



Notice of the Ordinary meeting of

Nelson City Council

Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

Date:	Tuesday 19 October 2021
Time:	2.00p.m.
Location:	Council Chamber Civic House 110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson

Agenda

Rārangi take

Chairperson

Deputy Mayor

Members

Her Worship the Mayor Rachel Reese

Deputy Mayor Judene Edgar

Cr Yvonne Bowater

Cr Trudie Brand

Cr Mel Courtney

Cr Kate Fulton

Cr Matt Lawrey

Cr Rohan O'Neill-Stevens

Cr Brian McGurk

Cr Gaile Noonan

Cr Pete Rainey

Cr Rachel Sanson

Cr Tim Skinner

Quorum: 7

**Pat Dougherty
Chief Executive**

Nelson City Council Disclaimer

Please note that the contents of these Council and Committee agendas have yet to be considered by Council and officer recommendations may be altered or changed by the Council in the process of making the formal Council decision. For enquiries call (03) 5460436.

Council Values

Following are the values agreed during the 2019 – 2022 term:

- A. Whakautetanga: respect
- B. Kōrero Pono: integrity
- C. Māiatanga: courage
- D. Whakamanatanga: effectiveness
- E. Whakamōwaitanga: humility
- F. Kaitiakitanga: stewardship
- G. Manaakitanga: generosity of spirit

Karakia and Mihi Timatanga

1. Apologies

Nil

2. Confirmation of Order of Business

3. Interests

3.1 Updates to the Interests Register

3.2 Identify any conflicts of interest in the agenda

4. Public Forum

5. Confirmation of Minutes 7 - 12

Document number R26329

Recommendation

That the Council

- 1. Confirms the minutes of the meeting of the Council, held on 5 October 2021, as a true and correct record.***

6. Mayor's Report 13 - 14

Document number R26326

Recommendation

That the Council

- 1. Receives the report Mayor's Report (R26326).***

7. Representation Review - Final Proposal

15 - 118

Document number R26244

Recommendation

That the Council

1. ***Receives the report Representation Review - Final Proposal (R26244) and its attachments (A2751168, A2755743 and A2747943); and***
2. ***Adopts the initial proposal as the Council's final proposal, noting therefore that the final proposal is as follows:***
 - a. ***That the Nelson City Council consists of a Mayor and 12 councillors; and***
 - b. ***That two General Wards be established as follows:***

Name	Boundaries
Central Ward	As outlined in attachment 3 (A2747943)
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	As outlined in attachment 3 (A2747943)

- i. ***Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, a decision which cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission; and***
- c. ***That a mixed system of voting be established, as follows:***

	Members	Popn. per Ward councillor
At large	Mayor	N/A
(All voters)	Three councillors	N/A
Central Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,458
Stoke-Tahuna Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,370
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	One councillor	3,320

and

d. That no community boards be established; and

3. Agrees that key reasons for its adoption of the final proposal, and for refusing submissions that advocated for a different approach, include:

- a. A single general ward with ward-only voting would only allow those on the Māori roll to vote for the Mayor and the Māori ward councillor, while those on the general roll would be able to vote for the Mayor and 11 general ward councillors, creating a perceived imbalance in participation opportunities between those registered for each roll.*
- b. It is anticipated that a single general ward with mixed system voting would create a high level of confusion; as the general ward would encompass the full Nelson electoral boundary, ward councillors and at-large councillors would be campaigning for exactly the same area;*
- c. A three ward model can only achieve compliance if all councillors are elected by ward and also requires an increase in the total number of councillors which has not been supported by the community;*

- d. Models with larger numbers of wards also typically require a larger total number of councillors which has not been supported by the community; and***
- e. A four ward model and six ward model are not supported by information held on communities of interest in Nelson.***

Karakia Whakamutanga



Minutes of a meeting of the

Nelson City Council

Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

**Held in the Council Chamber, Civic House, 110 Trafalgar Street,
Nelson on Tuesday 5 October 2021, commencing at 9.05a.m.**

Present: Her Worship the Mayor R Reese (Chairperson), Councillors Y Bowater, T Brand, M Courtney, M Lawrey, R O'Neill-Stevens, B McGurk, G Noonan, R Sanson and T Skinner

In Attendance: Chief Executive (P Dougherty), Group Manager Infrastructure (A Louverdis), Group Manager Environmental Management (C Barton), Group Manager Community Services (A White), Group Manager Strategy and Communications (N McDonald) and Governance Advisers (J Brandt and K McLean)

Apology: Councillors K Fulton and P Rainey

Karakia and Mihi Timatanga

8. Apologies

Resolved CL/2021/206

That the Council

- . Receives and accepts apologies from Councillors K Fulton and P Rainey.***

Her Worship the Mayor/Edgar

Carried

9. Confirmation of Order of Business

There was no change to the order of business.

10. Interests

There were no updates to the Interests Register, and no interests with items on the agenda were declared.

11. Hearing Submissions to the Representation Review – Final Proposal

Document number R26276, agenda pages 5 - 11 refer.

Her Worship the Mayor advised that a submission was received after the agenda had been published, however it was provided before the closing date. The submission was tabled (A2748049).

Resolved CL/2021/207

That the Council

1. Accepts an additional submission to the Representation Review – Final Proposal from:

- ***Adam Lloyd (A2748049).***

Skinner/Courtney

Carried

Attachments

- 1 A2748049 - Representation Review Public Engagement Feedback - Adam Lloyd 15Sep2021

Nelson Citizens Alliance representative, Murray Cameron, spoke to the submission. He said that the Alliance's preference was for four wards as per option 6. He felt that the number of survey responses was low and noted the average age was 65+. He said that the Alliance was in support of wards. In regards to option 4A, Mr Cameron recommended getting external/independent input. He felt that option 4A would result in a lack of accountability, and would not be as fair as having four wards. He highlighted reasons in favour of option 6. He felt that if there was a Māori ward in Nelson, there should also be an Italian ward.

Mr Cameron agreed with the proposed geographical boundaries for option 6, and said that he was aware of the Electoral Act rule regarding 10% deviation from District average population per councillor.

12. Public Forum

12.1. Nelson Tasman Housing Trust - Housing Reserve

Document number R26279

Carrie Mozena, Director, Nelson Tasman Housing Trust, spoke about the Housing Reserve. She said that the Nelson Tasman Housing Trust (NTHT) was in support of Phase One to get prompt action on building affordable housing in Nelson, in support of prioritising projects that can commence in the next 12 months, and in support of the Housing Reserve being enduring. Ms Mozena noted that the NTHT was ready to put in an application to the Phase One grant application round. She spoke about NTHT's standards regarding sustainability. Ms Mozena said that NTHT felt that it was important that grants go to registered Community Housing Providers to ensure long-term success.

Ms Mozena spoke about grant release conditions. She said Council needed to be mindful that delays could sometimes not be prevented. Ms Mozena explained how registered community housing providers were set up to ensure enduring affordability, e.g. through their progressive home ownership model.

12.2. Habitat for Humanity – Nelson Affiliate - Housing Reserve

Document number R26280

Nick Clarke, General Manager, Habitat for Humanity – Nelson Affiliate, spoke about the Housing Reserve. He said that his organisation was in support of the Phase One approach and would apply for grant funding. He spoke about Habitat for Humanity (HfH) – how it works, relationships with clients, funding approaches, housing models and quality.

In regards to project timeframes, Mr Clarke noted it was important to bear the current COVID-19 environment in mind, and its impacts on the supply chain, which in turn could impact deadlines and/or the resource consent process. Mr Clarke noted his reservations about making funding available for entities other than registered community housing providers.

When asked about the requirement to commence construction within 12 months, he felt that this should be made subject to the consenting process.

12.3. MP for Nelson – Hon Rachel Boyack - Housing Reserve

Rachel Boyack spoke about the Housing Reserve. She acknowledged its origins and that it was desirable to reinvest it in similar type housing. She said Nelson's biggest need was social housing, as well as affordable rentals, affordable first home ownership and emergency accommodation. She said that she agreed that private developers were not appropriate unless there was a caveat that they were working in partnership with a Community Housing Provider.

13. Mayor's Report

Document number R26277

There was no Mayor's report.

14. Phase One of the Housing Reserve

Document number R26236, agenda pages 12 - 27 refer.

Her Worship the Mayor vacated the Chair and invited Deputy Mayor Edgar to assume the chair.

Senior Adviser – City Development, Gabrielle Thorpe, presented the report, supported by Group Manager Environmental Management, Clare Barton.

Ms Thorpe answered questions raised during the public forum about the ability of private developers to apply for Phase One grant funding, and the envisaged timeframe. Ms Thorpe noted that the intent was to make funding available to whomever put forward a project that best met the criteria, and that this could include private developers. She explained that the 12-24 months' timeframe for start of construction was to ensure no one would be disadvantaged, and to factor in possible delays due to resource consenting or COVID-19, thus removing the need for exception reporting to Council, should delays arise.

Ms Thorpe clarified that Phase One grants would be eligible for proposals for affordable rentals and affordable home ownership.

During discussion about the evaluation criteria, suggestions were made to narrow the evaluation criteria to allow only registered Community Housing Providers to apply, to shorten the project readiness timeframe to 12 months, and to make universal design a must-have. Officers recommended against narrowing the criteria.

The meeting was adjourned from 10.42a.m. until 10.55a.m.

Exclusion of the Public

Resolved CL/2021/208

That the Council

- 1. Excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.***
- 2. 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 are as follows:***

Brand/Courtney

Carried

Item	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interests protected (where applicable)
7	Phase One of the Housing Reserve – legal advice	Section 48(1)(a) The public conduct of this matter would be likely to result in disclosure of information for which	The withholding of the information is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7(2)(g) To maintain legal professional privilege

Item	General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interests protected (where applicable)
		good reason exists under section 7.	

The meeting went into confidential session at 10.56a.m. and resumed in public session at 11.11a.m.

The only business transacted in confidential session was for the Group Manager Environmental Management, Clare Barton, to note the legal advice received regarding the scope of who could access the Housing Reserve. In accordance with the Local Government Official Information Meetings Act, no reason for withholding this information from the public exists therefore this business has been recorded in the open minutes.

Discussion continued on two evaluation criteria: the project readiness timeframe and the eligibility of who could apply for Phase One grant funding.

It was agreed to change the wording in the evaluation criteria to read as follows:

'The Phase One of the Housing Reserve is only open to proposals from Community Housing Providers registered with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority and/or local iwi trusts with a local presence that are well-positioned to deliver new affordable housing in Whakatū Nelson. Individuals are not eligible for funding and applications will not be considered'.

During discussion on the project readiness section of the evaluation criteria, officers noted that a higher weighting would be given to those projects that would be ready sooner. It was agreed to leave the wording for project readiness unchanged.

Resolved CL/2021/209

That the Council

- 1. Receives the report Phase One of the Housing Reserve (R26236) and its attachment (A2748972); and***
- 2. Approves Phase One as set out in this report (R26236), including its proposed value of \$2 million as grant funding; and***
- 3. Notes Council may agree to approve funding to an aggregate total in excess of \$2 million if applications that meet the specified objective and criteria are received; and***
- 4. Approves the process, objectives, and outcomes for Phase One as set out in this report (R26236) (A2748972); and***

5. **Approves the evaluation criteria as set out in attachment 1 (A2748972), subject to the discussed amendments being made to the evaluation criteria; and**
6. **Approves, in recognition of the housing crisis that Nelson is facing, that officers' recommendations on Phase One funding applications be brought directly to Council; and**
7. **Notes that officers will continue to investigate the use of the Housing Reserve and report on this to the Urban Development Subcommittee with final sign off by Council.**

Edgar/O'Neill-Stevens

Carried

Deputy Mayor Edgar vacated the Chair and Her Worship the Mayor Reese resumed the Chair.

Karakia Whakamutunga

There being no further business the meeting ended at 11.37a.m.

Confirmed as a correct record of proceedings by resolution on (date)

Resolved

REPORT R26326

Mayor's Report

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To update Council on current matters.

2. Recommendation

That the Council

- 1. Receives the report Mayor's Report (R26326).***

3. Update on Nelson Slipway Redevelopment

- 3.1 Port Nelson has taken over ownership of the assets of Nelson Slipway Limited from 1 October 2021 and is planning a \$14.6 million renovation project that includes a new travel lift, hardstand area and waste treatment facility
- 3.2 The sale of the Nelson Slipway Ltd assets and assets of the Marine & General engineering business brings an end to more than 30 years of service to the industry by the current owners. The engineering side of the business will be purchased by Aimex and will continue operating under the Marine & General brand. All Marine & General staff have been offered employment with either Port Nelson or Aimex.
- 3.3 The renovation will be funded in part by a \$9.8 million contribution from the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund. Other supporting funders are Aimex Ltd and Nelson City Council. Nelson City Council has contributed a \$700,000 grant, which is an acknowledgement of the economic and environmental benefits of the upgrade to the Nelson region.
- 3.4 For further details go to the Port Nelson website.
<https://www.portnelson.co.nz/news-room/latest-news/2021/september/nelson-s-slipway-redevelopment-and-services-expansion-project-gets-the-green-light/>
- 3.5 You can read more about Nelson City Council funding here:

Item 6: Mayor's Report

<http://www.nelson.govt.nz/assets/Our-council/Downloads/released-decisions/2021/Council-18May2021-Nelson-Slipway-Redevelopment-released-from-confidential-22Sep2021.pdf>

4. Update on Science and Technology Precinct

- 4.1 I have accepted a request to join the Science & Technology Precinct Advisory Group. The Group's purpose is to provide advice and insight on matters related to ensuring the proposal supports regional prosperity.

5. International Urban and Regional Cooperation Programme

- 5.1 Nelson has been accepted into the International Urban and Regional Cooperation (IURC) programme and has been matched with Lemvig in Denmark.
- 5.2 The aim of the programme is to develop cooperation between EU cities and other cities around the world to develop and improve sustainable urban development practices. Initial meetings have been held and work is underway to establish a structured cooperation mechanism.
- 5.3 As well as growing our existing connection with Lemvig, Nelson will be able to participate in thematic discussions involving other participating EU and New Zealand cities.
- 5.4 It is expected that the partnership will give Nelson access to ideas, tools and expertise that will be valuable across a range of priority Council workstreams.
- 5.5 The EU intends the cooperation to be very practically focussed and to provide a platform for concrete collaboration on projects.
- 5.6 For more information on participating cities and organisations go to <https://www.iurc.eu/2021/09/16/eu-new-zealand-iurc-kick-off-meeting/>

Author: Rachel Reese, Mayor of Nelson

Attachments

Nil

REPORT R26244

Representation Review - Final Proposal

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To consider feedback received on Council's Initial Representation Proposal and adopt a Final Proposal.

2. Summary

- 2.1 Council must complete a Representation Review in 2021, both in line with the timing requirements of the Local Electoral Act 2001, and because Council established a Māori ward for the 2022 Local Government Election at its meeting of 13 May 2021.
- 2.2 On 12 August 2021 Council adopted an initial representation review proposal, which was publicly notified along with the opportunity to provide feedback in line with section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 2.3 Council must now review the feedback received and consider whether it wishes to make any amendments prior to notifying its final proposal.

