectare	46.5480000
	UM	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0001044
	UO	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000818
	UW	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0002078
	WD	\$ Per Hectare	21.5830000
	WL	\$ Per Hectare	88.6630000
	WU	\$ Per Hectare	217.4020000
Pahihi Valley	A	\$ Per Hectare	96.6590000
Pohangina - Oroua	DR	\$ Per Hectare	271.3220000
	EZ	\$ Per Hectare	0.1130000
	IA	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000216
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	2.4510000
	O1	\$ Per Hectare	78.1310000
	O2	\$ Per Hectare	97.1380000
	O3	\$ Per Hectare	62.5050000
	O4	\$ Per Hectare	77.7110000
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	186.3790000
	P2	\$ Per Hectare	111.8280000
	P3	\$ Per Hectare	20.7880000
	P4	\$ Per Hectare	149.1040000
	P5	\$ Per Hectare	89.4620000
	P6	\$ Per Hectare	16.6310000
Porewa Valley	A	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0038295
	B	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0022211
	C	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0010723
	D	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0001915
	E	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0001149
	F	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000383
	U1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0003064
	U2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000766
Rangitikei River	CD	\$ Per Hectare	0.3800000
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	0.7590000
	CU	\$ Per Hectare	0.3800000
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	245.6280000
	E1	\$ Per Hectare	64.2750000
	E2	\$ Per Hectare	25.7100000

	E3	\$ Per Hectare	116.9480000
	E4	\$ Per Hectare	99.0390000
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	127.0590000
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	76.2360000
	F3	\$ Per Hectare	14.3370000
	F4	\$ Per Hectare	43.7130000
	F5	\$ Per Hectare	56.5210000
	F6	\$ Per Hectare	33.9130000
	GF	\$ Per SUIP	476.7900000
	GT	\$ Per SUIP	159.8100000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	0.6640000
	RF	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0066368
	RH	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0020847
	RO	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000284
	UF	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0014156
	UL	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000305
	UT	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0006307
	UU	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000315
Ruapehu DC	CN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000133
South East Ruahines	CN	\$ Per Hectare	1.2330000
	DK (Dannevirke only)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000791
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	58.9416640
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	1.0130000
	M1	\$ Per Hectare	38.0590000
	M2	\$ Per Hectare	67.5200000
	M3	\$ Per Hectare	74.3320000
	M4	\$ Per Hectare	76.8270000
	M5	\$ Per Hectare	12.0440000
	RZ	\$ Per Hectare	0.0220000
	SZ	\$ Per Hectare	0.0170000
	W1	\$ Per Hectare	9.0200000
	W2	\$ Per Hectare	16.6940000
	W3	\$ Per Hectare	11.4400000
	WO (Woodville only)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000941
Tararua	CN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000278
Tawataia - Mangaone	B	\$ Per Hectare	35.1150000
	C	\$ Per Hectare	11.7050000
	D	\$ Per Hectare	5.8530000
Turakina	CN	\$ Per Hectare	0.1120000
	T1	\$ Per Hectare	32.6340000
	T2	\$ Per Hectare	28.8120000
	T3	\$ Per Hectare	20.0410000
	T4	\$ Per Hectare	9.0930000
	T5	\$ Per Hectare	5.6780000
Tutaenui	CN	\$ Per Hectare	0.7650000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	0.7500000
	TL	\$ Per Hectare	19.6200000
	TW	\$ Per Hectare	42.0490000
	UB (Bulls)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000484
	UM (Marton)	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000549

Upper Manawatū	CN	\$ Per Hectare	0.3160000
	D1	\$ Per Hectare	15.2000000
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	11.3330000
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	11.7240000
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	26.1000000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	1.2170000
	M1	\$ Per Hectare	89.0620000
	M2	\$ Per Hectare	278.3170000
	U1	\$ Per Hectare	135.0600000
	U2	\$ Per Hectare	102.2970000
	U3	\$ Per Hectare	177.1430000
	U4	\$ Per Hectare	83.1880000
Upper Whanganui	IN	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000152
	R1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0011088
	R2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0005544
	R3	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0011805
	R4	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0005903
	U1	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0002056
	U2	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000822
Whangaehu - Mangawhero	CN	\$ Per Hectare	0.2680000
	IN	\$ Per SUIP	21.7600000
	LW	\$ Per Hectare	4.4790000
	MW	\$ Per Hectare	15.8730000
	UM	\$ Per Hectare	74.8250000
	UW	\$ Per Hectare	37.2050000
Ashhurst Stream	AC	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000602
	AL	\$ Per Hectare	153.6210000
	AN	\$ Per SUIP	22.9700000
	AU	\$ Per Hectare	40.6620000
Forest Road	A	\$ Per Hectare	31.9940000
	B	\$ Per Hectare	23.9950000
	C	\$ Per Hectare	15.9970000
	D	\$ Per Hectare	7.9990000
	E	\$ Per Hectare	4.1600000
	F	\$ Per Hectare	2.2400000
Foxton East	CN	\$ Per Hectare	30.5589427
	UB	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0002646
Haunui	A	\$ per \$ of Land Value	0.0008792
Himatangi	A	\$ Per Hectare	18.3600000
	B	\$ Per Hectare	12.8520000
	C	\$ Per Hectare	6.4260000
	D	\$ Per Hectare	3.3050000
	E	\$ Per Hectare	1.2860000
	F	\$ Per Hectare	0.9180000
Hōkio	AC	\$ Per SUIP	132.4100000
	DA	\$ Per Hectare	34.3220000
	DH	\$ Per Hectare	23.2750000
	DL	\$ Per Hectare	5.1540000
	DM	\$ Per Hectare	17.9900000
	DP	\$ Per Hectare	47.9130000
	DS	\$ Per Hectare	34.6740000

	IN	\$ Per Hectare	5.0930000
	UH	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000340
	UL	\$ per \$ of Capital Value	0.0000110
Koputaroa	A1	\$ Per Hectare	60.2200000
	A2	\$ Per Hectare	30.1100000
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	25.7210000
	C2	\$ Per Hectare	16.9760000
	C3	\$ Per Hectare	8.4880000
	C4	\$ Per Hectare	27.2630000
	C5	\$ Per Hectare	17.9940000
	D1	\$ Per Hectare	44.0460000
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	22.0230000
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	27.6230000
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	13.8120000
	D5	\$ Per Hectare	28.7410000
	D6	\$ Per Hectare	14.3710000
	D7	\$ Per Hectare	49.9060000
	D8	\$ Per Hectare	24.9530000
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	12.1400000
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	7.2840000
	F3	\$ Per Hectare	3.6420000
	F4	\$ Per Hectare	1.2140000
	F5	\$ Per Hectare	40.5960000
	F6	\$ Per Hectare	16.2390000
	I1	\$ Per Hectare	6.8370000
	I2	\$ Per Hectare	9.2040000
	I3	\$ Per Hectare	8.0280000
	I4	\$ Per Hectare	10.6340000
	IA	\$ Per Hectare	1.5710000
	IK	\$ Per Hectare	1.7070000
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	28.7090000
	K1	\$ Per Hectare	113.5200000
K2	\$ Per Hectare	56.7600000	
P1	\$ Per Hectare	247.7630000	
P2	\$ Per Hectare	163.5240000	
P3	\$ Per Hectare	183.8920000	
P4	\$ Per Hectare	121.3690000	
P5	\$ Per Hectare	215.6620000	
P6	\$ Per Hectare	142.3370000	
P7	\$ Per Hectare	71.1690000	
P8	\$ Per Hectare	233.7810000	
P9	\$ Per Hectare	154.2960000	
Makerua	B1	\$ Per Hectare	24.0990000
	B2	\$ Per Hectare	9.6400000
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	40.4240000
	C2	\$ Per Hectare	16.1700000
	CB	\$ Per Hectare	11.6670000
	CK	\$ Per Hectare	15.4910000
	CM	\$ Per Hectare	20.3610000
	CO	\$ Per Hectare	15.3570000
	EC	\$ Per Hectare	1.6040000
	G1	\$ Per Hectare	7.5210000
	K1	\$ Per Hectare	59.3670000
	L1	\$ Per Hectare	20.4620000
	L2	\$ Per Hectare	8.1850000
	M1	\$ Per Hectare	27.0210000
	M2	\$ Per Hectare	10.8090000
	O1	\$ Per Hectare	37.9410000
	O2	\$ Per Hectare	15.1770000
	OC	\$ Per Hectare	4.8500000
	PB	\$ Per Hectare	183.5300000
	PK	\$ Per Hectare	114.6990000
PM	\$ Per Hectare	129.3170000	
PO	\$ Per Hectare	43.0610000	
R1	\$ Per Hectare	37.0290000	

	T1	\$ Per Hectare	31.9810000	
Manawatū	CL	\$ Per Hectare	107.6940000	
	CN	\$ Per Hectare	8.5430000	
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	19.4490000	
	DU	\$ Per SUIP	84.5500000	
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	39.0670000	
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	19.5340000	
	F3	\$ Per Hectare	3.9070000	
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	154.8510000	
	P2	\$ Per Hectare	77.4260000	
	P3	\$ Per Hectare	38.7130000	
	P4	\$ Per Hectare	7.7430000	
Moutoa	B1	\$ Per Hectare	242.9500000	
	B2	\$ Per Hectare	194.3600000	
	B3	\$ Per Hectare	36.4430000	
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	57.5880000	
	C2	\$ Per Hectare	46.0700000	
	C3	\$ Per Hectare	17.2770000	
	D1	\$ Per Hectare	34.6010000	
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	19.7070000	
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	7.8830000	
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	9.0480000	
	D5	\$ Per Hectare	3.6190000	
	MC	\$ Per Hectare	21.6840000	
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	124.5620000	
	P2	\$ Per Hectare	99.6500000	
	P3	\$ Per Hectare	37.3690000	
	P4	\$ Per Hectare	99.3120000	
		P5	\$ Per Hectare	79.4490000
	P6	\$ Per Hectare	29.7940000	
Te Kawau	AC	\$ Per SUIP	85.4200000	
	C1	\$ Per Hectare	14.6320000	
	C2	\$ Per Hectare	0.5630000	
	CF	\$ Per Hectare	1.4230000	
	CR	\$ Per Hectare	3.5380000	
	CU	\$ Per Hectare	41.8610000	
	DA	\$ Per Hectare	1.8170000	
	DO	\$ Per Hectare	7.0610000	
	DR	\$ Per Hectare	9.5200000	
	DS	\$ Per Hectare	12.9540000	
	FK	\$ Per Hectare	11.1660000	
	FM	\$ Per Hectare	41.5230000	
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	50.3230000	
		P2	\$ Per Hectare	12.5810000
	PR	\$ Per Hectare	16.7270000	
Whirokino	D1	\$ Per Hectare	42.7440000	
	D2	\$ Per Hectare	28.2120000	
	D3	\$ Per Hectare	4.2740000	
	D4	\$ Per Hectare	98.7340000	
	D5	\$ Per Hectare	39.4940000	
	F1	\$ Per Hectare	33.0920000	
	F2	\$ Per Hectare	19.8550000	
	F3	\$ Per Hectare	3.3100000	
	IN	\$ Per Hectare	3.1510000	
	P1	\$ Per Hectare	224.5800000	
	P2	\$ Per Hectare	89.8330000	
		P3	\$ Per Hectare	22.4590000

- I. Resolves that the due date for all rates for the 2021/22 is 24 September 2021.

- m. Resolves that:
- i. a penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates for the 2021/22 rating year that remain unpaid on 24 October 2021.
 - ii. a penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous financial years that remain unpaid on 1 July 2021, on 9 July 2021.
 - iii. a further penalty of 10% will be added to any amounts to which a penalty has been added under 4(b) which remain unpaid, on 14 January 2022.

It is recommended, for the setting of Annual Administration Charges, that the Council:

- n. adopts the administrative charges for 2021-22 as set in Annex A pursuant to section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

CARRIED

Earlier in the meeting, Cr Patrick noted a conflict of interest in Report No. 21-80 Special Delegations - Te Pūwaha Project, and removed herself from the Council table for this item.

SPECIAL DELEGATIONS - TE PŪWAHA PROJECT

Report No 21-80

Mr Mancer (Financial Accounting Team Leader) spoke to the item which sought Council authorisation of staff financial delegations specific to the Te Pūwaha Project.

21-224 **Moved** **Naylor/Ferguson**

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-80.
- b. amends the Chief Executive's financial authority to \$1M specifically related to the Te Pūwaha Project.

CARRIED

RECEIPT AND ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

REPORT OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - RECEIVE AND ADOPT RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - 18 MAY 2021

21-225 **Moved** **Ferguson/Patrick**

That the Council receives and adopts the resolutions and recommendations of the Passenger Transport Committee meeting held on 18 May 2021.

CARRIED

**REPORT OF STRATEGY & POLICY COMMITTEE MEETING - RECEIVE AND ADOPT
RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - 25 MAY 2021**

- 21-226** *Moved* **Naylor/Kirton**
*That the Council receives and adopts the resolutions and recommendations of
the Strategy & Policy Committee meeting held on 25 May 2021.*
CARRIED

**REPORT OF REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - RECEIVE AND ADOPT
RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - 1 JUNE 2021**

- 21-227** *Moved* **Ferguson/Keedwell**
*That the Council receives and adopts the resolutions and recommendations of
the Regional Transport Committee meeting held on 1 June 2021.*
CARRIED

**REPORT OF MANAWATU RIVER USERS' ADVISORY GROUP MEETING - RECEIVE AND
ADOPT RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - 1 JUNE 2021**

- 21-228** *Moved* **F Gordon/Keedwell**
*That the Council receives and adopts the resolutions and recommendations of
the Manawatu River Users' Advisory Group meeting held on 1 June 2021.*
CARRIED

**REPORT OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE MEETING - RECEIVE AND ADOPT
RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - 9 JUNE 2021**

- 21-229** *Moved* **Patrick/Te Awe Awe**
*That the Council receives and adopts the resolutions and recommendations of
the Environment Committee meeting held on 9 June 2021.*
CARRIED

PROCEDURAL MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

21-230 Moved Keedwell/Naylor

THAT the public be excluded from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting. The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 and section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

CARRIED

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
PX1 Regional Archives, Bowen Street Feilding	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. Purchase negotiations are commercially sensitive to parties involved. s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). Purchase negotiations are commercially sensitive to parties involved.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.
PX2 Council / Committee to consider whether any item in the Public Excluded minutes can be moved into the public domain and define the extent of the release		

The meeting adjourned to the Public Excluded part of the meeting at 11.58am and resumed at 12.07pm.

The meeting closed at 12.08pm.

Confirmed

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHAIR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT TO COUNCIL

Tuesday, 22 June 2021

Michael McCartney – Chief Executive

Introduction

1. This report updates Members on key organisational and wider Sector activities, covering the period from May 2021 through to the end of June 2021. Members are asked to view the upcoming activities in the Council Update (Annex A) and advise of any meetings/events that may be of interest.

Planning and Policy

2. The 2021-31 Long-term Plan (LTP) has now been finalised, with the June 2021 Regional Council meeting seeking formal Council adoption, following deliberations and audit check. The LTP process commenced almost a year ago to the day when the new Council held its Strategic Directions workshop. Over the following 12 months (interrupted by Covid) Council has reviewed its community outcomes, strategic and operational policies, activities, performance measures and funding requirements, culminating in a draft proposal for consultation with the community. With over 400 written submissions received and approximately 50 submitters presenting to Council, the process is now complete – setting the plan for the next three years in detail and 10 years more generally.
3. Following Council's adoption of the Hearing Panel's PC2 decision, there has been a period of appeal. Council has been informed that four appeals have been filed in relation to the decision. A formal information item will be brought to Council outlining the nature of these appeals as well as a briefing as to what this means to PC2 implementation.

Oranga Wai | Our Freshwater Future

4. The Oranga Wai/Our Freshwater Future policy effort continues with a further hui-ā-lwi held recently. The degree of interest and engagement amongst lwi in this work stream is very encouraging. As part of our LTP budget allocation, we are seeking to recruit to our science area expertise in mātauranga Māori.
5. In addition to the hui-ā-lwi, we have several other stakeholder engagements planned. During the week of 22 June 2021 the Oranga Wai/Our Freshwater Future Roadshow will be rolled out in Kimbolton, Taihape, Ohakune, Taumarunui and Whanganui. The sheer scale of the work to complete the freshwater policy work by the dates required by Government remain a challenge – particularly if we are to achieve meaningful and fulsome consultation. The science knowledge and understanding is fundamental to the consultation as communities will want to know the state and trend of our freshwater quality. Models such as OVERSEER will be critical in terms of understanding the impact at catchment scale and farm scale. We are currently seeking confirmation as to the effectiveness of OVERSEER. We understand there has been an independent science review of this model and we are awaiting the outcome of that review.

Transport

6. The transport area continues to be both busy and challenging. The region is seeing unprecedented investment in major roading infrastructure. The confirmation of the Otaki to North Levin (O2NL) project by Government has added to the project list. A number of staff across Horizons have begun work with Waka Kotahi as part of their planning and design work. Councillors recently had the opportunity to view the progress of works at Te Ahu a Turanga: Manawatū Tararua Highway. The

- civil construction works are advancing according to schedule, however, with the wetter months fast approaching it's likely elements of the work will be scaled back.
7. The Business Case (Network Options Report) for the PNITI (often referred to as the Freight Ring Road) was approved by the Board of Waka Kotahi several months ago. It involves seven packages of work to be rolled out over the next 20 years. Project partners are currently finalising a transport system plan for this project, and confirming the Governance arrangements. Public Consultation is due in July 2021, and the first Steering Group meeting is expected in July 2021 or August 2021.
 8. The Kiwi Rail Freight Hub Notice of requirement is well underway and hearings are scheduled for August 2021.
 9. Whilst both projects have their own project plan – planning is well underway to join up the overall Governance to ensure there is close alignment, as both are inter-dependant. Palmerston North City Council is leading the preparation and implementation of a Central North Island Distribution Hub Strategy which will support this.
 10. A busy space at present for the team has been in transport planning, with a number of items coming out of Government requiring response, input into the LTP, and development of the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) wrapping up. Of significance is the RLTP which is being put forward for approval by Council at the June 2021 Regional Council meeting. This concludes a 14 month process which saw multiple RTC workshops and a successful public consultation campaign. The new Plan takes a different approach to the existing Plan in that the focus on mode-shift and environmentally sustainable transport is increased, something that has been driven by Government and Committee direction, as well as public feedback.
 11. With the RLTP now wrapping up, the team's focus is shifting to the next Plan due for review, the Regional Public Transport Plan (RPTP). The RPTP describes the public transport network proposed for the region, identifies the services that are integral to the network over a 10-year period and sets out the policies and procedures that apply to those services. It is developed by the Passenger Transport Committee. Review of this Plan will take approximately 12 months, with Investment Logic Mapping workshops commencing later this month.
 12. As always, the public transport space continues to keep the team busy, with service reviews, enhancements and customer enquiries. Recently, the team held a Horizons staff hackathon designed to get some fresh perspective around provision of timetable information and external messaging. The hackathon saw staff from all around the organisation participate (a brilliant example of working as one) and was very successful with some brilliant ideas and solutions being pitched from the hackathon teams.
 13. Regarding service reviews, the Palmerston North service review is well underway with consultation planned in the first quarter of the 2021/22 financial year. We are expecting this to be of great interest to our community and look forward to presenting the options to them. Subject to confirmation of funding in the LTP, the Feilding and Whanganui Urban services are set to see some enhancements implemented in the 2021/22 financial year, which we hope will improve patronage and access to services in these areas.
 14. Road deaths across the Manawatū-Whanganui region are trending upwards again. The Government, through Road to Zero, has launched an ambitious strategy to guide improvements in road safety over the next 10 years.
 15. This strategy marks a step change and calls for all road safety partners to throw their energies into the programme. This is our opportunity to play a key role for our region.
 16. Horizons' Road Safety Co-ordinators are working closely with partners to implement the strategy, which will be key to reducing deaths and serious injuries on our region's roads.

River Management

17. Craig Grant has taken up the Acting GM role in River Management, following the resignation of Ramon Strong. The key focus for the Group is to ensure the Climate Resilience Projects are advancing in accordance with our and Government's expectations. Recent meetings have taken place with officials from Government seeking information around project progress. Balancing the workloads of both these Government funded projects alongside Council's own LTP commitments will be an on-going challenge.
18. The Manawatū River Users' Group met recently. Part of the work in this area relates to the revision/renewal of the Manawatū River Bylaw. The discussion in recent times is whether the Bylaw can address matters outside navigation and safety (e.g. environmental). A recent opinion advises that the Bylaw process is quite restrictive and is not the appropriate tool to address wider issues.
19. The recent events in Canterbury were a reminder of the risks that parts of New Zealand face in relation to extreme weather events. Like several other councils, we offered support to Environment Canterbury and deployed a staff member to assist in the welfare space.
20. The timing of the Canterbury floods were interesting given the recent Government budget announcements. We had advocated for more Government baseline funding in the budget to assist in terms of flood infrastructure investment. Unfortunately that funding was not provisioned in the 2021 Budget. As a consequence, our Sector lead (Doug Leeder) has written to several ministers outlining our concerns. A copy of that letter is provided at Annex B.

Regional Chiefs

21. The Regional Chiefs' met on 1 June 2021. The day also included the newly refreshed Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Joint Standing Committee. When you also add the Climate Action Joint Committee and Regional Transport Committee meetings to this day it became very congested, hence a decision has been made to separate these meetings in to two days. A copy of the meeting agendas for both the CDEM Group Joint Standing Committee and Regional Chiefs is provided at Annex C.

Manawatū-Whanganui LASS Limited

22. The last meeting of Manawatū-Whanganui LASS Limited (MW LASS) was held on 14 June 2021, a copy of the meeting agenda is attached at Annex D.
23. Also attached, at Annex E, for your information is the June 2021 edition of the MW LASS newsletter.

Accelerate25 – Regional Economic Growth

24. The next Accelerate25 (A25) Lead Team meeting is scheduled for the end of June 2021. The Programme Manager and Lead Team Facilitator have presented the A25 Refresh to Regional Chiefs, Horowhenua District Council, Palmerston North City Council and Manawatū District Council, with other presentations planned for the near future. The Minister of Regional Economic Development, Hon. Stuart Nash, was recently in Palmerston North as part of the EDANZ Conference. At that meeting he announced his desire to stand up regional leadership models for regional economic development. The first such model is A25, and the Minister and officials held a lunch meeting with the A25 Lead Team. Following the A25 meeting with the Minister he attended a site visit to Te Ahu a Turanga: Manawatū Tararua Highway.
25. Last week Minister Nash, together with the Minister for Māori Development, Hon. Willie Jackson, returned to the region to meet with the Te Pūwaha (Whanganui Port) Governance Group. The Council Chair is a member of the Group and attended the meeting together with the CE. The purpose of the visit was to help clarify project design and governance oversight for Ministers.

Regional Sector

26. The LGNZ Conference is scheduled for mid-July 2021. The days preceding the conference proper will involve a Regional Sector tour hosted by Marlborough District (Unitary) Council. A copy of the pre-conference tour itinerary is provided at Annex F.
27. Last week, I facilitated a Special Interest Group (SIG) Convenors' Training Session in Napier. This initiative is designed to help new convenors understand the challenges and requirements of being a convenor of a Sector SIG. A copy of the agenda for that session is provided at Annex G.

Attachments

Annex A Council Update

Annex B Regional Sector letter to Ministers re co-investment in flood protection

Annex C CDEM Group Joint Standing Committee and Regional Chiefs' June 2021 Meeting Agendas

Annex D Manawatū-Whanganui LASS Limited June 2021 Meeting Agenda

Annex E Manawatū-Whanganui LASS Limited June 2021 Newsletter

Annex F 2021 Regional Sector Pre-Conference Tour Itinerary

Annex G SIG Convenors' Training Session June 2021 Agenda

ACTIVITIES

Ruapehu

River Management

1. Staff are working with Ruapehu District Council to schedule a follow up community meeting in Ohura to talk about flood risk, drainage and sanitation.

Regional Services & Information

2. Emergency Management Office (EMO) Manager attended a Central Plateau Volcanic Advisory Group meeting at Te Pae Tata, Ohakune on 2 June 2021.

Whanganui

Natural Resources & Partnerships

3. A Governance Group meeting for the Lake Waipu/Rātana Waste Water Treatment Plant Freshwater Improvement Fund project was held on 14 May 2021.

River Management

4. A joint initiative with Whanganui District Council has managed a spruce up the Upokongaro Ferry Landing Reserve.

Regional Services & Information

5. EMO staff attended a Whanganui Emergency Management Committee meeting in Whanganui on 2 June 2021.
6. EMO staff attended and presented at the Central District Police Ethnic Community Advisory Group Board meeting in Whanganui on 21 May 2021.

Strategy & Regulation

7. 26 May 2021 – Te Kōpuka nā Te Awa Tupua, Whanganui.
8. 1 June 2021 – meeting with River Management and Iwi to discuss North Mole consent applications.
9. 11 June 2021 – Technical Advisory Group meeting for Te Awa Tupua Whanganui.
10. 17 June 2021 – Chair met with Te Rūnanga o Tūpoho, Whanganui.

Manawatū

River Management

11. Manawatū River Users' Group met at Regional House on 1 June 2021.
12. Staff will have regular quarterly meetings with Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated, commencing on 11 June 2021.

Regional Services & Information

13. EMO staff attended a Manawatū Emergency Management Committee meeting in Feilding on 2 June 2021.

Strategy & Regulation

14. 4 May 2021 – staff attended Ngā Manu Taiko meeting at Manawatū District Council.
15. 10 May 2021 – Ngā Kairapu Māori SIG meeting, via zoom.

Tararua

Natural Resources & Partnerships

16. Staff presented at the Tararua Federated Farmers AGM on 5 May 2021 in Dannevirke.

River Management

17. 29 May 2021 – Ākito Community meeting.

18. Tararua River Management community group catch-up – start of June 2021.

Regional Services & Information

19. EMO staff attended a Tararua Emergency Management Committee meeting in Dannevirke on 13 May 2021.

Palmerston North City

River Management

20. Manawatū River Users' Group met at Regional House on 1 June 2021.

21. Staff will have regular quarterly meetings with Tanenuiarangi Manawatū Incorporated, commencing on 11 June 2021.

Regional Services & Information

22. CDEM Coordinating Executive Group meeting hosted by Horizons on 4 May 2021.

23. EMO hosted Massey University Hazards students at Te Ao Nui on 4 May 2021.

24. EMO conducted a meeting of CDEM Rural Coordinating Group at Te Ao Nui on 5 May 2021.

25. EMO conducted a meeting of CDEM Lifelines Advisory Group at Te Ao Nui on 7 May 2021.

26. EMO conducted a meeting of CDEM Regional Emergency Management Officers at Te Ao Nui on 13 May 2021.

27. EMO staff attended a Palmerston North Emergency Management Committee meeting on 20 May 2021.

28. CDEM Joint Standing Committee meeting hosted by Horizons on 1 June 2021.

29. EMO staff attended Fire & Emergency NZ Hazardous Substances Coordinating Committee meeting & exercise in Palmerston North on 8 June 2021.

30. EMO conducted a meeting of CDEM Welfare Advisory Group at Te Ao Nui on 16 June 2021.

Strategy & Regulation

31. 3 June 2021 – update meeting with Palmerston North City (PNCC) regarding BPO for WWTP.

Horowhenua

Natural Resources & Partnerships

32. A Governance Group meeting for the Horowhenua Freshwater Management Unit Water Quality Interventions Jobs for Nature project was held in Levin on 20 May 2021.

River Management

33. A Karakia with Ngāti Whakarewa was held on the Kara Stream for completion of works on the LMS Rural Stopbank Upgrade on 21 May 2021.

Strategy & Regulation

34. Continued meetings with Waka Kotahi regarding the Otaki to North Levin project. A series of workshops are planned over the coming months as Waka Kotahi prepare for lodging consent applications in the New Year.

Rangitikei

Regional Services & Information

35. EMO held a regional Iwi hazards hui as part of the CDEM Group Plan review in Marton on 25 May 2021.

Strategy & Regulation

36. 10 June 2021 – meeting to discuss proposed centralisation of Marton and Bulls WWTP and implications for consenting.

CORPORATE & GOVERNANCE UPDATE

37. Strategy & Policy meeting for LTP Hearings (Day 1) held in Whanganui in the morning and Palmerston North in the afternoon 11 May 2021.
38. Strategy & Policy meeting for LTP Hearings (Day 2) held 12 May 2021.
39. Passenger Transport Committee meeting held 18 May 2021.
40. Council meeting held 19 May 2021.
41. Councillors' only session held 19 May 2021.
42. Audit, Risk & Investment Financial Briefing held 19 May 2021.
43. Councillors' workshops on Consent Review and Organisational Review held 19 May 2021.
44. Strategy & Policy meeting for LTP Deliberations held 25 May 2021.
45. Council meeting held 25 May 2021.
46. CDEM meeting held 1 June 2021.
47. Regional Transport Committee meeting held 1 June 2021.
48. Regional Chiefs' meeting held 1 June 2021.
49. Manawatū River Users' Advisory Group meeting held 1 June 2021.
50. Environment Committee meeting held 9 June 2021.
51. Councillors' workshop on Conflicts of Interest held 9 June 2021.
52. MWRC Holdings Ltd Statement of Intent Shareholders Feedback Session held 9 June 2021.
53. Councillors' Site Visit to Te Ahu a Turanga held 15 June 2021.
54. Council meeting to adopt both the LTP and RLTP held 22 June 2021.
55. Councillors' only session held 22 June 2021.
56. Audit, Risk & Investment Financial Briefing held 22 June 2021.
57. Councillors' workshop on Representation Review and LTP Debrief held 22 June 2021.

Number of FTEs

58. The total number of FTEs is: 272.

COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE

59. 4 May 2021 – Environmental Educator hosted regional ECE hui.
60. 8-9 May 2021 – Te Pūwaha community engagement at Whanganui River Markets and the Castlecliff Beach Sunday Market.
61. 10 May 2021 – Māori representation survey closed.
62. 10 May 2021 – Media and Communications Manager attended central and local government communications hui on Wilding Conifers.
63. 11 May 2021 – 4 June 2021 – Kanorau Koiora Taketake - Indigenous Biodiversity Community Grant open for applications.
64. 11 May 2021 – Environmental Educator and communications staff supported riparian planting day with Ruapehu College and a local farmer and iwi.
65. 14 May 2021 – Media and Communications Manager co-hosted Sector's Communications Special Interest Group hui, via zoom.
66. 19 May 2021 – Environmental Educator presented Enviroschools to PNCC's Sustainability Committee.
67. 25 May 2021 – Community Values for Freshwater campaign launched via digital channels including Social Pinpoint.
68. 11 June 2021 – Manawatū River Leaders' Accord community grants open.
69. 16-18 June 2021 – Environmental Educator attended Enviroschools Kaupapa Training, Raglan.
70. 23 June 2021 – Media and Communications Manager attended Governance Group meeting for the Horowhenua Freshwater Management Unit Water Quality Interventions Jobs for Nature project, Levin.

UPCOMING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Natural Resources & Partnerships

71. A Governance Group meeting is scheduled for the Jobs for Nature regional stream fencing and riparian planting project and the enhancing fish populations through fish passage remediation project on 27 July 2021.
72. A Governance Group meeting is scheduled for the Ngā Wai Ora o te Whangaehu Freshwater Improvement Fund project on 29 July 2021.
73. A Governance Group meeting will be scheduled for the Horowhenua Freshwater Management Unit Water Quality Interventions Jobs for Nature project on 29 July 2021.
74. A Governance Group meeting is scheduled for the Manawatū Freshwater Improvement Fund project on 30 July 2021.

River Management

75. A focus on community engagement with the climate resilience projects including Te Pūwaha will continue over coming weeks.
76. On 1 July 2021 a community meeting is planned at Scotts Ferry to update residents on stop bank upgrade work.

Strategy & Regulation

77. 22, 23, 24, 29 June 2021 – Oranga Wai/Our Freshwater Future Roadshow in Kimbolton, Taihape, Ohakune, Taumarunui and Whanganui.

GENERAL

Natural Resources & Partnerships

78. The Tōtara Reserve Advisory Group met in Palmerton North on 20 May 2021.
79. A Governance Group meeting for the Te Āpiti Manawatū Gorge project was held in Palmerston North on 10 June 2021.

River Management

80. The current key focus for the Group remains with the climate resilience projects and the Te Pūwaha project (Whanganui). The wetter winter months will allow for final planning engagement and consenting activities to be undertaken prior to the upcoming construction season.

Regional Services & Information

81. Emergency Management staff attended the National Emergency Management Conference in Wellington on 25-27 May 2021.
82. EMO CDEM Group Welfare Manager deployed to Christchurch 2-6 June 2021 to support the response to the Canterbury flood event.
83. EMO Senior Emergency Management Coordinator attended a NZTA led Covid border control exercise in Wellington on 18 June 2021.
84. EMO Manager attended a Maritime NZ Regional On Scene Commanders course in Auckland on 14-18 June 2021 to revalidate qualification.

Strategy & Regulation

85. 19 May 2021 – Oranga Wai/Our Freshwater Future, workshop 3, held at Te Poho o Tuariki, Marton.
86. 31 May 2021 – pōwhiri for Raukawa Waitangi Tribunal hearings week 6, Feilding.
87. 9 June 2021 – Climate Change Commission's final advice, laying out a roadmap for New Zealand to reduce its emissions and become carbon neutral by 2050 was released.
88. 10 June 2021 – Resource Consent Working Group with iwi and Horizons Regional Council.

Report No.	21-99
Decision Required	

REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2021

1. PURPOSE

This report supports Council's adoption of an 'initial proposal' for formal consultation on the current review of its representation arrangements, in accordance with the requirements of the **Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA)**.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1. Council is required to conduct a full representation review following its decision on 19 May 2021, to establish a Māori constituency or constituencies for the 2022 and 2025 local elections. This review must determine the region's representation arrangements, including:

- how many elected members and constituencies there should be;
- the boundaries and names of the constituencies; and
- the number of members to be elected from each constituency.