3. Recommendation

That the Council

- 1. Receives the report Representation Review - Final Proposal (R26244) and its attachments (A2751168, A2755743 and A2747943); and***
- 2. Adopts the initial proposal as the Council's final proposal, noting therefore that the final proposal is as follows:***
 - a. That the Nelson City Council consists of a Mayor and 12 councillors; and***
 - b. That two General Wards be established as follows:***

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

Name	Boundaries
Central Ward	As outlined in attachment 3 (A2747943)
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	As outlined in attachment 3 (A2747943)

- i. Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, a decision which cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission; and*
- c. That a mixed system of voting be established, as follows:*

	Members	Popn. per Ward councillor
At large	Mayor	N/A
(All voters)	Three councillors	N/A
Central Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,458
Stoke-Tahuna Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,370
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	One councillor	3,320

and

- d. That no community boards be established; and*

3. *Agrees that key reasons for its adoption of the final proposal, and for refusing submissions that advocated for a different approach, include:*

- a. *A single general ward with ward-only voting would only allow those on the Māori roll to vote for the Mayor and the Māori ward councillor, while those on the general roll would be able to vote for the Mayor and 11 general ward councillors, creating a perceived imbalance in participation opportunities between those registered for each roll.***
- b. *It is anticipated that a single general ward with mixed system voting would create a high level of confusion; as the general ward would encompass the full Nelson electoral boundary, ward councillors and at-large councillors would be campaigning for exactly the same area;***
- c. *A three ward model can only achieve compliance if all councillors are elected by ward and also requires an increase in the total number of councillors which has not been supported by the community;***
- d. *Models with larger numbers of wards also typically require a larger total number of councillors which has not been supported by the community; and***
- e. *A four ward model and six ward model are not supported by information held on communities of interest in Nelson.***

4. Background

- 4.1 The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires local authorities to undertake a representation review at least every six years. Nelson was due to undertake a review in 2021. Should a local authority establish a Māori ward this also triggers a representation review.
- 4.2 The requirements of a representation review are outlined in the Local Electoral Act 2001 ('LEA'). It is required by the LEA that Council adopt a single initial proposal, on which community feedback is then sought. Following the feedback period any submissions are reviewed and Council must decide on its final proposal, which may or may not include amendments from its initial proposal.

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

- 4.3 An early feedback survey was undertaken in June/July 2021 to seek community views on the various factors a local authority must consider as it weighs up the arrangements it believes will provide fairest and most effective representation for the community it serves. These factors include what communities of interest are believed to exist (which contribute to identifying ward boundaries), the total number of councillors, and whether community boards should be established.
- 4.4 On 12 August 2021 Council considered several potential options for its initial proposal, and resolved as follows:

Recommendation

That the Council

1. *Receives the report Representation Review Initial Proposal (R25896) and its attachments (A2712103 [survey feedback], A2719650 [Ward Option assessments], A2715296 [Two Ward boundary outline], A2712591 [Three Ward boundary outline] and A2720247 [Four Ward boundary outline]; and*
2. *Adopts the following initial representation proposal (Option 4a):*
 - a. *That the Nelson City Council consist of a Mayor and 12 councillors; and*
 - b. *That two General Wards be established as follows:*

Name	Boundaries
Central Ward	As outlined in attachment A2715296
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	As outlined in attachment A2715296

- i. *Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, a decision which cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission; and*
 - c. *That a mixed system of voting be established, as follows:*

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

	Members	Popn. per Ward councillor
At large (all voters)	Mayor	N/A
	Three councillors	N/A
Central Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,458
Stoke-Tahuna Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,370
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	One councillor	3,320

and

d. *That no community boards be established; and*

3. *Agrees that public notification of the initial proposal and opportunity to submit on the proposal will be undertaken in line with the statutory requirements of section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001.*

- 4.5 The proposal was publicly notified on 14 August 2021 and community feedback invited.
- 4.6 Council's feedback period was from 14 August to 17 September 2021 in accordance with the LEA. Throughout this period a number of promotional activities were undertaken, and multiple ways to communicate with Council (either to seek further information or submit feedback) were provided to the community.
- 4.7 As well as the public notice itself, promotional activities included a media release, articles in multiple editions of Our Nelson and a series of social media posts. Large maps and information about the initial proposal, as well as supporting information packs to take away, were prepared for the customer service centre and libraries and published online. Regular drop-in sessions were scheduled during the weeks of the feedback period for the public to ask questions and discuss the options if they wished.
- 4.8 Within the feedback period, Nelson along with the rest of the country was impacted by a move to COVID-19 Alert Level 4 and subsequently Alert Levels 3 and 2.

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

- 4.9 Due to government health and safety requirements at COVID Alert Levels 3 and 4, in-person drop-in sessions and delivery of submissions were not possible. However, the public were able to submit by telephone to Council's call centre team, as well as by email or online via Council's website. Officers were available to take questions by phone or email throughout the full feedback period, and information packs were available online throughout and could be posted on request in Level 3. Increased information was also provided by way of newspapers throughout the lockdown.
- 4.10 An updated version of the public notice was re-published during the national COVID-19 response, providing up-to-date information on ways to access information while the customer service centre and libraries could not be entered in person.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 A total of 21 submissions were received during the feedback period. Most were received through Council's online submission portal Shape Nelson. The submissions are shown in full at Attachment 1 (A2751168).
- 5.2 In comparison, for the last review in 2015, only two submissions were received.
- 5.3 Of the 2021 submissions:
- Seven made no specific recommendations in relation to the initial proposal,
 - Six supported the initial proposal as is, and
 - Eight made objections as follows:
 - Five would prefer a single general ward.
 - Of these, two would prefer ward-only voting, one would prefer a mixed system, and two did not comment on this.
 - One of these submitters would also like to see a total of 11 councillors including the Māori councillor.
 - Three would prefer a four ward model, two with ward only voting and one with a possible single at large councillor.
 - One of these submitters would also be comfortable with a three ward/ ward-only voting model.
 - One of these submitters also proposed as many as six wards.
 - No submitters wanted to see community boards established.

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

- 5.4 As noted above, seven submitters did not make recommendations on the representation proposal but provided more general comment on representation and electoral processes as outlined below.

Population per councillor

- 5.5 Several submitters remarked on the 'population per councillor' difference for the Whakatu Māori ward and the proposed general wards. The LEA does not require that the fairness rule (+/-10% rule) be applied between general wards and Māori wards. It must however be applied between general wards where there is more than one, and between Māori wards (where the calculation supplied in Schedule 1A of the LEA allows for more than one Māori ward and more than one has been established).

Representation and Electoral Processes

- 5.6 A representation review is undertaken under the LEA. The LEA requires that a local authority come to a single initial proposal which is tested with the community through a feedback period of at least a month. Council must then consider any feedback and adopt a final proposal within six weeks of the closing date of the feedback period. This final proposal may or may not include amendments from the initial proposal.
- 5.7 Those that submitted to the initial proposal may appeal points within the final proposal. If the final proposal differs from the initial proposal, any members of the community may lodge an objection specifying the matter/s within the proposal that they object to. If appeals or objections are received to a final proposal, the Local Government Commission will determine these appeals or objections and make a final determination on representation arrangements.
- 5.8 All councillors are voted for in elections. Only those who hold elected positions can vote at a full Council meeting. Although a local authority may invite someone to regularly attend and speak at a Council meeting at its discretion, that person may not participate in decision-making. Appointments that include voting rights may be made to committees of Council.

Māori Ward

- 5.9 Although the decision to establish a Māori ward is separate to the initial proposal (and is not subject to review by the Local Government Commission in the same way a final proposal can be), a number of submitters shared a variety of views on the Māori ward that was established in May 2021. These views included that Nelson should be divided into more than one Māori ward, that the population per councillor for the Māori ward was unfair in comparison to that of general wards, and that a Māori ward councillor will only focus on issues specific to Māori.
- 5.10 Nelson is currently able to establish only one Māori ward under the calculation provided in Schedule 1A of the LEA.

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- 5.11 The population within the Māori ward is defined by the number of people on the Māori electoral roll for the Whakatū Nelson electoral boundary. The next opportunity to change to the Māori roll (called the Māori electoral option) is in 2024; the timing of the Māori electoral option is the subject of a current review by the Ministry of Justice.
- 5.12 Under the current law, where a local authority decides to establish a Māori ward, that ward must be in place for at least two local government elections following initial establishment; this means the Whakatū Māori ward is in place until at least after the 2025 election. Reviewing the establishment (or otherwise) of a Māori ward is not within the current mandate of the Local Government Commission.
- 5.13 Regardless of whether they are voted for by ward or at large, all councillors, including a Māori councillor, must make a formal public declaration as they take office that they will act in the best interests of the whole Nelson district.

6. Options

- 6.1 The options table below outlines the initial proposal and those other options recommended in submissions received. The report to the Council meeting of 12 August 2021 is shown at Attachment 2 (A2755743) for reference.

Option A: Adopt the initial proposal as the final proposal

Two General Wards/ Māori Ward/ Mixed system voting/ 12 councillors

Two General Wards

- **Ward 1**
 - Named Central Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 (A2747943)
 - 4 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 6,458
- **Ward 2**
 - Named Stoke-Tahuna Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 4 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 6,370

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280

(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 12 councillors (8 General Ward councillors, 1 Māori Ward councillor and 3 councillors at large)

Mixed system of voting:

- 4 councillors –Central Ward
- 4 councillors – Stoke-Tahuna Ward
- 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward
- 3 councillors – at large (whole city)

No community boards

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Central Ward	25,830	4	6,458	44	0.69
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	25,480	4	6,370	-44	-0.69
Total General	51,310#	8	6,414		
At-Large	(54,590#)	3			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	12			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

In Option A, electors can vote for the following number of members:

General roll	General roll	Māori roll
Central Ward	Stoke-Tahuna Ward	Whakatū Ward
1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor
3 At Large councillors	3 At Large councillors	3 At Large councillors
4 General Ward councillors	4 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported by six submissions. • Reflects topography, local history and community feedback that suggests that communities of interest can be seen to exist particularly in the southern areas of Nelson (Stoke and Tahunanui). • Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback. • General electors will be able to vote for the Mayor, the 4 General Ward councillors in their Ward and 3 at large councillors; Māori electors will be able to vote for the Mayor, 1 Māori Ward councillor and 3 at large councillors. This provides a better balance in participation opportunities for those on the Māori roll. • Maintains the current number of councillors in line with community feedback preferences.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most respondents to the community survey undertaken in June/ July 2021 identified with Nelson as a whole, although there is still evidence for communities of interest centred around the southern sections of the city.

Option B: Amend the initial proposal so as to provide that the final proposal is as follows:

Single General Ward/ Māori Ward/ Ward-only voting/ 12 councillors

Single General Ward

- Named Nelson City Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the General roll
- 11 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,664

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 12 councillors (11 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)

Ward-only voting:

- All councillors to be elected by ward

No community boards

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Nelson General Ward	51,300#	11	4,664^	n/a	n/a
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,320#	1	3,320^		
Totals	54,620#	12			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

In Option B, electors can vote for the following number of members:

General roll

Māori roll

Nelson Ward

Whakatū Ward

1 mayor

1 mayor

11 General Ward councillors

1 Māori Ward councillor

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single general ward with ward only voting is supported by two submissions. • A single general ward is most similar to the current 'at large' arrangement, which has been in place for around 30 years. • A single general ward would align with the feedback of most early survey respondents that they identify with Nelson as a whole.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electors on the Māori roll will only have opportunity to vote for the Mayor and the Māori councillor while those on the general roll will be able to vote for the Mayor and all General Ward councillors; this creates an imbalance in participation opportunities between those registered for each roll. • All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in early community feedback.
<p>Option C: Amend the initial proposal so as to provide that the final proposal is as follows:</p> <p><i>Single General Ward/ Māori Ward/ Mixed system voting/ 12 councillors</i></p> <p>Single General Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Named Nelson City Ward ○ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the General roll ○ 7 General Ward councillors ○ Population per Ward councillor 7,329 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Named Whakatū Māori Ward ○ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll ○ 1 Māori Ward councillor ○ Population per Ward councillor 3,280 	

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 12 councillors (4 At Large councillors, 7 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)

Mixed system of voting:

- 7 councillors – Nelson General Ward
- 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward
- 4 councillors – at large (whole city)

No community boards

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Nelson General Ward	51,300#	7	7,329	n/a	n/a
At Large	(54,620#)	4			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,320#	1	3,320^		

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

<p>In Option C, electors can vote for the following number of members:</p>	
General roll	Māori roll
Nelson Ward	Whakatū Ward
1 mayor	1 mayor
4 At Large councillors	4 At Large councillors
7 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single general ward with mixed voting is supported by one submission. • Electors would be able to vote for the At Large councillors regardless of the electoral roll they are registered on, particularly improving the participation opportunities for those on the Māori roll who would otherwise only be able to vote for 1 councillor and the Mayor. • A single general ward is most similar to the current 'at large' arrangement, which has been in place for around 30 years. • A single general ward would align with the feedback of most survey respondents that they identify with Nelson as a whole. • Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the Ward would encompass the full Nelson Electoral boundary, Ward councillors and At Large councillors would be campaigning for exactly the same area. It is anticipated that this could create a high level of confusion.

Option D: Amend the initial proposal so as to provide that the final proposal is as follows:

Three General Wards/ Māori Ward/ Ward-only Voting/ 12 councillors

Three General Wards

- **Ward 1**
 - Named Atawhai Rural Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 2 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,650
- **Ward 2**
 - Named City Central Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 5 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 5,002
- **Ward 3**
 - Named Stoke Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 4 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,250

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280

(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 12 councillors (11 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)

Ward-only voting:

- All councillors to be elected by ward

No community boards

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Stoke	17,000	4	4,250	-415	-8.90
City Central	25,010	5	5,002	337	7.22
Atawhai Rural	9,300	2	4,650	-15	-0.32
Total General	51,310#	11	4,665		
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	12			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

In Option D, electors can vote for the following number of members:			
General roll Stoke Ward	General roll City Central Ward	General roll Atawhai-Rural Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 5 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 1 Māori Ward councillor

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Supported by one submission.A three ward system aligns with the self-identified communities of interest for some Nelson residents.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A three ward option is a distinct shift from the current electoral arrangement and may require increased justification to the Local Government Commission in support of a move.Most early survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, suggesting that while some residents do identify with smaller communities of interest the strongest identification remains with Nelson.This option can only achieve compliance if all councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in early community feedback.

Option E: Amend the initial proposal so as to provide that the final proposal is as follows:

Four General Wards/ Māori Ward/ Ward-only Voting/ 13 councillors

Four General Wards

- **Ward 1**
 - Named North-East Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 3 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,080
- **Ward 2**
 - Named Central Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 3 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,530
- **Ward 3**
 - Named Southern Coastal Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 3 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,233
- **Ward 4**
 - Named Southern Hills Ward
 - Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
 - 3 General Ward councillors
 - Population per Ward councillor 4,170

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 13 councillors (12 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)

Ward-only voting:

- All councillors to be elected by ward

No community boards

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
North-East Ward	12,240	3	4,080	-196	-4.58
Central Ward	13,590	3	4,530	254	5.94
Southern Coastal Ward	12,970	3	4,233	-43	-1.01
Southern Hills Ward	12,510	3	4,170	-106	-2.48
Total General	51,310#	12	4,276		
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	13			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal

<p>In Option E, electors can vote for the following number of members:</p> <table> <tr> <td>General roll</td><td>General roll</td><td>General roll</td><td>General roll</td><td>Māori roll</td></tr> <tr> <td>North-East Ward</td><td>Central Ward</td><td>Southern Coastal Ward</td><td>Southern Hills Ward</td><td>Whakatū Ward</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 mayor</td><td>1 mayor</td><td>1 mayor</td><td>1 mayor</td><td>1 mayor</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 General Ward councillors</td><td>3 General Ward councillors</td><td>3 General Ward councillors</td><td>3 General Ward councillors</td><td>1 Māori Ward councillor</td></tr> </table>					General roll	General roll	General roll	General roll	Māori roll	North-East Ward	Central Ward	Southern Coastal Ward	Southern Hills Ward	Whakatū Ward	1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor	3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor
General roll	General roll	General roll	General roll	Māori roll																				
North-East Ward	Central Ward	Southern Coastal Ward	Southern Hills Ward	Whakatū Ward																				
1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor	1 mayor																				
3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	3 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor																				
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported by three submissions. This model provides relatively balanced participation opportunities for electors on the General and Māori rolls. 																							
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A four ward option is a distinct shift from the current electoral arrangement and may require increased justification to the Local Government Commission in support of a move. Most early survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, suggesting that while some residents do identify with smaller communities of interest the strongest identification remains with Nelson. Increases the total number of councillors, which does not reflect early community feedback. All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in early community feedback although a few submissions to the initial proposal did support this. 																							