If the arrangement includes between 11 and 14 members in total, 2 must be elected from the Māori constituency or constituencies and the remainder from general constituencies.

2.2. The review process is prescribed by the LEA. Before adopting an initial proposal for formal consultation (which must occur no later than 31 August 2021), Council must:

- identify the region's communities of interest;
- consider how best to provide fair and effective representation for those communities of interest; and
- align the boundaries of proposed constituencies with territorial authority boundaries as much as practicable.

2.3. Following discussion of a wide range of potential arrangements over two workshops, Council has requested that four options be presented for consideration. These options all use the existing constituency boundaries for 6 general constituencies electing either 10 or 12 general councillors; and either 1 Māori constituency electing 2 councillors, or 2 Māori constituencies each electing 1 councillor.

2.4. After adopting its initial proposal, public notice of the proposal and the submission process must be given, no later than 8 September 2021. The final proposal and any appeals or objections must be referred no later than 15 January 2022 to the **Local Government Commission (LGC)** to make its determination.

3. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-99; and
- b. adopts ONE of the following four options as Council's initial proposal for public consultation, as required by section 19I of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA):

i. Option 1A

14 regional councillors elected from the following general and Māori constituencies (with boundaries shown on **Map 1** and **Map 2** in **ANNEX A** respectively):

Constituency name	Number of councillors
Ruapehu	1
Whanganui	2
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	2
Palmerston North	4
Horowhenua	2
Tararua	1
Māori Constituency (Placeholder Name)	2

OR**ii. Option 1B**

14 regional councillors elected from the following general and Māori constituencies (with boundaries shown on **Map 1** and **Map 3** in **ANNEX A** respectively):

Constituency name	Number of councillors
Ruapehu	1
Whanganui	2
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	2
Palmerston North	4
Horowhenua	2
Tararua	1
Raki Māori (Placeholder Name)	1
Tonga Māori (Placeholder Name)	1

OR**iii. Option 2A**

12 regional councillors elected from the following general and Māori constituencies (with boundaries shown on **Map 1** and **Map 2** in **ANNEX A** respectively):

Constituency name	Number of councillors
Ruapehu	1
Whanganui	2
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	2
Palmerston North	3
Horowhenua	1
Tararua	1
Māori Constituency (Placeholder Name)	2

OR

iv. **Option 2B**

12 regional councillors elected from the following general and Māori constituencies (with boundaries shown on **Map 1** and **Map 3** in **ANNEX A** respectively):

Constituency name	Number of councillors
Ruapehu	1
Whanganui	2
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	2
Palmerston North	3
Horowhenua	1
Tararua	1
Raki Māori (Placeholder Name)	1
Tonga Māori (Placeholder Name)	1

AND

c. directs the Chief Executive to publicly notify the initial proposal no later than 8 September 2021, as required by section 19M LEA.

4. FINANCIAL IMPACT

4.1. There are no additional financial impacts on budgets anticipated as a direct result of the decision to adopt an initial proposal.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

5.1. Community engagement associated with this decision will be associated with the formal consultation process requirements set out in the Consultation and Timeline / Next Steps sections below. Public information about the review and how to engage in the consultation process will be made available on Horizons' 'have your say' webpage as well as through the formal notification requirements prescribed in the LEA.

5.2. Prior to resolving to establish a Māori constituency or constituencies in May, Horizons conducted a short survey which targeted voters enrolled on the Māori roll (as the group most affected by the decision), and was open to the public on the website. This survey included two questions related to the constituency arrangements should Māori representation be adopted. The responses to these questions have informed the discussion in section 10 below regarding the options for a Māori constituency or constituencies.

6. SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISK IMPACT

6.1. Horizons has a legal obligation, set out in the LEA, to complete a representation review in 2021, prior to a determination by the LGC no later than April 2022. There could be a significant business risk if the organisation does not comply with the requirements of the LEA.

7. CLIMATE IMPACT STATEMENT

7.1. Changes to the number of arrangement of elected members or constituencies could alter the volume of emissions resulting from members' travel arrangements in relation to

representation. This will depend on other decisions related to, for example, attendance of meetings in person or remotely and mode of travel.

8. BACKGROUND

Process to date

- 8.1. On 19 May 2021, Council resolved to establish a Māori constituency or constituencies for the 2022 and 2025 local elections. Consequently, the LEA (Schedule 1A clause 3(1)) requires that Horizons completes a full representation review this year. This requirement recognises that the transfer of voters on the Māori electoral roll from voting in general constituencies to Māori constituencies will alter the distribution of the general electoral population across the region.
- 8.2. The decision to establish a Māori constituency or constituencies followed a change to the LEA in late February, which extended the opportunity for councils to consider whether to establish Māori wards or constituencies in time for the 2022 election, to 20 May 2021. At the same time, all requirements for binding polls associated with this decision were removed. Council, at its meeting on 23 March 2021, resolved to direct
- the Chief Executive to explore the desire from Māori for Māori constituencies to be established for the 2022 council election, with input from iwi and hapū within the time available, and report back to Council at an extraordinary meeting prior to 21 May 2021.*
- 8.3. The targeted community engagement is described in paragraph 5.2; results of this and communication from iwi and hapū is discussed in paragraphs 10.5-10.9.
- 8.4. Council has also already resolved to retain the first past the post voting system for the next two elections, at its meeting on 23 June 2020. Members will now consider how many elected members and constituencies there should be, the boundaries and names of the constituencies, and the number of members to be elected from each constituency. An initial proposal must be adopted for notification no later than 31 August 2021.
- 8.5. Councillors have held two workshops (on 21 June and 3 August), led by consultant Darryl Griffin of electionz.com, to assist their understanding of both the review process and the potential implications of an extensive range of representation arrangements. The two discussion documents prepared by Mr Griffin for the workshops are attached as **ANNEX B and C** respectively.

Local Electoral Act requirements

- 8.6. The LEA requires Council to balance three factors when deciding its representation arrangements: communities of interest; effective representation of communities of interest; and fair representation of electors.
- 8.7. 'Communities of interest' is not defined in the LEA. LGC *Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation review* (<http://lgc.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Representation-Review-Guidelines-2021.pdf>) describe the concept of communities of interest as being based on the following attributes:
- perceptual (belonging to a clearly defined area or locality);
 - functional (ability to meet with reasonable economy the community's requirements for physical and human services); and
 - political (the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members).
- 8.8. The effective representation requirement provides for regional councils to have between 6 and 14 elected members. Arrangements must avoid creating barriers to participation, splitting recognised communities of interest or grouping together those with few common

interests. Accessibility, size and configuration of an area must also be considered, to ensure that all residents can access its members and elected members can effectively represent views and attend meetings.

- 8.9. The fair representation requirement (often referred to as ‘+/- 10 percent’) seeks to ensure each elected member represents a similar number of constituents. It is a calculation of the difference between the average population per councillor across the whole region and the actual population each councillor represents in their constituency, presented as a percentage. Where the percentage is greater than +/- 10 percent, the arrangement does not meet the requirement and the final decision on the arrangements must be referred to the LGC to determine.
- 8.10. It should be noted that when a council has both general and Māori constituencies, the calculation is made separately for general and Māori councillors rather than the region’s total population – that is, the percentage for general councillors is calculated based on the general electoral population across the region while for Māori councillors it is calculated based on the Māori electoral population.
- 8.11. The LEA also requires constituency boundaries to coincide with territorial authority boundaries (both city / district or wards) as much as practicable.

Population statistics

- 8.12. This report and its attachments all use population estimates prepared by Statistics NZ in May 2021 for the LGC. Any discrepancy between totals are likely to be the result of rounding, or where populations have been apportioned because Māori and general electoral populations were not available at small enough scale. This is unlikely to result in any material difference in the fair representation ratio; populations will be confirmed by Statistics NZ when the final arrangement is determined.

9. DISCUSSION

- 9.1. As noted in paragraph 8.4 above, Council discussed an extensive range of potential arrangements for the general constituencies over two workshops. Close attention was paid to the requirement for constituencies to be based on groupings of communities of interest that do not split or create unnatural groupings, and whether effective representation could be provided to residents. The ability of the arrangements to meet the fair representation requirement was calculated and the implications discussed. All potential arrangements used territorial authority external or ward boundaries as their basis; those that met or were very close to meeting the fair representation requirement across all constituencies were considered to be an unnatural grouping of communities of interest or unlikely to provide for effective representation.
- 9.2. The Horizons Region is extensive and varied in terms of its geography, and its communities and their distribution, history, and economic and social characteristics. Council is required to adopt an arrangement that reflects and recognises local identity and interests; however, consideration of communities of interest at a regional scale can be challenging given the significant areas and variation in communities of interest involved. The LEA requirement to align constituency boundaries with territorial authority boundaries acknowledges that these smaller local authority areas are deemed to already recognise and group together communities of interest. This is reinforced by analysis of current constituencies’ representation of communities of interest, based on the factors described in the LGC Guidelines, and attached as **ANNEX D**.

9.3. The LEA (section 19V(3)(b)) states that

If the regional council or the Commission considers that effective representation of communities so requires, constituencies may be defined and membership distributed between them in a way that does not comply with subsection (2) [i.e., the fair representation requirement].

9.4. The previous provision, which sets out the circumstances where territorial authorities may seek an arrangement that does not comply, provides an indication of what may be found to be acceptable reasons by the LGC. These are:

- To ensure effective representation within island communities or isolated communities; and
- Where compliance would limit effective representation by dividing a community of interest, or uniting two or more communities of interest with few commonalities.

9.5. While parts of the region have a significant population concentrated in a relatively small area – notably Palmerston North, with approximately 36 percent of the region’s population – other parts have a much smaller proportion of the region’s population spread over extensive areas. Most notably, Ruapehu has approximately 5 percent of region’s population. The very uneven distribution of population has made meeting the fair representation requirement while providing for effective representation challenging in previous reviews. This is compounded in the current review by the uneven distribution of the Māori electoral population across the region – approximately 30 percent of the Ruapehu total population compared to 11 percent in Palmerston North – and uneven rates of population growth.

9.6. In addition to the remote or isolated nature of parts of the region (particularly the areas within the current Ruapehu Constituency and the Tararua Constituency), a significant factor that influences effective representation in this region is the size of constituencies. The latter has the potential to limit constituents’ access to elected members, and members’ ability to meet face to face with constituents. LGC has recognised these factors during previous reviews, notably in relation to successive determinations that Ruapehu should remain a separate constituency despite significant (and increasing) levels of over-representation. It is noteworthy that, while the population numbers have altered, the situation for constituents and elected members in the existing general constituencies is essentially unchanged with regard to effective representation. Members will need to consider how best to address the same issue for Māori constituents, given that their options are limited by the LEA so that the Māori constituency or constituencies will have to include considerably larger areas.

10. REPRESENTATION ARRANGEMENT OPTIONS

General Constituency arrangement options

10.1. The two options for general constituencies both use the existing constituency boundaries and names, as follows:

Ruapehu Constituency	All of Ruapehu District and those parts of Stratford District and Waitomo District located within the region
Whanganui Constituency	All of Whanganui District
Manawatū-Rangitīkei Constituency	All of Manawatū District, and all of Rangitīkei District except the part located in the Hawkes Bay Region
Palmerston North Constituency	All of Palmerston North City
Horowhenua Constituency	All of Horowhenua District
Tararua Constituency	All of Tararua District except the part located in the Greater Wellington Region

10.2. The number of general councillors in the two options are 12 and 10, as Council has expressed a desire to explore the implications of reducing the number of general members (so that the total number of councillors would remain at 12, including 2 Māori councillors). The following tables present the number of councillors, the approximate population figures, and the fair representation ratio for each of the general constituencies. Note that the Māori electoral population (35,840) is not included in these two tables – the total population for the region is approximately 254,170.

Option 1A and 1B (12 general councillors)

Constituencies	Population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-9,064	-49.82
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,656	9.10
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	41,800	2	20,900	2,706	14.87
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,981	10.89
Horowhenua	31,000	2	15,500	-2,694	-14.81
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-2,194	-12.06
Total General	218,330	12	18,194		

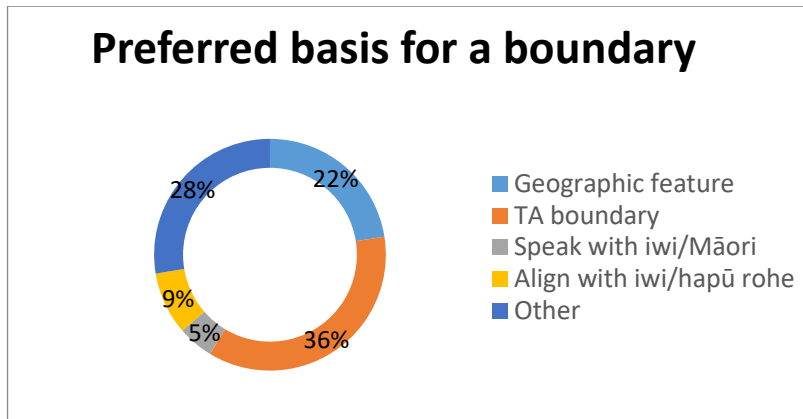
Option 2A and 2B (10 general councillors)

Constituencies	Population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-12,703	-58.18
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	-1,983	-9.08
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	41,800	2	20,900	-933	-4.27
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	5,067	23.21
Horowhenua	31,000	1	31,000	9,167	41.99
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-5,833	-26.72
Total General	218,330	10	21,833		

- 10.3. Although in Options 1A and 1B only the Whanganui Constituency would be within the fair representation threshold, all constituencies except Ruapehu deviate less than 15 percent from the average. Ruapehu would be significantly over represented.
- 10.4. In Option 2A and 2B, both Whanganui and Manawatū-Rangitīkei would meet the threshold while the other constituencies would be considerably outside. Of particular note are the under-representation of Palmerston North (23.21 percent) and Horowhenua (41.99 percent), and very high level of over-representation in Ruapehu.

Māori Constituency arrangement options

- 10.5. Because the general constituency arrangements presented in this paper both include more than 11 members in total, there must be 2 councillors elected from either 1 or 2 Māori constituencies.
- 10.6. As noted in section 5.2, the survey conducted in March-April this year included two questions about potential arrangements for Māori constituency or constituencies, if established. They were:
- i. Would you prefer 1 constituency covering the whole region, electing 2 Māori representatives OR 2 constituencies each covering part of the region and each electing 1 Māori representative?
 - ii. If there were 2 Māori constituencies, where do you think the boundary should be?
- 10.7. The survey indicated just over 54 percent of all respondents, and just under 54 percent of Māori respondents favoured a single constituency. The following graph shows the levels of support for factors a 2 constituency arrangement could be based on, by those who responded to the question.



- 10.8. Iwi and hapū leaders were contacted at the same time as the survey was conducted, providing information about Council's intention to consider whether to establish a Māori constituency or constituencies and conduct the survey. Iwi and hapū were asked whether they had any views they might wish to share at that time; those that responded focused on their support for Māori constituencies in general rather than commenting on the form they might take in the region.
- 10.9. The survey results indicate a small preference for a single Māori constituency covering the entire region (as included in Options 1A and 2A). Options 1B and 2B use the most favoured basis for a two Māori constituency arrangement, territorial authority boundaries:

Raki Māori ('northern')	All of Ruapehu District, Whanganui District and Manawatū District; , all of Rangitīkei District except the part located in the Hawkes Bay Region; and those parts of Stratford District and Waitomo District located within the region
Tonga Māori ('southern')	Palmerston North City, all of Horowhenua District, and all of Tararua District except the part located in the Greater Wellington Region

- 10.10. In this arrangement, the Māori electoral population is evenly distributed and meets the fair representation requirement.

Constituencies	Population	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Raki Māori Constituency	18,280	1	18,280	360	2.01
Tonga Māori Constituency	17,560	1	17,560	-360	-2.01
Total Māori electoral population	35,840	2	17,920		

10.11. With regard to the naming of the Māori constituency or constituencies, it is suggested that any name used for a single Māori constituency (Option 1A and 2A) should be general. Some preliminary suggestions from Senior Policy Advisor – Iwi Hapū Relationships Jerald Twomey are:

- Ngā Pae – Pae means horizon, ngā pluralises a noun, so the meaning is Horizons, the unofficial Māori name for Council.
- Ngā Hiwirau – similar to above however describes a ridge, rather than a peak.
- Ngā Hāpuarau – a double meaning whereupon hāpua can mean a pool of water, or a grove of trees of the same species. So it would be the many stands of trees, the many pools of water where people meet.
- Ngā Kāingarau – kāinga means home, village, or settlement; so this speaks to the many communities.

10.12. For Options 1B and 2B, Raki Māori and Tonga Māori for the two constituencies have been used to date as placeholders. Mr Twomey advises that, if either of these options is adopted as the initial proposal, the names should be amended to better reflect the grammar and conventions of te reo Māori. Building on the potential names set out in paragraph 10.11, ki te Raki and ki te Tonga, or ki Raro and ki Runga could be attached to one of the list above to mean North and South respectively. Rau could either be left, to mean hundred, or removed so that the plural remains but it is an indeterminate number. This would give, as examples, the following:

- Ngā Pae ki Raro, Ngā Pae ki Runga. Ngā Pae ki te Raki, Ngā Pae ki te Tonga
- Ngā Hiwirau ki Raro, Ngā Hiwirau ki Runga. Ngā Hiwi ki te Raki, Ngā Hiwi ki te Tonga.

11. CONSULTATION

11.1. Representation reviews must include the formal consultation process prescribed by sections 19M-19N of the LEA, as described in section 12 below.

12. TIMELINE / NEXT STEPS

12.1. Following Council's adoption of an initial proposal today, public notice of the proposal and the submission process must be given within 14 days (no later than 8 September). Anyone with an interest in the proposal may make a submission; submissions must be open for at least a month. Council will then consider the submissions (including providing an opportunity for submitters to be heard) and adopt its final proposal.

12.2. There is an opportunity for submitters to appeal the final decision; anyone may object if Council resolves to alter the initial proposal. Appeals and objections must be forwarded to the LGC no later than 15 January 2022. The final proposal must also be referred to the LGC to determine the arrangements if they do not meet the fair representation requirement.

The following table shows the proposed timeline to complete the review (and LEA timeframes), subject to confirmation of Council meeting and hearing dates.

2021	
Council decision – Initial proposal	24 August (Tues) – Council meeting
2 weeks later	
Public Notice – Submissions open	By 8 September (Wed)
Allow 1 calendar month at least	
Submissions Close	10 October (Sun)
No more than 6 weeks from submissions closing	
Hearing to consider Submissions, and amend Proposal if necessary	27 October (Tues) – Council meeting
Public Notice – Final Proposal	By 5 November (Fri)
Allow 1 calendar month at least for Appeals / Objections	
Appeals / Objections close	5 December (Sun)
Agenda paper to Regional Council (to report to Council on appeals / objections and for resolution to send final proposal to LGC)	21 December (Tues)
2022	
Forward Appeals / Objections to LGC. Final Proposal also to be forwarded as it will not meet the +/- 10 % criteria	By 15 January (Sat)
Public notification by LGC of their decision	By 10 April

- 12.3. The next representation review is scheduled following the 2025 local election. Council cannot reconsider the decision to have a Māori constituency or constituencies before this review.
- 12.4. It should be noted that Government is progressing the second phase of reform of the representation review process, which will focus on the alignment and sequencing of review and decision making for both general and Māori constituencies and wards. It is expected that amendments to the LEA will be introduced during 2022 and the Parliamentary process will include referral to select committee for public consultation. The outcome of any reform is unlikely to further impact the current representation review or the 2022 local election.

13. SIGNIFICANCE

- 13.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement, because is made as part of a process carried out in accordance with the requirements of the LEA.

Craig Grant
ELECTORAL OFFICER

Pen Tucker
SENIOR POLICY ANALYST

ANNEXES

- A Maps 1-3
- B Workshop 1 (22 June 2021) Discussion Paper
- C Workshop 2 (3 August 2021) Discussion Paper
- D Communities of Interest Analysis

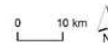
ANNEX A



2021 Representation Review



Map 1: General Constituencies



Representation Review – Discussion Document Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council (Horizons)

What is required?

Local authorities, regional and territorial (territorial includes unitary), in New Zealand are required to make decisions about their representation arrangements at least every six years. The last time the Manawatū-Whanganui Council did this was in 2018. In May 2021 the Council determined to introduce Māori Constituencies and is therefore required to undertake another Representation Review this year. This Review will provide for the representation arrangements for the 2022 and 2025 local elections.

Representation reviews are to determine the number of councillors to be elected, the basis of election for councillors, constituencies and the boundaries and names of those constituencies. Representation arrangements are to be determined so as to provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.

This is a complex process requiring considerable consultation with provisions for the community to make submissions and ultimately to appeal against the Council's decision to the Local Government Commission.

This discussion document is to provide information and options about the process for the Council to consider in a workshop and to provide guidance.

History (including the 2019 decision)

The number of constituencies in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region was largely based on territorial authority boundaries (the exception being the Kerekere-Kairanga constituency which combined two wards from Horowhenua DC and Manawatu DC areas) since the constitution of the region in 1989 until 2006.

In 2007, the number of constituencies was reduced to the current six with the combining of the then separate Rangitikei and Manawatu constituencies and a new division of the northern and southern areas of Manawatu District between the Manawatu-Rangitikei and Horowhenua-Kairanga constituencies. In its 2013 determination, the then Local Government Commission commented it considered that "the current constituency boundaries continue to provide an appropriate basis for identifying communities of interest in the Manawatu-Whanganui Region. The constituencies appear to reflect communities of interest and be of a size that permits reasonable access to elected members."

In 2019, the Local Government Commission determined, after considering appeals to the Council's final proposal, and following ward boundary changes made by a constituent local authority during their review process, that the most appropriate option to achieve effective representation for the communities of interest in Horizons was the extension of the Manawatū-Rangitikei Constituency southward so as to include all Manawatū District in this constituency, while keeping total membership of the council at 12. The following table with 2017 population estimates shows that decision:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	12,900	1	12,900	-7,117	-35.55
Whanganui	44,500	2	22,250	+2,233	+11.16
Manawatū-Rangitikei	45,240	2	22,620	+2,603	+13.00
Palmerston North	87,300	4	21,825	+1,808	+9.03
Horowhenua	32,460	2	16,230	-3,787	-18.92
Tararua	17,800	1	17,800	-2,217	-11.08
Total	240,200	12	20,017		

Methodology

Some local authorities undertake preliminary or targeted consultation before beginning the formal statutory representation review process. There are a variety of ways to do this effectively, including using independent community panels for example, however the extended deadline for the introduction of Maori Wards has

contributed to a shortened time frame in which to carry out the representation review. It is noted that the decision to include direct Māori representation was made during the transition period provided by the 2021 legislation and the representation review timelines have not been amended and cannot be extended.

In any case, any preliminary consultation is not a substitute for the formal statutory steps. The review must seek to achieve the statutory principles of fair and effective representation for all individuals and communities of interest of the city, and not be limited to reflecting majority community views on particular aspects of any arrangements. It would be useful for the Council to give guidance on the process it wishes to engage in with its communities for this representation review process.

The Local Government Commission's guidelines also 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.

Timeline

In general, the representation review process involves the following steps:

Procedure	Deadline	Relevant section
Local Authority resolves to introduce Māori constituencies	21 May 2021	Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Constituencies) Amendment Act 2021
Local authority determines proposed representation arrangements	Initial proposals must be made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no earlier than 1 March in the year before election year (2021) • by 31 August in the year before election year, if establishing Māori constituencies • in any other case, in time for the deadline for public notice (i.e. by 7 September) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19I (regional councils) • Schedule 1A for Māori constituencies
Local authority gives public notice of "initial" proposal and invites submissions	Within 14 days of resolution, and not later than 8 September in the year before election year	19M(1)
Submissions close	Not less than one month after public notice	19M(2)(d)
If no submissions then proposal becomes final ¹	Public notice to be given when there are no submissions but no date fixed for doing this	19Y(1)
Local authority considers submissions and may make resolution to amend proposal	Within 6 weeks of closing date for submissions	19N(1)(a)
Local authority gives public notice of its "final" proposal	Within 6 weeks of closing date for submissions	19N(1)(b)
Appeals and objections close	Must be lodged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not less than 1 month after the date of the public notice issued under section 19N(1)(b) • not later than 20 December in the year before election year 	19O 19P
If no appeals or objections then proposal becomes final ¹	Public notice to be given when there are no appeals/objections, but no date fixed for doing this	19Y(1)
Local authority for constituencies appeals, objections and other relevant information to the Commission ²	As soon as practicable, but not later than 15 January in election year	19Q 19V(4)
Commission considers resolutions, submissions, appeals and objections and makes determination	Before 11 April in election year	19R
Determination subject to appeal to High Court on a point of law ³	Appeals to be lodged within 1 month of determination	Clause 2, Schedule 5, Local Government Act 2002

- 1 Under section 19V(4) proposals that do not comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement are subject to confirmation by the Commission.
- 2 Includes any proposal that does not comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement.
- 3 Commission determinations may also be subject to judicial review.

Indicative Timeline Summary:

Council meeting to determine Initial Proposal	24 August 2021
Advertise – public notice within 14 days	7 September (or before)
At least 1 month for submissions – close submissions*	8 October
Within 6 weeks of close of submissions*:	
- Hearings	27 October (or before)
- Deliberations	27 October
- Council meeting to determine Final Proposal	27 October 2021
- Advertisement – Public notice* (6 weeks)	by 5 November 2021
Appeals and objections – at least 1 month	3 December 2021
Forward appeals & objections to LGC	by 15 January 2022

Electoral system

The Manawātū-Whanganui Regional Council determined to retain the FPP electoral system for the 2022 and 2025 local elections.

Legislative requirements:

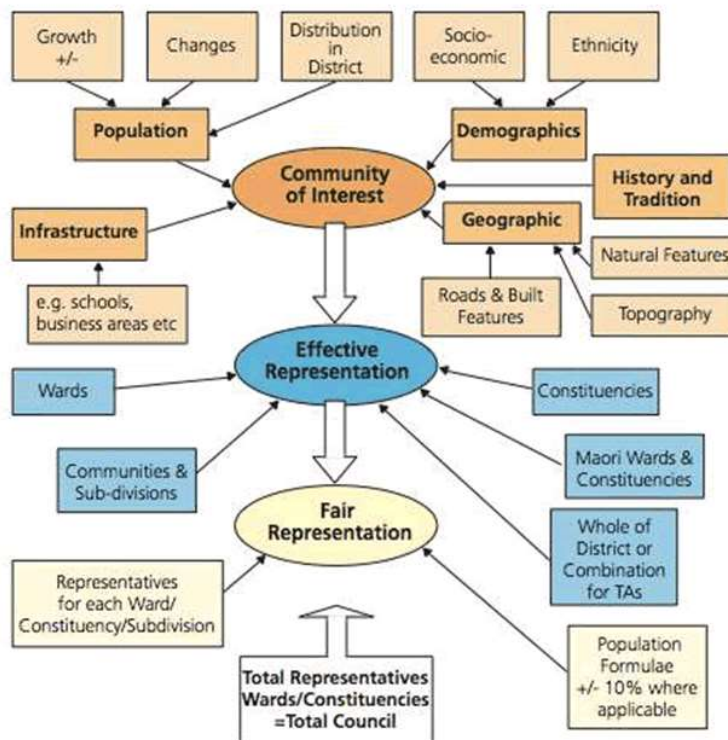
The legislative requirements are attached as Appendix 1.

Communities of interest

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.

To undertake a comprehensive review of communities of interest and the best means of providing effective representation of these communities the Council will need to embark on a comprehensive review to re-analyse the various communities of interest in the region. To undertake a robust analysis will require consideration of travel distances throughout the area, observations of people and their every day movements (social, commercial, educational and recreational, access to public services etc), existing public records of land use and various statistics, and interviews with key informants. A lot of information will already be a matter of public record, much held within the Council. Growth predictions for the Region should also be included.

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



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

The Local Electoral Act 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 constituency is required to be within +/-10% of the ratio for the region as a whole. This is designed to ensure approximate equality in representation i.e. votes of equal value.

When determining fair and effective representation the general and Māori constituencies are dealt with separately. The Manawatū-Whanganui Region will have 2 directly elected Māori representatives provided the total number of councillors required for the good governance of the region is 11-14. The Council will need to decide whether they will be elected from a single constituency or 1 from each of two constituencies.

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 Region as a whole. The need for effective representation of communities of interest will determine the basis of election for the Council.

Initial proposal

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 public 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. The Council is also required to forward any proposal that exceed the +/- 10% threshold for final determination by the Local Government Commissions.

Regional coordination

As a Regional Authority, the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council should endeavour to coordinate the representation review process with other authorities in the region. It is good practice at least to notify constituent authorities of the timeline for its representation review process in the region and, subsequently, the significant decisions made. It will also be important to understand what is happening with the process being undertaken by any of those authorities, particularly if parts of those territorial authorities are being considered for electoral subdivisions within the region. I am aware that a number of the territorial local authorities included within the Manawatū-Whanganui Region are undertaking representation reviews this year as a result of determining to introduce Māori Wards.

What has changed since 2019?

The Region has not undergone any major transformation and growth is running at about 1%. The highest growth is in Manawatū, Horowhenua and Palmerston North whilst the lowest growth is in Ruapehu. That level of population change will not affect any assumptions made in the preparation of representation options for consideration.

Current position and possible changes

Given the non-compliance of three of the proposed constituencies, the Council was required to refer its final proposal in 2019 to the Commission for determination. In addition, two appeals against the proposal were received. The Commission's decision is referred to on page 1 in the paragraph on the history.

The current representation arrangements for Horizons as approved by the LGC in 2019, calculated using the population estimates as at 30 June 2020 (which are based on the 2018 Census), as required, are as follows:

2019 – LGC decision for 2019 elections using current population estimates as at 30 June 2020 (based on the 2018 Census)

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	12,990	1	12,990	-8,191	-38.67
Whanganui	48,090	2	24,045	2,864	13.52
Manawatū-Rangitikei	47,830	2	23,915	2,734	12.91
Palmerston North	90,350	4	22,588	1,407	6.64
Horowhenua	36,050	2	18,025	-3,156	-14.90
Tararua	18,860	1	18,860	-2,321	-10.96
Total	254,170	12	21,181		

Only Palmerston North Constituency complied.

In addressing the significant difference in Ruapehu the LGC said (in part): *"We note the wording of section 19V(3)(b) is such that if the Commission considers that effective representation of communities of interest so requires, constituencies (generally) may be defined and membership distributed between them in a way that does not comply with section 19V(2). We see this as enabling some compensation for the permitted over- or under-*

representation of one constituency in other constituencies. In other word, variances to the '+/-10% rule' may also be permissible in other constituencies.

Māori representation

The Council determined by resolution at its May 2021 meeting to provide for Māori Constituencies.

As stated previously when determining fair and effective representation the general and Māori constituencies are dealt with separately. The Manawatū-Whanganui Region will have 2 directly elected Māori representatives provided the total number of councillors required for the good governance of the region is 11 to 14. If that number is less than 11 then there will be 1. If there are two representatives the Council will need to decide whether they will be elected from a single constituency or 1 from each of two constituencies. If more than one constituency is preferred then how the region is divided for Māori representation purposes will also need to be decided. Some further consultation with iwi and hapū will be required. Options might include looking at hapū or rohe to see where communities of interest might be combined or maybe a non-contiguous urban/rural split based perhaps on Palmerston North, Palmerston North and Whanganui, or Palmerston North/Whanganui/Feilding and Levin. Whatever options are considered are sure to be contentious.

The formula in the Act requires a calculation based on the following formula:

$$\# \text{ Māori} = \frac{\text{MEP}}{\text{GEP} + \text{MEP}} \times \# \text{ ems} = 0.1410079 \times \# \text{ ems}$$

That is the number of Māori seats is calculated by the proportion of the Māori electoral population (MEP) divided by the total electoral population (Māori plus general electoral population) and multiplied by the number of members that the Council determines is appropriate for the good governance of the region.

Total Māori Electoral population **35,840**; Total General Electoral Population **218,330**; Total Electoral Population **254,170** (difference is in the rounding). The number of elected members is the total number elected from constituencies (there is no provision for at large, or a mix of constituencies and at large for regional councils).

With 6 elected members	0.8460	=	1	
With 7 elected members	0.9871	=	1	
With 8 elected members	1.1281	=	1	
With 9 elected members	1.2691	=	1	
With 10 elected members	1.4101	=	1	
With 11 elected members	1.5511	=	2	
With 12 elected members	1.6921	=	2	(Currently 12 members from 6 constituencies)
With 13 elected members	1.8331	=	2	
With 14 elected members	1.9741	=	2	

So currently Horizons has 12 members from 6 constituencies. Regional Councils can have not fewer than 6 or more than 14 elected members.

The following include some options for Horizons to consider:

Option 1: Status Quo (6 General Constituencies, 12 Members) + 2 Māori Constituency/ies - Using the 30 June 2020 estimates from the Department of Statistics (based on the 2018 Census) the current configuration of 12 general elected members elected from the 6 constituencies (as currently constituted), with the addition of Māori Constituency/ies with 2 representatives will look like this;

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-9,064	-49.82
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,656	9.10
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	2,706	14.87
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,981	10.89
Horowhenua	31,000	2	15,500	-2,694	-14.81
Taranua	16,000	1	16,000	-2,194	-12.06
Total General	218,330	12	18,194		
Māori Constituency/ies	35,840	2	17,920 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Ruapehu is way out (previously acceptable at -35.55%, but now -49.82%) and Manawatū-Rangitikei, Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Taranua are all outside the +/-10% threshold. Only Whanganui Constituency complies. The margins are not significantly different from those approved by the Local Government Commission in 2019 and therefore the same arguments might apply and be approved again. The significant difference is that there are 14 elected members instead of 12.

Option 1 A : Status Quo (6 General Constituencies, 10 Members) + 2 Māori Constituency/ies - Using the 30 June 2020 estimates from the Department of Statistics (based on the 2018 Census) the current configuration with 12 elected members elected from the 6 constituencies with the addition of a Māori Constituency with 2 representatives will look like this:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-12,703	-58.18
Whanganui	39,700	1	39,700	17,867	81.83
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	-933	-4.27
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	-1,658	-7.59
Horowhenua	31,000	1	31,000	9,167	41.99
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-5,833	-26.72
Total General	218,330	10	21,833		
Māori Constituency/ies	35,840	2	17,920 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	12			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Using the current configuration of constituencies with a total of 12 members elected from the 6 constituencies and including Māori Constituency/ies with 2 directly elected representatives, produces deviations far greater than the threshold 10% in 4 constituencies (Ruapehu 58.18 and Tararua 26.72 being over-represented and Whanganui and Horowhenua at 81.83 and 41.99 respectively being significantly under-represented). This option without changing some constituency boundaries will be unlikely to find approval.

Option 1 B : Same 6 General Constituencies 11 Members + 2 Māori – Current configuration again with 11 general plus 2 Māori representatives for a total of 13 elected members looks like this:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-10,718	-54.00
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	2	0.01
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	1,052	5.30
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	327	1.65
Horowhenua	31,000	1	31,000	11,152	56.19
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-3,848	-19.39
Total General	218,330	11	19,848		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	13			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Ruapehu now 54.00 and Tararua at 19.39 are still over-represented and Horowhenua is further under-represented at 56.19%. Whanganui Constituency now with 2 elected members complies. This option without changing some constituency boundaries will also be unlikely to find approval.

Option 2 : 6 Constituencies (12 General) + 2 Māori - One possibility might be to consider moving Rangitikei's Southern Ward (MEP 940, GEP 3,340 and TEP 4,280) from the Manawatū-Rangitikei Constituency into the Horowhenua Constituency. Are there any compelling community of interest arguments either for or against such a move? This is what the figures might look like with a total of 14 Councillors:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-9,064	-49.82
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,656	9.10
Manawatū - North Rangitikei	38,460	2	19,230	1,036	5.69
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,981	10.89
Horowhenua – South Rangitikei	34,340	2	17,170	-1,024	-5.63
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-2,194	-12.06
Total General	218,330	12	18,194		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Ruapehu is still assumed acceptable to retain a single representative (previously acceptable at -35.55%, but now -49.82%) and Palmerston North and Tararua are both just outside the threshold margin. Whanganui Constituency complies, as do Manawatū-North Rangitikei and Horowhenua-South Rangitikei with the shift of the Southern Ward of Rangitikei into the Horowhenua Constituency. Note again that there are 14 elected members instead of 12.

Option 2 A : 6 Constituencies (10 General) + 2 Māori – Same as option 2 but with a total of 12 elected members (as exist currently), with 10 elected from general constituencies and 2 from Māori Constituencies. This is what the figures look like:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-12,703	-58.18
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	-1,983	-9.08
Manawatū - North Rangitikei	38,460	1	38,460	16,627	76.16
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	-1,658	-7.59
Horowhenua – South Rangitikei	34,340	1	34,340	12,507	57.28
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-5,833	-26.72
Total General	218,330	10	21,833		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	12			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

With the smaller number of councillors, Ruapehu is now at -58.18%. Tararua is also over-represented at -26.72 and will now require a strong argument to retain separate representation. Horowhenua is 57.28% and Manawatū – North Rangitikei at 76.16% are both well under-represented. The total number of Councillors in this option remains at 12 but is unlikely to be able to be justified.

Other options

All other options that can be suggested for consideration will require a change to the current constituency configurations. That could include shifting boundaries to include whole District Council Wards (or at the very least, whole mesh blocks) wherever possible from one constituency to another or by combining existing Constituencies. Territorial local authorities that have constituted communities with electoral subdivisions for those communities e.g. Whanganui, may provide an opportunity to shift whole subdivisions of the constituted Communities where they exist.

Previous arguments have successfully achieved 'remote' status for Ruapehu Constituency. It is a large sparsely populated area and includes the eastern part of Stratford District included in the Manawatū-Whanganui Region. To combine this constituency with large parts of Whanganui Constituency or Manawatū-Rangitikei Constituency may achieve the numbers necessary for Ruapehu to comply with the +/- 10 Rule but it will clearly divide existing strongly identifiable, distinct and separate communities of interest that currently exist in those other constituencies.

- It is noted that the Local Government Commission in 2019 stated that: "the then Local Government Commission in 2007, in addressing this constituency's non-compliance with the '+/-10% rule, agreed with the Council that a separate constituency was necessary to ensure effective representation of this community of interest. In summary, it agreed that: "the constituency covers a large area (760074.5 hectares) including Tongariro National Park
- *the constituency comprises many small rural communities that, collectively, identify with Ruapehu District*
- *the majority of residents would travel north to access services unavailable in Ruapehu District rather than south to the remainder of the district*
- *the distance between small rural communities within the constituency, and the distance between the constituency and the council's main offices in Palmerston North, result in a significant travel requirement for one councillor*

10

- *compliance with the 10% rule would require merging large areas of the Whanganui and/or Rangitikei constituencies with the Ruapehu District. This would split distinct communities of interest in the Whanganui and Rangitikei constituencies and create unreasonable pressures on one councillor to effectively represent this extended area"; and further that*
- *"Our predecessor commissioners in 2013 agreed with this assessment on the Ruapehu Constituency. We believe the assessment still remains accurate today and the council outlined a number of these arguments again at the hearing"; and the LGC in 2019 said that*
- *"On this basis, we endorse the council's proposal to retain the current Ruapehu Constituency electing one councillor."*

The questions is now – what has changed?

If the answer to that is nothing, or that the only significant change is that the Council has decided to introduce Māori Constituencies, is there anything that supports change of the extent envisaged by combining areas that have little community of interest? There is a disproportionate spread of Māori electoral population with a low of 8% in Taranaki to 27% in Palmerston North. However it is the proportion of the Māori electoral population to the total electoral population in each constituency that compounds the % deviation from the regional average population. For example the MEP in Ruapehu is 3,860 out of a total electoral population of 12,990 – that is 29.72%. In Palmerston North it is 9,650 out of 90,350 or 10.68%. The average for Horizons Region is 35,840 out of a total of 254,170 or 14.1%. That makes a significant contribution to the increasing % deviation in Ruapehu.

On that basis, and for all the same reasons previously described, it may be contended that the Ruapehu Constituency is justified in retaining separate representation of 1 Councillor to be elected to the Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council.

If that argument is supported by the Council, its community and the LGC, then we only need to look at the variances of the other constituencies in the various options. Option 1 may be able to be justified as it is.

On the other hand, reflecting on history and previous connections between different parts of this large and diverse region, are there combinations of existing territorial authority areas, where each already have some connection through combined communities of interest, that have strong enough connections to consider a lesser number of multi-member constituencies to provide for effective and fair representation across the region?

The starting point for a range of options being suggested for consideration is seven constituencies based on the existing constituent territorial local authorities. So Option 3 shows the figures for those seven constituencies with 14 elected members using the 30 June 2020 estimates from the Department of Statistics (based on the 2018 Census).

Option 3: 7 Constituencies based on existing constituent Territorial Local Authorities – with 14 Elected Members including 2 Māori Representatives:

Figures with 7 constituencies based on existing territorial authorities (no provision made for those living outside the seven main TA's i.e. Taupō, Waitomo and Stratford) with the maximum of 14 councillors including 2 Māori Constituency Councillors:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,000	1	9,000	-9,201	-50.55
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,649	9.06
Rangitikei	12,900	1	12,900	-5,301	-29.12
Manawatū	29,050	1	29,050	10,849	59.61
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Ruapehu (-50.55%), Rangitūkei (-29.12%), Horowhenua (-14.78%) and Tararua (-11.87%) are all over-represented whilst Manawatū at 59.61% is way under-represented. Differences in the various population estimates are in the rounding.

Options with combinations of constituent territorial authorities for consideration:

Option 4	Combining Whanganui with Rangitikei
Option 5	Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui
Option 6	Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui and combining Rangitikei and Manawatū
Option 7	Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui, combining Rangitikei and Manawatū and combining Horowhenua and Tararua
Option 8	Combining Ruapehu with the rural subdivisions of Whanganui Community (leaving the rest of Whanganui District as a separate constituency)
Option 9	Combining Ruapehu and Rangitikei

Option 4 – combining Whanganui with Rangitikei and 14 members including 2 Māori

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,000	1	9,000	-9,201	-50.55
Whanganui - Rangitikei	52,600	3	17,533	-668	-3.67
Manawatū	29,050	1	29,050	10,849	59.61
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150#	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Ruapehu (-50.55%), Horowhenua (-14.78%) and Tararua (-11.87%) are all over-represented whilst Manawatū (59.61) is way under-represented.

Option 5: Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui into a single constituency and retaining the maximum number of 14 councillors including 2 Māori representatives:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Whanganui -Ruapehu	48,700	3	16,233	-1,968	-10.81
Rangitikei	12,900	1	12,900	-5,301	-29.12
Manawatū	29,050	1	29,050	10,849	59.61
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,170#	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Manawatū at 59.61% is way under-represented and Rangitikei back on its own at -29.12% is over-represented. The other four constituencies are all hovering just outside the 10% margin and will also need LGC approval.

Option 6: Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui into a single constituency and combining Rangitikei and Manawatū into a single constituency, retaining the maximum number of 14 councillors including 2 Māori representatives:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Whanganui -Ruapehu	48,700	3	16,233	-1,968	-10.81
Manawatū -Rangitikei	41,950	2	20,975	2,774	15.24
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

All constituencies are non-compliant in terms of the +/- 10% threshold but the levels of non-compliance are well within a range that can be justified to the community and the LGC.

Option 7: Combining Ruapehu and Whanganui into a single constituency, combining Rangitikei and Manawatū into a single constituency, combining Horowhenua and Tararua into a single constituency and retaining the maximum number of 14 councillors including 2 Māori representatives:

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Whanganui -Ruapehu	48,700	3	16,233	-1,968	-10.81
Manawatū -Rangitikei	41,950	2	20,975	2,774	15.24
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua - Tararua	47,060	3	15,687	-2,514	-13.81
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,170[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

All constituencies are non-compliant but the level of non-compliance is within a range that should be able to be justified to the community and the LGC. This option provides for three relatively even sized constituencies population wise each with either 2 or 3 councillors providing the opportunities that multi-members do for effective shared representation. Some communities are concerned with where representatives come from and consider there is an element of disenfranchisement if the candidates/elected members are not resident in the electorate and that may be an issue that also concerns the Council when considering the options. While it may not influence those thoughts, the legislation requires that every member elected to the Council takes an oath that they will endeavour to their best for the whole of the region.

Option 8: Combining Ruapehu with the rural subdivisions of Whanganui Community (leaving the rest of Whanganui District as a separate constituency)

Combining the rural subdivisions of Whanganui Community (total population 5,890) with Ruapehu and apportioning the estimated CEP (4,862) to Ruapehu and from Whanganui Urban with a total of 14 elected members including Māori representatives. Where new constituencies are being contemplated it has been necessary to calculate an apportioned population estimate because the Department of Statistics information is not provided at mesh block level. The apportionment is noted in the example tables.

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu-Whanganui Community	13,863 [#]	1	13,863	-4,338	-23.83
Whanganui Urban	34,837 [#]	2	17,419	-782	-4.30
Rangitikei	12,900	1	12,900	-5,301	-29.12
Manawatū	29,050	1	29,050	10,849	59.61
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only [#]apportioned population estimate

Manawatū at 59.61% is way under-represented and Rangitikei back on its own at -29.12% is over-represented. Ruapehu with the Whanganui rural area is much closer to compliance, Whanganui Urban does comply, and the other three constituencies are all hovering just outside the 10% margin and will still need LGC approval.

Option 9: Combining Ruapehu and Rangitikei

Combine Ruapehu and Rangitikei Districts with a total of 14 elected members including Māori representatives.

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu - Rangitikei	21,900	1	21,900	3,699	20.32
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,649	9.06
Manawatū	29,050	2	14,525	-3,676	-20.20
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Horowhenua	31,020	2	15,510	-2,691	-14.78
Tararua	16,040	1	16,040	-2,161	-11.87
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Manawatū at -20.20% is now over-represented. Ruapehu combined with Rangitikei is under-represented at 20.32%. Whanganui is compliant. The other three constituencies are all hovering just outside the 10% margin and will still need LGC approval.

Potential Options 10, 11 and 12

Option 10	Single General Constituency
Option 11	Two General Constituencies – Palmerston North City and The Rest
Option 12	Two General Constituencies – Palmerston North City with Whanganui Urban (a non-contiguous constituency) and The Rest
Option 13	Two General Constituencies (Palmerston North/Whanganui/ Feilding/Levin Urban Non-Contiguous Constituency and the Rest as a Rural Constituency

Option 10 – Single General Constituency with Māori Constituency/ies

Option 10A – with 14 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
General Constituency	218,410	12	18,201 [^]	n/a	n/a
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Option 10B – with 13 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
General Constituency	218,410	11	19,855 [^]	n/a	n/a
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	13			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only**Option 10C – with 12 Elected Members**

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
General Constituency	218,410	10	21,841 [^]	n/a	n/a
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	12			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only**Option 11 – Two General Constituencies – Palmerston North and the Rest with Māori Constituency/ies****Option 11 A – with 14 Elected Members**

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Palmerston North City Constituency	80,700	4	20,175	1,974	10.85
Districts Constituency	137,710	8	17,214	-987	-5.42
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Option 11 B – with 13 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Palmerston North City Constituency	80,700	4	20,175	320	1.61
Districts Constituency	137,710	7	19,673	-182	-0.92
Total General	218,410	11	19,855		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	13			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Option 11 C – with 12 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Palmerston North City Constituency	80,700	4	20,175	-1,666	-7.63
Districts Constituency	137,710	6	22,952	1,111	5.09
Total General	218,410	10	21,841		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	12			

difference is in rounding [^]indicative purposes only

Option 12 – Two General Constituencies – Palmerston North/Whanganui and the Rest with Māori Constituency/ies

Option 12 A – with 14 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Palmerston North City/Whanganui Urban Constituency	115,537 [#]	6	19,256	1,055	5.80
Districts Constituency	102,873 [#]	6	17,146	-1,055	-5.80
Total General	218,410	12	18,201		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	14			

difference is in rounding

[^]indicative purposes only

[^]apportioned population estimate

Option 12 B – with 12 Elected Members

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Palmerston North City/Whanganui Urban Constituency	115,537 [#]	5	23,107	1,266	5.80
Districts Constituency	102,873 [#]	5	20,575	-1,266	-5.80
Total General	218,410	10	21,841		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870 [^]		
Total	254,150[#]	12			

difference is in rounding

[^]indicative purposes only

[^]apportioned population estimate

Option 13 – Two General Constituencies (Palmerston North/Whanganui/ Feilding/Levin Urban Non-Contiguous Constituency and the Rest as a Rural Constituency, with Māori Constituency/ies

Palmerston North 80,700, Whanganui Urban 42,200, Feilding 15,500 and Levin 15,050 – total urban

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Urban Palmerston North City/Whanganui/Feilding/Levin Constituency	153,450*	7	21,921	80	0.37
Rural Districts Constituency	64,960*	3	21,653	-188	-0.86
Total General	218,410	10	21,841		
Māori Constituency	35,740	2	17,870^		
Total	254,150#	12			

difference is in rounding

*indicative purposes only

^apportioned population estimate

Māori constituencies

In all options there is provision for two directly elected Māori representatives. A further decision needs to be made whether the 2 councillors will be elected from a single Māori Constituency covering the whole of Horizons Region or whether the Region will be divided into two separate constituencies each with a single representative. Further consultation with iwi and hapū on this point should be considered.

If there are to be two Māori constituencies then they must be constituted on the same basis as for general constituencies i.e. with distinct communities of interest, perhaps based on rohe, and provide for fair and effective representation.

All eligible persons can stand for election in Māori constituencies provided they are correctly nominated by two persons on the Māori Roll for the constituencies or each constituency. There is no distinction between mana whenua or maata waka and in fact a non-Māori person may well be nominated. The nominee does not need to be resident in the constituency they are nominated for either.

Darryl Griffin, electionz.com
9 June 2021

Appendix 1

Legislative Requirements:

REGIONAL COUNCILS		
Membership (including chairperson)	To be not less than six nor more than 14 members.	s19D
Basis of election	The region must be divided into constituencies. Councillors may not be elected partly by the electors of the region and partly by the electors of each constituency of the region. Councillors must be elected by the electors of each constituency of the region. Each constituency must elect at least one member.	s19E
Representation	<p>Arrangements must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide effective representation of communities of interest within the region ensure electors receive fair representation having regard to the +/-10% population rule provided in <i>section 19V(2)</i> ensure that constituency boundaries coincide with current statistical meshblock areas ensure that constituency boundaries, as far as practicable, coincide with the boundaries of one or more territorial authorities or the boundaries of wards. <p>Section 19V(3)(b) provides a ground for not complying with the +/-10% rule as set out in <i>section 19V(2)</i>. Constituencies may be defined in such a way that does not comply with the +/-10% rule if this is required to ensure effective representation of communities of interest.</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 regional council's decision.</p>	s19U, s19V, s19X
As early as possible	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.

Appendix II: Maps of Constituency boundaries

Horizons Regional Council – Representation Review 2021**Second Discussion Document****Introduction**

The Council's decision to introduce Māori electoral constituencies for the 2022 Local Government elections triggered a requirement to undertake a Representation Review within a compressed timeframe. The Council is required to adopt a set of representation options as an Initial Proposal (target date 24 August 2021¹), consult with the public and consider submissions, and adopt a final proposal for public notification (target date 27 October 2021).

In undertaking the Review to date, the Council held a workshop on 15 June and has considered an extensive discussion document containing a wide range of options and variations thereon. The workshop gave the Council the opportunity to be briefed on the issues to be considered in the Representation Review and to give broad direction on the matters that should be considered more closely within the review. The discussion document canvassed the legal framework, process and requirements for the Representation Review, various representation options, including considerations and options arising out of the introduction of Māori constituencies.

Key requirements in the Representation Review process include determining the number of Councillors required for the good governance of the Region, identifying/reviewing communities of interest, ensuring effective representation of those communities of interest and seeking to achieve fair representation between any constituencies established to represent those various communities of interest. The +/-10% 'rule' is an important guide in assessing fair representation.

Taking into account the key requirements of the Representation Review, the workshop resulted in staff and advisors being asked to prepare this second discussion document exploring seven main representation options in further detail, with variations for the total number of councillors and some constituency boundary alterations to provide for more effective representation. The workshop also resulted in near-consensus views being reached on a number of key representation issues.

Representation Matters – Issues of Consensus

Councillors have reached a reasonably high level of consensus on the following representation matters:

1. that 2 representatives be elected from 1 or 2 Māori constituencies. All the tables produced show a single Māori Constituency but they can be separated into two constituencies, with 1 representative each, without having any impact on the balance of the option for the general constituencies;
2. that the total number of councillors not exceed 12 and if the numbers can be made to work then a reduction in the total number of councillors would be preferred;
3. that, as far as possible, constituent territorial local authority boundaries be used as constituency boundaries but if that is not possible then whole wards of constituent territorial local authority boundaries be used; and
4. that, in order to provide both Ruapehu and Tararua with the most effective representation, that serious consideration again be given to both those constituencies being recognised as separate and distinct communities of interest and that interest, with the degree of isolation in both, is such that they should continue to have separate representation.

¹ The LEA sets the deadline for adoption of the initial proposal at 31 August

Representation Options to be Further Considered

Having considered a large number of options and variations for representation arrangements for the Council, Councillors have asked for seven representation options, to be further examined.

All options use the following population statistics prepared by Statistics NZ for the Local Government Commission in May 2021 (Constituency estimated General Electoral Population and Māori Electoral Population at 30 June 2020, Boundaries at 1 Jan 2020):

Manawatū-Whanganui region	Ruapehu constituency	3,860	9,130
	Whanganui constituency	8,390	39,700
	Manawatū-Rangitikei constituency	6,030	41,800
	Palmerston North constituency	9,650	80,700
	Horowhenua constituency	5,050	31,000
	Tararua constituency	2,860	16,000
	Totals	35,840	218,330

The options presented are not ranked in any order of preference at this time.

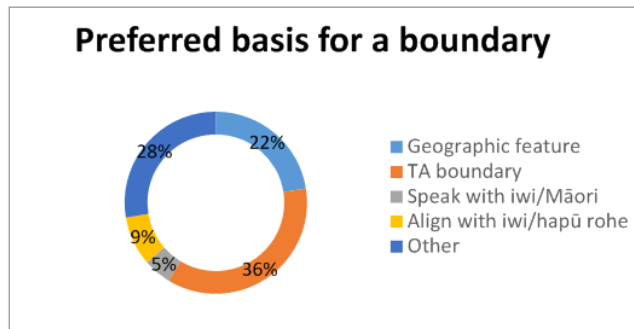
The options are:

- **Option 1** - Status Quo +: 6 general constituencies, 12 general constituency councillors + 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors
- **Option 1A** - Status Quo +: 6 general constituencies, 12 general constituency councillors + 2 Māori constituencies, Raki (Ruapehu, Whanganui, Manawatū and Rangitikei) and Tonga (Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Tararua), 2 Māori constituency councillors.
- **Option 2** – 4 general constituencies combining Whanganui with Ruapehu, Rangitikei with Manawatū and Horowhenua with Tararua with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors
- **Option 3** – 3 general constituencies: North (Ruapehu, Whanganui and Rangitikei), Palmerston North, and South (Manawatū, Horowhenua and Tararua), 9 general councillors, 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors
- **Option 4** – Separate general constituencies for Ruapehu and Tararua, other general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors, 6 general constituencies with Manawatū and Rangitikei combined.
- **Option 5** – Separate general constituencies for Ruapehu and Tararua, other general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors, 5 general constituencies with Whanganui and Rangitikei, and Manawatū and Horowhenua combined.

- **Option 6** – All general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible (TLA ward boundaries) with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors, 4 general constituencies: Ruapehu/ Manawatū and the Northern and Central Wards of Rangitikei; Whanganui and the Southern Ward of Rangitikei; Palmerston North; and, Horowhenua/Tararua.
- **Option 7** – 4 general constituencies combining Ruapehu with Rangitikei, Whanganui with Manawatū and Horowhenua with Tararua with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori councillors

Notes:

- 1 Smaller numbers of councillors and retaining multiple constituencies is a combination that makes it hard for the region to get near compliance. Explanation and justification to the community, and subsequently the Local Government Commission, also becomes more difficult because the most significant component is the community of interest. Attached, as an appendix, is the most recent community of interest analysis based on existing constituencies. Councillors are encouraged to add to or update this analysis and should consider the shortlisted options with this key factor in mind.
- 2 A single Māori constituency covers the whole of the region. All options work with a single Māori constituency with 2 representatives. The Council surveyed those on the Māori Roll in Horizons Region about whether there should be 1 or 2 Māori constituencies. The survey indicated just over 54% for all respondents and just fewer than 54% for Māori respondents in favour a single constituency. The following graph shows support for options a 2 constituency arrangement could be based on, for those who responded to this question.

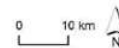


For there to be two Māori constituencies, they are based on constituent territorial local authority boundaries with Ruapehu, Whanganui, Manawatū and Rangitikei combined in the north (Raki) and Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Tararua combined in the south (Tonga). Any of the options may provide for 2 Māori constituencies each with 1 councillor. In each option, both of the Māori constituencies, Raki and Tonga, will be fully compliant in that they are within the 10% margin of each other.



2021 Representation Review

Māori Constituencies - Potential Boundary



Option 1: Status Quo +: 6 general constituencies with 12 general constituency councillors + 1 Māori constituency, and 2 Māori constituency councillors

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-9,064	-49.82
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,656	9.10
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	2,706	14.87
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,981	10.89
Horowhenua	31,000	2	15,500	-2,694	-14.81
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-2,194	-12.06
Total General	218,330	12	18,194		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	14			

This option is essentially the status quo with 12 general councillors elected from 6 constituencies, plus the addition of 1 Māori constituency represented by 2 councillors. The general constituencies are based on constituent territorial local authority boundaries and Manawatū and Rangitikei are combined.

In this option Ruapehu and Tararua remain as separate constituencies. Both are over represented Ruapehu at -49.82% and Tararua at -12.06%. Horowhenua is also over-represented at -14.81%. Manawatū-Rangitikei is under-represented at 14.87% and Palmerston North is also just over the legislated recommended margin at 10.89%. Whanganui is the only general constituency that complies with the +/- 10% margin. The total number of councillors is 14 – above Councillors' preference not to exceed 12.

Should the council opt to have 2 Māori constituencies with 1 councillor in each then the fairness requirements will apply and the population in each of the Māori constituencies will need to be approximately equal. As an example, if the region was divided north/south into 2 constituencies with the north including Ruapehu, Whanganui, Manawatū and Rangitikei and the south including Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Tararua the Māori electoral population in the north would be 18,280 and in the south 17,560. In table form option 1 with 2 Māori constituencies would look like this:

Option 1A: Status Quo +: 6 general constituencies, 12 general constituency councillors + 2 Māori constituencies, Raki (Ruapehu, Whanganui, Manawatū and Rangitikei) and Tonga (Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Tararua), 2 Māori constituency councillors

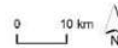
Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-9,064	-49.82
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	1,656	9.10
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	2,706	14.87
Palmerston North	80,700	4	20,175	1,981	10.89
Horowhenua	31,000	2	15,500	-2,694	-14.81
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-2,194	-12.06
Total General	218,330	12	18,194		
Raki Māori Constituency (Ruapehu, Whanganui, Manawatū and Rangitikei)	18,280	1	18,280	360	2.01
Tonga Māori Constituency (Palmerston North, Horowhenua and Tararua)	17,560	1	17,560	-360	-2.01
Total Māori	35,840	2	17,920		
Total	254,170	14			

The same commentary as above in option 1 applies to the general constituencies in option 1A. The two Māori constituencies must also comply with the +/- 10% margin and with this division into Raki and Tonga Māori constituencies, they do comply. This same configuration for the Māori constituencies can be included in any of the options without impacting on any other aspect of the option. Whilst it is not a legislative requirement, it is also noted that both Raki and Tonga Māori constituencies have representation of population per councillor close to that applying to the general population.



2021 Representation Review

Option 1
(14 Members)



Option 2 – 4 general constituencies combining Whanganui with Ruapehu, Rangitikei with Manawatū and Horowhenua with Tararua with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors.

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Whanganui-Ruapehu	48,830	2	24,415	156	0.64
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	-3,359	-13.85
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
Horowhenua-Tararua	47,000	2	23,500	-759	-3.13
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

In option 2 Manawatū-Rangitikei is over-represented at -13.85% and Palmerston North is slightly under-represented at 10.89%. All other constituencies comply with the +/- 10% rule.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



2021 Representation Review
Option 2
(11 Members)

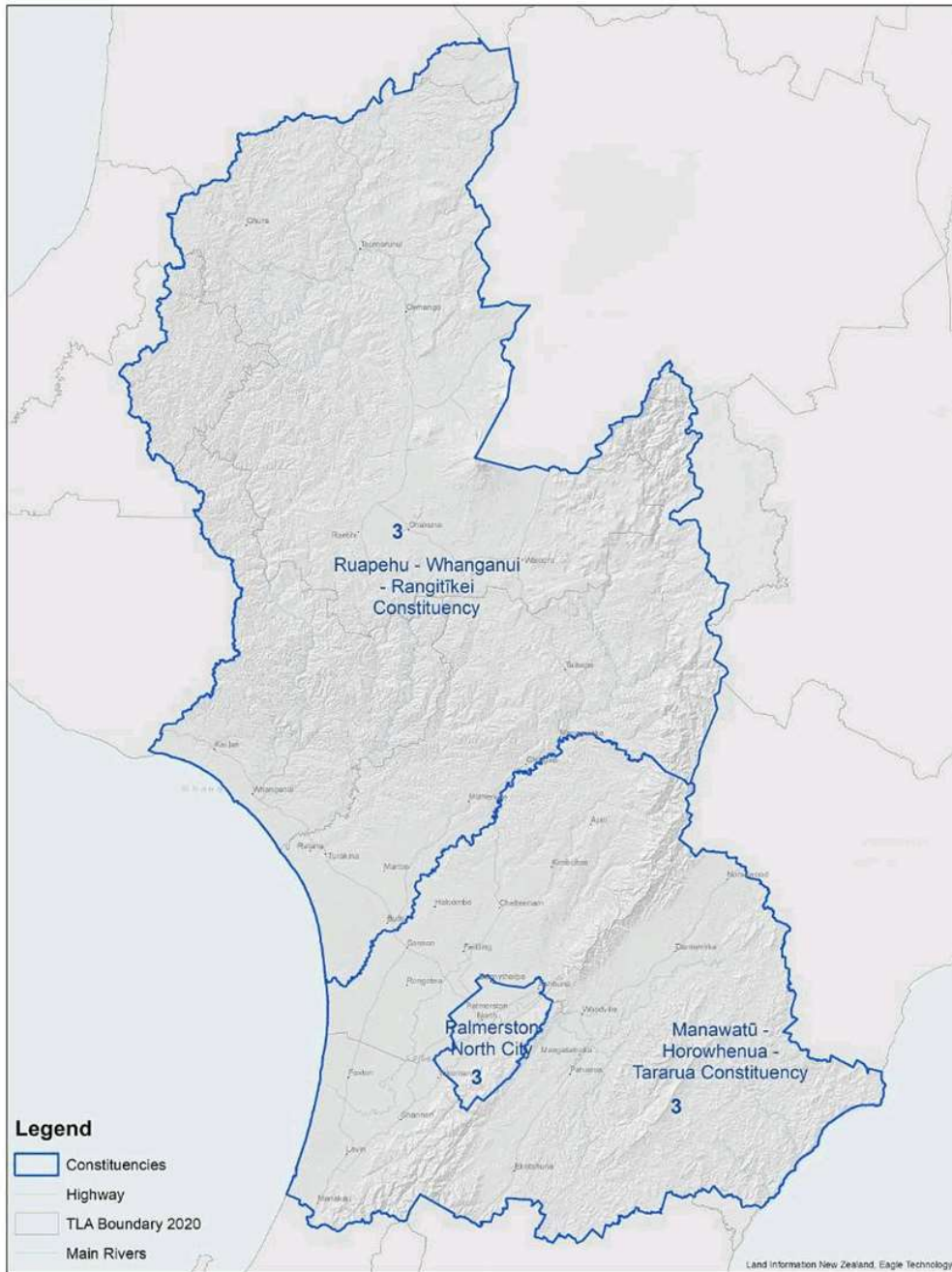


Option 3 – Three general constituencies: North (Ruapehu, Whanganui and Rangitikei), Palmerston North, and South (Manawatū, Horowhenua and Tararua), 9 general councillors, 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors

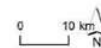
Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
North: Ruapehu-Whanganui-Rangitikei	61,580	3	20,527	-3,732	-15.38
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
South: Manawatū-Horowhenua-Tararua	76,050	3	25,350	1,091	4.50
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

In this option Ruapehu and Tararua are not retained as separate constituencies. The North Constituency (covering all of Ruapehu, Whanganui and Rangitikei Districts) is over represented at -15.38%. Palmerston North Constituency is slightly under-represented at 10.89%. The South Constituency (covering all of Manawatū, Horowhenua and Tararua Districts) is fully compliant.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



2021 Representation Review
Option 3
(11 Members)



Option 4 – Separate general constituencies for Ruapehu and Tararua, other general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors. 6 constituencies with Manawatū and Rangitīkei combined.

Option 4 is our current boundary configuration with one less representative in the Palmerston North Constituency.

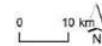
Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-15,129	-62.36
Whanganui	39,700	1	39,700	15,441	63.65
Manawatū-Rangitīkei	41,800	2	20,900	-3,359	-13.85
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
Horowhenua	31,000	1	31,000	6,741	27.79
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-8,259	-34.05
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

In this option Ruapehu and Tararua remain as separate constituencies. Both are over-represented Ruapehu at -62.36% and Tararua at -34.05% and Manawatū-Rangitīkei is over-represented too at -13.85%. Whanganui is under-represented at 63.65% as is Palmerston North at 10.89% and Horowhenua at 27.79%. That is, there are no general constituencies that comply with the +/- 10% margin.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



2021 Representation Review
Option 4
(11 Members)



The issues created with a smaller number of councillors and retention of 6 constituencies is exemplified in this option. Increasing the number of general constituency councillors to 10 will mean that Whanganui would gain one and that would make that constituency comply at just under the 10% margin. Ruapehu and Tararua would drop to -58.18% and -26.72% respectively. Horowhenua would increase to 41.99% (under-represented) and Palmerston North would increase to 23.21% (under-represented). Manawatū-Rangitikei would become compliant. Keeping Ruapehu and Tararua separate and the total number of councillors below 12, does not provide many options to combine whole TLAs or wards of TLAs to get a workable, compliant model. The changes are better illustrated in the following table:

Option 4A is our current boundary configuration with two less representatives, one in the Palmerston North Constituency and one in the Horowhenua Constituency.