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 On 12 August 2021 Council adopted its initial representation proposal, which was then notified to the community to seek feedback.
- 7.2 A total of 21 submissions were received. Six supported the initial proposal as is, eight raised a variety of objections and seven did not make specific recommendations for the initial proposal.
- 7.3 Council must now consider the feedback provided and adopt a final proposal.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 Council must publicly notify its final proposal within six weeks of the close of the initial proposal feedback period. This means Council must publicly notify by 29 October 2021. At least one month must be provided for appeals and objections to be made to the final proposal. There is no provision under the LEA for the acceptance of late appeals or objections.
- 8.2 An appeal may be made by a submitter on the initial proposal about matters related to their original submission (section 19O, Local Electoral Act).
- 8.3 An objection may be lodged by any person or organisations if a local authority's final proposal differs from its initial proposal (section 19P, Local Electoral Act 2001). The objection must identify the matters to which the objection relates.
- 8.4 Any appeals or objections to the final proposal are referred to the Local Government Commission (Council does not reconsider these).
- 8.5 The Commission must consider the appeals and or objections received, and the accompanying information, and make a determination on the representation arrangements for Council. It is able to make any enquiries it believes appropriate throughout this process, including hold meetings with the parties if it chooses. It must complete this process by 11 April 2022.

Author: Devorah Nicuarta-Smith, Manager Governance and Support Services

Attachments

- Attachment 1: A2751168 - Full submissions on initial representation proposal [↓](#)
- Attachment 2: A2755743 Report to Council meeting 12 August 2021 [↓](#)
- Attachment 3: A2747943 Reference maps - potential two ward, three ward, four ward options [↓](#)

Important considerations for decision making
1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government While representation reviews are most directly related to the Local Electoral Act 2001, they are a fundamental process supporting democratic decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, the community.
2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy A representation review is the means by which Council agrees the ways in which its own governing body and arrangements will be structured. While this has an impact on every community outcome of Council, it most directly aligns with: "Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement."
3. Risk The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that a final proposal be notified no later than six weeks of the close of the feedback period. Council must notify its final proposal by 29 October 2021. Time must be allowed for the preparation and publication of the formal notice by newspaper or there is a risk that Council will breach this requirement. In agreeing a final proposal, Council must consider the requirements of fair and effective representation and what arrangements will best provide these for the Nelson community. Not doing so creates a risk that Council cannot meet its purpose under the Local Government Act 2002 and increases the likelihood of the decision being challenged by the community and or the Local Government Commission.
4. Financial impact There is no direct financial impact from a representation review. Budget has been agreed through the Long Term Plan 2021-2031 for election services and support, once representation arrangements have been determined.

5. Degree of significance and level of engagement

Representation arrangements are of high significance, and the feedback process undertaken so far is proportionate to this level of significance. There will be opportunity for further feedback from submitters to the initial proposal through the appeals and objections process under the Local Electoral Act 2001, which requires that at least one month must be provided to the community to appeal or, if amendments are made between the initial proposal and final proposal, to object to the final proposal.

6. Climate Impact

There are no direct implications for climate impact from the matters in this report.

7. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process

Regular discussion has taken place on representation matters through the Iwi-Council partnership hui.

8. Delegations

Council is responsible for establishing representation arrangements.

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal: Attachment 1

Name	What are your thoughts on the proposed representation arrangements?	Do you have anything else you wish to add?
Adam Lloyd	See attached	
Gerald Renshaw	With regard to the proposal for representation of the different wards, I feel this is an excellent idea as it might engender a feeling that I am being specifically represented by a councillor with an interest in my ward. However, I feel that the proposed wards are too large; dividing the city in half does not really make an appreciable difference to the level of representation, particularly when there are additional at large councillors attached to no specific ward. I would think that a minimum of 4 wards or perhaps up to 6, with maybe one at large councillor might provide for better representation.	
John Fitchett	If, and only if, there needs to be more than one General Ward, then I support the proposal to have two General Wards - and no more than two. I would prefer to have only one General Ward with 10 elected Councillors (in addition to the 1 Councillor from the Whakatu Ward) - if that was permissible. I support the decision not to have Community Boards - for the reasons set out on the website I would support an amendment to the Proposal - to restrict the General Wards to 3 elected Councillors; and 5 Councillors being elected "at large". The main reason for such view is to stop parochial politics. In reality there is no difference of "community of interest" between the 2 proposed Wards. Location is the only differentiation.	The "consultation" is simply an expensive farce; and I cannot accept the Mayor's statement (on the website) that "this is a great opportunity to help shape the future of democracy in this city". When Councillors adopted the Maori Ward proposal in May (rather than allowing a citizens' referendum as provided for by statute) they showed that they did not wish to follow the views of the majority of its citizens, and wanted to depart from the historic democratic principle of "one man/one vote".
Lynn Cadenhead & Neil Deans	1) We support Maori wards if that is what Maori want. 2) We do not agree with splitting Nelson non-Maori ward into two wards based on geography as there is no appreciable difference between the population in these two wards. ie they are both urban with a similar average income. 3) We also do not agree with the population per member for the Whakatu, (Maori) ward being about half of the population per member for the other wards, as this is inequitable and could have some perverse outcomes. This disparity could be improved by moving the "At Large" councillors into the non-Maori ward(s). The disparity would then be reduced to about 4664 for the non-Maori ward compared to 3280 for the Whakatu, (Maori) ward. This would be more equitable while keeping the total number of councillors the same.	
Marty Wells	I personally think that your proposal is biased and undemocratic. To give one race double the representation and a free pass is racism and demeaning to achieving Moari who could stand on their own merits.	I realise this is a government directive but they are underestimating the average voters and rate payers disapproval.
Karen du Fresne	I see no sense whatsoever in setting up a ward system in a city the size of Nelson. Also, I believe from the map of the proposed boundaries that because my property is on Bellevue Heights, I'd be in the Tahunanui/Stoke ward. I do all my shopping in the central city, I use central city facilities such as the library, banks, pharmacy, medical centre etc, and I have no particular connection with Tahunanui or Stoke. However, I am interested in issues relating to town planning, climate change mitigation, the environment etc which have implications for the whole Nelson area. Therefore I strongly support one general ward and one Maori ward to address issues specific to Maori.	

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal: Attachment 1

Nelson Citizens Alliance - Murray Cameron, Neville Male	<p>Please find attached a copy of the REPRESENTATION REVIEW SUBMISSION furnished for your consideration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We strongly recommend that the Nelson City Council adopt Representation Format OPTION 6. • In due course please advise at which Council meeting the Representation Review Submissions will be considered. • As indicated in its Submission the Nelson Citizens Alliance will want time, please , to speak to this Submission during the Public Forum of that meeting day. 	
Margaret Cotton	There should be one Maori ward to represent Nelson, anyone can stand for council and be elected by the voting so if other Maori are wanting to represent the interests of Nelson they can stand for council and be voted in or not. This is democracy.	About time NCC listened to what the people they represent want. All the people. You should be ashamed and I hope you are voted out and we get some responsible people standing next term. There is obviously something wrong with the method of those standing for council present themselves to the public that so many get sucked in.
Richard Sullivan	I think its a good idea. It would be better to have councillors that better represent the communities. By having wards, including a Maori ward it is more likely that the council will reflect the demographics of the city.	Adding a Maori ward (and wards in general) is a good way to avoid the tyranny of the majority. Ensuring minority representation will lead to greater diversity of views being heard, and ultimately better decision making
Steve Holyoake	I support the plan.	Low Maori ward numbers may be concern for some but I feel 1 seat to represent Maori among 12 total means representaion will not be disproptrionate.
Wendy Portis	Councillors should all be voted in by elections.	Elected by ratepayers you are a councillor no other means should be introduced.
K. Gould	These decisions MUST be made by the rate payers NOT the mayor & councillors.	
Campbell Rollo	This is a good simple way of holding our council elections the wards make sense in terms of the areas in each section & for people in those areas it's easy to understand.	
Gretchen Holland	<p>I have found the information provided about this process a bit confusing.</p> <p>Am I ONLY allowed to comment on the proposal that NCC resolved to adopted on 12 August? From other reading I believe this is Option 1 - Single General Ward/Ward only voting.</p> <p>I actually prefer Option 2 - Single General Ward/Mixed System Voting.</p> <p>I believe that this option gives more chance of more representation. Currently I have the choice of 12 candidates, in option 1 I believe I'll only have a choice of 7 but under option 2 I believe I might have a choice of 11. I apologise if I'm on the wrong track.</p>	It is unfortunate that recent Covid Lockdowns have cancelled all opportunities for public information meetings on this subject. I had intended to attend one of these sessions. If I had been able to attend the above confusion would have been clarified. Could the consultation process end date been extended?
Henry Hudson	<p>The vast majority of people, including many who identify as Maori, consider the imposition of a Maori ward as undemocratic.</p> <p>A vote in the Maori ward has about twice the weight of a vote in the other wards.</p> <p>If the Council persist in having wards why can't there be two:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maori ward with one seat; * Nelson ward with eleven seats. <p>The proposed ward divisions appear to be politically motivated.</p>	Nelson City Council is only pretending to be a democracy.

Item 7: Representation Review - Final Proposal: Attachment 1

Mike Rutledge	<p>I cannot see a rational argument for the proposed changes. Have pick-and-mix approach of wards, a Maori seat and at large councillors is just a mess waiting to happen. My argument is that such a convoluted approach will be very difficult for voters to understand and make participation in local democracy even more opaque for most.</p> <p>If you must have wards, ditch the at-large seats. However, my submission is that moving to a 2-ward system seems to achieve little. If a ward system was to be introduced I would suggest moving to at least 3, if not 4, wards to better ground local politicians in the communities they represent. This would give the diverse areas of our city a stronger voice at the governance table for issues that matter to them.</p>	
Jan Marsh	It sounds good. I'm especially pleased to see a provision for a Māori ward (I'm not Māori but very supportive)	
Arlene Akhlaq	I agree	No
Ray Weston	I support the proposed structure	
Thomas Radcliffe	<p>NOTE: Feedback only - not questions or enquiries regarding event you gave notice in the nelson mail recently of your decision (among others) to establish a Māori ward the act quite clearly states ----- that the district be divided into one or more Māori wards</p> <p>It stated "divided" you have not divided the city this is in conflict with the requirement of the act sec19Z (4) b-(1)</p>	
Murray Cameron	<p>It looks like the NCC councilors have already decided amongst themselves all of the representation arrangements.</p> <p>This has been discussed and confirmed at the recent NCC meeting and reported as a final arrangement.</p> <p>You have asked for community views (consultation by deception) which satisfies the appropriate "Consultation" section of the Local Government Act.</p> <p>You have everything well established and set out as above - known as "Communities of Interest" - most strategic wording!!</p> <p>I would assume that prior to establishing the described "Representation Arrangements" all ratepayers would have the opportunity to see several representation models instead of having the model agreed to by sitting councilors. This is nothing short of an incestuous arrangement akin to a socially engineered fait of complii designed to comfortably suit the existing councilors. This is NOT certainly how citizens of Nelson/ratepayers would view open and plausible democracy - as espoused time and time again by the Mayor and councilors.</p>	<p>Please send to me all of the options for " Representation Arrangements" that were placed on the agenda at the last full Council meeting, in order that Councilors could have made considered and independent decisions.</p> <p>As this "Representation" decision is of such community interest and magnitude, as per the LGA it must now go out for community consultation with at least 3 or more models to choose from. This would be similar to asking for 3 quotes on a major project eg Building a new city library.</p>

Nelson City Council wants your opinion.

Please tell us what you think.

Please type or print clearly. Remember to read the submission writing guidelines (overleaf) before starting.

Name Adam Lloyd

Daytime phone _____

Address _____

Organisation represented (if applicable) _____

Do you wish to be heard in support of your submission? ☐ YES ☒ NO # of pages _____

_____ If you do not tick a box we will assume you do not wish to be heard.

Public information: All submissions (including the names and contact details of submitters) are public information and will be available to the public and media in various reports and formats including on the Nelson City Council website. Personal information will also be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions. Submitters have the right to access and correct any personal information included in any reports, information or submissions.

The consultation/proposal my submission relates to:

proposal for representation amendments for 2022

My submission is:

local elections: RACISM PURE AND
SIMPLE TO BE REJECTED!
So the NCC put out a full page ad in the weekly with its racist proposal for a "Maori" ward 2 days before submissions are due to the council - OBSTACLES! SWAMP! and what very small print. I finally agreed a NCC-paid-for blood test so that my blood can be compared against the pure Maori blood genome to ascertain whether I have more than the qualifying amount of Maori blood. Q: what is that ancient bit? Q: what is the pure genome sample kept? Q: when was it taken and from whom? Q: can we ask for that genome to be retested? Q: is "Maori" a self-identifying identity? Q: who checks, authenticates it? The whole proposal and similar ones around the country is disgustingly RACIST, improper, a denial of democracy (one person one vote - not my vote is worth more than yours because of my RACE. This RACIST trend will destroy the country and democracy and is to be rejected as strongly as any other Apartheid racist morals.

Date 10/9/21

Signature Adam Lloyd



Nelson City Council

te kaunihera o whakatū

PO Box 645 • Nelson 7040

03 546 0200 • nelson.govt.nz

How to make a submission

Remember to have your say – online or in writing. You can make a submission online at the Council's website, nelson.govt.nz, at Civic House, 110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson, or any of the Nelson Public Libraries. More information is available in all these locations, or you can phone 546 0200 to ask for it to be posted.

All submissions will be considered by the Mayor and Councillors before making a decision.

Anyone can make a submission. All submissions, including the names and contact details of submitters, are publicly available, as required by the Local Government Act 2002. Submissions will be used only for the purposes of this consultation process.

Early submissions are appreciated, to help submission processing.

Identify your submission

Please make sure you attach the cover sheet/submission form to any submission you make to assist in tracking submissions. If you choose not to use this cover sheet, please include your name, address and contact telephone number. This is so we can contact submitters who wish to speak at the hearings, and so we can reply to you with the result of Council's deliberations on submissions.

Make it readable

Type your submission if possible, or use black ink and write legibly on one side of paper only. This will ensure the photocopies we make of your submission will be easy to read.

Separate headings

Divide your submission into separate points if you want to comment on more than one part, to help Council understand your submission better. For each point, say specifically to which part(s) your submission relates. Say concisely what your concern is OR what you support. Tell us the reasons why you support or oppose this part, and say how you want the Council to respond to your submission.