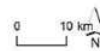
Option 4A – Option 4 with 10 general constituency councillors

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-12,703	-58.18
Whanganui	39,700	2	19,850	-1,983	-9.08
Manawatū-Rangitikei	41,800	2	20,900	-933	-4.27
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	5,067	23.21
Horowhenua	31,000	1	31,000	9,167	41.99
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-5,833	-26.72
Total General	218,330	10	21,833		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	12			

The total number of councillors is 12 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



2021 Representation Review
Option 4A
(10 Members)

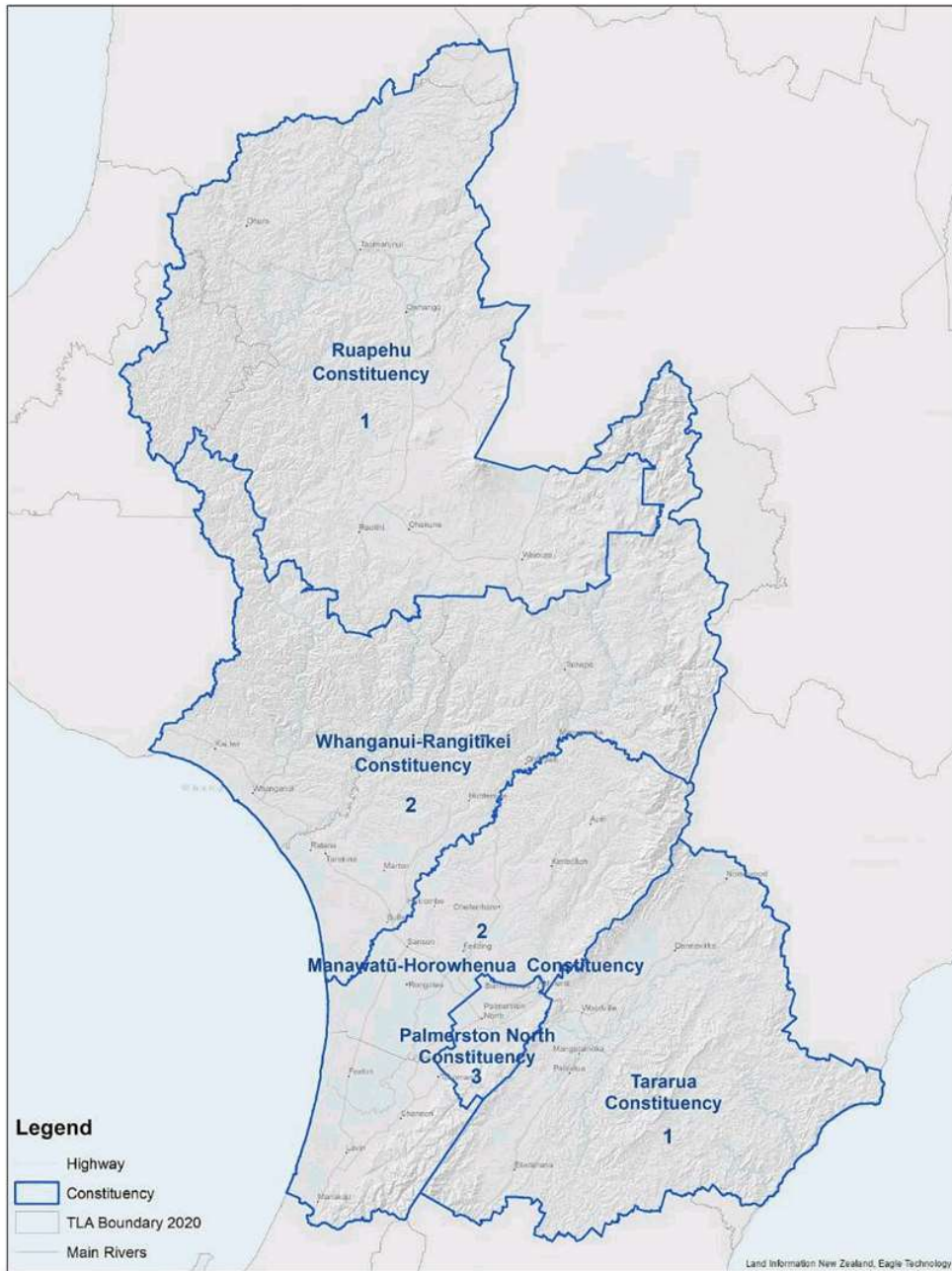


Option 5 – Separate general constituencies for Ruapehu and Tararua, other general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors. 5 constituencies with Whanganui and Rangitikei, and Manawatū and Horowhenua combined.

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu	9,130	1	9,130	-15,129	-62.36
Whanganui-Rangitikei	52,450	2	26,225	1,966	8.10
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
Manawatū - Horowhenua	60,050	2	30,025	5,766	23.77
Tararua	16,000	1	16,000	-8,259	-34.05
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

In this option Ruapehu and Tararua remain as separate constituencies. Both are over-represented, Ruapehu at -62.36% and Tararua at -34.05%. Manawatū-Horowhenua is under-represented at 23.77%. Palmerston North at 10.89% is outside the margin. Whanganui-Rangitikei complies with the +/- 10% rule.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



2021 Representation Review
Option 5
(11 Members)



Option 6 – All general constituencies geographically based on territorial authority boundaries where possible (TLA ward boundaries) with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors. 4 general constituencies: Ruapehu/ Manawatū and the Northern and Central Wards of Rangitikei; Whanganui and the Southern Ward of Rangitikei; Palmerston North; and, Horowhenua/Tararua

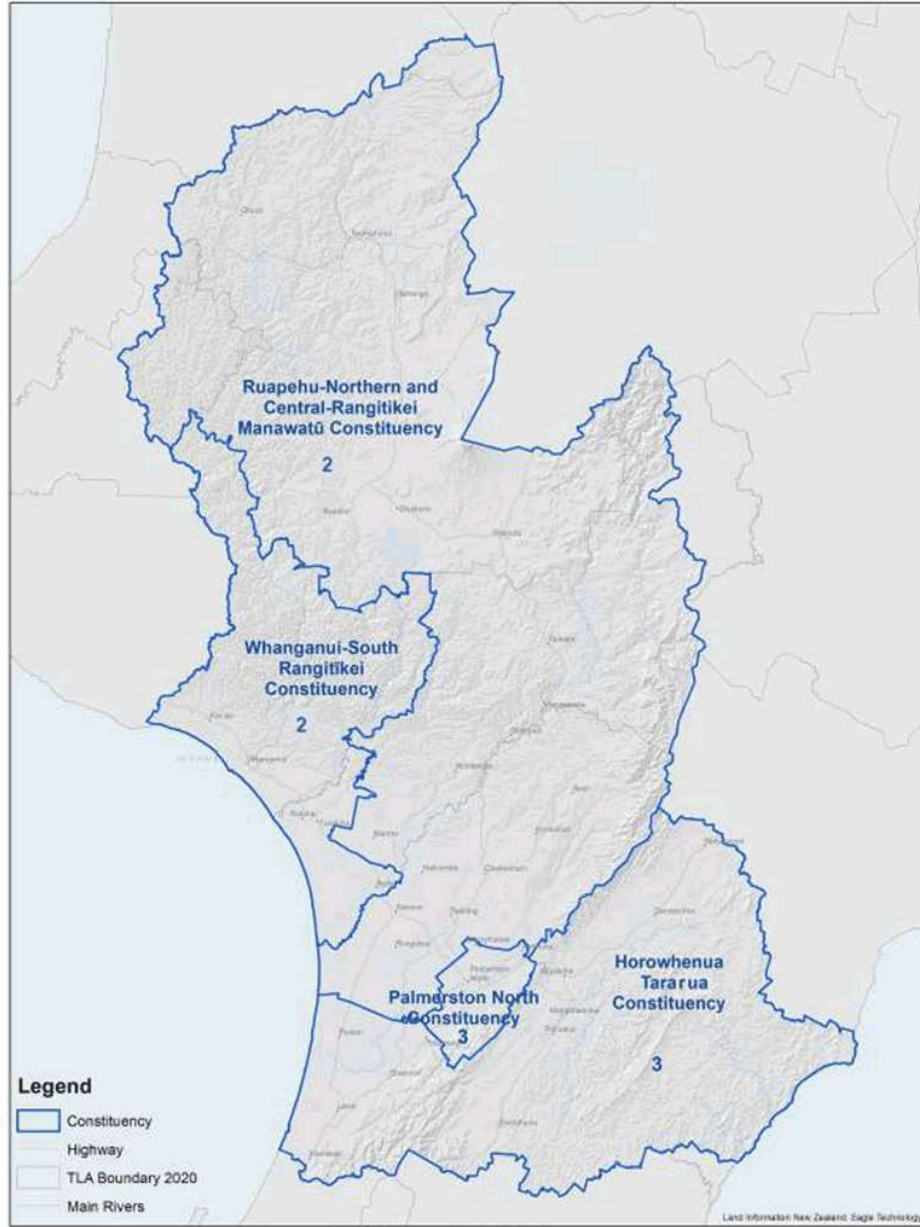
Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu-Northern and Central Rangitikei-Manawatū	47,590	2	23,795	-464	-1.91
Whanganui-South Rangitikei	43,040	2	21,520	-2,739	-11.29
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
Horowhenua-Tararua	47,000	2	23,500	-759	-3.13
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

Option 6 creates 4 constituencies using constituent territorial local authority boundaries as constituency boundaries except splitting Rangitikei so that the Southern Ward is included with Whanganui and the Central and Northern Wards are included with Ruapehu and Manawatū. These 4 constituencies have populations in approximate multiples of 24,259 so that Horizons ends up with 9 members elected from 4 general constituencies with variances from the average as much as possible within the +/- 10% margin. For 9 councillors the range is 21,833 - 24,259 - 26,685.

In this option, Whanganui-South Rangitikei is slightly over-represented at -11.29% and Palmerston North is slightly under-represented at 10.89%. The other two general constituencies comply.

Note that Rangitikei is also conducting a representation review and that may include consideration of their ward arrangements.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12

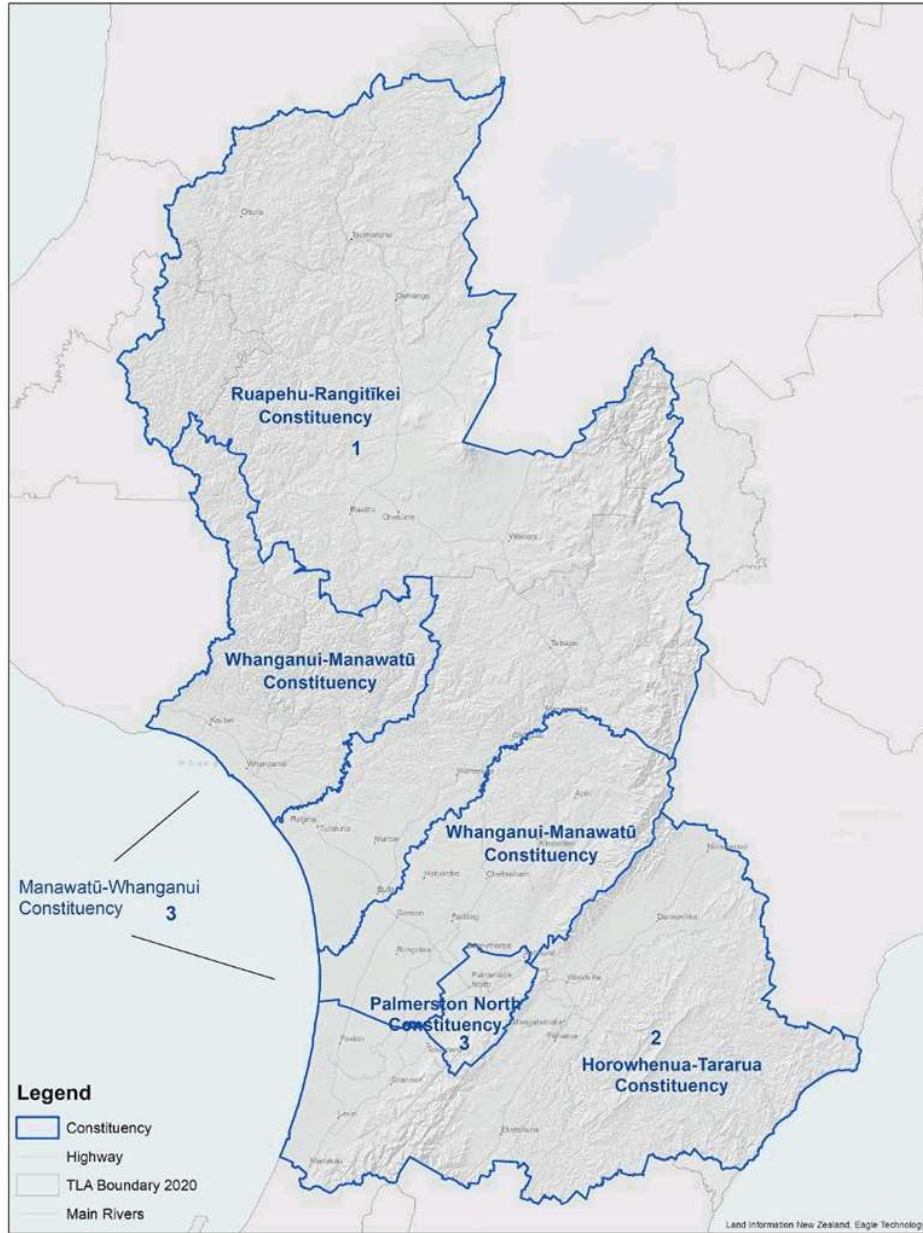


Option 7 – 4 general constituencies combining Ruapehu with Rangitīkei, Whanganui with Manawatū and Horowhenua with Tararua with a total of 9 general councillors and 1 Māori constituency, 2 Māori constituency councillors.

Constituencies	Population*	Number of councillors per constituency	Population per councillor	Deviation from region average population per councillor	% deviation from region average population per councillor
Ruapehu-Rangitīkei	21,880	1	21,880	-2,379	-9.81
Whanganui-Manawatū	68,750	3	22,917	-1,342	-5.53
Palmerston North	80,700	3	26,900	2,641	10.89
Horowhenua-Tararua	47,000	2	23,500	-759	-3.13
Total General	218,330	9	24,259		
Māori Constituency	35,840	2	17,920	n/a	n/a
Total	254,170	11			

This option is an example that getting the figures close to the +/- 10% margin is possible by making combinations proportionate. In option 7 Ruapehu and Rangitīkei are combined, as are Whanganui and Manawatū and Horowhenua and Tararua. However, Whanganui and Manawatu are not contiguous and it may be very difficult to represent the communities of interest effectively. Only the Palmerston North Constituency is outside the +/- 10% margin being slightly under-represented at 10.89%. The other 3 constituencies comply with the +/- 10% rule.

The total number of councillors is 11 – within the preference not to exceed 12.



Analysis and Commentary

Any movement that brings the options closer to the fair representation guidelines may make it easier for the regional community and the Commission to agree to such a set of arrangements. A note of caution: the numbers used here are indicative only. They are still to be finalised and certified.

Options 2, 3, 6 and 7 seem to be best in this respect. All of those options have 11 councillors in total. However option 7 does include the non-contiguous constituency made up of Whanganui and Manawatū and will probably prove difficult to support.

A key question would be whether the level of deviation in a preferred option would be considered by the Commission to be too great a level of under or over representation. It may well be the case, although that is not certain. The Commission has stated “that the ‘+/-10% rule’ is not an absolute rule. It is a standard that councils and the Commission should do their best to achieve. However, if it is not possible to do so without limiting effective representation of communities of interest than non-compliance is permissible”. For regions there has always been a little more flexibility in meeting the fairness rule.

A key issue with respect to the options that join constituent territorial local authorities to form the constituencies of the region is whether that arrangement provides for the most effective representation of communities of interests. For example, in option 2 there are the following combinations of territorial local authorities to form constituencies: Whanganui-Ruapehu, Manawatū-Rangitikei, and Horowhenua-Tararua. Put another way; are the district areas so different from each other that they require separate representation to have their differing interests and voices effectively heard? Whether a single constituency based on each TLA would provide effective representation and focus on the communities of interest and their issues, should be carefully considered. In the more populous combined constituencies the electors have a choice of more than 1 councillor (e.g. options 2, 3 and 6). Councillors may have differing views on this matter. It is noted there is absolutely no requirement for candidates to live in the constituency they seek to represent.

Another area of critique relates to overall councillor numbers and good governance. Most Councillors, at the workshop, expressed views to the effect that a total of not more than 12 councillors was the optimal number for the good governance of the region.

While the Council expressed a general preference for 2 rather than 1 Māori councillors in order to achieve effective representation, there was no consensus on whether to have 1 Māori constituency with 2 councillors or 2 Māori constituencies each with 1 councillor.

The Council requested that, as far as possible, constituent territorial local authority boundaries are used as constituency boundaries but if that is not possible then whole wards of constituent territorial local authority boundaries be used. Only option 6 uses territorial local authority wards as constituency boundaries. All the other options contain the whole of the district in a constituency.

The Council also preferred that, in order to provide both Ruapehu and Tararua with the most effective representation, that serious consideration again be given to both those constituencies being recognised as separate and distinct communities of interest and that interest, with the degree of isolation in both being such that they should continue to have separate representation. Options 1, 4, 4A and 5 have both Ruapehu and Tararua as separate constituencies with a representative. All have constituencies well outside the +/- 10% margin.

Summary

The above analysis provides further 'food for thought' on the options that Councillors indicated they wished to consider more closely at their workshop. None of the options identified for further assessment at the workshop strictly comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement. Options 2, 3 and 6 are the closest to complying with the fairness requirement, if option 7 is discounted because it joins the non-contiguous areas of Whanganui and Manawatū.

There are arguments than can be made in support of some over-representation for the more isolated constituencies with smaller numbers of councillors.

If Councillors, on reflection, are not happy adopting one of the short-listed proposals they must turn their minds back to the broader pool of options that may involve less than ideal combinations of communities of interest (that diminish effective representation), make adjustments to the constituency structure, or review the optimum number of councillors.

We end this discussion document with an important thought. When considering representation, where councillors are elected from and who by is, in a legal sense, only important from an electoral perspective. Once councillors get to the council table, they have a duty to represent and work in the best interests of the whole region regardless of their electoral constituency. Guidance from Councillors, as staff prepare a report and a draft proposal for consideration, is sought.

Darryl Griffin, electionz.com

Communities of interest analysis – existing constituency boundaries (2021 Representation Review)

Perceptual ¹ : sense of community identity and belonging, reinforced by					Functional ² : dependence on shared facilities and services		Political ³	
Distinctive physical & topographical features	Similarities in economic or social activities carried out in the area	Similarities in demographic, socio-economic and/or ethnic characteristics of the residents of a community	Distinct local history of the area	The rohe or takiwā of local iwi and hapū	Schools, recreational and cultural facilities	Retail outlets, transport and communication links		
Ruapehu	Isolated ⁴ . Mt Ruapehu. Whanganui River; Te Awa Tupua	Tourism; pastoral farming; vegetable growing; Chiefs and Hurricanes; Waikato-Bay of Plenty Magic and Central Pulse; Central Districts and Northern Districts (cricket)	Similar independent small communities; farming and rural based towns.	Tongariro Hydro Scheme	Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Hāua, Ngāti Uenuku, Ngāti Tamakana, Ngāti Tamahaki, Ngāti Rangī, Ngāti Maru. Ngāti Tamaūpoko, Ngāti Tūpoho	Taumarunui; Ohakune. National Park. Snow / winter sports;	Taumarunui; Ohakune. SH 1 / Desert Road; main trunk line. Upper Whanganui Scheme;	Ruapehu DC
Whanganui	Whanganui River; Te Awa Tupua. Coastal lakes; Te Waiū o te Ika (Whangaehu River)	Masters Games; Hurricanes; Central Pulse; Central Districts	City	Jerusalem / River settlements. Tongariro Hydro Scheme	Ngāti Tūpoho, Ngāti Tamaūpoko, Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi, Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Hāua, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Rangī, Ngāti Uenuku, Ngāti Tamakana, Ngāti Tamahaki	Whanganui – hospital; UCOL; Cooks Gardens / velodrome; Sargeant Gallery	Whanganui, Port/Te Pūwaha, [airport]; Lower Whanganui Scheme	WDC . Rural Community Board (3 subdivisions)
Manawatū-Rangitikei	Te Waiū o te Ika, (Whangaehu River) Turakina River, Rangitikei River; Manawatū River; coastal lakes; Ruahine Ranges. Te Āpiti Manawatū Gorge	Dairy farming; hill country farming; Hurricanes; Central Pulse; Central Districts	Feilding; SH	Manchester Block – 106,000 acres between the Pohangina & Rangitikei Rivers. Sawmilling. Pastoral farming. Tongariro Hydro Scheme; Water Conservation Orders (Rangitikei)	Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Rangī, Ngāti Hauiti, Ngāti Whitikaupeka, Ngāti Tamakōpiri, Ngai Te Ohuake, Ngāti Hinemanu me Ngāti Paki, Te Iwi Mōrehu Ngāti Tūpoho, Ngāti Tamaūpoko, Ngāti Rangī, Ngāti Uenuku, Ngāti Tamakana, Ngāti Tamahaki	Feilding; Bulls; Marton; Taihape. Archives Central	Feilding; Bulls; Marton; Taihape. Ohakea air base. Main trunk line. Rangitikei Scheme, Lower Manawatū Scheme SH1 (Rangitikei)	MDC and Rangitikei DC
Palmerston North	Manawatū River; Tararua Ranges [wind farms]. Te Āpiti Manawatū Gorge	Science / food technology; research; tertiary institutions; service sector; retail; speedway; Turbos, Hurricanes; Central Pulse; Central Districts	Predominantly urban; Linton Army camp, Ashhurst village.	Papaioea. Sawmilling	Rangitāne o Manawatū; Ngāti Raukawa, Muaūpoko	Palmerston North City – hospital, high schools, tertiary institutions. Arena Manawatū; river walk/cycleway; Victoria Esplanade; Te Manawa, Centrepoint, Regent Theatre, Globe, The Stomach; Speedway; race courses.	Palmerston North City – Plaza; railway station, main trunk line, Capital Connection; airport. Lower Manawatu Scheme	PNCC
Horowhenua	West Coast beaches; Lake Horowhenua; coastal lakes; Tararua Ranges.	West Coast beach settlements. Vegetable growing; Hurricanes; Central Pulse: Central Districts	Older population; supporting Wellington Region growth. <i>Ōpiki and Tokomaru sought boundary change (PN)</i>	Pastoral farming. Flax trade; Foxton	Ngāti Raukawa, Muaūpoko; Ngā Wairiki Ngāti Apa, Rangitāne o Manawatū interest	Levin [Palmerston North]. Linkages with Wellington Region (O2NL transport route)	Levin [Palmerston North; Feilding]. Main trunk line, Capital Connection; SH1. Drainage Schemes.	HDC
Tararua	Tararua Ranges; Upper Manawatū River (above the Gorge); Te Āpiti Manawatū Gorge. Isolated ⁴	Dairy farming and associated industries; Hurricanes; Central Pulse; Central Districts		70 Mile / 40 Mile Bush	Rangitāne o Tamaki-nui-ā-Rua, Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-a-rua	Dannevirke; Pahiatua. Pūkaha Mt Bruce	Dannevirke; Pahiatua	TDC

¹ A sense of belonging to a clearly defined area or locality

² Ability to meet with reasonable economy the community's requirements for comprehensive physical and human services

³ Ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members

⁴ 'Isolated' in terms of distance or physical separation in a regional context.

Report No.	21-100
Decision Required	

FEES FRAMEWORK FOR NON-ELECTED COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This paper proposes a policy framework for remuneration of non-elected members appointed to Horizons' committees, and applies that approach to roles on the Climate Action Joint Committee.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-100 and Annex A.
- b. adopts the fees framework at Annex A for non-elected members appointed to Horizons committees.
- c. notes that Climate Action Joint Committee roles have been assessed against this framework.
- d. agrees to a daily rate of \$500 for non-elected members appointed to the Climate Action Joint Committee, and a daily rate of \$775 for a non-elected co-chair of that Committee.
- e. agrees to apply the fees framework to other committees as appointments are made or reviewed.

3. FINANCIAL IMPACT

- 3.1. Provision has been made through the Long-Term Plan for costs associated with the Climate Action Joint Committee. Should appointments be made to other committees, cost implications would need to be considered at that time.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1. This report offers administrative advice. No community engagement has been conducted.

5. SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISK IMPACT

- 5.1. The recommendations of this report are consistent with Cabinet Office guidance; no business risk has been identified.

6. CLIMATE IMPACT STATEMENT

- 6.1. Climate change will present new governance challenges. This advice indirectly supports our response by preparing us to draw on a range of expertise and perspectives as required, to support decision making.

7. BACKGROUND

- 7.1. From time to time, local authorities appoint non-elected members to committees and other decision-making bodies. This may be to access particular technical skills, because

representation of a particular sector is important, or for other reasons. Increasingly, such appointments serve as a mechanism to support partnership with tangata whenua.

- 7.2. Non-elected members are not covered by same statutory remuneration provisions as elected members. Councils need to decide what is appropriate to the particular role. The Cabinet Office maintains a fees framework for members appointed to bodies in which the Crown has an interest (CO(19)1). This framework provides direction on how non-elected members in governance roles are to be remunerated.
- 7.3. Application of the Cabinet Office framework to committees established by councils under the Local Government Act 2002 is discretionary. While practice around the country varies, use of the framework in these situations appears to be common. Its application provides a transparent and consistent basis for recognising the work of non-elected members.

8. PROPOSED APPROACH TO SETTING FEES

- 8.1. We propose that Council adopt a two-step process for determining fees for non-elected appointees to its committees.

First step

- 8.2. As a first step, we propose that Council adopt a general policy for remuneration of non-elected members. The Cabinet Office guidance covers a broad range of situations and institutional arrangements. It is, consequently, a lengthy document. **Annex A** proposes a framework that aligns with the Cabinet Office guidance, streamlined to reflect Horizons' requirements. It seeks to ensure that appointees are fairly remunerated and that associated responsibilities are clear.
- 8.3. Reimbursement of expenses would mirror rates and criteria for elected members. This provides a degree of equity and reduces scope for administrative error. Daily rates, for attending meetings or other committee business, would be set according to the particular demands of the role. The policy clarifies when fees are payable and processes to be followed.

Second step

- 8.4. Once the general framework has been determined, an assessment of each specific role would be made to determine the daily rate. Criteria, outlined on pp5-6 of Annex A, reflect the skills and experience required, the scope of the role, complexity of issues, and degree of public interest. This assessment places the role in a remuneration band: Council retains discretion as to the final rate payable.
- 8.5. For any non-elected roles created in the future, we anticipate that decisions on remuneration rates would be sought at the same time as those roles were established.

9. ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE ACTION JOINT COMMITTEE ROLES

- 9.1. At present, we are contemplating the appointment of non-elected members to one committee – the Climate Action Joint Committee.
- 9.2. Tangata whenua appointees will join the committee as full members alongside elected members. It will be important that their contribution is recognised appropriately. While the particular strengths of individuals will vary, appointees will bear a common set of responsibilities. It is the role (rather than the candidate) that is assessed. As noted above, there are four criteria to take into account. Our evaluation of the Climate Action Joint Committee in those terms is:

- **Skills, knowledge and experience**

Substantive: Substantial range of knowledge and experience in a field or professional discipline sometimes associated with senior level functional or technical leadership, executive management or governance roles. May include widely respected people with broad community support.

- **Function, level and scope of authority**

Strategic decisions: Sets policy or work programme for a major area of economic activity or policy area of importance to the Council's strategic priorities.

- **Complexity of issues**

Constructive: The development of new policy or advice is required where the issues are complex, multidimensional and involve substantial research, consideration of possible alternatives and their consequences. The body may commission research or utilise the findings to inform their policy development or advice.

- **Public interest and profile**

Strong: Strong public and stakeholder interest and importance would be associated with these issues. Media interest would also be expected, but potential risk to personal or the body's reputation is unlikely.

9.3. This assessment would place the Climate Action Joint Committee roles toward the upper end of the \$290-560 band. We suggest a daily rate of \$500 be adopted (or \$775 for a chair / co-chair). We understand this to be comparable to the rates paid to iwi representatives in similar roles elsewhere.

10. ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE APPOINTMENTS

10.1. Should Council choose to appoint non-elected members (tangata whenua or otherwise) to other committees in future, the 'second step' described above would be repeated to determine an applicable daily rate.

10.2. There is a small number of existing decision-making and advisory bodies to which Horizons has already appointed non-elected members (Te Kōpuka; Civil Defence and Emergency Management). While we have not conducted a formal evaluation, we believe existing arrangements and this policy are broadly consistent. If the fees framework is adopted, it would be applied to existing roles as they come up for review.

11. CONSULTATION

11.1. Legal advice has informed this report.

12. NEXT STEPS

12.1. If adopted, the proposed fees framework will come into immediate effect. It will be applied, in the first instance, for non-elected members joining the Climate Action Joint Committee in September 2021.

12.2. Applicable daily rates for other committees will be determined as appointments of non-elected members are made or reviewed in future.

13. SIGNIFICANCE

13.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement.

Tom Bowen
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR, STRATEGY & POLICY

ANNEXES

A Fees Framework for Non-Elected Members

FEES FRAMEWORK FOR NON-ELECTED MEMBERS

Version date: June 2021

Purpose

1. This document outlines the policy for payment of non-elected members appointed onto committees and participate in decision making with Horizons Regional Council. This policy seeks to ensure such individuals are fairly remunerated; it provides a framework for how remuneration is set and outlines the Councils and non-elected members' responsibilities when engaging under this policy.
2. Non-elected members may include individuals appointed to contribute a tangata whenua perspective, or to represent particular iwi / hapū. Horizons has statutory responsibilities to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local decision-making processes, including fostering capacity development to enable Māori to participate in such processes (for example, Section 81, Local Government Act, 2002). Moreover, inclusion of iwi members in decision-making processes will likely contribute to more robust and broadly accepted outcomes. Recognising the relationship between Council and tangata whenua acknowledges the importance of Māori, mātauranga Māori and relationships with te taiao (the environment) in local government.

Scope

3. This policy applies to payment of all non-elected members who are appointed in a governance role on committees, or other bodies established by Horizons Regional Council.
4. The policy does not apply:
 - if payment is set by the Remuneration Authority, or by legislation;
 - if payment is made from some other source (for example, if a professional consultant is paid by their employer to attend);
 - to appointments made by the Council to another organisation;
 - if the Council has formally resolved a different form of payment;
 - if payments are made on a contractual basis (e.g. independent commissioners);
 - in cases where no appointment is made by Council (e.g. individuals representing the interests of specific iwi or hapū).
5. Council has a Staff Gifts and Professional Acknowledgement Policy which covers payment of koha; this remuneration policy should not be used for the purpose of koha.

Remuneration Framework

6. The Horizons Regional Council Fees Framework for Non-Elected Members is aligned to the Cabinet Office Fees Framework (for members appointed to bodies in which the Crown has an interest

CO(19)1)¹. The Cabinet Office Fees Framework is used by many Government bodies whose fees are not determined by the Remuneration Authority. The Cabinet Office Fees Framework provides guidance and assessment criteria that Horizons Regional Council has modified to fit local government functions.

7. Most appointments that are made by the Council will be to bodies or committees which can be described as “Group 4 – all other committees and other bodies” in the Cabinet Office Fees Framework. The assessment criteria for Group 4 has been adapted for use by Horizons Regional Council. The Cabinet Office Fees Framework was last updated in January 2020.

Assessment process

8. The body (committee, subcommittee, advisory body) will be scored on the following factors:
 - skills, knowledge and experience required by the majority of members
 - function, level and scope of authority
 - complexity of issues
 - public interest and profile
9. The assessment criteria to be used for scoring are attached as Appendix A.
10. The resulting total score is used to identify a remuneration band within the Cabinet Fees Framework. The Council then decides the rate to paid from within that band.
11. Members occupying identical positions on the same body should be paid the same fee. The fee rate is varied only to reflect additional responsibility such as that assumed by chairpersons who may receive an extra margin for additional responsibilities that go with the role. Daily rates are capped at the equivalent rate for an elected member.

Daily rate

12. The remuneration bands are expressed as daily rates.
13. A daily rate applies to all work, including that performed outside of meetings (e.g. preparation, representing the body at other forum, or administrative work). All work that is required to be performed for the body by the member should be paid at the approved rate.
14. It is expected that a working day is about 8 hours, and the daily fee is calculated on this basis. Work for longer than 8 hours in one day will not attract an extra payment, unless work is frequently longer than 8 hours.

¹ <https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/co-19-1-fees-framework-members-appointed-bodies-which-crown-has-interest-html>

15. Where at least 6 hours is worked in one day, a daily fee may be paid. It is accepted that it may not be possible for a member having worked 6 hours in one day for the purposes of the body or committee to return to other paid work. Where a member spends time, for example one evening, preparing for a meeting the next day, if the preparation and meeting time combined were between 6 and 8 hours, then one daily fee would be paid for the combined preparation and meeting time.
16. If a member attends multiple eligible meetings in a single day, the daily fee will be paid once only.
17. Work other than preparation for meetings/sittings must be approved and minuted by the committee before it is undertaken. Individual members should not be in a position where they could be considered to be setting their own work programmes without the endorsement of the body.

Hourly rates

18. Hourly pro-rata rates are calculated by dividing the daily rate by 8 and multiplying by the number of hours worked.
19. Payment of an hourly rate for work other than attendance at meetings/sittings of the committee is subject to prior approval. Individual members should not be in a position where they could be considered to be setting their own work programmes without the endorsement of the body.

Co-Chairs and Deputy Chairs

20. Where a non-elected committee member is appointed as a chair, co-chair, or alternating chair, the member will be paid the chair's fee outlined in the framework (Appendix A).
21. Where a non-elected committee member is appointed as a deputy chair, an additional fee of 25 percent of the member's fee shall be paid.
22. Where there is no co-chair or deputy chair appointed, and a non-elected member is required to chair a meeting, the member should be reimbursed for attendances associated with the meeting at a rate equivalent to that of the chair.

Payment for travel time

23. Members travelling for more than one hour to attend a scheduled meeting will be eligible for a travel fee, as per the Councillors' Allowances and Remuneration Policy. The travel fee is currently \$37.50 per hour, after the first hour of travel.