Send your
submission to:

Freepost 76919
Consultation
Nelson City Council
PO Box 645
Nelson 7040

or deliver to: ground floor
Civic House
110 Trafalgar Street
Nelson

or: By email to
submissions@ncc.govt.nz

or: any Nelson Public
Library

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Nelson City Council
te kaunihera o whakatū

NELSON CITIZENS ALLIANCE

NCC REPRESENTATION REVIEW SUBMISSION

17 SEPTEMBER 2021

NELSON CITY COUNCIL'S CURRENT PROPOSAL

That Nelson City Council adopts representation review proposal – OPTION 4(a)

- That the Nelson City Council consists of a mayor and 12 councillors
- That two (2) General Wards be established
- Note: The Whakatū Māori Ward was established by the Government on 13 May 2021, for the 2022 & 2025 Local Government Elections. *This decision cannot be appealed by the Local Government Commission.*

NELSON BOUNDARIES

Name of Ward	Boundaries
Central Ward	As per NCC boundary map
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	As per NCC boundary map

MIXED SYSTEM OF VOTING TO BE ESTABLISHED

Wards	Members	Population		
		Councillor	Members	2018 Census
At large (all voters)	Mayor Three councillors	54590	3	54590
Central Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,458	4	25830
Stoke-Tahuna Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,370	4	25480
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	One councillor	3,320	1	3280
Totals	12 + Mayor		12	

“WORKING TOGETHER GETS BETTER RESULTS”

NELSON CITIZENS ALLIANCE SUBMISSION
PROPOSAL for COUNCILLOR REPRESENTATION

- Four (4) General Wards + One (1) Maori Ward
- Total 13 Councillors + Mayor
- Election of Councillors by Ward only as similar to the Maori Ward

OPTION 6

Wards	Councillors Per Ward	Population Per Councillor	Population at 2018
At large (all voters)	Mayor	54590	54590
North – East Ward	3	4080	12240
Central Ward	3	4530	13500
Southern Coastal Ward	3	4233	12970
Southern Hills Ward	3	4170	12510
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	1	3,320	3320
Totals	13 + Mayor		

OPTION 6

REPRESENTATION – ELECTORS CAN VOTE FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF MEMBERS

General Roll	General Roll	General Roll	General Roll	Maori Roll
North-East Ward	Central Ward	Southern Coastal Ward	Southern Hills Ward	Whakatu Ward
1 Mayor	1 Mayor	1 Mayor	1 Mayor	1 Mayor
3 General Ward Councillors	3 General Ward Councillors	3 General Ward Councillors	3 General Ward Councillors	1 Maori Ward Councillor

NOTE: The Nelson Citizens Alliance will be placing a request to the Council in order to present details of this submission at the next Council Meeting Public Forum.

“WORKING TOGETHER GETS BETTER RESULTS”

Requirements Suggested for NCC for a Representation Review

NELSON CITIZENS ALLIANCE wish to encourage all representation decisions to focus on:

- **Fit for Purpose of Local Government** – *Local Electoral Act (2001)*
 - *The fundamental process must support **democratic decision making** and action by, and on behalf of, the community*
- **Risk** - NCC must consider requirements of **fair and effective representation** and what arrangements will best provide these for the Nelson community
- **NCC Survey Results** - Note: This survey received **only 249 responses**.
- *A poor survey response was largely due to a lack of publicity from NCC on this extremely important decision. Nelsonians were asked to respond to the survey with next to no knowledge of the options of the Representation Review. Local media articles and advertisements were not available.*
- *The NCC recommendations were driven by a minimal representative cluster of the 65-74 age group.*
- The survey was established to receive opinion feedback that supported an already pre-established Representation Format - i.e., Option 4(a)
- Survey Outcomes:
 - **Vote for Councillors in your Ward and the Mayor = 27%**
 - **Vote for Councillors in your Ward, some Councillors and the Mayor At Large = 52%**

NELSON CITIZENS ALLIANCE strongly contends that:

- ❖ Both of these survey options are very similar and thus results amalgamated display what **79%** of respondents really wanted.
- ❖ Survey respondents largely indicated they would like to see the Councillors in Wards to ensure voters could visibly see them. They would be able to fairly select the best candidate standing.
- ❖ This is **Fair and Democratic** action as indicated in the *Local Electoral Act* and expounded by NCC.
- ❖ Option 4(a) has been selected by current Councillors – not by an Independent Advisor/Panel.
- ❖ Option 4(a) suits many current councillors as it provides the best avenue to being re-elected.
- ❖ In Option 4(a) new candidates have greater difficulty in being elected due to their unknown qualities and exposure.

Option 4(a) will ensure: Less accountability, less fairness, less democratic selection and less exposure of council candidates for the electorate to scrutinise.

NELSON CITIZENS ALLIANCE advocates that NCC adopts OPTION 6 on the basis of:

- 1. Greater exposure and accountability for all possible candidates up for election**
- 2. Far greater opportunities for the public to view and scrutinise candidates pre-election**
- 3. Greater possibilities for local connection and access for the people of the councillor's ward**
- 4. Greater opportunities for councillors to become involved in their own community activities**
- 5. This will provide greater diversity and representation of a range of socio-economic groups**
- 6. This will provide a lesser likelihood that block votes can be engineered by groups with national political affiliations/parties. Ultimately this will pave the way for openness and greater independence for decision making at meetings. This will ensure Councillors focus on what is best for Nelson.**

“WORKING TOGETHER GETS BETTER RESULTS”

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal



Council

12 August 2021

REPORT R25896

Representation Review Initial Proposal

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To decide on the initial representation proposal for Nelson for the 2022 local government elections.

2. Summary

- 2.1 The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) requires that a local authority complete a representation review at least every six years, through which the local electoral settings are put in place for at least the next local government election (and typically the next two elections).
- 2.2 An initial proposal must be agreed by Council by 31 August 2021 at the latest. Following adoption of an initial proposal, public notice of the proposal is given and opportunity provided to the community to submit on the proposal in line with the requirements of the LEA.
- 2.3 Council will deliberate on any submissions received and decide whether it is appropriate to adjust any parts of the proposal in response. Submitters who are unhappy with Council's response may appeal it, and other members of the public who dislike any changes made may make objections. If this occurs, all appeals and objections are provided to the Local Government Commission for determination.
- 2.4 This report presents options for an initial proposal.

3. Recommendation

That the Council

1. **Receives the report Representation Review Initial Proposal (R25896) and its attachments (A2712103, A2719650, A2715296, A2712591) and A2720247; and**
2. **Adopts the following initial representation proposal (Option 4a):**
 - a. ***That the Nelson City Council consist of a mayor and 12 councillors; and***

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b. That two General Wards be established as follows:

Name	Boundaries
Central Ward	As outlined in attachment A2715296
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	As outlined in attachment A2715296

- i. Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, a decision which cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission; and**

c. That a mixed system of voting be established, as follows:

	Members	Popn. per Ward councillor
At large (all voters)	Mayor	N/A
	Three councillors	N/A
Central Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,458
Stoke-Tahuna Ward (General roll)	Four councillors	6,370
Whakatū Māori Ward (Māori roll)	One councillor	3,320

and

d. That no community boards be established; and

- 3. Agrees that public notification of the initial proposal and opportunity to submit on the proposal will be undertaken**

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in line with the statutory requirements of section 19M of the Local Electoral Act 2001.

4. Background

Process

- 4.1 A local authority must undertake a representation review at least every six years, in line with Part 1A, Local Electoral Act 2001. This involves agreeing the local electoral settings that will apply for at least the next local election (and which can apply for the next two, assuming no decisions are made in the interim that would require a further review under the LEA). The local authority may choose to undertake a review after three years if it wishes.
- 4.2 These settings are the detailed arrangements for:
 - 4.2.1 The total number of elected members that will make up the council
 - 4.2.2 The basis of election for councillors – whether this will be by ward only, or there will be a mix of ward councillors and “at large” councillors voted for by the city as a whole (the mayor is always voted for at large)
 - 4.2.3 Where there are ward councillors, the number of wards, and the boundaries, names and number of councillors for each
 - 4.2.4 Whether community boards will be established, and if so, how many, where and what their boundaries will be, and how many members they will have including appointed members.
- 4.3 In addition to the above representation arrangements, local authorities can separately consider:
 - 4.3.1 The electoral system to be used for their elections, choosing between First Past the Post (FPP) and Single Transferable Vote (STV).
 - 4.3.2 The establishment of Māori wards.
- 4.4 These decisions are not formally part of a representation review but are important contributors in structuring representation arrangements. Therefore, under the current legislation these decisions must be resolved before the detailed arrangements of a representation review are addressed. The decisions are for local discretion and cannot be appealed to the Local Government Commission.

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- 4.5 Nelson City Council selected STV as its preferred electoral system for the 2022 election on 13 August 2020 and established a Māori ward for the 2022 and 2025 elections on 13 May 2021.
- 4.6 Council's decision to establish a Māori ward for the 2022 and 2025 elections effectively means it cannot opt to have all councillors elected "at large", as the LEA provides for Māori wards to exist only where there are other general wards (section 19H, and Schedule 1A). Council is, therefore, left with the options of having all ward councillors, or a mix of ward and "at large" councillors.

Partners

- 4.7 Local authorities are supported by, and must provide updates at different decision points to, a number of different agencies as they complete a representation review:
 - 4.7.1 Local Government Commission
 - 4.7.2 Remuneration Authority
 - 4.7.3 Statistics New Zealand
 - 4.7.4 Department of Internal Affairs
 - 4.7.5 Land Information New Zealand
- 4.8 The Local Government Commission in particular plays an important role later in a review process. A local authority must refer its final proposal to the Commission if there are appeals and or objections that have been received against it, or where the proposal does not comply with the requirements for achieving fair representation. In these situations, the Commission must determine the representation arrangements for the local authority for the upcoming local election.

Principles

- 4.9 As well as the direct requirements outlined in Part 1A, LEA in relation to representation reviews, a local authority should bear in mind other statutory principles when considering what arrangements will be appropriate for their district.
- 4.10 The LEA intends to allow for diversity through local decision-making; this means local authorities can and should consider their particular community when agreeing representation arrangements. What works in one area of the country may not be right for another.
- 4.11 Decisions under the LEA must also take into account as far as practicable the following principles:
 - 4.11.1 Representative and substantive electoral participation in local elections

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- 4.11.2 Fair and effective representation for individuals and communities
- 4.11.3 Reasonable and equal opportunities to vote, and to nominate or be nominated as candidates
- 4.11.4 Public confidence in, and understanding of, local electoral processes.
- 4.12 The principle of fair and effective representation is outlined in more detail below, as it strongly informs much in relation to representation arrangements.
- 4.13 A local authority must also consider the purpose and principles of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), including:
 - 4.13.1 To provide for democratic and effective local governance, decision making and action by and on behalf of communities.
 - 4.13.2 To provide for the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community.
 - 4.13.3 To recognise the diversity of our communities and take account of the various views and interests in a community when making decisions.
 - 4.13.4 To maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes and support their capacity to do so.
 - 4.13.5 To think about interests of the future community as well as current.

Fair and Effective Representation

- 4.14 The LEA requires that representation arrangements be fair and effective for individuals and “communities of interest” (ss 19T, 19U and 19 V, LEA). This means that a local authority must give thought to:
 - 4.14.1 What communities of interest exist within its electoral boundary,
 - 4.14.2 How these communities can be effectively represented, and
 - 4.14.3 How individual electors can most fairly be represented
- 4.15 Fairness and effectiveness are both considered to be important factors under the law. While it is recognised that it is not always easy to fully satisfy both requirements, the intention is to balance each as closely as possible in any representation arrangements.
- 4.16 The concept “community of interest” is not defined in the LEA. One definition regularly referred to by the Local Government Commission suggests contributors can be:

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- 4.16.1 A sense of community identity and belonging, which may be reinforced by factors such as distinctive physical and topographical features, similarities in the demographics of the residents in the area, and also similarities in economic or social activities undertaken in the area,
- 4.16.2 A distinct local history,
- 4.16.3 The role of local iwi or hapū, and
- 4.16.4 Dependence on shared facilities and services in an area (such as schools, recreational facilities, retail outlets, transport options and so on).
- 4.17 When considering effective representation for Nelson, the following factors need to be addressed:
 - 4.17.1 What communities of interest exist, particularly those that are geographically distinct.
 - 4.17.2 How electoral subdivisions (such as wards) can best reflect the size, nature and diversity of the city as well as its communities of interest and contribute to participation.
 - 4.17.3 How many members (excluding the mayor) should exist across Council and any community boards that may be established. Note that this decision will be impacted by the requirements of fair representation outlined below.
 - 4.17.4 The relative merits of single member and multi-member wards (noting that multi-member wards are better suited to the STV electoral system already established for Nelson).
 - 4.17.5 Whether members (excluding the mayor who is always elected "at large") will be elected by ward only or through a mixed system of ward and "at large" positions, noting that the latter may be a better option if there are clear communities of interest across the entire city as well as specific geographically based communities of interest.
- 4.18 When considering fair representation for Nelson, the following factors need to be addressed:
 - 4.18.1 A minimum of eight councillors must be elected by ward in order to maintain the ratio that allows Nelson to have one Māori Ward; this ratio is calculated based on the General electoral population and the Māori electoral population, and the number of potential Ward councillors, as outlined in Schedule 1A clause 2 of the Local Electoral Act 2001:

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2 Calculation of number of Māori and general ward members

(1) The number of members to be elected by the electors of 1 or more Māori wards of the district of a territorial authority (Māori ward members) is to be determined in accordance with the following formula:

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

where—

nmm is the number of Māori ward members

mepd is the Māori electoral population of the district

gepd is the general electoral population of the district

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

(2) If a determination is made under clause 1(2)(b)(ii), the definition of nm in the formula must be applied as if for the words "proposed number of members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor)" there were substituted the words "proposed number of members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor and the members to be elected by electors of the district as a whole)".

The Nelson City Maori Ward calculation was run as follows (using Department of Statistics estimates at June 2020 using 2018 census):

Total Māori Electoral population **3,320**

Total General Electoral Population **51,300**

Total Electoral Population **54,620** (difference is in the rounding)

The number of elected members is the total number elected from wards (i.e. it does not include those elected at large)

Currently Nelson has 12 members elected at large. To have a Māori Ward there will have to be a general ward too.

With 7 ward members	0.4530	=	0
With 8 ward members	0.5177	=	1
With 9 ward members	0.5825	=	1
With 10 ward members	0.6472	=	1
With 11 ward members	0.7119	=	1
With 12 ward members	0.7766	=	1
With 13 ward members	0.8413	=	1

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- 4.18.2 As one councillor is to be elected in the Māori Ward, this means that a minimum of seven must be elected as General Ward councillors. The reference to 'General' is derived from the General roll which the voters for these councillors are registered on; the term 'General' is used as required to distinguish from the Māori Ward or roll.
- 4.18.3 Membership of General Wards is required to provide approximate population equality per member; that is, any member should have about the same number of voters able to vote for them, making all votes equal (referred to as the +/- 10% rule).
- 4.18.4 There are only a few reasons why a local authority may depart from the +/- 10% rule, which are outlined in s19V(3)(a) LEA:
- non-compliance is required for effective representation of communities of interest within island communities or isolated communities situated within the district of the territorial authority, or
 - compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by dividing a community of interest between wards or subdivisions, or
 - compliance would limit effective representation of communities of interest by uniting within a ward or subdivision 2 or more communities of interest with few commonalities of interest.
- 4.18.5 If it is felt there are grounds for non-compliance these must be clearly outlined to the Local Government Commission accompanied by all relevant information, and the Commission will decide on the matter.

5. Discussion

Communities of Interest

- 5.1 The factors contributing to communities of interest are outlined in paragraph 4.16.
- 5.2 Nelson is relatively compact in area and for many of the community, services and facilities may be accessed across the city, with the household being based in one suburb, seeking goods and services in others, and participating in recreational activities in yet others.
- 5.3 The geographical features and topography of the city do create some distinctions between the central city and more southern areas of the electoral boundary such as Stoke and Tahunanui.

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- 5.4 Stoke and Tahunanui both also have quite strong community identities, contributed to by their history as separate settlements which have become a part of Nelson City over time. This may further support an argument that communities of interest could exist in these areas. This could also be said of Atawhai.

Community Feedback

- 5.5 A community survey was open from mid-June to mid-July 2021, seeking views on the factors Council must weigh up when forming an initial proposal. The survey received 253 responses with a demographic spread close to that of Nelson as a whole. Survey results are broken down by question below and give some indication of the range of community views.
- 5.6 The results of the feedback survey, and demographic spread of the respondents, are shown at Attachment 1 (A2712103).

Specific Views

- 5.7 The survey sought input on the following, in line with the required decisions that form a representation proposal:
- 5.7.1 Whether residents identify with Nelson as a whole or more strongly with some parts than others
- This question allows Council to form a view as to whether there are communities of interest for residents smaller than the city as a whole, and if so, where.
 - If residents identify with particular areas more strongly than the city as a whole this would provide support for establishing multiple wards.
 - **Survey results:** More survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole rather than with specific parts within the city. Where more specific areas were identified with, this occurred most frequently for southern areas such as Stoke and Tahunanui, with some emphasis on Atawhai.
 - The total number of councillors residents would prefer
 - Through the representation review Council must set the total number of councillors it believes will most effectively represent the community
 - Survey results: While there was a spread of responses to this question, most respondents preferred that the existing total number of councillors (12) be maintained, with some support for slightly more or slightly less councillors also being expressed.

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- 5.7.2 Whether residents would prefer to elect all their councillors by ward, or some by ward and some 'at large' (by the whole city and regardless of which electoral roll the voter is listed on)
- Council must decide whether electing councillors by ward only, or a mixed system where some councillors are elected by ward and some at large, will be fairest and most effective for Nelson.
 - This decision interacts with the number of wards established, as some combinations are not able to meet statutory requirements.
 - **Survey results:** Most respondents preferred a mixed system, where some councillors are elected by ward, and some by the city as a whole regardless of the electoral roll the voter is on.
- 5.7.3 Whether residents saw value in one or more community boards being established, and if so, where
- Council must decide if establishing one or more community boards is important to ensuring fair and effective representation in Nelson, and if so where and how many members each board should have.
 - **Survey results:** Just over half of the respondents did not want community boards to be established. Additional comments noted that a community board or boards would add unnecessary layers of cost and bureaucracy to Council.

General Feedback

- 5.8 As well as the specific views on the particular questions asked, a number of themes were identified in the feedback received.
- 5.8.1 Many respondents associated a ward system with greater levels of accountability and communication directly back to the community. Others believed that Nelson is too small to divide into multiple wards, and or that several wards could create 'factions' within a Council.
- 5.8.2 Many respondents commented on wanting to see multicultural diversity on Council as a reflection of the make-up of our community.
- 5.8.3 A number of respondents commented in relation to Council's 13 May 2021 decision to establish a Māori ward in Nelson, with a spread of views expressed. Under the current legislation this decision will next be open to review following the 2025 local government election.

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- 5.8.4 Several respondents felt that increased alignment or integration with Tasman District Council would be useful.
- 5.8.5 Feedback also included comments on specific projects or decisions of Council which are out of scope for this report.

Potential Ward Options and Viability Assessment

- 5.9 As mentioned above, with the establishment of a Māori ward for the 2022 and 2025 elections, it is required that Nelson also have at least one General Ward.
- 5.10 In preparation for Council's consideration of an initial proposal, a number of potential ward options have been assessed for viability under the requirements of the Act. Nelson has previously made a consistent case to the Local Government Commission that there are no communities of interest within the city significant enough to warrant the creation of electoral divisions. The establishment of a Māori Ward requires this to be reassessed.
- 5.11 27 potential ward options were reviewed in preparation for consideration of an initial proposal; of these, a number did not meet viability criteria for fairness and were discounted. A number of the viable options which also align with community feedback are outlined in Attachment 2 [A2719650]. Further discussion on each is shown within the Options section of this report.

Community Boards

- 5.12 Where community boards exist, the members primarily act as advocates for the area they represent. Community boards are not decision-making entities, except to the extent that Council might choose to delegate certain decisions to them.
- 5.13 Community boards can be useful to advocate for the interests of distinct areas where these interests are greater or more specific than the wider populace of a district. For example, they can be successful providing further voice for rural populations in districts that have large hinterlands. The Local Government Commission has also seen them as a useful tool in increasing visibility and voice for areas with higher deprivation indices that traditionally have lower representation and participation rates.
- 5.14 Nelson City has a relatively small electoral boundary and has never had community boards.
- 5.15 Community feedback suggests there is not a strong drive to change the current setting.

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6. Options

- 6.1 There are a number of options that meet the fair representation test (meaning that where there is more than one General Ward proposed, the population per councillor across the General Wards meets the +/-10% rule). Several also reflect the feedback received through the recent survey, as well as anecdotal views shared over time by the Nelson community.
- 6.2 An arrangement including two General Wards alongside the Māori Ward and a mixed system of voting:
- 6.2.1 Reflects topography, local history and community feedback that suggests that communities of interest can be seen to exist particularly in the southern areas of Nelson (Stoke and Tahunanui),
 - 6.2.2 Takes into account the preference of survey respondents for a mixed system of voting (that is, a combination of Ward councillors and 'At Large' councillors),
 - 6.2.3 Provides opportunity for more balanced participation opportunities across General and Maori electors by providing 'At Large' councillors that can be voted for regardless of which Ward one is in,
 - 6.2.4 Maintains the minimum number of Ward councillors required to maintain the ratio that supports a Māori Ward, and
 - 6.2.5 Maintains the current number of councillors, reflecting the feedback received.

As there a number of advantages to this Option (Option 4a) it is the recommended Option.

Option 1: Single General Ward/ Ward-only voting

Single General Ward

- Named Nelson City Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the General roll
- 11 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,664

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll ○ 1 Māori Ward councillor ○ Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission) <p>Mayor and 12 councillors (11 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)</p> <p>Ward-only voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All councillors to be elected by ward <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single general ward is most similar to the current 'at large' arrangement, which has been in place for around 30 years. • A single general ward would align with the feedback of most survey respondents that they identify with Nelson as a whole.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electors on the Māori roll will only have opportunity to vote for the mayor and the Māori councillor while those on the general roll will be able to vote for the mayor and all General Ward councillors; this creates an imbalance in participation opportunities between those registered for each roll. • All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in community feedback.
<p>Option 2: Single General Ward/ Mixed system voting</p> <p>Single General Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Named Nelson City Ward ○ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the General roll ○ 7 General Ward councillors 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population per Ward councillor 7,329 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Whakatū Māori Ward Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll 1 Māori Ward councillor Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission) <p>Mayor and 12 councillors (4 At Large councillors, 7 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)</p> <p>Mixed system of voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 councillors – Nelson General Ward 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward 4 councillors – at large (whole city) <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electors would be able to vote for the At Large councillors regardless of the electoral roll they are registered on, particularly improving the participation opportunities for those on the Māori roll who would otherwise only be able to vote for 1 councillor and the mayor. A single general ward is most similar to the current 'at large' arrangement, which has been in place for around 30 years. A single general ward would align with the feedback of most survey respondents that they identify with Nelson as a whole. Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback.

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Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because the Ward would encompass the full Nelson Electoral boundary, Ward councillors and At Large councillors would be campaigning for exactly the same area. It is anticipated that this could create a high level of confusion.
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Option 3: Two General Wards/ Ward-only voting/ 13 councillors

Two General Wards

• **Ward 1**

- Named Central Ward
- Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 (A2715296)
- 6 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,305

• **Ward 2**

- Named Stoke-Tahuna Ward
- Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3
- 6 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,247

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280

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<p>(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)</p> <p>Mayor and 13 councillors (12 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)</p> <p>Ward-only voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All councillors to be elected by ward <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects topography, local history and community feedback that suggests that communities of interest can be seen to exist particularly in the southern areas of Nelson (Stoke and Tahunanui). The Population per Ward Councillor provides relatively even representation including between General and Māori Wards.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the total number of councillors, which does not reflect community feedback. All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in community feedback. Electors on the Māori roll will only have opportunity to vote for the mayor and the Māori councillor, while those on the general roll will be able to vote for the mayor and 6 General Ward councillors; this creates an imbalance in participation opportunities between those registered for each roll.
<p>Option 4a: Two General Wards/ Mixed voting/ 12 councillors</p> <p>Two General Wards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Central Ward Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 (A2715296) 4 General Ward councillors Population per Ward councillor 6,458 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Stoke-Tahuna Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 ◦ 4 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 6,370 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Whakatū Māori Ward ◦ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll ◦ 1 Māori Ward councillor ◦ Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission) <p>Mayor and 12 councillors (8 General Ward councillors, 1 Māori Ward councillor and 3 councillors at large)</p> <p>Mixed system of voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 4 councillors – Central Ward ◦ 4 councillors – Stoke-Tahuna Ward ◦ 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward ◦ 3 councillors – at large (whole city) <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects topography, local history and community feedback that suggests that communities of interest can be seen to exist particularly in the southern areas of Nelson (Stoke and Tahunanui). • Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback. • General electors will be able to vote for the Mayor, the 4 General Ward councillors in their Ward and 3 at large councillors; Māori electors will be able to vote for the mayor, 1

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	<p>Māori Ward councillor and 3 at large councillors. This provides a better balance in participation opportunities for those on the Māori roll.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains the current number of councillors in line with community feedback preferences.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, although there is still evidence for communities of interest centred around the southern sections of the city.
<p>Option 4b: Two General Wards/ Mixed voting system/ 13 councillors</p> <p>Two General Wards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Central Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 (A2715296) ◦ 4 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 6,458 • Ward 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Stoke-Tahuna Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 3 ◦ 4 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 6,370 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Whakatū Māori Ward ◦ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll ◦ 1 Māori Ward councillor ◦ Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, 	

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<p>and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)</p> <p>Mayor and 13 councillors (8 General Ward councillors, 1 Māori Ward councillor and 4 councillors at large)</p> <p>Mixed system of voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4 councillors – Central Ward ○ 4 councillors – Stoke-Tahuna Ward ○ 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward ○ 4 councillors – at large (whole city) <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects topography, local history and community feedback that suggests that communities of interest can be seen to exist particularly in the southern areas of Nelson (Stoke and Tahunanui). • Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback. • General electors will be able to vote for the Mayor, the 4 General Ward councillors in their Ward and 4 at large councillors; Māori electors will be able to vote for the mayor, 1 Māori Ward councillor and 4 at large councillors. This provides a better balance in participation opportunities for those on the Māori roll.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, although there is still evidence for communities of interest centred around the southern sections of the city. • Increases the total number of councillors, which does not reflect community feedback.

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Option 5: Three General Wards/ Ward-only Voting

Three General Wards

• **Ward 1**

- Named Atawhai Rural Ward
- Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 4 (A2712591)
- 2 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,650

• **Ward 2**

- Named City Central Ward
- Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 4
- 5 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 5,002

• **Ward 3**

- Named Stoke Ward
- Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 4
- 4 General Ward councillors
- Population per Ward councillor 4,250

Single Māori Ward

- Named Whakatū Māori Ward
- Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll
- 1 Māori Ward councillor
- Population per Ward councillor 3,280
(Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission)

Mayor and 12 councillors (11 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)

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Ward-only voting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All councillors to be elected by ward No community boards	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A three ward system aligns with the self-identified communities of interest for some Nelson residents.
Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A three ward option is a distinct shift from the current electoral arrangement and may require increased justification to the Local Government Commission in support of a move. Most survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, suggesting that while some residents do identify with smaller communities of interest the strongest identification remains with Nelson. This option can only achieve compliance if all councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in community feedback.
Option 6: Four General Wards/ Ward-only Voting Four General Wards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named North-East Ward Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 (A2720247) 3 General Ward councillors Population per Ward councillor 4,080 Ward 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Central Ward Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 3 General Ward councillors 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population per Ward councillor 4,530 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Southern Coastal Ward Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 3 General Ward councillors Population per Ward councillor 4,233 Ward 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Southern Hills Ward Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 3 General Ward councillors Population per Ward councillor 4,170 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Named Whakatū Māori Ward Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll 1 Māori Ward councillor Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission) <p>Mayor and 13 councillors (12 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)</p> <p>Ward-only voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All councillors to be elected by ward <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This model provides relatively balanced participation opportunities for electors on the General and Māori rolls.

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<p>Risks and Disadvantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A four ward option is a distinct shift from the current electoral arrangement and may require increased justification to the Local Government Commission in support of a move. • Most survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, suggesting that while some residents do identify with smaller communities of interest the strongest identification remains with Nelson. • Increases the total number of councillors, which does not reflect community feedback. • All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in community feedback.
<p>Option 7: Four General Wards/ Mixed System Voting</p> <p>Four General Wards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named North-East Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 (A2720247) ◦ 3 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 4,080 • Ward 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Central Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 ◦ 3 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 4,530 • Ward 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Southern Coastal Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 ◦ 3 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 4,233 	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Southern Hills Ward ◦ Defined by the boundaries outlined in attachment 5 ◦ 3 General Ward councillors ◦ Population per Ward councillor 4,170 <p>Single Māori Ward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Named Whakatū Māori Ward ◦ Encompassing the full Nelson electoral boundary, for voters on the Māori roll ◦ 1 Māori Ward councillor ◦ Population per Ward councillor 3,280 (Noting that the Whakatū Māori ward was established for the 2022 and 2025 local government elections on 13 May 2021, and this decision is not subject to appeal to the Local Government Commission) <p>Mayor and 13 councillors (12 General Ward councillors and 1 Māori Ward councillor)</p> <p>Mixed system of voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 2 councillors – North-East Ward ◦ 2 councillors – Central Ward ◦ 2 councillors – Southern Coastal Ward ◦ 2 councillors – Southern Hills Ward ◦ 1 councillor – Whakatū Māori Ward ◦ 4 councillors – at large (whole city) <p>No community boards</p>	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This model provides relatively balanced participation opportunities for electors on the General and Māori rolls. • Provides a mixed system of voting in line with community feedback.

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Risks and Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A four ward option is a distinct shift from the current electoral arrangement and may require increased justification to the Local Government Commission in support of a move. • Most survey respondents identified with Nelson as a whole, suggesting that while some residents do identify with smaller communities of interest the strongest identification remains with Nelson. • Increases the total number of councillors, which does not reflect community feedback. • All councillors are elected by ward, which does not reflect the preference expressed in community feedback.
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7. Conclusion

- 7.1 Council must complete a representation review every six years, the first stage of which is to adopt an initial proposal.
- 7.2 The representation arrangements Council puts in place must consider and balance the dual requirements of fairness and effectiveness.
- 7.3 In this review process, Nelson must establish at least one general ward and must have at least eight councillors elected by ward (seven general councillors and the Māori councillor).
- 7.4 Community views received through the representation survey suggest that the structures preferred by most respondents would be a single general ward (although some residents identified with smaller communities of interest), a mixed system of some councillors being elected by ward and some at large, the same total number of councillors and no community boards.