Payment for meetings by teleconference

24. Where a meeting is held by teleconference or video conference, the usual meeting fees apply.
25. Where a member is unable to attend a meeting in person but joins the meeting by teleconference or videoconference, with the agreement of the chair, the usual fees apply.

Reimbursement of Expenses

26. Members travelling to and from meetings are entitled to reimbursement of out of pocket travelling, meal and accommodation expenses actually and reasonably incurred. The expectation is that expenditure will be modest and appropriate to reflect public-sector norms.
27. A kilometre rate is payable for members who use their private vehicle to travel to and from meetings. The kilometre rate is specified by Inland Revenue (currently 82 cents per km).
28. Reimbursements will be paid on submission of an expense claim form, accompanied by original receipts where appropriate. Claims are to be submitted within the same financial year the expenses are incurred.
29. In case of doubt, non-elected members will be eligible for the same expense payments as elected members, as specified in Horizons' Councillors' Allowances and Remuneration Policy.

General absence

30. Where a member fails to attend a significant number of meetings, or otherwise perform their duties as a member, the committee chair will discuss expectations with the member.

Appointment and Role of Tangata Whenua on Committees

31. This policy provides a framework for remuneration of non-elected members – including tangata whenua representatives – where they are appointed onto Horizons' committees. It does not constitute a policy on whether or in which circumstances such appointments are to be made.
32. The appointment, role, and term of non-elected membership on Horizons' committees will be defined in the respective committee's Terms of Reference.

Review of this policy

33. This policy may be reviewed annually by Horizons and is current until it is superseded.

APPENDIX A – Assessment criteria

Skills, knowledge and experience required of members

Skills, knowledge and experience will vary between members on a particular body. The score below should reflect the level of skill **required by the majority** of members, and should not be based on any particular individual. This factor has a higher weighting than others, to reflect that is the application of skills, knowledge and experience in carrying out their responsibilities that is a major contributor to the successful operation of the committee or body.

	Definition	Score
Pre-eminent	Outstanding and authoritative knowledge, recognised nationally and internationally for expertise in a particular field.	12
Distinguished	Deep and broad knowledge in a specific area or as a leader. Widely respected as a subject matter expert or authority in their field.	10
Substantive	Substantial range of knowledge and experience in a field or professional discipline sometimes associated with senior level functional or technical leadership, executive management or governance roles. May include widely respected people with broad community support.	8
Technical	A number of years' experience in a technical, professional field or in a leadership role is a pre-requisite.	6
Specialised experience	No specific experience is required but members would have broad general knowledge and may represent a body of opinion.	4

Function, level and scope of authority

	Definition	Score
Strategic decisions	Sets policy or work programme for a major area of economic activity or policy area of importance to the Council's strategic priorities.	6
Policy decisions	Sets policy or work programme and/or exercises regulatory/disciplinary powers.	5
Expert advice	Provides expert counsel and advice to the Mayor, Governing Body or local boards on technical or policy issues that are of strategic importance. At this level the body would be expected to be proactive in identifying emerging issues and contributing to policy direction.	4
Professionally targeted	Exercises regulatory/disciplinary powers at the individual/professional level. This will include the power to impose sanctions.	3
Technical	Provides a broad range of advice on technical and/or policy issues.	2
Ad hoc	Provides ad hoc advice on minor matters. Generally a limited focus at a single output level.	1

Complexity of issues

	Definition	Score
Innovative	The development of new concepts is required to find innovative and pathfinding solutions. There will be little or no external guidance (NZ or internationally) to aid resolutions of these issues.	5
Constructive	The development of new policy or advice is required where the issues are complex, multidimensional and involve substantial research, consideration of possible alternatives and their consequences. The body may commission research or utilise the findings to inform their policy development or advice.	4

Evaluative	Issues will include circumstances, facts and concepts different to those that have been experienced in the past. Analytical thinking and evaluative judgement will be required to identify realistic alternatives and apply/recommend a solution.	3
Judgement	Solutions will be found from application of professional or personal judgement and generally guided by previous decisions. Circumstances may be different from those previously experienced but there will be sufficient frame of reference to make a considered decision/recommendation.	2
Operational	Issues to be resolved are generally within existing policy and prior decisions. Decisions can generally be made quickly and with reasonable certainty.	1

Public interest and profile

	Definition	Score
Widespread	Widespread public interest in outcomes would be expected. Member will attract strong media interest. Potential risk to personal and/or body's reputation is high.	5
Strong	Strong public and stakeholder interest and importance would be associated with these issues. Media interest would also be expected, but potential risk to personal or the body's reputation is unlikely.	4
Moderate	Moderate but widespread public interest is likely. Reputational risk is minimal.	3
Limited	Public interest is likely to be limited, but these issues would be of interest to other members of the particular profession or sector.	2
Little	There is likely to be little or no wider public interest in the decisions.	1

Daily Fee Levels

Total Score	Level	Fees range - chair	Fees range - members
24-28	1	\$540 - \$1,150	\$405 - \$865
20-23	2	\$390 - \$885	\$290 - \$560
15-19	3	\$280 - \$575	\$205 - \$395
10-14	4	\$250 - \$365	\$190 - \$270
9 or less	5	\$205 - \$265	\$150 - \$205

Report No.	21-101
Decision Required	

TANGATA WHENUA APPOINTMENTS TO CLIMATE ACTION JOINT COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This report recommends appointment of non-elected members to represent tangata whenua perspectives on the Climate Action Joint Committee.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-101;
- b. appoints: James Kendrick, Chris Shenton, Hannah Rainforth, Huhana Smith, Jill Sheehy, Jonathan Proctor, and Lorraine Stephenson as members of the Climate Action Joint Committee for the remainder of the triennium.

3. FINANCIAL IMPACT

- 3.1. Provision has been made through the Long-Term Plan for remuneration of appointees to the Climate Action Joint Committee.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1. A process has been completed, involving tangata whenua, to identify candidates to join the Climate Action Joint Committee from September 2021. Discussions have indicated a strong expectation of equal representation of tangata whenua alongside elected members on the committee.

5. SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISK IMPACT

- 5.1. This decision does not present a significant business risk.

6. CLIMATE IMPACT STATEMENT

- 6.1. This involvement of tangata whenua representatives is expected to enhance governance of our region's climate change response, as outlined in paragraph 7.1 below.

7. BACKGROUND

- 7.1. Councils have statutory responsibilities to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local decision-making processes. Inclusion of tangata whenua in decision-making adds breadth and diversity to discussion. It acknowledges the importance – to local government, and in tackling climate change – of Māori, mātauranga Māori and relationships with te taiao. Tangata whenua involvement at a governance level may also assist in developing appropriate processes for working with at-risk communities and in achieving an equitable transition.
- 7.2. In February of this year, Council established a Climate Action Joint Committee to coordinate the region's response to climate change. The Joint Committee's terms of

reference initially provided for the appointment of three non-elected members to represent tangata whenua perspectives. Following discussion with iwi and mayors – during which a strong expectation of equal representation became apparent – this has been amended to allow for up to eight tangata whenua members.

- 7.3. The role of non-elected members appointed to the Climate Action Joint Committee will not be to represent the views or interests of specific iwi, but to contribute a tangata whenua perspective to discussion and decision making.
- 7.4. Unless Council resolves otherwise, appointments would initially be until the Climate Action Joint Committee is discharged following the next local-body election in October 2022.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. Over the past few months, we have conducted a process to identify tangata whenua candidates to join the Climate Action Joint Committee. This has involved two rounds of nominations, each followed by a ratification process to confirm that candidates enjoy the support of a majority of iwi. We have identified seven nominees:

James Kendrick
Chris Shenton
Hannah Rainforth
Huhana Smith
Jill Sheehy
Jonathan Proctor
Lorraine Stephenson

- 8.2. The nominees offer a broad range of knowledge and relationships that are likely to add considerable value to decision making on climate change. Collectively, they offer skills, attributes and knowledge that will assist the work of the committee (LGA 2002, Sched 7 cl 31(3)). Working with them will be a further step along councils' journey toward greater partnership with tangata whenua.
- 8.3. We recommend that all seven be appointed to the Climate Action Joint Committee.

9. CONSULTATION

- 9.1. Iwi have been consulted in the course of developing this advice.

10. NEXT STEPS

- 10.1. Appointments today will allow tangata whenua members to join the Climate Action Joint Committee when it meets on 6 September 2021.

11. SIGNIFICANCE

- 11.1. Representation and governance are topics of interest to tangata whenua. Our recommendations have been informed by engagement with iwi over the course of several months.

Tom Bowen
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR, STRATEGY & POLICY

ANNEXES

There are no attachments for this report.

Report No.	21-102
Decision Required	

HORIZONS' GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This report provides Members with a brief summary of the first inventory of **greenhouse gas (GHG)** emissions associated with Horizons' activities.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-102 and Annex;
- b. notes that Horizons was responsible for emissions of around 915 tCO₂e in the 2019/20 financial year;
- c. notes that Horizons forestry joint ventures removed around 36,000 tCO₂ over the same period;
- d. notes that further advice will be provided on options to reduce emissions later this year.

3. FINANCIAL IMPACT

- 3.1. There is no impact on existing budgets as a direct result of this report. If Council were to consider initiating additional actions to reduce Horizons' corporate GHG emissions, there would likely be financial implications.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1. Community engagement about the preparation of the inventory has been limited to making information publicly available, through Council meeting reports and minutes. The final inventory report is appended to this report as **Annex A**, and will be made available on the climate change section of Horizons' website.

5. SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISK IMPACT

- 5.1. There are no significant business risks associated with this report.

6. CLIMATE IMPACT STATEMENT

- 6.1. The preparation of a GHG inventory for the organisation provides a baseline for us to measure changes in our emissions over time. This is an important step in our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint, as well as supporting transparency and leadership.

7. BACKGROUND AND PROCESS

- 7.1. In September 2020, Council committed funding to quantify our organisation's emissions and investigate options to reduce our footprint. At the same time, Council adopted an interim target to reduce emissions associated with our activities by 30 percent by 2030.

- 7.2. Horizons contracted Toitū Envirocare (a subsidiary of Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research) and DETA Consulting to assist us in preparing and verifying our first organisational GHG inventory. Horizons' staff worked closely with DETA to define the scope of the inventory, gather the necessary data and prepare the draft inventory report. This was then verified by Toitū auditors; additional information was provided in response to questions arising during the verification process. As a result of that process, the inventory was confirmed to be an accurate reflection of Horizons' GHG emissions and removals for the 2019/20 year.
- 7.3. The inventory process was well supported by Horizons staff, enabling the project team to compile the necessary information relatively swiftly. In the process, staff learnt more about the sorts of data required for carbon accounting, where to find it, and where our information gaps are. This will help to make future reporting more efficient and accurate.

8. SCOPE OF INVENTORY

- 8.1. The inventory covers the period between 1 July 2019 and 30 June 2020, the most recent full financial year at the time the project commenced.
- 8.2. A 'control' approach was adopted, meaning that emissions and removals from the facilities and activities that Horizons exercises control over are included in the inventory. By convention, emissions are grouped into four categories. These are described fully in the attached report, and broadly cover:
- Direct emissions from Horizons' use of petrol and diesel, natural gas, and fertiliser;
 - Indirect emissions through electricity use;
 - Indirect emissions associated with air travel, rail, taxis, courier services, etc; and
 - Indirect emissions from other products and services, most notably waste disposal.
- 8.3. The inventory also includes GHG removals by forestry joint ventures on land leased by Horizons.
- 8.4. The control approach excludes activities of which Horizons may be a beneficiary but does not influence operational decisions, or for which information cannot practicably be gathered. On this basis, Te Ao Nui is *included* (other than electricity use by tenants), while MW LASS, most MWRC Holdings' assets, Regional Software Holdings and the Levin depot site (leased from Horowhenua District Council) are all *excluded*. Emissions from public transport are also excluded, pending completion of work with other regional councils and central government to establish a consistent methodology for this activity.
- 9.5. The approach to establishing the scope, inclusions and exclusions are described in detail in the final inventory report.

9. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 9.1. The inventory established that Horizons' total gross emissions were 914.80 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). Gross removals (through forestry joint ventures) were 36,001.00 tCO₂e. This means that, on balance, our activities removed 35,086.20 tCO₂e more than we emitted in the 2019/20 financial year.
- 9.2. Approximately half of Horizons' emissions come from diesel use. The other three substantial contributors are: office waste disposed of in landfills where gas is not recovered, petrol and electricity. Overall, the use of vehicles is clearly the most significant contributor to Horizons' GHG emissions.

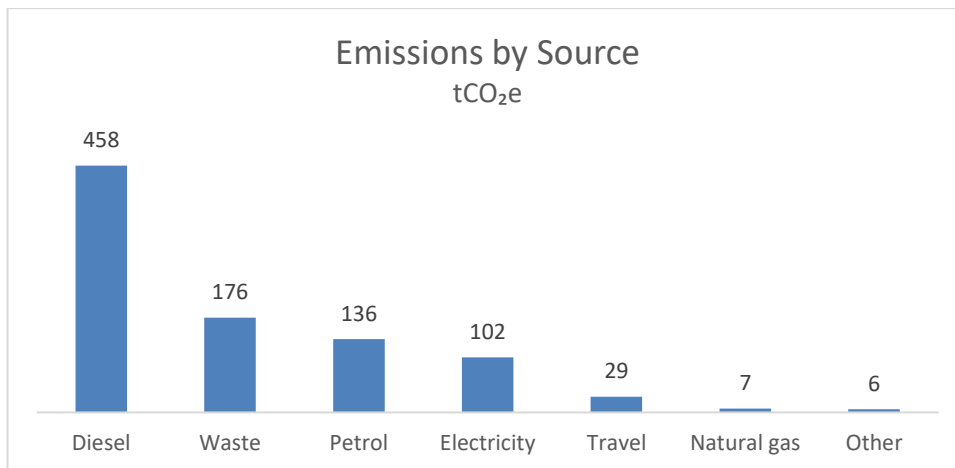


Figure 1: Horizons' emissions by source, FY2019/20

10. COMMENT

- 10.1. This first GHG inventory provides both a robust calculation of Horizons' organisational emissions and removals, and valuable insights into which aspects of our business are the main sources of emissions. The report we have produced has been independently audited and certified, providing a greater degree of public assurance that robust data and methodologies have been used.
- 10.2. FY2019/20 included periods of operation under Covid-19 Alert Levels 3 and 4; Te Ao Nui has been operating and occupied since October 2019. While this perhaps does not make for a 'typical' year, there are likely to be anomalies in any given year. Emissions for the 2020/21 year, once compiled, may prove to be higher than 2019/20. Despite these ups and downs, mitigation action should see our emissions trend downward over time.
- 10.3. At present, we are not obliged to report on our emissions. Public expectations have, however, shifted significantly in the past few years and may be expected to continue to do so. Government policy – including the national Emissions Reduction Plan – is also evolving and may come to include stronger reporting requirements.
- 10.4. The process of gathering the necessary data identified some gaps in reporting, which we have been advised is not unusual. For example, while we have information about the cost of sending freight or parcels, weight and distance travelled (which would be needed for a more accurate assessment) are not available. These gaps will be addressed gradually as part of routine contract renegotiations and systems reviews.
- 10.5. The investment portfolio held and managed by MWRC Holdings is excluded on the basis that Horizons does not influence emissions of companies through its shareholdings. Horizons can, however, factor companies' action on emissions into decisions about where to invest. Members have signalled an intention to develop a responsible investment policy to guide these decisions.
- 10.6. Costs associated with producing the inventory have run to \$87,000 – around half of this in staff time. This was approximately \$7,000 over budget. We understand from other organisations that the first time through is considerably more labour-intensive than subsequent updates, once data sources have been identified, processes established, etc. This initial inventory therefore also represents an investment in institutional knowledge; that knowledge will need to be exercised periodically if it is to be maintained.
- 10.7. The inventory shows Horizons to be a 'climate-positive' organisation – that is, our GHG removals outweigh our emissions. While this is reassuring, emphasis in the public domain appears to be shifting from 'net' towards 'gross' emissions. There may be an expectation

that we take action to reduce our reliance on liquid fuels and improve the energy efficiency of our premises, regardless of our forestry offsets.

- 10.8. Our contract with DETA included an assessment of options to reduce our emissions. This report was produced in draft form in late July and is currently being reviewed by staff. We propose to discuss emissions reduction options with Members in the context of wider climate action planning later this year.

11. FUTURE REPORTING

- 11.1. Council made provision for further inventory reporting and action to reduce emissions through its recent Long-term Plan process. Staff have begun to compile inventory data for the year ended 31 July 2021, with a view to making regular reporting part of our standard business practice.
- 11.2. The Toitū e-manage emissions calculator allows us to upload annual data and track changes in our emissions profile. For the FY2020/21 inventory, we will test our ability to compile future inventories in-house, without consultant support.
- 11.3. Doing so will require us to subscribe to the e-manage system (around \$10,000 per annum) and commit staff time to keeping our data up-to-date (perhaps \$20,000 per annum). We will have a clearer understanding of ongoing costs once we have completed the 2020/21 inventory.
- 11.4. At this point, we do not propose to pursue carbonmark certification. To become a certified organisation, we would need to commit to annual certification and auditing (a further cost of roughly \$5,000 in staff time and \$5,000 in audit fees) and develop a plan to manage and reduce emissions over time. We might expect the total cost of certification to run to \$40,000 per annum, plus the cost of action to reduce emissions.
- 11.5. Inventory reporting could thus absorb a significant proportion of \$60,000 available for emissions reporting and reduction each year. While the audit and verification process is a relatively small part of the overall effort, it nonetheless draws on resource that might otherwise be invested in action to reduce our emissions.
- 11.6. Until we have assessed reduction options – and associated costs – we propose to maintain and report an inventory annually, and seek audit every two to three years. This will allow staff to focus on putting a reductions plan into place in the meantime. The option to seek certification at a future date remains open to us, and could be taken up as part of the climate action plan to be developed later this financial year.
- 11.7. Horizons could choose not to continue to measure or report its emissions, or to do so only occasionally. This approach would present risks, given growing expectations from Government and the public that organisations track their emissions. It would also mean we were unable to monitor the effectiveness of efforts to reduce our carbon footprint, or report on progress against our emission reduction targets.
- 11.8. The options we have considered in developing the advice in this report are summarised below:

Approach	Cost	Comment
Formal certification	\$40,000 per annum	Requires annual reporting and audit, and reduction plans
Regular reporting	\$30,000 per annum, plus \$10,000 for each audit	Follow reporting standards; seek periodic audit only
Cease reporting	Nil financial	No ability to track emissions; reputational risks

12. CONSULTATION

- 12.1. The preparation of this inventory has not been the subject of external consultation as its purpose is to inform organisational planning. Future proposals for changes to mitigate Horizons' corporate emissions that could have significant implications for iwi and hapū, communities and/or ratepayers would likely be included in long-term plan or annual plan consultation processes.

13. TIMELINE / NEXT STEPS

- 13.1. Horizons' work plan this financial year includes review of our climate action strategy and production of a corresponding action plan. We anticipate that this will involve a series of workshops with Councillors. We suggest that action to reduce our organisational emissions – and review of our interim organisational targets – are best incorporated into that process.
- 13.2. Staff are preparing to compile an inventory report for FY2020/21. We propose to publish future inventory reports on an annual basis, providing the community with additional information on the organisation's performance and ensuring that our mitigation efforts are effective. We do not propose to seek audit and verification of the FY2020/21 inventory, pending development of Council's wider climate action plan.

14. SIGNIFICANCE

- 14.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement.

David Neal
**ACTING GROUP MANAGER
CORPORATE & GOVERNANCE**

Tom Bowen
PRINCIPAL ADVISOR

ANNEXES

- A Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORT

Prepared in accordance with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the Technical Requirements of the Programme



Horizons Regional Council

Dated: 02 June 2021

Verification status: Reasonable

Measurement period: 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Base year period: 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

DISCLAIMER

The template has been provided by Enviro-Mark Solutions Limited (trading as Toitū Envirocare). While every effort has been made to ensure the template is consistent with the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018, Toitū Envirocare does not accept any responsibility whether in contract, tort, equity or otherwise for any action taken, or reliance placed on it, or for any error or omission from this report. The template should not be altered (i.e. the black text); doing so may invalidate the organisation's claim that its inventory is compliant with the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard.

This work shall not be used for the purpose of obtaining emissions units, allowances, or carbon credits from two or more different sources in relation to the same emissions reductions, or for the purpose of offering for sale carbon credits which have been previously sold.

The consolidation approach chosen for the greenhouse gas inventory should not be used to make decisions related to the application of employment or taxation law.

This report shall not be used to make public greenhouse gas assertions without independent verification and issue of an assurance statement by Toitū Envirocare.

AVAILABILITY

REPORT STRUCTURE

The Inventory Summary contains a high-level summary of this year's results.

Chapter 1, the Emissions Inventory Report, includes the inventory details and forms the measure step of the organisation's application for Programme certification. The inventory is a complete and accurate quantification of the amount of GHG emissions and removals that can be directly attributed to the organisation's operations within the declared boundary and scope for the specified reporting period. The inventory has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Programme¹, which is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004) and ISO 14064-1:2018 Specification with Guidance at the Organization Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals². Where relevant, the inventory is aligned with industry or sector best practice for emissions measurement and reporting.

This overall report provides emissions information that is of interest to most users but must be read in conjunction with the inventory workbook for covering all of the requirements of ISO 14064-1:2018.

¹ Programme refers to the Toitū carbonreduce and the Toitū carbonzero programmes.

² Throughout this document 'GHG Protocol' means the *GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* and 'ISO 14064-1:2018' means the international standard *Specification with Guidance at the Organizational Level for Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals*.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From the carbon footprint it can be seen that Horizons main carbon emission sources are fuel use from company vehicles, electricity and waste to landfill. These make up 95% of the total carbon emissions for the baseline year. With an understanding of the key emission sources Horizons now have the knowledge to be able to optimize and reduce their carbon emissions across their business.

Table 1: Inventory summary.

Category	2020
Category 1: Direct emissions	607.47
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	102.39
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	29.35
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	175.59
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	0.00
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources	0.00
Total direct emissions	607.47
Total indirect emissions	307.34
Total gross emissions	914.80
Category 1 direct removals	-36,001.00
Certified renewable electricity certificates	0.00
Purchased emission reductions	0.00
Total net emissions	-35,086.20

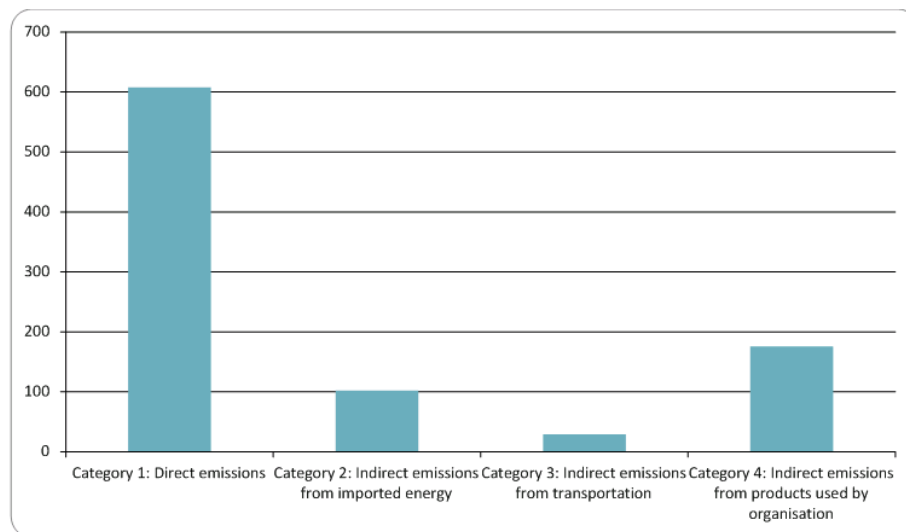


Figure 1: Emissions (tCO₂e) by Category for this measurement period

CHAPTER 1: EMISSIONS INVENTORY REPORT

1.1. INTRODUCTION

This report is the annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and management report for Horizons Regional Council³

The purpose of this report is to allow Horizons Regional Council to gain an understanding of the profile of their carbon emissions. Once this has been understood a plan will be developed around how this can be reduced in the coming years.

1.2. EMISSIONS INVENTORY RESULTS

Table 2: GHG emissions inventory summary for this measurement period.

Measurement period: 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

	Emissions sources	All measured emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Toitū carbon mandatory boundary (tCO ₂ e)
Category 1: Direct emissions	Diesel stationary combustion, Diesel, Fertiliser use Nitrogen, Natural Gas distributed commercial, Petrol premium, R-410A	607.47	607.47
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	Electricity	102.39	102.39
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	Accommodation - New Zealand, Air travel domestic (average), Air travel long haul (econ), Air travel short haul (econ), Car Average (unknown fuel type), Diesel, Petrol regular, Rail travel (national), Rental Car average (fuel type unknown), Taxi (regular)	29.35	29.35
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	Waste landfilled LFGR Office waste, Waste landfilled No LFGR Office waste	175.59	175.59
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation		0.00	0.00
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources		0.00	0.00
Total direct emissions		607.47	607.47
Total indirect emissions		307.34	307.34
Total gross emissions		914.80	914.80

³ Throughout this document "emissions" means "GHG emissions".

⁴ The Toitū carbon programmes mandatory boundary requires of All Category 1 and 2 emissions; Category 3 emissions associated with business travel and freight paid for by the organisation; Category 4 emissions associated with waste disposed of by the organisation, and transmissions and distribution of electricity and natural gas, where appropriate; and any Sector specific mandatory emissions sources as outlined by the Programme (Technical Requirements R4.6)

	Emissions sources	All measured emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Toitū carbon mandatory boundary (tCO ₂ e)
Category 1 direct removals		-36,001.00	-36,001.00
Certified renewable electricity certificates		0.00	0.00
Purchased emission reductions		0.00	0.00
Total net emissions		-35,086.20	-35,086.20
Emissions intensity		Intensity unit	tCO ₂ e per intensity unit
Operating revenue (\$Millions)	\$Millions	0	0

See Appendix 1 and the related Spreadsheet for detailed emissions inventory results, including a breakdown of emissions by source and sink, emissions by greenhouse gas type, and non-biogenic and bio-genic emissions. Appendix 1 also contains detailed context on the inventory boundaries, inclusions and exclusions, calculation methodology, liabilities, and supplementary results.

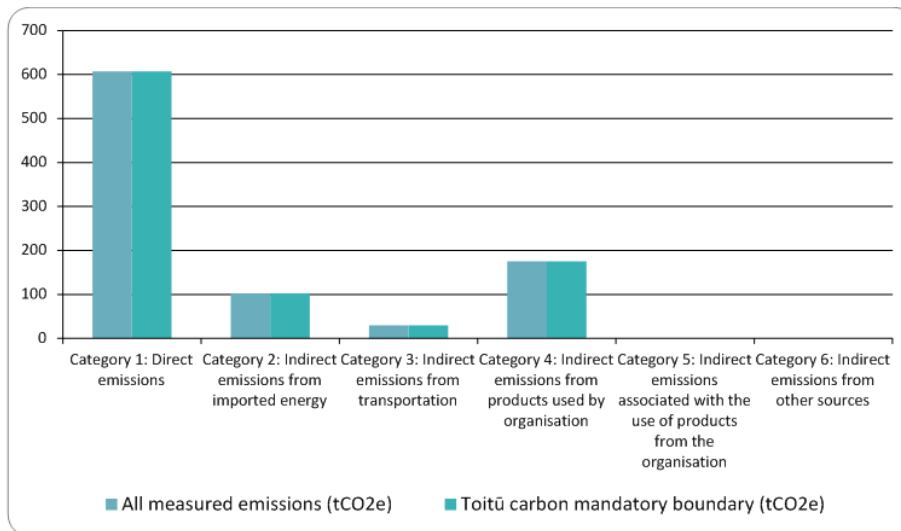


Figure 2: GHG emissions (tonnes CO₂e) by category

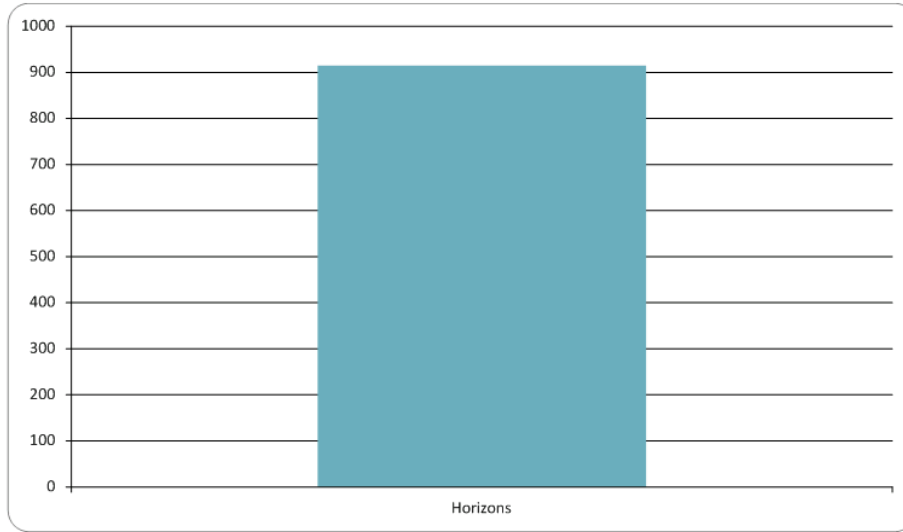


Figure 3: GHG emissions (tonnes CO₂e) by business unit

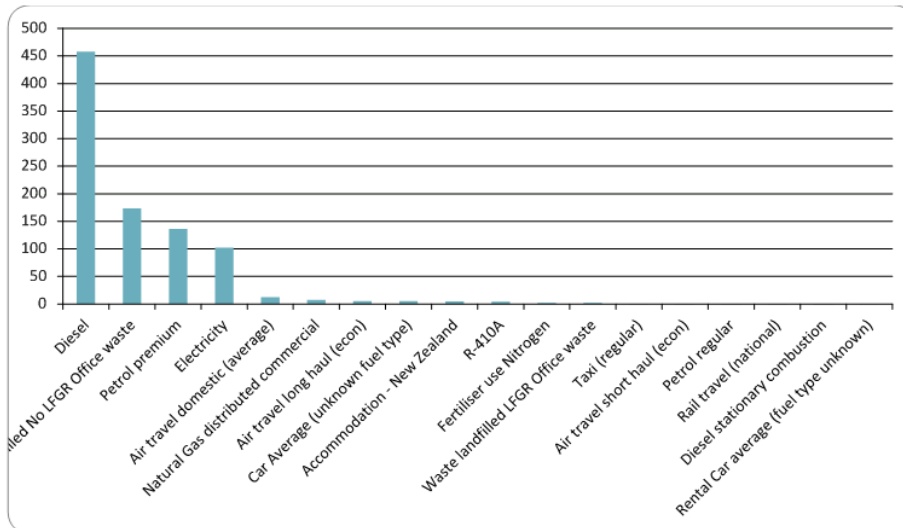


Figure 4: GHG emissions sources by source

The inventory report and any GHG assertions are expected to be verified by a Programme-approved, third-party verifier. The level of assurance is reported in a separate Assurance Statement provided to the directors of the certification entity.



1.3. ORGANISATIONAL CONTEXT

1.3.1. Organisation description

Horizons is the regional council for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region, which extends over 22,200km² - from Ruapehu in the north and Horowhenua in the south, to Whanganui in the west and Taranaki in the east. It's a landscape as vast and varied as the 250,000 people who call it home, including three major river systems and two coasts. Horizons' responsibilities include managing the region's natural resources, leading regional land transport planning, contracting passenger transport services and coordinating our region's response to natural disasters. Our activities span several city and district council areas. At Horizons Regional Council we work for a healthy environment where people are thriving. We have multiple offices, land holdings and investments around the country and offshore: our portfolio includes some activities that sequester carbon, as well as a diverse range of emitters.

As a council, our purpose is to enable local decision making for our communities and enable their social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing – in the present and for the future. As our communities respond to climate change, our council will need to make changes to mitigate or minimise its own impacts. Like many other councils, Horizons is committed to achieving carbon neutrality. This report is a first step on that journey. It allows us to understand our carbon footprint and reveals the main sources of our emissions. We will be able to use this knowledge to develop our carbon reduction plan, which will inform future investment decisions and operational policies.

1.3.2. Statement of intent

This inventory forms part of the organisation's commitment to gain Toitū certification. The intended uses of this inventory are:

This document will allow Horizons Regional Council to report on our carbon footprint, to develop a reduction pathway and shape our sustainability and investment policies. It will provide a baseline for any future reporting council chooses to undertake.

1.3.3. Person responsible

David Neal, Business Services Manager is responsible for overall emission inventory measurement and reduction performance, as well as reporting results to top management. David Neal, Business Services Manager has the authority to represent top management and has financial authority to authorise budget for the Programme, including Management projects and any Mitigation objectives.

Tom Bowen, Principal Advisor; Megan Peterson, Corporate Projects Leader; Kristy Rodgers, Assets and Fleet Administrator; Ian Stuart, Assets Team Leader; Pen Tucker, Senior Policy Analyst; and DETA Consulting were also involved in the development of this carbon footprint.

Climate change is one of the key issues Horizons faces. We have adopted a Climate Action Strategy, which includes an interim target of reducing organisational emissions by thirty percent by 2030. This target is 'interim', to allow it to be refined once we understand our carbon footprint and options to reduce emissions.

The Horizons project team and DETA Consulting were involved in agreeing on the boundary conditions. Kristy was responsible for data collection. Kristy has worked at Horizons for the last year as Assets and Fleet Administrator, primarily focusing on fleet management and procurement. In this role, she has built a good understanding of the various departments within the organisation. Her background is in administration and accounts, having worked in such roles for the last 18 years. Kristy has engaged with DETA Consulting for data analysis. DETA Consulting has carried out multiple carbon footprints across a variety of industries as well as producing Energy Transition Accelerators and Carbon Reduction roadmaps.

1.3.4. Reporting period

Base year measurement period: 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

This base year period was selected because it represents the first year in which we have access to a materially complete set of data records for forming the inventory. A calendar year was chosen to align to our Financial reporting cycles.

Measurement period of this report: 01 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Frequency of reporting will be annual.

1.3.5. Organisational boundary and consolidation approach

Organisational boundaries were set with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 standards. The standards allow two distinct approaches to be used to consolidate GHG emissions: the equity share or control (either financial or operational) approaches⁴.

An operational control consolidation approach was used to account for emissions.

Horizons has a range of emission sources from multiple different businesses which include electricity, fuel consumption and a continuously changing investment portfolio. Due to the complexity of the investment portfolio, the best approach is operational control. This allows us to capture all of the operational emissions across our multiple businesses. We believe this approach aligns best with our forward plan and gives us control to be able to make changes that will have an impact.

Figure 5 shows what has been included in the context of the entire organisational profile.

We can see from Figure 5 that 13 of the Horizons Facilities have been included and 6 facilities are excluded under the operational control model. These are excluded as we have no control over how these 6 facilities operate.

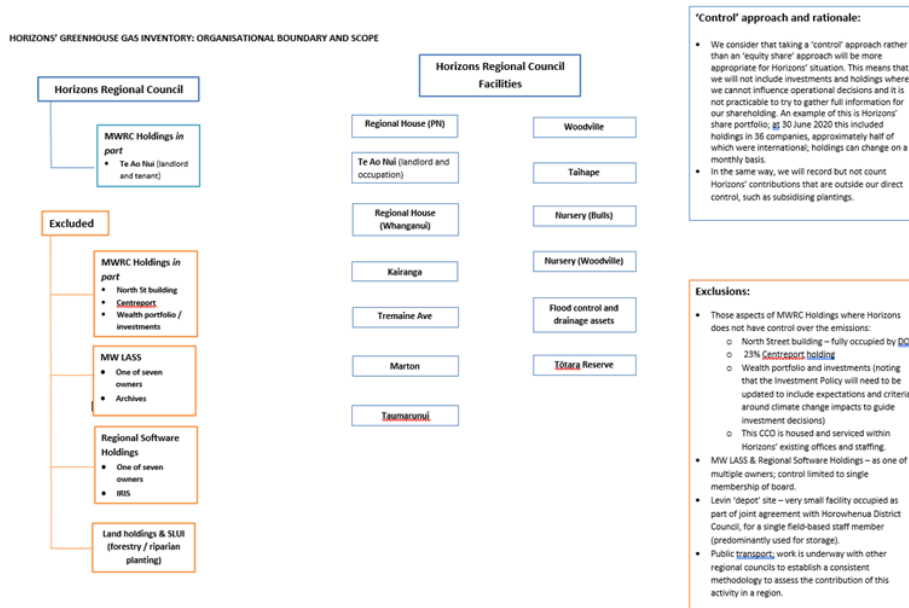


Figure 5: Organisational structure

⁴control: the organization accounts for all GHG emissions and/or removals from facilities over which it has financial or operational control. equity share: the organization accounts for its portion of GHG emissions and/or removals from respective facilities.

Table 3. Brief description of business units included in this emissions inventory.

Company/Business unit/Facility	Description
Regional House Palmerston North	Main Horizons office
Regional House Whanganui	Service Centre
Taihape	Service Centre
Taumarunui	Service Centre
Woodville	Service Centre
Kairanga	Service Centre
Bulls Nursery	Plant Nursery
Woodville Nursery	Plant Nursery
Te Ao Nui (as landlord and tenant)	Commercial building owned by MWRC Holdings.
Tremaine Ave	Additional office space
Flood Control and Drainage Scheme	Pump sites that aid in flood control
Flow Metering/Monitoring Scheme	Sites that assist with monitoring water quality

1.3.6. Excluded business units

Some emissions associated with Horizon’s activities (but not under Horizons’ control) have been excluded from this report, due to a lack of data. Freight has been excluded due to the limited information that we hold. Currently, we only record cost; locations and weights (which would be required to estimate emissions) are not captured. Current systems do not allow for efficient capture of this data; enhancements will be investigated when negotiating future contracts with service providers. Emissions from outbound freight likely make up a small proportion of our total emissions. During the reporting period, Horizons’ was a tenant in premises at Tremaine Avenue, Palmerston North. Electricity usage at that site is unknown, as it was included in the fixed rental cost of the building., Horizons’ investment company, MWRC Holdings, owns a commercial property on North Street, Palmerston North. Horizons has no control over the building’s emissions, as it is fully occupied and operated by the tenant. In accordance with standard reporting practice, this building is excluded from our inventory. Conversely, Te Ao Nui (also owned by MWRC Holdings, but operated and partially occupied by Horizons) is included in the inventory, except for tenants’ electricity usage., Emissions associated with other investments are excluded as they are outside of our operational control boundary. We propose to update our investment guidelines to reflect our position on greenhouse-gas emissions., It is normal for data gaps to be identified in a baseline inventory. Should Horizons decide to regularly report in emissions as part of its emissions reduction strategy, progressive improvements in data availability and quality will be able to be made.



APPENDIX 1: DETAILED GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Additional inventory details are disclosed in the tables below, and further GHG emissions data is available on the accompanying spreadsheet to this report (Appendix1-Data Summary Horizons Regional Council.xls).

Table 4. Direct GHG emissions, quantified separately for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, NF₃, SF₆ and other appropriate GHG groups (HFCs, PFCs, etc.).

Category	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	NF ₃	SF ₆	HFC	PFC	Desflurane	Sevoflurane	Isoflurane	Emissions total (tCO ₂ e)
Direct emissions from stationary combustion	7.11381	0.01483	0.00354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.13218
Direct emissions from mobile combustion	580.24	2.15	11.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	594.01
Process emissions/removals arising from industrial processes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct fugitive emissions arising from the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18
Direct emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture - Synthetic fertiliser	0.00	0.00	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
Direct removals from land use, land-use change and forestry	-36,001.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-36,001.00
Agriculture - Addition of livestock waste to soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture - Addition of crop residue to soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture - Enteric Fermentation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture - Addition of lime to soils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture - Open burning of crop residues etc	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total gross emissions	-35,413.65	2.16	13.78	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-35,393.53

Table 5. Non-biogenic, biogenic anthropogenic and biogenic non-anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and removals by category.

Category	Emissions sources	Anthropogenic biogenic CO ₂ emissions	Anthropogenic biogenic (CH ₄ and N ₂ O) emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Non-anthropogenic biogenic (tCO ₂ e)
Category 1: Direct emissions	Diesel, Diesel stationary combustion, Fertiliser use Nitrogen, Forests - removals(tCO ₂), Natural Gas distributed commercial, Petrol premium, R-410A	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 2: Indirect emissions from imported energy	Electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation	Accommodation - New Zealand, Air travel domestic (average), Air travel long haul (econ), Air travel short haul (econ), Car Average (unknown fuel type), Diesel, Petrol regular, Rail travel (national), Rental Car average (fuel type unknown), Taxi (regular)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	Waste landfilled LFGR Office waste, Waste landfilled No LFGR Office waste	0.00	175.59	0.00
Category 5: Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation		0.00	0.00	0.00
Category 6: Indirect emissions from other sources		0.00	0.00	0.00
Total gross emissions		0.00	175.59	0.00

Table 6. Renewable electricity generation on-site.

Electricity
(No information supplied)
Total

A1.1 REPORTING BOUNDARIES

A1.1.1 Emission source identification method and significance criteria

The GHG emissions sources included in this inventory are those required for Programme certification and were identified with reference to the methodology described in the GHG Protocol and ISO 14064-1:2018 standards as well as the Programme Technical Requirements.

Multiple workshops were held with a number of Horizons staff to discuss the organisational boundary consolidation approach. Once the operational control model was confirmed, the list of emissions sources and sinks included and excluded within the boundary could also be confirmed.

Significance of emissions sources within the organisational boundaries has been considered in the design of this inventory. The significance criteria used comprise:

- All direct emissions sources that contribute more than 1% of total Category 1 and 2 emissions
- All indirect emissions sources that are required by the Programme.

(no answer provided)

A1.1.2 Included sources and activity data collection

As adapted from ISO 14064-1, the emissions sources deemed significant for inclusion in this inventory were classified into the following categories:

- **Direct GHG emissions (Category 1):** GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.
- **Indirect GHG emissions (Category 2):** GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat and steam consumed by the company.
- **Indirect GHG emissions (Categories 3-6):** GHG emissions that occur as a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company.

Table 7 provides detail on emissions sources included in the GHG emissions inventory, an overview of how activity data were collected for each emissions source, and an explanation of any uncertainties or assumptions made. Detail on estimated numerical uncertainties are reported in Appendix 1.



Table 7. GHG emissions sources and sinks included in the inventory.

Business unit	GHG emissions source or sink	GHG emissions category	GHG contribution to inventory (tCO ₂ e)	Data source	Data collection unit	Uncertainty (qualitative)	Availability of evidence	Pre-verified?
Company Vehicle Fleet petrol	Transport	Cat 1	136.234	BP Fuel Card Web Report + Allied Fuel Invoices	Litres	Assume all fuel card consumption is captured on invoices	BP Fuel Card Web Report + Allied Fuel Invoices	no
Company Vehicle Fleet diesel	Transport	Cat 1	457.561	BP Fuel Card Web Report + Allied Fuel Invoices	Litres	Assume all fuel card consumption is captured on invoices	BP Fuel Card Web Report + Allied Fuel Invoices	no
Refrigerant	All sites Refrigeration	Cat 1	4.176	SC Co Ordinators + Ruapehu Refrigeration	kg	Assumed all 'top-ups' done by service provider represents actual leakage that occurred during this measurement period	Emails from SC Co Ordinators and Technicians	no
Natural Gas	Heating	Cat 1	7.132	Invoice - Percentage of total use	kWh	Assume all Natural gas use is captured on invoices	Invoices from Supplier	no
Stationary Combustion	Generators	Cat 1	0.22	Testing usage	Litres	Assume fuel usage supplied about generator usage is correct	Email from suppliers	no
Fertiliser use Nitrogen	Fertiliser	Cat 1	2.14661	Finanace	kg	Assume quantities on bills are correct	Invoices from Supplier	no
Electricity	Office Electricity	Cat 2	102.39	Supplied direct from electricity supplier + Invoices	kWh	Assume all electricity use is captured on invoices	Data direct from electricity supplier + Invoices	no
Air travel- Domestic	Flights	Cat 3	12.298	Air NZ Travel Card Statements	person km	Assume booked through our official process	Statements from Air New Zealand	no
Air travel- Long Haul	Flights	Cat 3	5.542	Air NZ Travel Card Statements	person km	Assume booked through our official process	Statements from Air New Zealand	no
Air Travel- Short Haul	Flights	Cat 3	0.338	Air NZ Travel Card Statements	person km	Assume booked through our official process	Statements from Air New Zealand	no

Business unit	GHG emissions source or sink	GHG emissions category	GHG contribution to inventory (tCO ₂ e)	Data source	Data collection unit	Uncertainty (qualitative)	Availability of evidence	Pre-verified?
Staff Travel own car	Transport	Cat 3	5.354	Staff Travel Job Cost Report - Finance	km	Assume all travel recorded is done for work	Staff Travel Job Cost Report	no
Staff Travel own car Diesel	Transport	Cat 3	0.148	Staff Travel Job Cost Report - Finance	\$	Assume all travel recorded is done for work	Staff Travel Job Cost Report	no
Staff Travel own car Petrol	Transport	Cat 3	0.234	Staff Travel Job Cost Report - Finance	\$	Assume all travel recorded is done for work	Staff Travel Job Cost Report	no
Rail Travel	Transport	Cat 3	0.218	Staff Travel Job Cost Report - Finance	person kms	Assume all trips have been captured	Staff Travel Job Cost Report	no
Rental Cars	Transport	Cat 3	0.153	Rental Car Company Invoices	kms	Assume booked through our official process	Rental Car Company Invoices	no
Taxi (taxi/shuttles)	Transport	Cat 3	0.173	Other taxi charges	\$	Assume all taxi use has been captured in invoices	Report from Taxi Charge	no
Taxi (taxi/shuttles)	Transport	Cat 3	0.317	Direct from Taxi Charge	\$	Assume all taxi use has been captured in invoices	Report from Taxi Charge	no
Accommodation	visitor nights	Cat 3	4.58	Staff Travel Job Cost Report - Finance	visitor nights	Assume booked through our official process	Staff Travel Job Cost Report	no
Waste to Landfill with gas recovery	Rubbish	Cat 4	2.087	SC Co Ordinators + Invoices	kg	We assume it is going to LFGR due to it's location	Emails from SC Co Ordinators and Invoices	no
Waste to Landfill without gas recovery	Rubbish	Cat 4	173.51	SC Co Ordinators + Invoices	kg	Assumed to be primarily made up of office waste	Emails from SC Co Ordinators and Invoices	no

A1.1.3 Excluded emissions sources and sinks

Emissions sources in Table 8 have been identified and excluded from this inventory.

Table 8. GHG emissions sources excluded from the inventory.

Business unit	GHG emissions source or sink	GHG emissions category	Reason for exclusion
Tremaine Avenue Electricity Consumption	Source	Cat 2	KWh usage is unknown as the cost of electricity is currently included in the building rental costs
Freight	Source	Cat 4	Km and weight of freight is unknown, only current costs are known
Travel	Source	Cat 3	10 trips have combined costs with limited info so have been excluded
Tremaine Avenue waste disposal	Source	Cat 4	Waste was minimal and disposed of in a shared bin included in the building rental cost.
Environmental Data sites (unmetered electricity)	Source	Cat 2	There are 15 unmetered water monitoring sites. These have been set up like this for more than 10 years. They only power a small battery charger each.

A1.2 QUANTIFIED INVENTORY OF EMISSIONS AND REMOVALS

A1.2.1 Calculation methodology

A calculation methodology has been used for quantifying the emissions inventory based on the following calculation approach, unless otherwise stated below:

$$\text{Emissions} = \text{activity data} \times \text{emissions factor}$$

The following alternative emissions quantification approaches have been used in this inventory:

- Forest removals using programme supplied template based on growth rate lookup tables.

The quantification approach(es) has not changed since the previous measurement period

All emissions were calculated using Toitū emanage with emissions factors and Global Warming Potentials provided by the Programme (see Appendix 1 - data summary.xls). Global Warming Potentials (GWP) from the IPCC fifth assessment report (AR5) are used as the preferred GWP conversion⁶.

Where applicable, unit conversions applied when processing the activity data has been disclosed.

There are systems and procedures in place that will ensure applied quantification methodologies will continue in future GHG emissions inventories.

A1.2.2 Historical recalculations

No historical recalculations have been conducted



A1.2.3 Liabilities

A1.2.3.1 GHG STOCKS HELD

HFCs⁵, PFCs and SF₆ represent GHGs with high global warming potentials. Their accidental release could result in a large increase in emissions for that year, and therefore the stock holdings are reported under the Programme (Table 9).

GHG stocks have been reported in this inventory and added into the GHG Stock Liability questionnaire.

Table 9. HFCs, PFCs and SF₆ GHG emissions liabilities.

GHG gas stock held	Business Unit	Potential Liability (tCO ₂ e)
HFC-32	Horizons	26.26
R-404A	Horizons	7.84
R-407C	Horizons	3.55
R-410A	Horizons	136.33
Total	All reporting units	173.98

A1.2.3.2 LAND-USE LIABILITIES

Organisations that own land subject to land-use change may achieve sequestration of carbon dioxide through a change in the carbon stock on that land. Where sequestration is claimed, then this also represents a liability in future years should fire, flood, management activities or other intentional or unintentional events release the stored carbon.

Land-use change has been included in this inventory.

Table 10. Land-use liabilities (total).

Site name	Total sequestration during reporting period (tCO ₂ e)	Contingent liability (tCO ₂ e)	Total potential liability (tCO ₂ e)
Horizons	-36001	36001	36001

A1.2.4 Supplementary results

Holdings and transactions in GHG-related financial or contractual instruments such as permits, allowances, renewable energy certificates or equivalent, verified offsets or other purchased emissions reductions from eligible schemes recognised by the Programme are reported separately here.

A1.2.4.1 CONTRACTUAL INSTRUMENTS FOR GHG ATTRIBUTES

Contractual instruments are any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of energy bundled with attributes about the energy generation, or for unbundled attribute claims. This includes Renewable Energy Certificates.

(no answer provided)

A1.2.4.2 CARBON CREDITS AND OFFSETS

(no answer provided)

⁵ HFC stock liabilities for systems under 3 kg can be excluded.

A1.2.4.3 PURCHASED OR DEVELOPED REDUCTION OR REMOVAL ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

Horizons lease land from landowners which is used to grow forests. This is part of 10 joint venture programmes. Horizons gets a portion of the carbon credits associated with these. Over the reporting period no forests were harvested, and Horizons were credited with 36,001 carbon credits.

A1.2.4.4 DOUBLE COUNTING AND DOUBLE OFFSETTING

There are various definitions of double counting or double offsetting. For this report, it refers to:

- Parts of the organisation have been prior offset.
- The same emissions sources have been reported (and offset) in both an organisational inventory and product footprint.
- Emissions have been included and potentially offset in the GHG emissions inventories of two different organisations, e.g. a company and one of its suppliers/contractors. This is particularly relevant to indirect (Categories 2 and 3) emissions sources.
- Programme approved 'pre-offset' products or services that contribute to the organisation inventory
- The organisation generates renewable electricity, uses or exports the electricity and claims the carbon benefits.
- Emissions reductions are counted as removals in an organisation's GHG emissions inventory and are counted or used as offsets/carbon credits by another organisation.

Double counting / double offsetting has not been included in this inventory



APPENDIX 2: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA USED

Table 11. Significance criteria used for identifying inclusion of indirect emissions.

Emissions source	Magnitude	Level of influence	Risk or opportunity	Sector specific guidance	Level of influence	Outsourcing	Employee engagement
Accommodation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Air travel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Employee commuting	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Staff mileage claims	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Taxi	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Waste to landfill	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Refrigerants	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Fertilisers	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Company Fleet fuel use	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electricity	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rail Travel	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX 3: REFERENCES

International Organization for Standardization, 2018. ISO 14064-1:2018. Greenhouse gases – Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. ISO: Geneva, Switzerland.

World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2004 (revised). The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. WBCSD: Geneva, Switzerland.

World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2015 (revised). The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance. An amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. WBCSD: Geneva, Switzerland.



APPENDIX 4: REPORTING INDEX

This report template aligns with ISO 14064-1:2018 and meet Toitū carbon programme Organisation Technical Requirements. The following table cross references the requirements against the relevant section(s) of this report.

Section of this report	ISO 14064-1:2018 clause	Organisational Technical Requirement rule
Cover page	9.3.1 b, c, r 9.3.2 d,	TR8.2, TR8.3
Availability	9.2 g	
Chapter 1: Emissions Inventory Report		
1.1. Introduction	9.3.2 a	
1.2. Emissions inventory results	9.3.1 f, h, j	TR4.14
1.3. Organisational context	9.3.1 a	
1.3.1. Organisation description	9.3.1 a	
1.3.2. Statement of intent		TR4.2
1.3.3. Person responsible	9.3.1 b	
1.3.4. Reporting period	9.3.1 l	TR5.1, TR5.8
1.3.5. Organisational boundary and consolidation approach	9.3.1 d	TR4.3, TR4.5, TR4.7, TR4.11
1.3.6. Excluded business units		
Chapter 2: Emissions Management and Reduction Report		
2.1. Emissions reduction results	9.3.1 f, h, j, k 9.3.2 j, k	TR4.14, TR6.18
2.2. Significant emissions sources		
2.3. Emissions reduction targets		TR6.1, TR6.2, TR6.4, TR6.6, TR6.8,
2.4. Emissions reduction projects	9.3.2 b	TR6.8, TR6.11, TR6.12, TR6.13, TR6.14, TR6.15
2.5. Staff engagement		TR6.1, TR6.9
2.6. Key performance indicators		TR6.19
2.7. Monitoring and reporting	9.3.2 h	TR6.2
Appendix 1: Detailed greenhouse gas inventory	9.3.1 f, g	TR4.9, TR4.15
A1.1 Reporting boundaries		
A1.1.1 Emission source identification method and significance criteria	9.3.1 e	TR4.12, TR4.13
A1.1.2 Included emissions sources and activity data collection	9.3.1 p, q 9.3.2 i	TR5.4, TR5.6, TR5.17, TR5.18,
A1.1.3 Treatment of biogenic emissions and removals	9.3.1 g	TR4.15
A1.1.4 Excluded emissions sources and sinks	9.3.1 i	TR5.21, TR5.22, TR5.23
A1.2 Quantified inventory of emissions and removals		
A1.2.1 Calculation methodology	9.3.1 m, n, o, t	
A1.2.2 Historical recalculations		
A1.2.3 Liabilities		
A1.2.3.1 GHG stocks held		TR4.18
A1.2.3.2 Land-use liabilities	9.3.3.	TR4.19

A1.2.4 Supplementary results		
A1.2.4.1 Contractual instruments for GHG attributes	9.3.3	TR4.16, TR4.17
A1.2.4.2 Carbon credits and offsets	9.3.3.3	
A1.2.4.3 Purchased or developed reduction or removal enhancement projects	9.3.2 c	
A1.2.4.4 Double counting and double offsetting		
Appendix 2: Significance criteria used	9.3.1.e	TR4.12
Appendix 3: Certification mark use		TR3.6
Appendix 4: References		
Appendix 5: Reporting index		



Report No.	21-103
Decision Required	

WOODVILLE LAND DISPOSAL

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This paper outlines options regarding the future use of any land potentially deemed to be surplus to requirements at the Woodville Service Centre and if so, should this land be offered to Kainga Ora for the purpose of social housing.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1. Council was recently approached by Government MP for Wairarapa, Kieran McNulty, who enquired if council held any land that may be considered for social housing via Kainga Ora.
- 2.2. Legal investigation confirmed three undeveloped residential sections that may be available at the Woodville Service Centre and could potentially be offered to Kainga Ora, noting there is no guarantee the government would agree to the purchase. It is also possible Kainga Ora may not even deem the land suitable for social housing. Description of sections included at Annex A and B.
- 2.3. When conducting internal stakeholder engagement, it was found the three undeveloped residential sections are not needed for operational purposes. This is due to the fact that any additional storage needs (eg River Management infrastructure support items) in that vicinity can be provided for at the Woodville Nursery.

3. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-103 and Annexes.
- b. confirms the three undeveloped residential sections adjacent to the Woodville Service Centre are surplus to requirements.
- c. directs the Chief Executive to enter into negotiations with Kainga Ora for the sale of all three sections for social housing, noting there is no guarantee of sale.

4. FINANCIAL IMPACT

- 4.1. The Woodville sections have an estimated commercial valuation of \$180,000, \$175,000, and \$185,000 respectively with effect May 2021. If all three sections were sold at valuation, this could gain a potential gross revenue of up to approximately \$540,000. However legal fees and other administrative expenses would also have to be taken into account, as would actual sale revenue which may differ to what is estimated. If sales were to occur the net revenue could then be directed to a suitable area of business, such as offsetting costs within the Repair and Maintenance budget.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 5.1. There is no legal requirement for community engagement regarding this decision. However, should the properties be sold it would be prudent to add a Reverse Sensitivity Covenant. This is a 'no complaints' covenant that could effectively protect Council's adjoining Service Centre against any complaints from the new owners (eg noise from the

Service Centre). There may be some media and public interest in this proposal should the land be sold to Kainga Ora.

6. SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS RISK IMPACT

- 6.1. Due to the fact internal consultation has confirmed this land is not required for operational purposes, no risk to council output is anticipated as a result of this potential sale.
- 6.2. It is important to note that if council wish to dispose of the land there is a legal requirement to declare the land surplus to requirements. There is also a legal obligation to adhere to the recent market valuations, if transferred under the Public Works Act, and an expectation we will sell or otherwise dispose of land in due course. This effectively means council may be somewhat at the mercy of the markets following the date deemed surplus.

7. CLIMATE IMPACT STATEMENT

- 7.1. The decision to sell / retain the Woodville sections does not directly impact on climate change considerations. However it is worthy of note Woodville Service Centre is being utilised as part of a solar power trial initiative.

8. BACKGROUND

- 8.1. Following an approach regarding land available for social housing from MP McNulty, Council responded that we may have some available sections at the Woodville Service Centre. However we required to follow due process to confirm legal obligations and also valuations.
- 8.2. Once this project commenced, liaison was also conducted between Corporate and Woodville stakeholders regarding any operational needs at the Woodville Service Centre that may link to said sections.

9. DISCUSSION

- 9.1. The first discussion point is whether or not the sections are deemed surplus to requirements. It was found that any storage requirements in the Woodville area can be met by space made available and developed at the Woodville Nursery.
- 9.2. It is important to note that once declared surplus, council is expected to sell or otherwise dispose of said land in due course, and is tied to the market valuation at the date land is declared surplus when utilising the Public Works Act as the 'sale / transfer medium'.
- 9.3. The detailed valuations and legal information regarding the location is included as Annex A and B respectively.
- 9.4. An assumption has been made that if the sections were to be offered to the government for social housing it would be done so at market valuations and under Section 50 of the Public Works Act. This also is the norm for a property transaction to another government department or local government. This is because in the context of selling council land, the Public Works Act normally offers the most convenient and cost effective medium for property transfer. The Public Works Act is a straightforward process where property is sold / transferred at an agreed price with minimal legal complications.
- 9.5. Should Kainga Ora not be interested in purchasing the sections then they can potentially be offered up for sale / transfer to another government department, or local government council. They can also be placed on the private market (as a section [s]), or developed by council and sold.
- 9.6. Should the sections be sold on the private market, the rules of Section 40 of the Public Works Act would likely apply, which would require the council to assess if it has any

obligation to offer back the land to the former owner or successor (s). This process can take time and often requires will interpretations, former owner / successors to be located and the offer back period. If an offer back is taken up, then this is at market value at date declared surplus. If declined, or the offer back period lapses, then council would be clear to offer the land on the open market or develop it (if the development is for commercial purposes), at market rates.

- 9.7. In all cases of sale it would be beneficial to provide a Reverse Sensitivity Covenant (which is effectively a 'no complaints' covenant – given residential property would be immediately adjacent to a council work site).
- 9.8. Once land is declared surplus – there is an expectation that land would be sold, in due course.

10. TIMELINE / NEXT STEPS

- 10.1. Should council elect to sell Woodville sections, liaison and due process would occur with Kainga Ora in the short term.

11. SIGNIFICANCE

- 11.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement.

David Neal

ACTING GROUP MANAGER CORPORATE & GOVERNANCE

ANNEXES

- A Valuations
- B The Property Group - Legal Overview

Morgans
PROPERTY ADVISORS

COMMERCIAL | RESIDENTIAL | RURAL

RESIDENTIAL VALUATION REPORT

112-114 VOGEL STREET & 66 BURGoyNE STREET,
WOODVILLE 4920



CLIENT/BORROWER: **Horizons Regional Council**
C/- Ian Stuart

REGISTERED VALUER: **Andrew Walshaw**

EFFECTIVE DATE: **19 May 2021**

REPORT ISSUED DATE: **28 May 2021**

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VALUATION SUMMARY

Property Address: 112-114 Vogel Street & 66 Burgoyne Street, Woodville 4920

Type of Property:

Three residential zoned vacant sites.

Brief Description:

As requested, we have provided Market Values for three separate parcels of land, being the following properties:

- 112 Vogel Street, Woodville.
- 114 Vogel Street, Woodville.
- 66 Burgoyne Street, Woodville.

At inspection the sites were vacant.

Instructions:

We refer to emailed instructions received from Ian Stuart (Assets & Facilities Team Leader) of Horizons Regional Council on 19 April 2021 together with agreed "Scope of Works" for Valuation Services dated 20 April 2021.

We have been asked to provide a Market Value assessment of the subject properties "As at Date of Inspection" for proposed sale purposes. We confirm that we have inspected the subject properties, have made suitable investigations and can now report as follows.

Client/Borrower:

Horizons Regional Council
C/- Ian Stuart – Assets & Facilities Team Leader
Email: Ian.Stewart@horizons.govt.nz

Purpose of Valuation:

Market Value assessment of the subject property "As at Date of Inspection" for proposed sale purposes.

Date of Inspection:

19 May 2021

Property Risk Profile:

As at the date of inspection the subject properties have average/good overall saleability.

Valuation Approaches:

Market Approach.

<p>Valuation 112 Vogel Street: \$180,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars)</p> <p>Valuation 114 Vogel Street: \$175,000 (One Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand Dollars)</p> <p>Valuation 66 Burgoyne Street: \$185,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Dollars)</p> <p>Inclusive of GST (if any) and subject to Special Conditions contained in this report</p>
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**Reporting Valuer:**

The valuation report has been prepared by Andrew Wilson Walshaw, a Registered Valuer and an Associate Member of the New Zealand Institute of Valuers and a Senior Member of the Property Institute of New Zealand. Mr Walshaw holds a current Practising Certificate and has in excess of 30 years valuation experience within the Palmerston North and surrounding regional markets assessing residential, commercial and industrial property.

We confirm Mr Walshaw has physically inspected the subject properties and has no direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the properties being valued and is independent of the instructing party, vendor, purchaser, or agents beyond existing brief.

Insurance Cover:

We certify that JP Morgan & Associates Limited (trading as Morgans Property Advisors) holds current professional indemnity and public liability insurance and that the reporting Registered Valuer is covered by this policy.

Valuation Methodology:

Our assessment of Market Value has considered the following methodology:

- **Market Approach** – Provides an indication of value by comparing the asset with identical or comparable (that is similar) assets for which price information is available.

In undertaking our valuation we have primarily relied on the Market Approach that interprets the evidence of recent market sales transactions of comparable properties in terms of the characteristics of the subject property being valued to derive a market value. In addition to this we have also utilised the **net rate** as a 'check method'. (The net rate is arrived at by dividing the land value by the land area).

In determining the Market Value of the subject property we have considered (amongst others) the following factors:

- Location
- Recent sales for similar residential property
- Value level and likely buyer profile
- Current market conditions

In assessing our values consideration has been given to not only the historical sales evidence at our disposal but also to anecdotal evidence to determine where the market may have settled on the effective date of valuation.

Valuation Assessment:

Market Value, including GST, "As at Date of Inspection" and subject to the Special Conditions and Critical Assumptions can be apportioned as follows:

1. 112 Vogel Street Market Value "As at Date of Inspection"	
925 sq m (more or less) vacant site	\$180,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars) inclusive of GST, if any and subject to special conditions.
2. 114 Vogel Street Market Value "As at Date of Inspection"	
897 sq m (more or less) vacant site	\$175,000 (One Hundred and Seventy Five Thousand Dollars) inclusive of GST, if any and subject to special conditions.
3. 66 Burgoyne Street Market Value "As at Date of Inspection"	
1246 sq m (more or less) vacant site	\$185,000 (One Hundred and Eighty Five Thousand Dollars) inclusive of GST, if any and subject to special conditions.

Market value is defined within IVS as being "the estimated amount for which an asset or liability should exchange on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion".



Special Conditions:

1. *The current Covid-19 has created significant market uncertainty. This valuation is current as at date of valuation only. The value assessed herein may change significantly and unexpectedly over a relatively short period of time (including as a result of factors that the Valuer could not reasonably have been aware of as at the date of valuation). We do not accept responsibility or liability for any losses that may arise from changes in value caused by Covid-19. Given the valuation uncertainty noted, we recommend that the user(s) of this report review this valuation periodically.*
2. This valuation is subject to and conditional upon the property complying with the terms and conditions of all relevant legislation and the requirements of Territorial Authorities, except as detailed herein.
3. This report contains assumptions believed to be fair and reasonable at the date of valuation. In the event that assumptions made based on information relied upon is later proven incorrect, or known by the recipient to be incorrect at the date of reporting, JP Morgans & Associates reserves the right to reconsider the report, and if necessary, reassess values.
4. Our valuation report and determination is for the sole use of the addressee's stated on page 2 and assuming no sudden market changes or variations, may be relied on for a period of not more than 90 days from date of inspection.
5. That the sites have no underlying geotechnical issues and provide suitable and stable building platforms for complying dwellings.
6. No value has been attributed to any on-site improvements. It was noted that some concrete and general waste was situated on the properties at inspection. Our valuations assume same has been removed.
7. Reverse sensitivity covenant has been added to titles (refer Critical Assumptions).

Risk Analysis:

Risk Type	Low	Low/Med	Medium	Med/High	High
Property Risk					
Location/Neighbourhood					
Land (incl. planning/title)					
Environmental Issues					
Improvements					
Market Risk					
Reduce Value (next 2-3 yrs)					
Market Volatility					
Local Economy Impact					
Market Segment Conditions					

This is a simplified risk analysis providing our opinion of the subject property as at the date of valuation, and is not a technical analysis. The risk assessment is relevant to the prevailing market conditions as at the date of valuation and is based upon the many factors that impact the property market. The risk analysis forms part of the full valuation report, however must not be relied upon in isolation.

Critical Assumptions and Significant Issues

Subject properties are situated within Woodville Township being a small rural settlement comprising a mixed age of dwellings. The market in Woodville is considered to be relatively steady with limited number of sales occurring each month. This township provides accommodation at a lower level than that enjoyed in nearby townships including Ashhurst and to a lesser extent Pahiatua and Dannevirke. However, due to these lower market values, properties do provide an attractive alternate for property owners seeking to enter the market at a reduced level.

At inspection each property was vacant, each having road frontages (to Vogel Street for 112 and 114 Vogel Street, to Burgoyne Street for 66 Burgoyne Street).



As requested, we have assumed the land will be subject to a reverse sensitivity covenant. This is a 'no complaints' covenant that could effectively protect Council's adjoining property against any complaints from the new owner(s). We have considered same in our valuations.