8. Next Steps

- 8.1 As required by the LEA, the initial proposal and the community's opportunity to submit feedback on it will be publicly notified. As well as the statutory public notice, Council will also promote awareness of the initial proposal and the period within which submissions can be made through a variety of channels.
- 8.2 The submission period will open on 16 August 2021.
- 8.3 Submitters will have the option to speak to their views if they wish, following which Council will deliberate on and adopt a final proposal.

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal

Author: **Devorah Nicuarta-Smith, Manager Governance and Support Services**

Attachments

- Attachment 1: A2712103 Representation Review pre-engagement survey results [↓](#)
- Attachment 2: A2719650 Ward Option assessments - complying options [↓](#)
- Attachment 3: A2715296 Two Ward option - potential boundaries [↓](#)
- Attachment 4: A2712591 Three Ward option - potential boundaries [↓](#)
- Attachment 5: A2720247 Four Ward option - potential boundaries [↓](#)

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal

Important considerations for decision making
<p>1. Fit with Purpose of Local Government</p> <p>While representation reviews are most directly related to the Local Electoral Act 2001, they are a fundamental process supporting democratic decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, the community.</p>
<p>2. Consistency with Community Outcomes and Council Policy</p> <p>A representation review is the means by which Council agrees the ways in which its own governing body and arrangements will be structured. While this has an impact on every community outcome of Council, it most directly aligns with:</p> <p>“Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement.”</p>
<p>3. Risk</p> <p>The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that an initial proposal be adopted by Council before 31 August 2021.</p> <p>In agreeing an initial proposal, Council must consider the requirements of fair and effective representation and what arrangements will best provide these for the Nelson community. Not doing so creates a risk that Council cannot meet its purpose under the Local Government Act 2002 and increases the likelihood of the decision being challenged by the community and or the Local Government Commission.</p>
<p>4. Financial impact</p> <p>There is no direct financial impact from a representation review. Budget has been agreed through the LTP for election services and support, once representation arrangements have been determined.</p>
<p>5. Degree of significance and level of engagement</p> <p>Representation arrangements are of high significance, and the Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that consultation is undertaken on an initial proposal.</p>

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal

6. Climate Impact There are no direct implications for climate impact from the matters in this report.
7. Inclusion of Māori in the decision making process Regular discussion has taken place on representation matters through the Iwi-Council partnership hui.
8. Delegations Council is responsible for establishing representation arrangements.

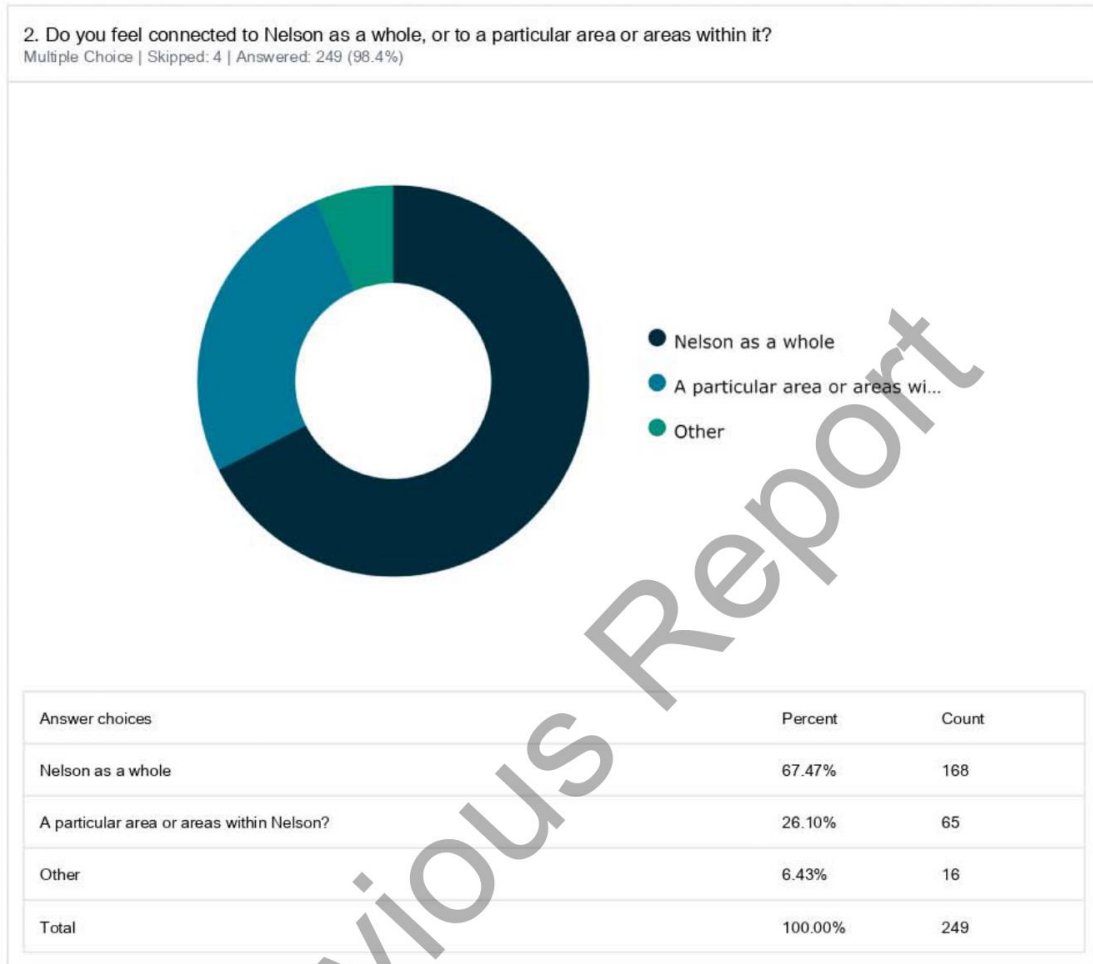
Previous Report

June – July 2021

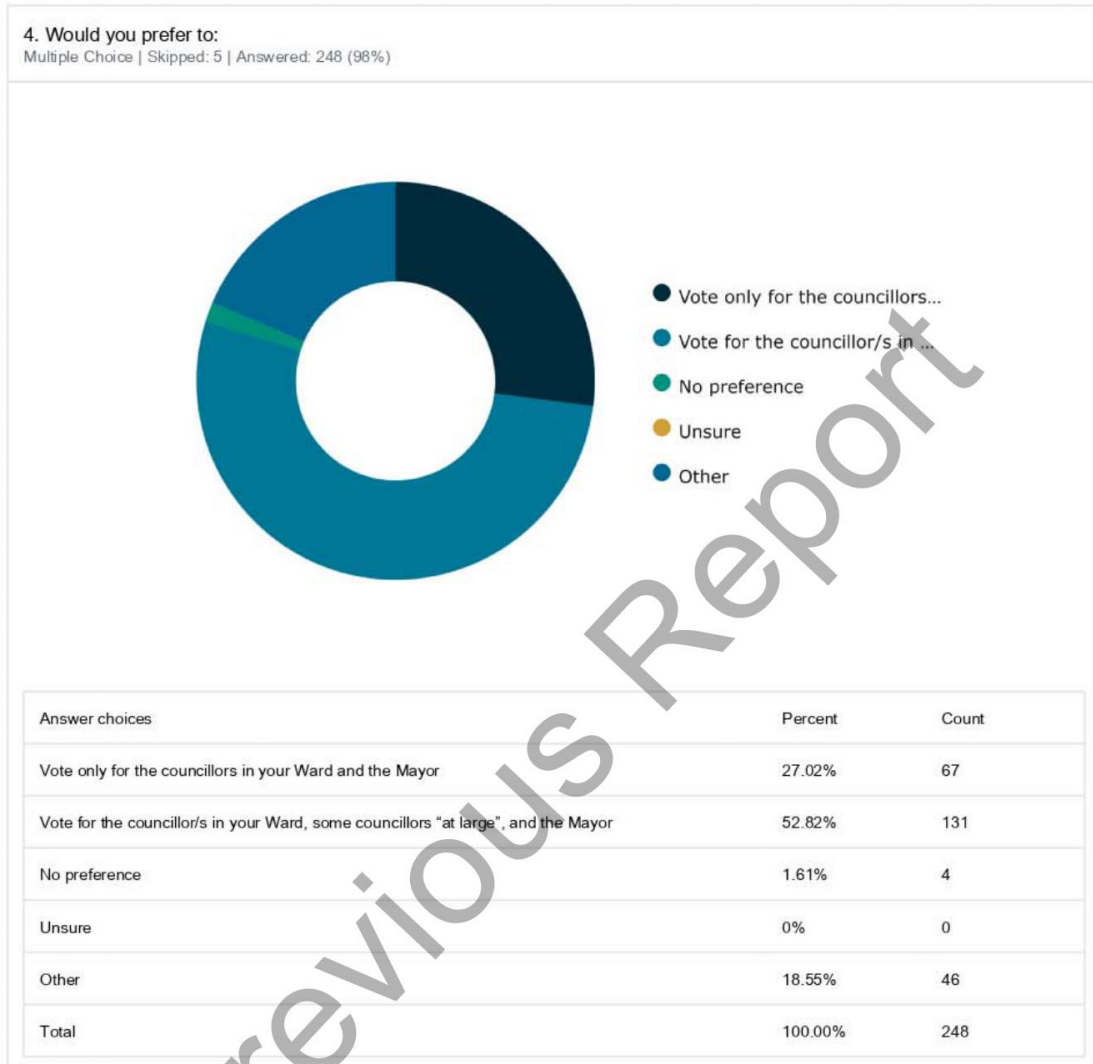
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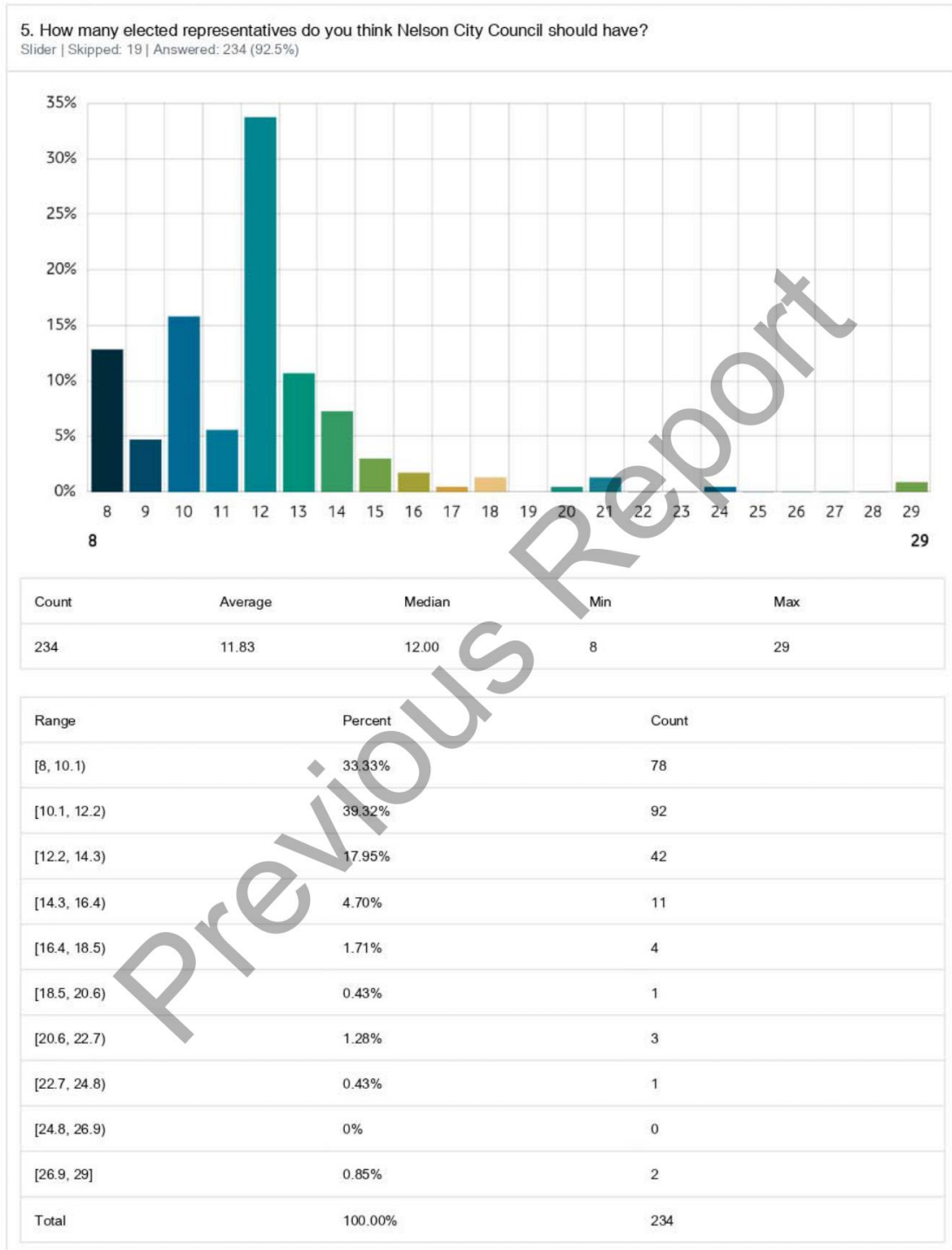
Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 1



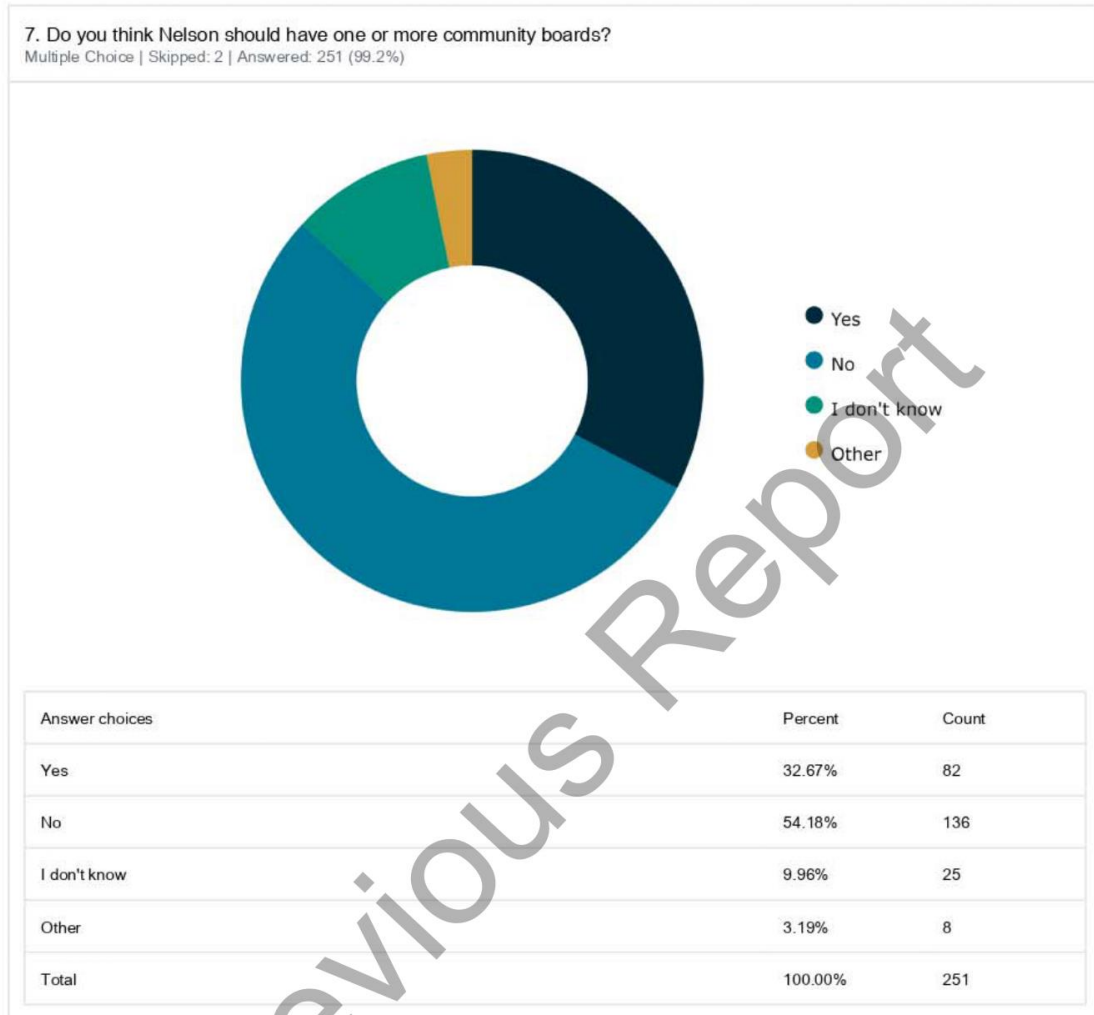
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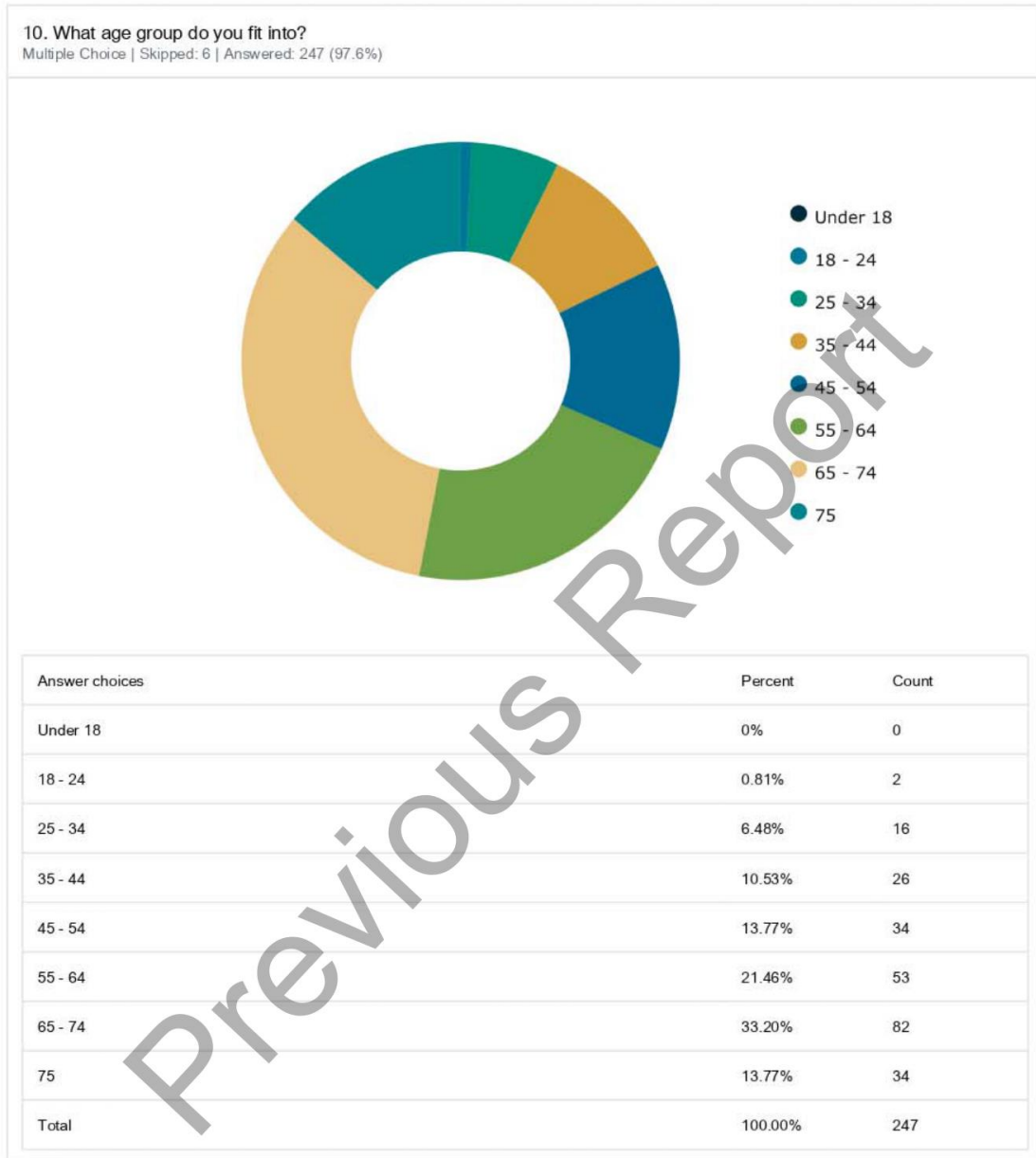
Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 1



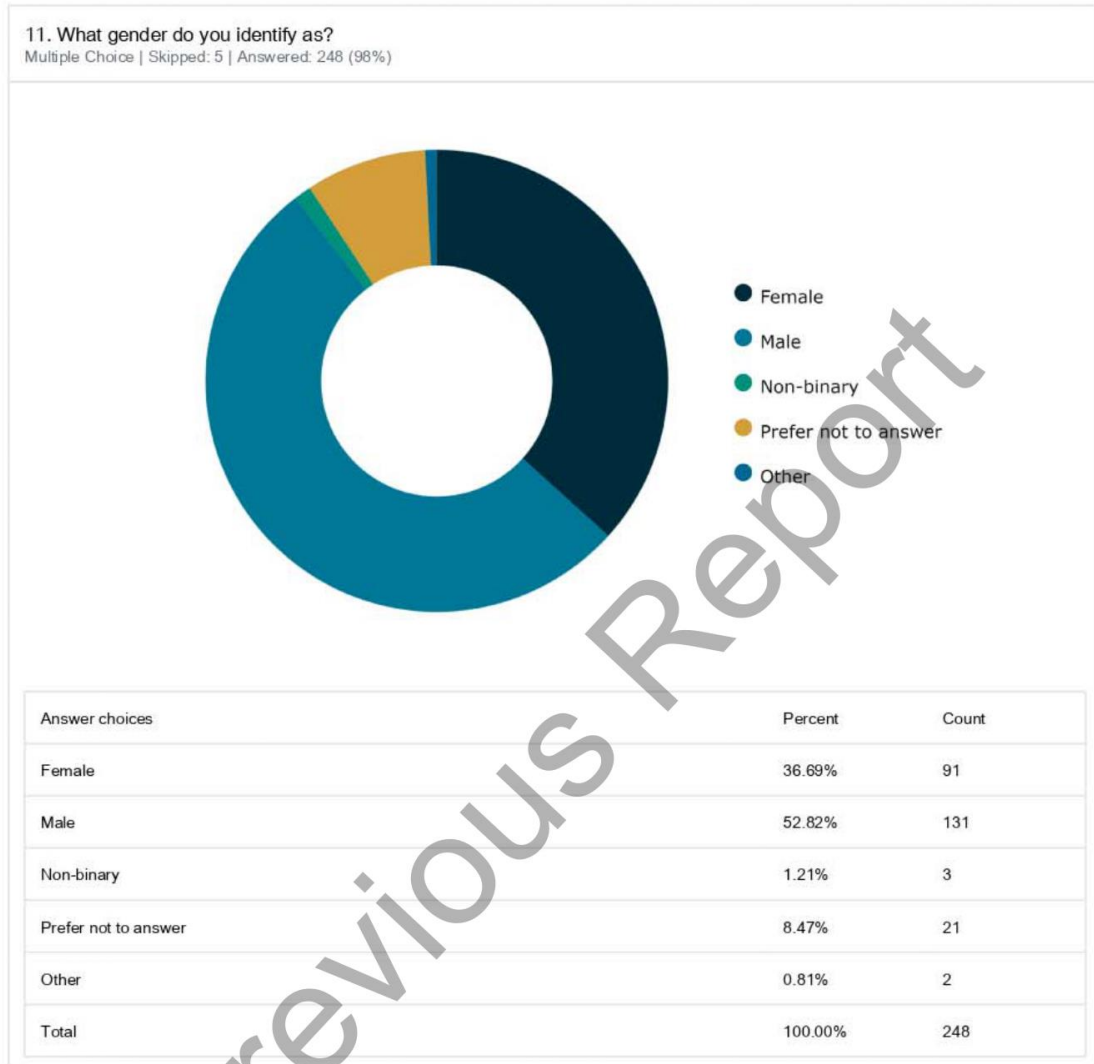
Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 1



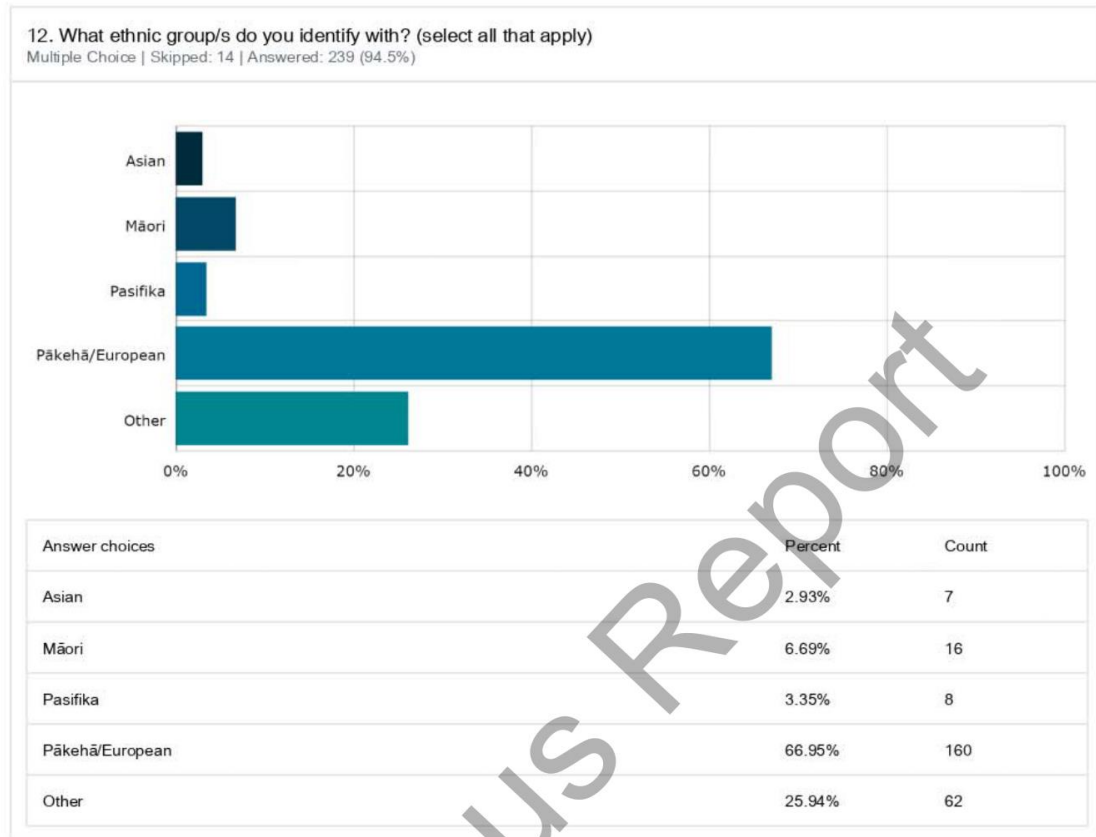
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Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 1



Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 1



Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Ward Option Assessments**Option 1: Single General Ward/ Ward-only voting**

- Single General Ward and single Māori Ward
- Total 12 councillors + mayor
- Election of councillors by ward only

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Nelson General Ward	51,300#	11	4,664^	n/a	n/a
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,320#	1	3,320^		
Totals	54,620#	12			

difference is in rounding ^ indicative purposes only

In Option 1, electors can vote for the following number of members:	
General roll	Māori roll
Nelson Ward	Whakatū Ward
1 mayor	1 mayor
11 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor

A2719650

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 2: Single General Ward/ Mixed system voting

- Single General Ward and single Māori Ward
- Total 12 councillors + mayor
- Mixed system of election for councillors – some by ward and some at large

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Nelson General Ward	51,300#	7	7,329	n/a	n/a
At Large	(54,620#)	4			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,320#	1	3,320^		

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

In Option 2, electors can vote for the following number of members:	
General roll	Māori roll
Nelson Ward	Whakatū Ward
1 mayor	1 mayor
4 At Large councillors	4 At Large councillors
7 General Ward councillors	1 Māori Ward councillor

A2719650

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 3: Two General Wards/ Ward-only voting

- Two General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 13 councillors + mayor
- Election by ward only

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Central Ward	25,830	6	4,305	29	0.68
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	25,480	6	4,247	-29	-0.68
Total General	51,310#	12	4,276		
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	13			

difference is in rounding ^Indicative purposes only

In Option 3, electors can vote for the following number of members:		
General roll Central Ward	General roll Stoke-Tahuna Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 6 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 6 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 1 Māori Ward councillor

A2719650

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 4a: Two General Wards/ Mixed voting/ 12 councillors

- Two General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 12 councillors + mayor
- Mixed system of election for councillors – some by ward and some at large

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Central Ward	25,830	4	6,458	44	0.69
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	25,480	4	6,370	-44	-0.69
Total General	51,310#	8	6,414		
At-Large	(54,590#)	3			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	12			

difference is in rounding ^ indicative purposes only

A2719650

In Option 4a, electors can vote for the following number of members:		
General roll Central Ward	General roll Stoke-Tahuna Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 3 At Large councillors 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 3 At Large councillors 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 3 At Large councillors 1 Māori Ward councillor

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 4b: Two General Wards/ Mixed voting system/ 13 councillors

- Two General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 13 councillors + mayor
- Mixed system of election for councillors – some by ward and some at large

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Central Ward	25,830	4	6,458	44	0.69
Stoke-Tahuna Ward	25,480	4	6,370	-44	-0.69
Total General	51,310#	8	6,414		
At-Large	(54,590#)	4			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	13			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

A2719650

In Option 4b, electors can vote for the following number of members:		
General roll Central Ward	General roll Stoke-Tahuna Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 1 Māori Ward councillor

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 5: Three General Wards/ Ward-only voting

- Three General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 12 councillors + mayor
- Election of councillors by ward only

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
Stoke	17,000	4	4,250	-415	-8.90
City Central	25,010	5	5,002	-337	7.22
Atawhai Rural	9,300	2	4,650	-15	-0.32
Total General	51,310#	11	4,665		
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	12			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

In Option 5, electors can vote for the following number of members:			
General roll Stoke Ward	General roll City Central Ward	General roll Atawhai-Rural Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 4 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 5 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 1 Māori Ward councillor