The residential property market in Palmerston North and surrounds (such as Woodville) has experienced significant increases in property values since 2017. More recently there is evidence of predominantly 'first home' properties (i.e. below \$600,000) selling with multi-offers. The demand for these properties combined with the lack of supply of these properties on the market have created a market of some 'desperation' as purchasers who have missed out on properties previously, place purchase offers well above asking prices.

Market values are now well above those historically recorded and while these strong market conditions and property demand exists, property values have retained upward pressure. Sales evidence has lagged somewhat behind purchase prices and it is considered prudent to provide a cautionary note that the majority of property purchases occur at the very upper end of an expected objective market value range.

In areas having positive population growth, the demand for properties has had no real reason to abate, although, affordability has become an issue. However, an external crisis such as the previous Global Financial Crisis, or, as now evident, the Covid-19 Pandemic may result in a drop in property values.

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) global 'pandemic' continues to create significant economic and financial global 'headwinds'. International tourism has "stopped" with domestic tourism re-commencing. A drop in New Zealand's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has occurred and a "recession" period is now expected in the short to medium term. The OCR at 0.25% is at historically low levels and consumer confidence and spending habits have been impacted.

While Palmerston North and Feilding are reasonably 'insulated' from the tourism declines, the national decline in consumer confidence and spending may have some impact on the residential/lifestyle property market. This is not yet evident at time of writing. The overall and final impact of Covid-19 on consumer confidence is not yet realised and may not be for some time. Further property market volatility may eventuate should Covid-19 extend over a longer period. Some caution on property value expectations is considered appropriate.

No other obvious property risks noted.



Version Control

Version 1	Released: 28/05/2021	Released to: Client: Horizons Regional Council Attention: Ian Stuart – Asset & Facilities Team Leader
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NZIV/PINZ Valuation Standards

The following Valuation Standards have been adhered to:

- International Valuation Standards
 - IVS101 Scope of Works
 - IVS102 Investigation and Compliance
 - IVS103 Reporting (and Residential Valuation Standing Instructions 1.3)
 - IVS104 Bases of Value
 - IVS105 Valuation Approaches and Methods
 - IVS400 Real Property Interests

- Guidance Notes/Technical Information Papers
 - ANZVTIP11 – Valuation Procedures Real Property
 - ANZVTIP 12 – Valuation for Mortgage and Loan Security Purposes

- PINZ/NZIV
 - Code of Ethics
 - Rules of Conduct

We thank you for your instructions. Please contact the writer should you have any further queries.

Yours faithfully
JP Morgan & Associates Limited



Prepared by: Andrew Walshaw
Registered Valuer SPINZ ANZIV



LEGAL AND STATUTORY DETAILS

112 Vogel Street

Legal Details: An estate in fee simple, described as Lot 94 on Deposited Plan 46, Record of Title Identifier HBH1/323, Wellington Registry.

Owner: Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council.

Encumbrances: No restrictive covenants/easements registered on title that may have a material impact on underlying property value (See search copy attached).

Site Area: 925 sq m (more or less).

Rateable Value:
(as at 1/9/20)

Improvements	\$ Nil
Land	\$125,000
Capital Value	\$125,000

Note: *The Rateable Valuation is assessed for rating purposes only. The value is normally derived from mass appraisal, computer generated methods and excludes items such as plant and chattels. In many cases the subject property has not been inspected in assessing this value.*

2020/2021 Rates: \$373.38 per annum (Tararua District Council's & Horizons Regional Council).

114 Vogel Street

Legal Details: An estate in fee simple, described as Lot 95 on Deposited Plan 46, Record of Title Identifier HBH1/322, Wellington Registry.

Owner: Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council.

Encumbrances: No restrictive covenants/easements registered on title that may have a material impact on underlying property value (See search copy attached).

Site Area: 897 sq m (more or less).

Rateable Value:
(as at 1/9/20)

Improvements	\$ Nil
Land	\$125,000
Capital Value	\$125,000

Note: *The Rateable Valuation is assessed for rating purposes only. The value is normally derived from mass appraisal, computer generated methods and excludes items such as plant and chattels. In many cases the subject property has not been inspected in assessing this value.*

2020/2021 Rates: \$249.57 per annum (Tararua District Council's & Horizons Regional Council).



66 Burgoyne Street

Legal Details: An estate in fee simple, described as Lot 102 on Deposited Plan 46, Record of Title Identifier HBP1/730, Wellington Registry.

Owner: Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council.

Encumbrances: No restrictive covenants/easements registered on title that may have a material impact on underlying property value (See search copy attached).

Site Area: 1246 sq m (more or less).

Rateable Value:	Improvements	\$ Nil
(as at 1/9/20)	Land	<u>\$135,000</u>
	Capital Value	\$135,000

Note: *The Rateable Valuation is assessed for rating purposes only. The value is normally derived from mass appraisal, computer generated methods and excludes items such as plant and chattels. In many cases the subject property has not been inspected in assessing this value.*

2020/2021 Rates: \$239.10 per annum (Taranua District Council's & Horizons Regional Council).

Resource Management: Zoned 'Residential' under Taranua's Operative District Plan. As per Resource Management Act 1991, residential dwellings are a 'permitted activity'.

Zoning Effect: No adverse effects.



LAND AND LOCATION

Location: Subject property is situated to the northern sector of Woodville. This is an established locality some 1 km from Woodville's central business area along the main thoroughfare being Vogel Street (State Highway 2). Subject property has ready access to primary school with secondary schooling either in Pahiatua or a full range of schooling and commercial amenity available in Palmerston North City being some 23 - 24 kilometres to the west.

Adjoining 114 Vogel and rear of 66 Burgoyne Street properties is the Horizons Regional Council Depot, which includes an office building, garage/ workshop building and associated yard space.

Woodville itself is a small rural township that services the local rural economy and being situated on State Highway 2 and 3, caters to through traffic. Businesses along the main road i.e. State Highway 3, have adapted and maximise through traffic opportunities.

Neighbourhood: Housing development within Woodville comprises a mix of early 1900's era dwellings together with 1950's - 1970's era dwellings and some more modern residences. Immediate locality has a mixed range of quality of residences with average resale attributes by local standards.

Noticeably a number of more modern dwellings have been constructed in close proximity to the subject properties on Grey Street in recent years as demand for residential sections has increased.

Site Description: **112 Vogel Street:** A rectangular shaped inside allotment that slopes slightly downwards from street frontage to rear of site. Northerly aspect to Vogel Street.

The site is undeveloped, though there remains an old concrete pad, which we assume has been removed, in our valuation. In addition the Vogel Street boundary has a timber board fence on concrete nib and an iron fence along the western boundary. Remaining boundaries unfenced.

114 Vogel Street: A rectangular shaped inside allotment that slopes slightly downwards from street frontage to rear of site. Northerly aspect to Vogel Street.

The site is undeveloped except for a timber board fence on a concrete nib along the Vogel Street frontage and chain link security fencing and gates along the Eastern boundary. Remaining boundaries unfenced.

66 Burgoyne Street: A somewhat elongated rectangular shaped inside allotment with a westerly aspect to Burgoyne Street. The site is undeveloped and is basically level with Burgoyne Street for the first 20 metres then quickly steps up approximately half a metre and then is essentially level. Along the full length of the southern boundary is a shallow drain.

Improvements include an iron fence along the southern boundary, chain link security fencing along rear fencing, and iron/shed only first 20 metres or so of Northern Boundary. The street boundary has an old post and wire fence. Remaining boundaries unfenced. On the site is some scrap iron and implements which we have assumed have been removed in our valuation.

Services: Assumed to include electricity, water, sewerage plus weekly refuse collection.

Land Survey

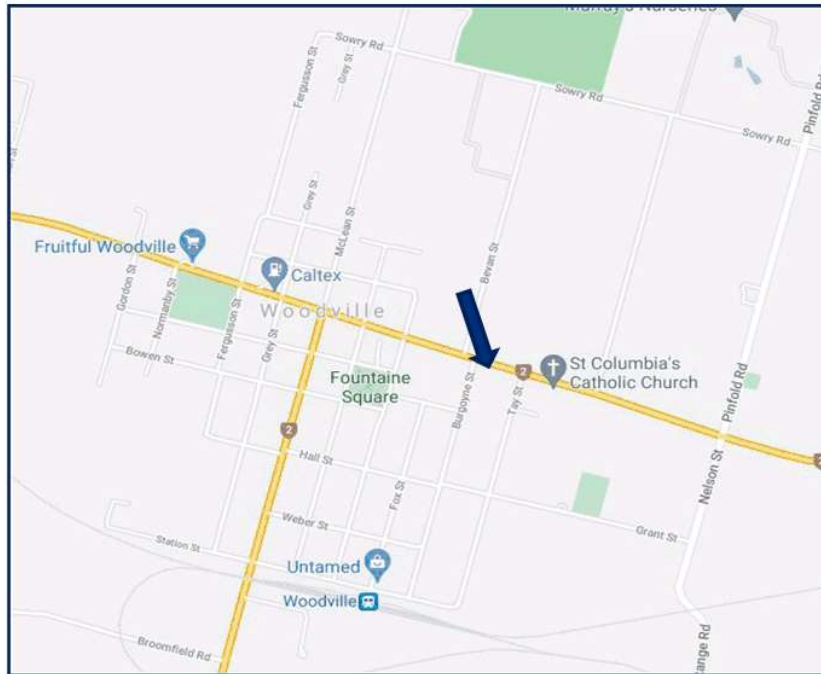
We have made no survey of the property and its boundaries and assume no responsibility in connection with such matters. Unless otherwise stated it is assumed that all improvements lie within the Title boundaries. Any sketch, plan or map in this report is included to assist the reader in visualising the property and should not be relied upon as being definitive.

Unless otherwise stated, we have not undertaken investigations or been supplied with geotechnical reports with respect to the nature of the underlying land. Unless otherwise stated, we have assumed the land to be firm and suitable ground for the existing and/or potential development without the need for additional expensive foundation and retaining work or drainage systems.

Contamination

Unless otherwise stated our valuation and report assume that the land and buildings are unaffected by harmful contaminants or noxious materials which may impact on value. Verification that the property is free from contamination and has not been affected by noxious materials should be obtained from a suitable qualified environmental expert.

The following image gives an aerial view of the subject property, and an indication to the location within Woodville:





IMPROVEMENTS

Site Development: Refer to Site Development.

Note: We have not attributed any value to the concrete/metal on site at inspection.

Legislation

Due to time constraints to complete this valuation a Land Information Memorandum has not been obtained from the Local Authority. Our assessment of value has been undertaken on the basis that all necessary building consents have been obtained for all improvements and that there are no outstanding requisitions on the said property.

Not a Structural Survey

We are not qualified to undertake nor have we undertaken a structural survey of the buildings or structures. We recommend that specialist and suitably qualified advice be obtained to determine the structural soundness of the buildings and structures.

Systems

In preparing this valuation, it has been assumed that all hot and cold water systems, electric systems, ventilating systems and other devices, fittings installations or conveniences, including lifts and escalators where appropriate, as are in the buildings to be in proper working order and functioning for the purposes for which they were designed.

Water Leaks and Penetration Effects

We are aware that a number of buildings have developed problems associated with water leaks, water penetration, weatherproofing, moisture and water exit control systems, mould, fungi, mildew, rot, decay, gradual deterioration, microorganisms, bacteria, protozoa or like forms. Problems can result from defects in design, construction methods and materials used, or any combination of defects.

Our valuation has been assessed conditional upon all buildings and structures being constructed strictly in terms of recommended practices and free from defect unless otherwise stated. We are not qualified to undertake nor have we undertaken a structural survey of the buildings or structures.

We accept no liability for any defects that may arise as a result of poor building design, construction methods or building materials. If you have any concerns, you should engage a suitably qualified person to report on this matter. Defects revealed by a report by a suitably qualified expert may affect the value of the property.

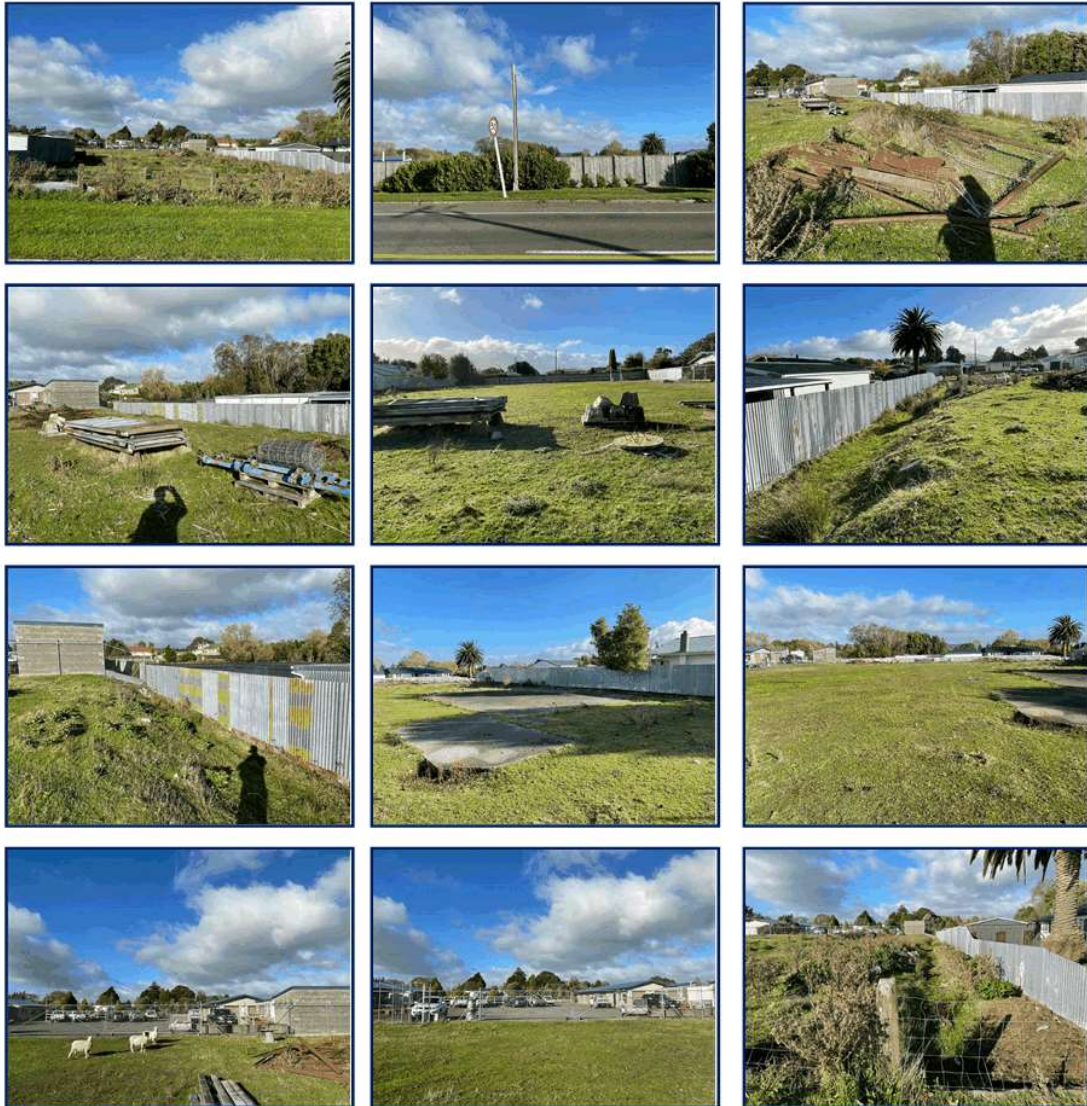
Asbestos/Chemical ('Meth') Contamination

We are not qualified to comment on the existence or otherwise of asbestos and/or chemical contamination (such as methamphetamine drug use or manufacture, or similar) within any structure or the land. A suitably qualified expert should be engaged to determine if asbestos or chemical contamination is present. Asbestos or chemical contamination in a building or the land may affect our assessment of value.

Asbestos was a binding agent ingredient in many building materials used prior to the mid 1980's. Banned in the 1990's some residual products may have been used. Common products often containing asbestos included some fibre cement claddings, textured (whispertex) ceilings, Decramastic and Super Six roofs, vinyl backing, pipe lagging to mention a few. Asbestos is contained within materials and not readily released unless disturbed by way of drilling, sawing, breaking, sanding or water blasting.



PHOTOS



Morgans Property Advisors is not responsible for the condition and/or tidiness of the subject property as represented in the photos attached to the report. They provide a fair representation of the property as presented as at date of inspection.



MARKET COMMENTARY

Historical demand for properties within Woodville Township softened after the Global Financial Crisis. This has been evidenced by the number of recorded sales and general deduction in values during this period.

Over the past 36 – 48 months Woodville has enjoyed strengthened interest and sales volumes commensurate with many smaller townships within New Zealand. This is a reflection of increased demand and interest in the residential property market having a “flow on” effect from that activity experienced in the main provincial centres including Palmerston North.

As supply has “tightened” smaller townships have seen increased demand for those properties that have become available to the market.

Nevertheless, taking all factors into consideration Woodville Township continues to provide competitively priced housing within commutable distance of many economic farm and rural based industry, other townships and larger provincial centres such as Palmerston North City.

As a reference we have included Palmerston North statistics. While prices in Palmerston North are higher, they provide a snapshot of the property market within the wider Manawatu over the past 24 months.

Palmerston North Statistics	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021
Median Sale Price	\$676,500	\$650,000	\$670,000
Number of Sales	121	143	120
Median Days to Sell	24	20	26

The median sale price for Palmerston North City for April 2021 was \$670,000, up from March at \$650,000 and down slightly from February at \$676,500. Widespread expectations that there may be some downward pressure on house prices as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the associated lockdown and economic effects have not eventuated and the opposite has occurred. Property values have increased by some 25% in value over the past 12 months. We continue to see strong demand for residential property since the 2020 Level 4 Lockdown ended. Economic commentators are now becoming more “bullish” with predictions of continued house price increases during 2021.

Median days to sell for April 2021 is 26, up slightly from March at 20 and down from February at 24. This number typically increases over the Christmas period with many professional services closing over the holding period. Median days to sell has generally been in alignment with previous months from 2020 with the COVID-19 lockdown temporarily increasing the number of days to sell as the Real Estate industry was not deemed an essential service. Palmerston North, Feilding and townships in the Manawatu still remain “affordable” markets when compared to Auckland and the other larger cities.

The Government has been very concerned about the substantial increases in the property market, the prominence of purchasers buying subsequent properties and the inability for first home buyers to secure property. They announced on 23 March 2021, an extension to the “Brightline” test from 5 years to 10 year for properties (excluding the family home) purchased on or after 27 March 2021. Properties purchased prior to 29 March 2018 remain subject to the 5 year “Brightline” test. The extension will exclude “new builds” which remains at 5 years.

A further policy is the removal of Interest deductions for Investment properties purchased on, or after 27 March 2021, and for already acquired properties, a phase out of interest deductions over four years.

These measures are in addition to new Reserve Bank loan-to-value (LVR) ratios introduced for investors who now require a 30% deposit.

The Palmerston North and Feilding property markets have seen significant increased activity in the residential redevelopment sector with older dwellings on large subdividable sites either being demolished or removed to make way for new seismically strong townhouse and/or superior residential accommodation. This is reflective of the demand for infill housing with limited green field subdivisions being available. Further evidence of this more recently is the interest in vacant land by both builders and private owners seeking to construct new residences thereon. New residential subdivisions in Kelvin Grove and Fitzherbert have both seen strong interest with considerable conditional sales achieved prior to titles being issued.

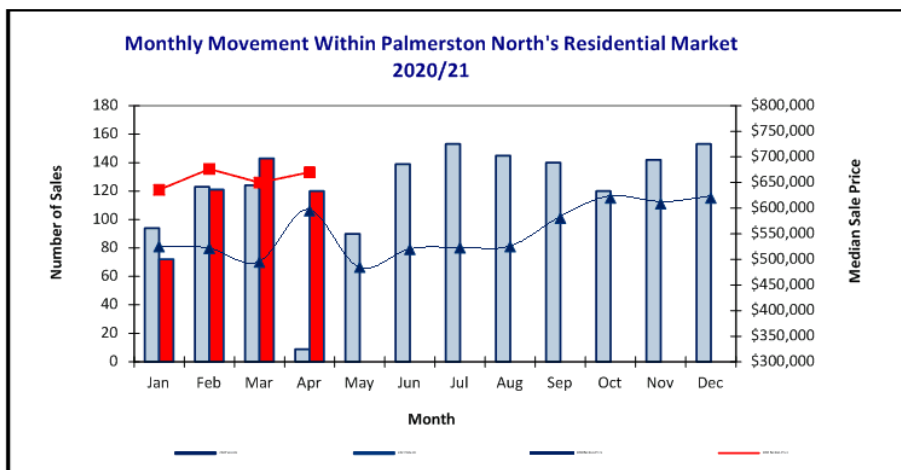


Market values are now well above those historically recorded and while these strong market conditions and property demand exists, property values have retained upward pressure. Sales evidence has lagged somewhat behind purchase prices and it is considered prudent to provide a cautionary note that the majority of property purchases occur at the very upper end of an expected objective market value range.

In areas having positive population growth, the demand for properties has had no real reason to abate, although, affordability has become an issue. However, an external crisis such as the previous Global Financial Crisis, or, as now evident, the Covid-19 Pandemic do provide potential added risks to high property values. Despite the Government and Reserve Bank interventions, the continued strong demand for residential property in these markets may mitigate any adverse impacts on property value until supply can be increased to meet the demand of the same.

The Coronavirus (Covid-19) global ‘pandemic’ has created significant economic and financial global ‘headwinds’. International tourism has “stopped” with domestic tourism currently supporting this sector. A drop in New Zealand’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020 and 2021 to date has occurred and a “recession” period is now expected in the short to medium term. The OCR at 0.25% is at historically low levels and consumer confidence and spending habits have been impacted.

While Palmerston North and Feilding are reasonably ‘insulated’ from the tourism declines, the national decline in consumer confidence and spending may have some impact on the residential/lifestyle property market, although is not evident at time of writing. The overall and final impact of Covid-19 on consumer confidence is not yet realised and may not be for some time. At date of inspection there is market uncertainty. Further property market volatility may eventuate should this event extend beyond 2021/22. Some caution on property value expectations is considered appropriate.



Source: REINZ Statistics

Residential Investment Market

Sales of purpose-built investment properties now indicate yields are typically between 4.00% - 6.00%. Capital growth in the investment sector has been achieved on the strength of an increase in rental prices with limited supply of rental properties of all types having a significant impact on the rental market. On this basis, yields have steadily reduced from the levels they were at 2 -3 years ago.

Building Analysis/Costs

Building costs for a “standard” residential dwelling are now typically in the range of \$1,800 to \$2,500 (including GST) per sq m. For higher quality homes these costs are typically in excess of \$3,000 per sq m including GST.

Building consent information obtained from Statistics New Zealand.



Demographics

As per a 2018 report completed by CEDA (Central Economic Development Agency) the population of Palmerston North was 88,700, an increase of approximately 1,400 over the previous 12 months, and at late 2020 the population was estimated to be circa 90,000. Some of this population growth can be attributed to the increase in Palmerston North as a distribution hub, creating additional jobs. A migration 'south' by people wanting a more 'affordable' lifestyle is also evident, together with a 'transient' population living in the City for work or study. The slow but steady population growth 'underpins' the residential property market.

The median age of the City population was 33.6 years in June 2018, below the median age of the New Zealand population of 37.0 years.

Figures also show that there was an increase in the proportion of people over the age of 65, up 19 per cent over the 2006 census figures. The average annual personal income for Palmerston North City residents has risen by 16 per cent since 2006 – from \$23,300 to \$27,000. Despite the rise, this lags slightly behind current national figure of \$28,500.

Feilding township is also experiencing rapid growth with the population as at 2020 estimated to be circa 18,000, an increase of over 2000 inhabitants since 2015.

Population data also utilised from Statistics New Zealand and Palmerston North City Council.

Interest Rates

The Official Cash Rate has been maintained at 0.25% as at 14 April 2021. These are historic low levels for the OCR, reflecting the current economic uncertainty around Covid-19.

Prime variable residential first mortgage interest rates have been reduced to as low as 2.29%.

Source: Reserve Bank of New Zealand



SALES EVIDENCE – VACANT LAND SALES

The following vacant sales are all situated within Woodville. Location and land size variations have been considered where required.

17 Bowen Street	Mar-20 \$78,000	Land Area: 360 sq m Equates to: \$216.67/sq m Comment: Small site located close to the Woodville CBD.
Lot 3 Bowen Street	Jan-21 \$85,000	Land Area: 400 sq m Equates to: \$212.50/sq m Comment: Small site located close to the Woodville CBD.
Lot 1 Tay Street	Feb-21 \$115,000	Land Area: 1217 sq m Equates to: \$94.49/sq m Comment: Recently created site to the eastern fringes of Woodville.
12 Bowen Street	Aug-20 \$130,000	Land Area: 1000 sq m Equates to: \$130.00/sq m Comment: Slightly older sale within Woodville.
26 Atkinson Street	Sep-20 \$145,000	Land Area: 1012 sq m Equates to: \$143.28/sq m Comment: Slightly older sale within Woodville.
117 Grey Street	Mar-21 \$171,560	Land Area: 819 sq m Equates to: \$209.47/sq m Comment: Established residential site. A number of new dwellings have been constructed on this street.
85A Grey Street	Apr-21 \$173,000	Land Area: 661 sq m Equates to: \$261.72/sq m Comment: Smaller site within Woodville.

Comment:

Above comparables represent sales of vacant residential sections in Woodville. Net land rates equates to **\$94.49/sq m - \$261.72/sq m**.

Based on the sales evidence provided, we have assessed the following Market Values:

112 Vogel Street:	\$180,000
114 Vogel Street:	\$175,000
66 Burgoyne Street:	\$185,000



COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

It is our opinion that this Valuation complies with the reporting standards of the International Valuation Standards (IVS effective 31 January 2020), Property Institute of New Zealand (PINZ) guidance notes for Secured Lending Purposes and Residential Valuation Standing Instructions (Version 1.3), and can confirm that:

- *The statements of fact presented in this report are correct to the best of the Valuer's knowledge*
- *The analyses and conclusions are limited only by the reported assumptions and conditions*
- *The Valuer and/or JP Morgan & Associates Limited has no interest (financial or otherwise) in the subject property*
- *The Valuer's fee is not contingent upon any aspect of the report*
- *The valuation was performed in accordance with the PINZ Code of Ethics and the API/PINZ Valuation Standards subject to a Departure from IVA (5.26.16) i.e. no Mortgage Recommendation as to Quantum or Percentage has been provided*
- *The Valuer has satisfied professional education requirements*
- *The Valuer has experience in the location and category of the property being valued*
- *The Valuer has made a personal inspection of the property*
- *No-one, except those specified in the report, has provided professional assistance in preparing the report*

STATEMENT OF GENERAL VALUATION POLICIES

This valuation and all valuation services are provided by JP Morgan & Associates Limited (trading as Morgans Property Advisors) solely for the use of Horizons Regional Council. JP Morgan & Associates Limited does not and shall not assume any responsibility to any person other than the client for any reason whatsoever including breach of contract, negligence (including negligent misstatement) or wilful act of default of itself or others by reason of or arising out of the provision of this valuation or valuation services. Any person, other than the client, who uses or relies on this valuation does so at their own risk. This valuation has been completed for the specific purpose stated in this report. No responsibility is accepted in the event that this report is used for any other purpose.

In preparing this report and unless otherwise stated services to the property have not been tested nor have we researched Local Authority records to ascertain requisitions affecting the property.

This report is relevant as at the date of preparation and to circumstances prevailing at the time. However, within a changing economic environment, returns on investment and values can be susceptible to variation - sometimes over a relatively short time scale. We therefore strongly recommend that before any action is taken involving acquisition, disposal, borrowing, restructuring, or any other transaction that you consult us.

JP Morgan & Associates Limited has a policy of not contracting out of the provisions of the Consumer Guarantees Act. Accordingly, where there is any conflict between any statement in this report and Consumers Guarantees Act 1993, the latter shall prevail.

Neither the whole nor any part of any valuation report, or any reference to the same may be included in any published document, circular or statement without our written approval as to the form and context in which it may appear.

Morgans Property Advisors

28 May 2021

MISSION STATEMENT

To provide accurate valuation and property advice that is professionally presented on time to maximise the benefit to our clients.

**112-114 VOGEL STREET THROUGH TO
66 BURGUYNE STREET
WOODVILLE**

19 MAY 2021



Vogel Street Frontage



Burgoyne Street Frontage



View looking North



View looking South



Open Drain along Southern Boundary



Old Concrete Pad



**112-114 VOGEL STREET THROUGH TO
66 BURGoyNE STREET
WOODVILLE**

19 MAY 2021



Old Steel



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Search Copy**




R.W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

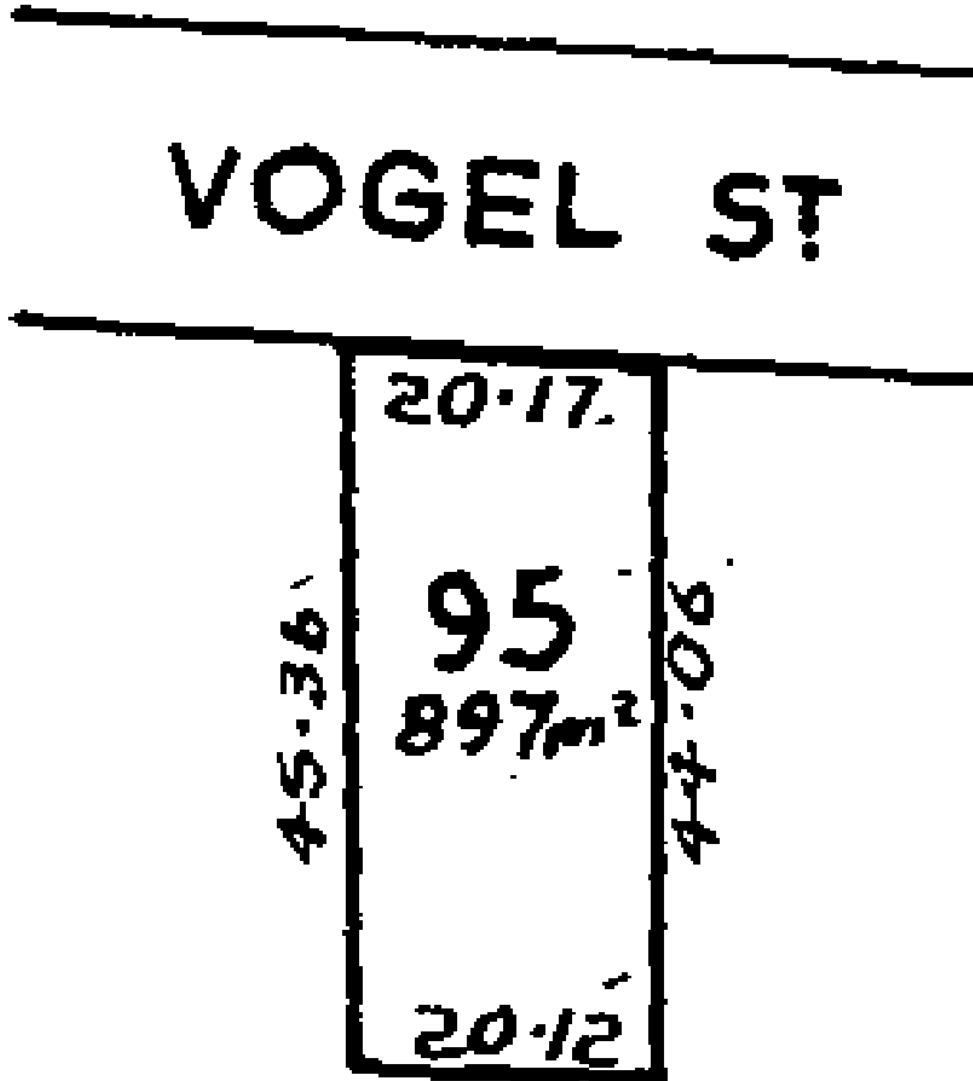
Identifier **HBH1/322**
Land Registration District **Hawkes Bay**
Date Issued 19 May 1977

Prior References
HB65/212

Estate Fee Simple
Area 897 square metres more or less
Legal Description Lot 95 Deposited Plan 46
Registered Owners
Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council

Interests

Identifier HBH1/322



Transaction ID 64562269
Client Reference ahughes007

Search Copy Dated 04/05/21 1:22 pm, Page 2 of 2
Register Only



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Search Copy**




R.W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

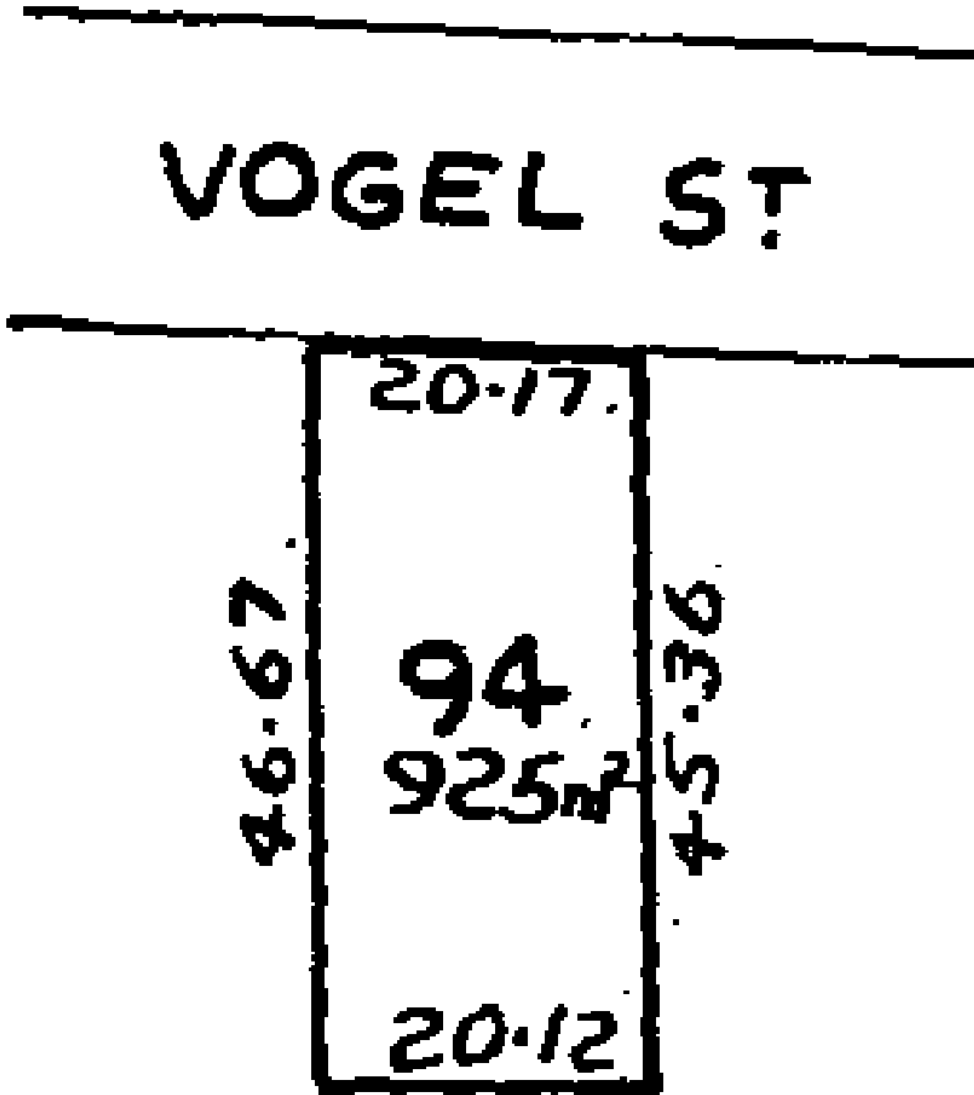
Identifier **HBH1/323**
Land Registration District **Hawkes Bay**
Date Issued 19 May 1977

Prior References
HB119/79

Estate Fee Simple
Area 925 square metres more or less
Legal Description Lot 94 Deposited Plan 46
Registered Owners
Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council

Interests

Identifier HBH1/323



Transaction ID 64562252
Client Reference ahughes007

Search Copy Dated 04/05/21 1:21 pm, Page 2 of 2
Register Only

REGISTER
CANCELLED

H. 3/8
Print 7-1872

Memorandum of Agreement made the 16th day of SEPTEMBER 1974

BETWEEN THE STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION OF NEW ZEALAND (hereinafter called "the vendor") acting for and on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen for State housing purposes of the one part AND Tureia Raymond Mataira of Hastings Freezing Worker and Eve Maraea Mataira his wife.

(hereinafter and if more than one collectively with his her or their executors and administrators called "the purchaser") of the other part WHEREBY it is agreed as follows:—

1. That the vendor will sell and the purchaser will purchase the land mentioned and described in the Schedule hereto (which with the dwelling and other buildings erections and improvements now or at any time hereafter thereon are hereinafter referred to as "the premises") of which the purchaser was tenant prior to the date of possession herein mentioned.
2. That the tenancy under which the purchaser has held the premises shall be deemed to have been terminated and the purchaser shall be deemed to have entered into possession as purchaser on the 24 day of June 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the date of possession").
Rent at the rate reserved by the tenancy is payable by the purchaser until the date of possession.
3. That after making apportionments as at the date of possession the full purchase price shall be the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars (\$15,500) and shall be paid and satisfied as follows:—
 - (a) The sum of \$540 has been paid by way of deposit and in part payment of the purchase-money as is hereby acknowledged.
 - (b) The balance, the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred & sixty dollars (\$14,960) shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor upon demand and until demand the said sum shall be paid by the purchaser to the vendor together with interest thereon at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dollar per annum subject to clause 19 hereof by monthly payments of \$77.41 on the 24th day of each month during the continuance of this agreement the first of such payments being due and payable on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of possession. Such payments are integral parts of half-yearly instalments according to an amortisation table calculated for the term of 40 years.
4. (1) The purchaser will not during the continuance of this agreement:
 - (a) Do or permit to be done or suffered, or fail to do, any act matter or thing whereby the purchaser ceases to be the sole beneficial owner of the whole interest in the premises or any part of the premises being purchased under this agreement;
 - (b) Lease or part with the possession of the premises or any part thereof or interest therein.
- (2) The purchaser will personally continuously reside and make the family home of the purchaser in the dwelling comprised in the premises: Provided that in the event of the death of the purchaser, continued personal residence of the purchaser's wife or husband in the premises, and compliance by such wife or husband with the other provisions of this clause shall be deemed to be compliance with the provisions thereof.
5. If all payments to be made pursuant to this agreement are made within fourteen days from the due date for payment thereof and no default has been made in the due and faithful observance of and compliance with any other agreement stipulation or condition herein contained or implied no demand for the balance unpaid of the purchase price shall be made by the vendor.
6. In addition to the stipulations for payment of interest contained in the foregoing provisions hereof, if and whenever any instalment of principal and interest, or if and whenever the payment of any other moneys as hereby provided or any interest as hereby provided or part thereof respectively shall at any time be in arrear or unpaid for fourteen days after the due date for payment thereof the purchaser will pay interest on the amount so in arrear or unpaid as from the date when such amount became in arrear and unpaid at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dollar per annum computed with half-yearly rests at the end of each half-year from the date of possession, such rate of interest being reviewable in accordance with the provisions of clause 19 hereof.

C.T. H/ 730

C.T. H/ 730

CANCELLED

E. M. Mataira

J.R. [Signature]

J.R. [Signature]
[Over]

- (c) As from the effective date of the alteration of any such rate of interest, the periodical repayments shall be adjusted to amounts computed from amortisation tables for the new rate of interest for the balance of the purchase money then outstanding and the number of years then unexpired of the term of the agreement and the purchaser shall be liable to make such periodical payments at such adjusted rate;
- (d) The rate of interest shall not be increased under this clause to a rate in excess of the rate of interest for the time being fixed by the vendor for new agreements for similar purposes;
- (e) The decision of the vendor as to such rate of interest shall be final and conclusive;
- (f) Any such increased rate of interest shall take effect upon the date nominated in the said notice, being not earlier than one month from the date when the registered letter containing the notice would in the ordinary course of post be delivered to the purchaser;
- (g) Any such notice which is served upon the purchaser shall bind all other persons who may at any time thereafter come within the definition of "purchaser" and all persons joined in this agreement as covenanting parties, notwithstanding that such notice may not have been served on them or any of them.

SCHEDULE

The land held for State housing purposes bounded as to its frontage by the survey boundaries of the street or road hereinafter mentioned ~~and the premises thereon occupied by the purchaser as tenant as at the date of possession and known at such date as No. 915 Kiwi Street, Hastings.~~ and recorded by the

vendor as 22-8898-008 containing approximately twenty four (24.0) perches more or less situate in the city of Hastings being Lot 34 on Deposited Plan 11330 being part of the Heretsunga Block and part of the land comprised and described in certificate of title volume B3 folio 1334 Hawkes Bay Registry.

SIGNED for and on behalf of THE STATE
ADVANCES CORPORATION OF NEW ZEALAND
as vendor by

JAMES GOLAN WESSBROOKE

in the presence of: *[Signature]*

The State Advances Corporation of New Zealand
by

[Signature]

Acting on behalf of and under the authority of the
said Corporation pursuant to Section 13 of the
State Advances Corporation Act 1965.

SIGNED by the above-named
in the presence of: TUREIA RAYMOND MATAIRA

[Signature]
[Signature]

J.R. Mataira

SIGNED by the above-named
EVE MAHAEA MATAIRA

in the presence of: *[Signature]*

E.M. Mataira

REGISTER
EMBODIED IN REGISTER BOOK H1/730 issued this
7th day of November 1977. (Pursuant to the Housing
Act 1955).

Agreement for Sale and Purchase
Under the Housing Act, 1955

CANCELLED

547081.1 Mortgage Investments Limited
10.1.1978 at

DISCHARGED
389152.2
6-3-1981

Duplicate Destroyed

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION OF NEW ZEALAND
Vendor

SHIRLEY REYNOLD TORTAIRA &
EVE MARAEA TORTAIRA
Purchaser(s)

Particulars entered in Register Book

Vol.	Fol.	
this	day of	19
at	o'clock	

CANCELLED

District Land Registrar of the District of

Duplicate Destroyed

Fee SIMPLE Acquired
See Transfer 389152.2
6-3-1981

CANCELLED

Duplicate Destroyed

CANCELLED

REGISTRY
C.T. H1 / 730

REGISTRY
C.T. H1 / 730

Seal of the District Land Registrar
HARRIS BAY
A.L.R.

Now 79 46 A 77
DISTRICT LAND REGISTRAR
HARRIS BAY
A.L.R.

6311334

Nov 79 46 A 77

© 1974 20 page 11/73 218



**RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Historical Search Copy**




R.W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

Constituted as a Record of Title pursuant to Sections 7 and 12 of the Land Transfer Act 2017 - 12 November 2018

Identifier **HBP1/730**
Land Registration District **Hawkes Bay**
Date Issued 01 February 1991

Prior References
HB71/262

Estate Fee Simple
Area 1246 square metres more or less
Legal Description Lot 102 Deposited Plan 46

Original Registered Owners
Gunn Transport Limited

Interests

555989.1 Mortgage to Bank of New Zealand - 30.4.1991 at 1.32 pm
6362287.1 Discharge of Mortgage 555989.1 - 30.3.2005 at 9:00 am
6362287.2 Change of Name of Gunn Transport Limited to Gleeson Transport Limited - 30.3.2005 at 9:00 am
6362287.3 Transfer to Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council - 30.3.2005 at 9:00 am

Identifier

HBPI/730

References
Plan C/T 71/262(all).

Transfer No.
N/C. Order No. 552224.2

Land and Deeds 69

No. P1 / 730

REGISTER

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT

This Certificate dated the 1st. day of February one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one under the seal of the District Land Registrar of the Land Registration District of HANKE'S BAY

WITNESSETH that GUNN TRANSPORT LIMITED at Hastings

is seized of an estate in fee-simple (subject to such reservations, restrictions, encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial underwritten or endorsed hereon) in the land hereinafter described, delineated with bold black lines on the plan hereon, be the several admeasurements a little more or less, that is to say. All that parcel of land containing 1246 square metres more or less situate in Block IV Woodville Survey District being Lot 102 on Deposited Plan 46

538414.1 Transfer to Beverley Elizabeth Turner v. Sa.m. (noted by memorial variation 552224.1).

555989.1 Mortgage to Bank of New Zealand - 30.4.1991 at 1.32p.m.

DISCHARGED



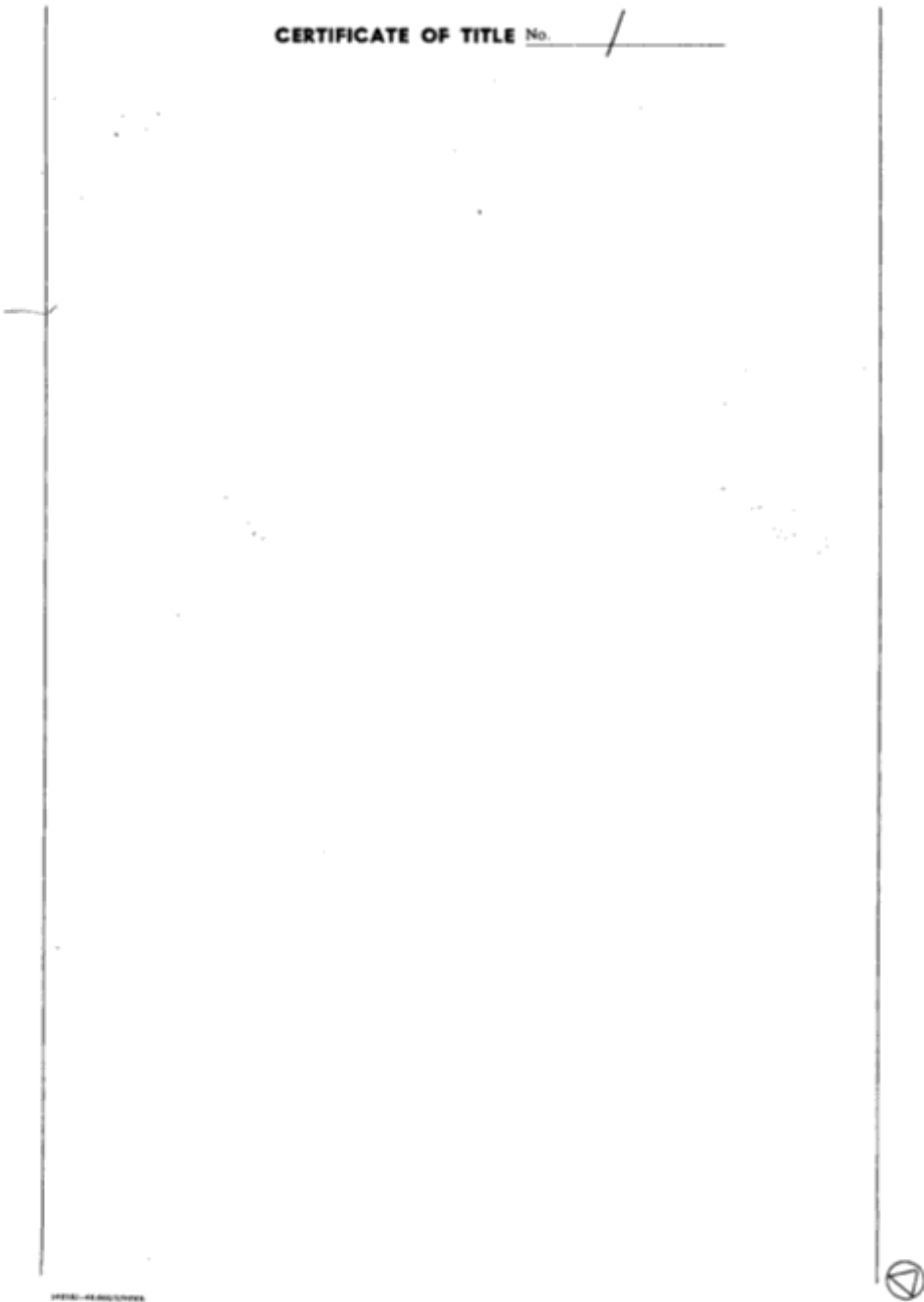
Measurements are Metric
20.7 27.06 22.0 42.0
102
1246 m²

BURGONE STREET

No. P1 / 730

Identifier

HBP1/730




Transaction ID 64826524
Client Reference mwatson013

Historical Search Copy Dated 24/05/21 11:52 am, Page 3 of 3



Email Memorandum



The Property Group Limited
Napier Office
PO Box 49 Napier 4140
Level 1, 6 Albion St
Napier 4110

To David Neal – Horizons Regional Council
From Rebecca Mackenzie
Date 10 June 2021
Subject 112 & 114 Vogel Street and 66 Burgoyne Street, Woodville – Summary Memo

The information provided in this email is confidential and is for the sole use of the recipient. It may not be disclosed, copied or distributed in any form without the permission of The Property Group Limited. If the file note and its contents are passed on the writer must take care to ensure that the contents of this email memorandum accurately reflect the information presented. Views expressed in this communication may not necessarily reflect those of The Property Group Limited.

As requested, please find as follows a summary memo regarding the potential transfer of land held by Horizons Regional Council (Council) adjacent to the Woodville Service Centre, for potential housing purposes, or sale on the open market.

Please find as follows.

Reverse Sensitivity Covenant

If the land is proposed to be sold or transferred, we recommend that Council registers a reverse sensitivity covenant against the relevant title(s), prior to sale/transfer, in order to protect Council's ongoing use and activities on the adjacent land containing the service centre, depot and storage.

A reverse sensitivity covenant is commonly referred to as a 'no complaints' covenant that can effectively protect Council's remaining land against any complaints from the 'new' adjoining owner. This means the 'new' owner is unable to complain about the existing use of the neighbouring land, which is effectively unchanged from when the land was purchased/transferred.

The covenant is registered in the form of an encumbrance instrument pursuant to Section 101 of the Land Transfer Act 1952.

If a covenant is proposed, then we recommend that the valuer is advised as they will need to take this in account in their valuation. In general terms, we doubt that this will have any real impact on the current market value as it is largely acknowledging the existing adjacent land use and the ongoing use of the land for that purpose.

Transfer of Land for another 'public work'

As you are aware, we have not investigated the nature of the original transaction for each of the separate titles of land to determine whether the land was acquired by Council under the Public Works Act 1981 (Act) or any former act. For the purposes of this memo, we have assumed that the land was acquired by Council (or its predecessor organisation) to form part of the service centre, depot and storage and therefore likely a 'municipal' purpose which fits the definition of a 'public work' under the Act.

Until confirmed otherwise, it is assumed that the land is held by Council for a public work under the Act and that Council has obligations under the Act when considering any potential sale or transfer of the land.

It is further assumed that a proposed transfer to any Crown department of land for 'housing purposes' would be proposed under the Act, as it is assumed that the Crown's requirement meets the definition of a public work under the Act.

The transfer of land from Council to a Crown department for another public work is provided for under Section 50 of the Act. The Current Market Value is agreed and if transferred under the Act, any obligations that Council has to any former owner(s) or successor(s) under the Act, transfer with the land.

Open Market Transfer/Sale

If the Act does not apply, the requirement for the land is not deemed to be a public work by the Crown department, or Council decides to sell the land on the open market, then Council will need to assess and address any obligations it has to former owner(s) or their successor(s) to the land firstly in accordance with the Act.

This is required under Section 40 of the Act. There are some grounds for exemption, however if required to be offered back, then this is done at Current Market Value. If the former owner or successor takes up the offer back, then the land is sold at that point. If the offer back is declined, then the land is available for either sale to the Crown department free of Council's Section 40 obligations or sold on the open market.

There are obvious benefits to Council in the land transferring to the Crown department under the Act as it avoids the need to address Section 40 of the Act, which does have time and cost implications. It is also possible that a former owner or successor may take up the offer back, in which case the land would not be available to the Crown department but sold to the former owner or successor.

Declaring Land Surplus to Requirements

The date on which Council declares land to be surplus to its requirements, or could be reasonably proven to be effectively surplus, establishes the effective date in relation to the Current Market Value of the land. The disposal of land and timing of when the land was effectively surplus is one of the more litigious areas under the Act.

Often our Council clients look to firstly investigate the likely Section 40 PWA obligations firstly, prior to declaring land to be surplus. This confirms the pathway for disposal and obligations (if any) that need to be addressed on which Council can then make an informed decision.

The timing is more relevant in a changing market, where Current Market Value is likely to change over the period of time that sale or transfer may occur. As outlined above however, if the land is proposed to transfer under the Act to the Crown department within a reasonable period of time, then the matter of timing is by in large a moot point. Or likewise, the land is proposed to be disposed of in a timely manner.

Summary

In summary, given the proposal to transfer the land for 'housing purposes' to a Crown department, we would recommend that the nature of the transfer is established firstly. As outlined above, if proposed to transfer for another 'public work', then Council will not need to address any obligations to a former owner or successor under the Act. If not, or if the land is deemed unsuitable or otherwise by the Crown department for this purpose, then we recommend that Council completes an investigation to establish its obligations under the Act prior to sale. We can readily assist Council with any of these required actions.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss, please do not hesitate to contact us.



Rebecca Mackenzie

Regional Business Manager – Central
North Island

06 834 1232 / 027 431 9127
rmackenzie@propertygroup.co.nz

Report No.	21-104
Information Only - No Decision Required	

COUNCILLORS' WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE - 16 JUNE TO 17 AUGUST 2021

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This item is to note the Councillors' Workshop Attendance from 16 June to 17 August 2021.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-104 and Annex.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement.

David Neal

ACTING GROUP MANAGER CORPORATE & GOVERNANCE

ANNEXES

- A Councillors' Workshop Attendance

HORIZONS REGIONAL COUNCIL
COUNCILLORS' WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE
(for the period)
16 June to 17 August 2021

Date / Time	Details	Councillor Attendance
Afternoon 22 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation Review - LTP Debrief 	Present: Cr AL Benbow Cr EM Clarke Cr DB Cotton (via Zoom) Cr SD Ferguson Cr EB Gordon Cr FJT Gordon Cr RJ Keedwell Cr WM Kirton Cr JM Naylor Cr NJ Patrick Cr WK Te Awe Awe Apology: Cr EM Clarke (for the LTP Debrief) Cr GJ Turkington (for both Workshops)
11.00am 3 August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation Review - Palmerston North Bus Timetable Review 	Present: Cr AL Benbow Cr EM Clarke Cr DB Cotton Cr SD Ferguson Cr FJT Gordon Cr RJ Keedwell Cr WM Kirton Cr JM Naylor Cr NJ Patrick (via Zoom) Cr WK Te Awe Awe Cr GJ Turkington Apology: Cr EM Clarke (for the Palmerston North Bus Timetable Review) Cr EB Gordon (for both Workshops)

Date / Time	Details	Councillor Attendance
11.30am 10 August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manawatu Park - Managing Growth 	Cr AL Benbow Cr EM Clarke Cr DB Cotton (via Zoom) Cr SD Ferguson Cr EB Gordon Cr FJT Gordon Cr RJ Keedwell Cr WM Kirton (via Zoom) Cr JM Naylor Cr NJ Patrick Cr WK Te Awe Awe Cr GJ Turkington

Report No.	21-105
Information Only - No Decision Required	

AFFIXING OF THE COMMON SEAL

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. This paper reports on documents to which Horizons Regional Council's Common Seal has been affixed.

2. RECOMMENDATION

That the Council:

- a. **acknowledges** the affixing of the Common Seal to the below mentioned documents.

3. FINANCIAL IMPACT

- 3.1. There is no additional financial impact.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1. The community is able to see this information either in the agenda or on the Council's website.

5. COMMENT

- 5.1. The Common Seal has been affixed to the following documents:

a. **Under Chief Executive's Delegated Authority:**

- Resource Conservation Agreement between NZ Carbon Farming (Haunui) Limited and Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council (SLUI WFP633)
- Warrant Card
Enforcement Officer
James Dobson
- Warrant Card
Enforcement Officer
Renee Tomsett
- Makino Station Ltd (SLUI WFP674) and Manawatu-Whanganui Regional Council.
Resource Conservation Agreement Certificate of Encumbrance
- Lease: Renewal
Lessee: Hopkins Farming Group Limited
Area: 40.7078 ha
Location: Rangitane Road, Opiki
Period: 22 October 2021 – 30 June 2030

b. **Under Urgency:**

Nil

- c. **To be Approved:**
Nil

6. SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1. This is not a significant decision according to the Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement.

Dave Neal
ACTING GROUP MANAGER CORPORATE & GOVERNANCE

ANNEXES

There are no attachments to this report.

Report of the twelfth meeting of the eleventh triennium of the Strategy and Policy Committee (Live Streamed) held at 10.00am on Tuesday 10 August 2021, in the Tararua Room, Horizons Regional Council, 11-15 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North.

PRESENT Crs RJ Keedwell (Chair), AL Benbow, EM Clarke, DB Cotton (*via audio visual link*), SD Ferguson, EB Gordon, FJT Gordon, WM Kirton (*via audio visual link*), JM Naylor, NJ Patrick, WK Te Awe Awe, and GJ Turkington.

IN ATTENDANCE

Chief Executive	Mr MJ McCartney
Acting Group Manager	
Corporate and Governance	Mr D Neal
Committee Secretary	Mrs KA Tongs

ALSO PRESENT At various times during the meeting:
Dr J Roygard (Group Manager Natural Resources & Partnerships), Dr N Peet (Group Manager Strategy & Regulation), Mr C Grant (Acting Group Manager River Management), Mr G Shirley (Group Manager Regional Services & Information), Ms C Almond (Manager Policy & Strategy), Mr J Twomey (Senior Policy Analyst Iwi), Mr N Portegys (Policy Analyst), Mr T Bowen (Principal Advisor), Ms C Morrison (Media & Communications Manager), Ms K Kelly (Wellington Regional Growth Framework), Mayor B Wanden and Mrs C Ward (Horowhenua District Council), and members of the public.

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and invited Cr Te Awe Awe to say a karakia.

APOLOGIES

There were no apologies.

PUBLIC FORUMS / DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS

There were no requests for public speaking rights.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

There were no supplementary items to be considered.

MEMBERS' CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There were no conflicts of interest declared.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

SP 21-56 **Moved** **Naylor/Patrick**

That the Committee:

confirms the minutes of the Strategy and Policy Committee meeting held on 13 April 2021 as a correct record, and notes that the recommendations were adopted by the Council on 28 April 2021.

CARRIED

COUNCILLORS' REMUNERATION AND COUNCILLORS' ALLOWANCES & REIMBURSEMENTS POLICY REVIEW

Report No 21-81

This report was introduced by Mr Neal (Acting Group Manager Corporate & Governance) and informed Council on the remuneration for Elected Members for 2021-22 and some changes to the Councillors' Allowances and Reimbursements Policy (the Policy) following the release of the Local Government Members (2021/22) Determination 2021 by the Remuneration Authority. Mr Neal discussed the various changes to the Policy and it was noted there would be no change to the remuneration for the Chair or Elected Members for the 2021-22 financial year. Cr Patrick explained her suggested proposal to include an amendment to recommendation b. to adopt section 14 Childcare Allowance from the Local Government Members Determination 2021 into the Policy. Members provided their views on the proposed amendment.

Moved **Patrick/Ferguson**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

Includes "Section 14 Childcare Allowance" of the Local Government Members Determination 2021 into the Allowances and Reimbursements Policy outlined at Annex A.

LOST

As the amendment to recommendation b. was lost, the Chair then put recommendations a, b and c.

SP 21-57 **Moved** **Naylor/Patrick**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-81 and Annexes;*
- b. endorses, without amendment, the Allowances and Reimbursements Policy outlined at Annex A;*
- c. authorises the Chief Executive to make communication allowance payments to elected members as outlined in section 9 of the (Amended) Allowances and Reimbursements Policy upon advice from each elected member in regard to paragraph 9.2.2.*

CARRIED

IWI RELATIONSHIPS REPORT

Report No 21-82

Mr Twomey (Senior Policy Analyst Iwi) presented this item which informed and updated Council on various matters regarding iwi and hapū and included an update on the primary sector representative to Te Kōpuka nā Te Awa Tupua and an iwi Memorandum of Partnership agreement. Mr Twomey and Dr Peet (Group Manager Strategy & Regulation) introduced an amended recommendation c, and additional recommendation d. After discussion by Members, the Chair separated out the recommendations. Recommendations a, c, and d were put by the Chair.

SP 21-58 **Moved** **Cotton/B Gordon**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-82 and Annex.*
- c. *supports in principle a Memorandum of Partnership with Te Rūnanga o Tūpoho subject to ratification of the draft MoP by Te Rūnanga o Tūpoho;*
- d. *notes that a final version of the Memorandum of Partnership will be presented to Council for its consideration once Te Rūnanga o Tūpoho has completed its internal processes.*

CARRIED

Recommendation b. was then put by the Chair.

SP 21-59 **Moved** **Cotton/B Gordon**

- b. *appoints Colleen Sheldon to be the primary sector member on Te Kōpuka nā Te Awa Tupua;*

CARRIED

PRESENTATION: WELLINGTON REGIONAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK AND THE WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE

Report No 21-84

Ms Kelly (Wellington Regional Growth Framework), Mayor Wanden and Mrs Ward (Horowhenua District Council) made a presentation on the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee.

SP 21-60 **Moved** **Te Awe Awe/Turkington**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the presentation from Kim Kelly and Cynthia Ward.*

CARRIED

PLAN CHANGE 2 UPDATE

Report No 21-83

Ms Almond (Manager Policy & Strategy) and Dr Peet (Group Manager Strategy & Regulation) presented the report which provided members with an update on the progress of the Plan Change 2 process. Ms Almond discussed the delay in the initial reporting date in the Environment Court, and noted it would now be 3 September 2021. She also commented on the number of lodged appeals with the Environment Court, and explained the status of the associated interested parties. Dr Peet and Ms Almond clarified Members' questions.

SP 21-61

Moved

Turkington/B Gordon

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-83.*

CARRIED

The meeting closed at 11.32am.

Confirmed

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHAIR

Report of the seventh meeting of the eleventh triennium of the Catchment Operations Committee held at 9.30am on Wednesday 11 August 2021, in the Tararua Room, Horizons Regional Council, 11-15 Victoria Avenue, Palmerston North.

PRESENT Crs DB Cotton (Chair), AL Benbow, EM Clarke, SD Ferguson, EB Gordon, FJT Gordon (to 10.30am), RJ Keedwell, WM Kirton (via Zoom), JM Naylor, NJ Patrick (via Zoom), WK Te Awe Awe, and GJ Turkington (to 10.34am and from 12.30pm).

IN ATTENDANCE Chief Executive Mr M McCartney
Committee Secretary Mrs JA Kennedy

ALSO PRESENT At various times during the meeting:

Mr C Grant (Acting Group Manager River Management), Dr J Roygard (Group Manager Natural Resources & Partnerships), Dr N Peet (Group Manager Strategy & Regulation), Mr G Shirley (Group Manager Regional Services & Information), Mr G Cooper (Manager Land & Partnerships), Ms C Morrison (Media & Communications Manager), Mr D Ross (Project Engineer), Mr J Bell (Manager Investigations & Design), Mr K Russell (Operations Manager), Mr W Spencer (Area Engineer), Mr S Edwards (Project Team Leader), Mr T Bowen (Principal Advisor Strategy & Regulation), Mr B Glavovic and Dr M Garcia (Massey University), Mr V Sadashiva (GNS Science via Zoom), Mr K Gray & Mr N Palmer (Public Speaking), and members of the public.

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and invited Cr Te Awe Awe to say a Karakia.

APOLOGIES

An apology was submitted later in the meeting from Cr F Gordon for leaving early.

PUBLIC FORUMS / DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS

Mr Keith Gray had been granted a public forum.

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

There were no supplementary items to be considered.

MEMBERS' CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Cr Patrick noted a conflict of interest in Item 10, Te Pūwaha Project Update.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

COP 21-45 **Moved** **Ferguson/Keedwell**

That the Committee:

confirms the minutes of the Catchment Operations Committee meeting held on 14 April 2021 as a correct record, and notes that the recommendations were adopted by the Council on 28 April 2021.

CARRIED

PRESENTATION: EARTHQUAKE LOSS ESTIMATES FOR FLOOD PROTECTION ASSETS

Report No 21-86

Mr Sadashiva from GNS Science spoke (via Zoom) to a presentation about the work that GNS Science had undertaken around developing earthquake loss estimates for flood protection assets.

COP 21-48 **Moved** **Naylor/Clarke**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the presentation from GNS Science.*

CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 11.10am.

The meeting reconvened at 11.17am.

TE PŪWAHA PROJECT UPDATE

Report No 21-88

Mr Ross (Project Engineer) spoke to the item which updated Members on work associated with repairs to the Lower Whanganui River training structures, and the Horizons operational component of the Te Pūwaha / Whanganui Port Revitalisation Project. Mr Grant (Acting Group Manager River Management) clarified Members' questions around the risks associated with the upward price of rock supply.

COP 21-49 **Moved** **Cotton/B Gordon**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-88.*

CARRIED

CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECTS

Report No 21-89

Mr Edwards (Projects Team Leader) took Members through the item which updated Members on progress with delivering the Flood Protection Climate Resilience Projects.

COP 21-50 **Moved** **Clarke/Ferguson**

That the Committee recommends that Council:

- a. *receives the information contained in Report No. 21-89.*

CARRIED

LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Report No 21-90

This report covered work carried out by the Natural Resources and Partnership – Land Management team during the period 1 March to 30 June 2021. It included the activity areas of Sustainable Land Management Initiative (SLUI), Regional Land and Coast, and Nursery. Dr Roygard (Group Manager Natural Resources & Partnerships) explained the SLUI funding associated with delivery of the programme.

Cr Turkington rejoined the meeting at 12.30pm.

Mr Cooper (Land & Partnership Manager) spoke to a powerpoint presentation which highlighted SLUI targets achieved, proposed SLUI works, and total fencing completed.

COP 21-51 *Moved* *Kirton/Benbow*

That the Committee recommends that Council:

a. receives the information contained in Report No. 21-90 and Annex.

CARRIED

The meeting closed at 1.02pm.

Confirmed.

ACTING GROUP MANAGER
RIVER MANAGEMENT

CHAIR

Public Excluded Section

RECOMMENDATION

That the public be excluded from the remainder of the Council meeting as the general subject matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48 (1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
PX1 Confirmation of Public Excluded Meeting held on 22 June 2020	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.
PX2 Reallocation of Kumeroa Quarry Funding	s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. Horizons remains in negotiations with Central Government regarding the transfer of the funds, subject to Council resolution. s7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). Horizons remains in negotiations with Central Government regarding the transfer of the funds, subject to Council resolution.	s48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.

<p>PX3 Tender Award for Contract No. 2021/10 – Supply Rock RipRap North Mole - Lower Whanganui River (to be distributed separately)</p>	<p>s7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p> <p>Commercially sensitive information has been submitted by tenders. It is important that the confidentiality of that information is maintained through the Council's consideration of the recommendations.</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>
<p>PX4 Chief Executive End of Year Performance Review</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.</p> <p>This report should remain confidential because it includes information about the performance and employment terms of an identifiable individual.</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>
<p>PX5 Chief Executive Recruitment Process</p>	<p>s7(2)(a) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.</p> <p>This item may require discussion of confidential employment terms of the Chief Executive (CE).</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>
<p>PX6 Council / Committee to consider whether any item in the Public Excluded minutes can be moved into the public domain and define the extent of the release</p>		