A2719650

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Option 6: Four General Wards/ Ward-only Voting

- Four General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 13 councillors + mayor
- Election of councillors by ward only

Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
North-East Ward	12,240	3	4,080	-196	-4.58
Central Ward	13,590	3	4,530	254	5.94
Southern Coastal Ward	12,970	3	4,233	-43	-1.01
Southern Hills Ward	12,510	3	4,170	-106	-2.48
Total General	51,310#	12	4,276		
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	13			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

A2719650

In Option 6, electors can vote for the following number of members:				
General roll North-East Ward	General roll Central Ward	General roll Southern Coastal Ward	General roll Southern Hills Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 3 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 3 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 3 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 3 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 1 Māori Ward councillor

Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 2

Option 7: Four General Wards/ Mixed System Voting

- Four General Wards, single Māori Ward
- Total 13 councillors + mayor
- Mixed system of election for councillors – some by ward and some at large

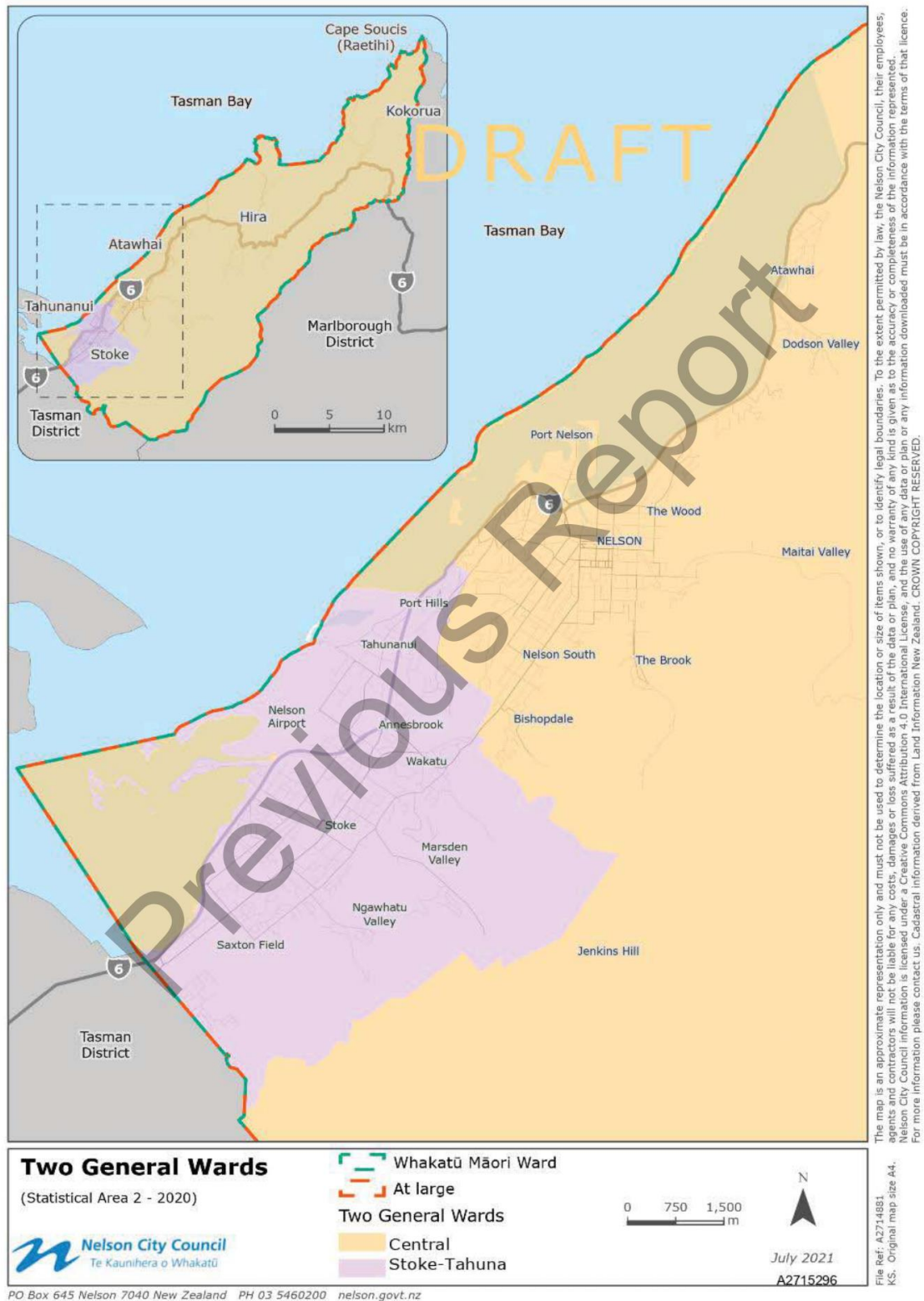
Ward	Population	No Councillors per Ward	Population per Councillor	Deviation from District average population per Councillor	% deviation from District average population per Councillor
North-East Ward	12,240	2	6,120	-294	-4.58
Central Ward	13,590	2	6,795	381	5.94
Southern Coastal Ward	12,970	2	6,485	71	1.11
Southern Hills Ward	12,510	2	6,255	-159	-2.48
Total General	51,310#	8	6,414		
At-Large	(54,590#)	4			
Whakatū Māori Ward	3,280#	1	3,280^		
Totals	54,590#	13			

difference is in rounding ^indicative purposes only

A2719650

In Option 7, electors can vote for the following number of members:				
General roll North-East Ward	General roll Central Ward	General roll Southern Coastal Ward	General roll Southern Hills Ward	Māori roll Whakatū Ward
1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 2 General Ward councillors	1 mayor 4 At Large councillors 1 Māori Ward councillor

A2719650



Two Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

Atawhai Central Ward

Generally - comprises the northern, central and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets as well as Waimeas Inlet south of Nelson Airport) encompassing the northern Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Port Nelson, Washington Valley, Victory, Toi Toi, Bishopdale, The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, the Nelson city centre, The Wood, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically – follow the coast from the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs to and along the seaward side of Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east and then north of 130 Enner Glynn Road, northwest along the south edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edges of 9, 16, 10 and 8 Bills Drive, continuing northwest along the west edge of 16 Vista Drive, crosses Waimea Road to and north along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, to and northwest along the centre of the road reserve to the northwest of Boundary Road, northeast along the east edge of 5 Observatory Terrace, northwest along the south edge of Pipers Reserve, north along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, northeast along the centre line of Princes Drive to and along the northeast side of 201 Princes Drive, continuing northwest along the property boundaries to the west edge of 52 The Cliffs, to and west along the centre line of The Cliffs, around the corner to opposite the west side of 41 The Cliffs, north to and southeast along the south edge of 30 The Cliffs, along the cliff top to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island nor Pig Island.

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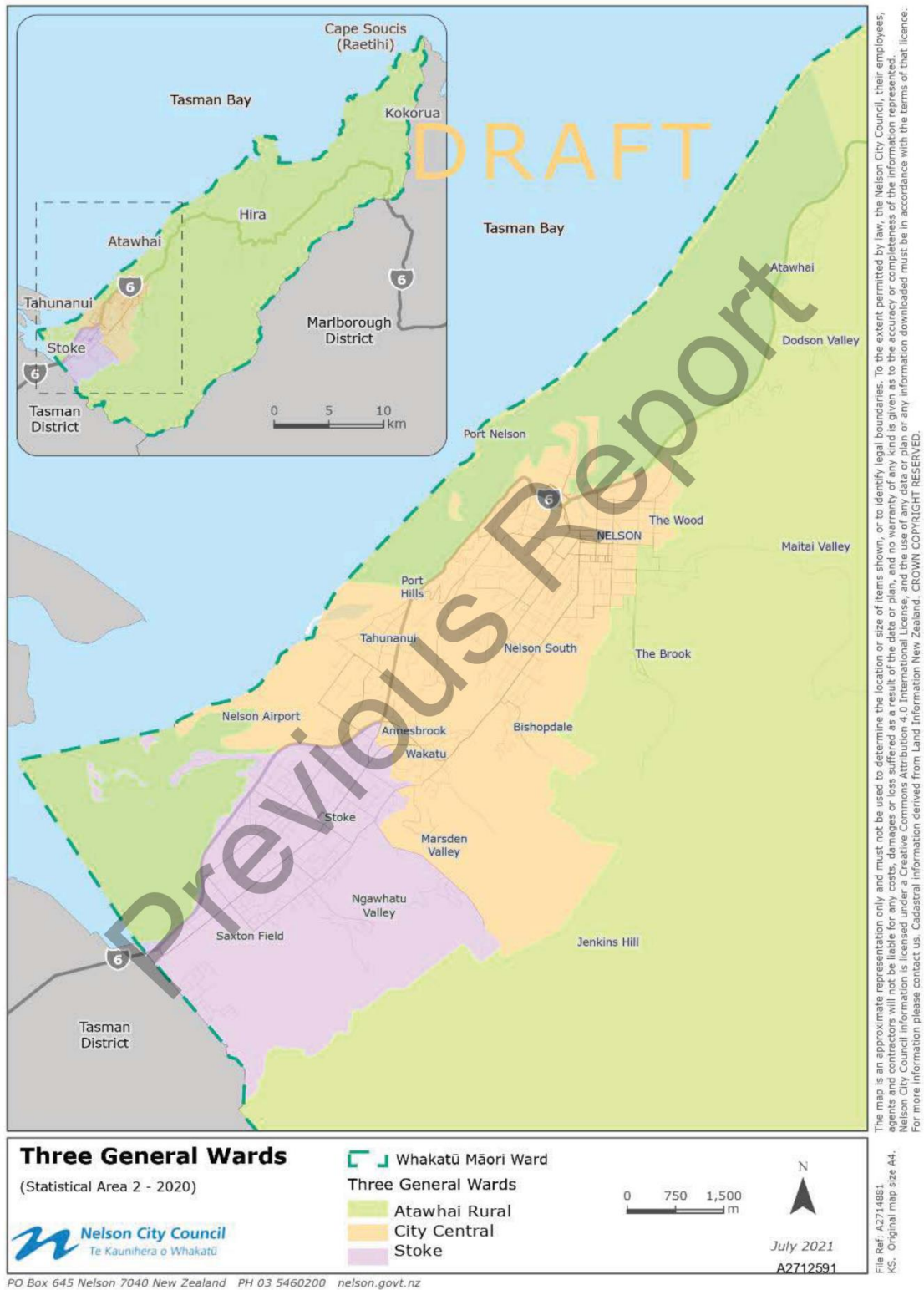
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Stoke-Tahuna Ward

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing Stoke, Monaco, Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, the southern Port Hills, Annesbrook, Wakatu, Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley, Ngawhatu Valley, the Saxton area and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary around Monaco, around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahunu Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road, crosses Rocks Road to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs, follows the cliff top to and along the southern edge of 30 The Cliffs, crosses half the road to the centre line of The Cliffs opposite the north corner of 43 The Cliffs, follows the centreline of The Cliffs south around the corner to and along the west edge of 54 The Cliffs, continuing southeast along the property boundaries to and along the east edge of 201 Princes Drive, southwest along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, continuing southwest and south along Princes Drive, southeast along the southwest edge of Pipers Reserve, south towards Observatory Terrace along the west side of the road reserve, southeast along the centre of the road reserve that is to the northwest of Boundary Road, south along the centre of the Railway Reserve, southeast across Waimea Road to and along the southwest edge of 16 Vista Drive, continuing southeast along the southern edges of 8, 10, 16 and 9 Bills Drive, southeast then northeast along the south edge of the York Valley Landfill, south and then southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, north to where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards and along the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.

A2715296



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Three Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

Atawhai Rural Ward

Generally - comprises the northern and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets) encompassing The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically - follows the coast from Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH6) across the road from the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park, south to and around the Akersten Street peninsula, around Port Nelson, south adjacent to Wakefield Quay and Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, then north along the east side of York Valley Landfill, east to the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, northeast through the quarry to a high point above, northwest to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve to the Tawa Track, turning northeast along the ridgeline of the Grampians, on the west side of the summit to Collingwood Street, east on Brougham Street, north on Scotland Street, east towards and along Bronte Street East, north on Tasman Street, east on Bridge Street, south on Milton Street to the south side of 2/203 Milton Street, east along the north edge of Botanical Sportsfield, north and northeast along the northern edge of Botanical Hill, north and then east of the saddle to and along the west edge of Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to the intersection with Iwa Road, north on Iwa Road, north on Atawhai Drive to the north side of 87 Atawhai Drive and around 87 Atawhai Drive to the northwest to the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island, Pig Island, Haulashore Island nor Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

City Central Ward

Generally – comprises the central urban part of the region encompassing Port Nelson, Washington Valley, the Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Tahunanui, Nelson Airport, most of Annesbrook and Wakatu, Enner Glynn, the northern part of Marsden Valley, Bishopdale, the western side of the Grampians, Victory, Toi Toi, the Nelson city centre and The Wood.

A2712591

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Specifically - follows the coast west from the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road and Wakefield Quay, around Port Nelson and the Akersten Street peninsula, north along the coast around Haven Foreshore then across Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH6) to and along the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park, northeast around 87 Atawhai Drive to Atawhai Drive, south on Atawhai Drive, south on Iwa Road, east and south along the west edge of Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to north of the saddle and southwest along the northern edge of Botanical Hill, down the ridgeline and south, then west to the south side of 2/203 Milton Street, north on Milton Street, west on Bridge Street, south on Tasman Street, west on Bronte Street East and along to south on Scotland Street, west on Brougham Street, south on Collingwood Street, southwest along the ridgeline of the Grampians on the west side of the summit to the Tawa Track, southeast to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve, continuing to a high point above the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, southwest through the quarry, northeast to and along the east edge of York Valley Landfill, southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, northwest on Marsden Valley Road to the south side of 53 Marsden Valley Road, then northeast and northwest through 63 Marsden Valley Road to the south corner of 7E Kakenga Road, continuing northeast then southeast and north along the edge of Bolwell Reserve, then north along the west edge of Poplar Reserve, northward along Arapiki Road, northeast on The Ridgeway to the east side of 88 The Ridgeway, northwest along this edge to and west along the south edge of 74 Coster Street, west along the centre line of Coster Street to and along the south edge of 85A Coster Street, along the back side of the properties west of Coster Street to and along the north side 69 Coster, northwest to the south corner of 61 Coster Street, northeast along the south property edge of 61 and 54 Coster Street, north behind the western properties of Calamaras Street to and east along the centre line of Coster Street to the east side of 23 Coster Street, northeast to the west side of Merrin Way, southwest on Waimea Road, northwest on Quarantine Road, north on Annesbrook Drive to the roundabout, southeast to the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream. This ward includes Haulashore Island and Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

Stoke Ward

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing Stoke, Monaco, small parts of Annesbrook and Wakatu, the southern part of Marsden Valley, Ngawhatu Valley, the Saxton area and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary around Monaco to the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream, where it follows the Whakatu Drive road centre line east to the roundabout at Annesbrook Drive, which it follows south to Quarantine Road, southeast along Quarantine Road and then east along Waimea Road to Merrin Way, where it turns towards Coster Street, following a straight line along the property boundaries to east of 23 Coster Street, west along Coster Street, south behind the western properties of Calamaras Street to the south corner of 13 Calamaras Street, west along the south property edge of 54 and 61 Coster Street to the south corner of 61 Coster Street, south to and along the north edge of 69 Coster Street, behind the back side of the properties west of Coster Street to and along the south edge

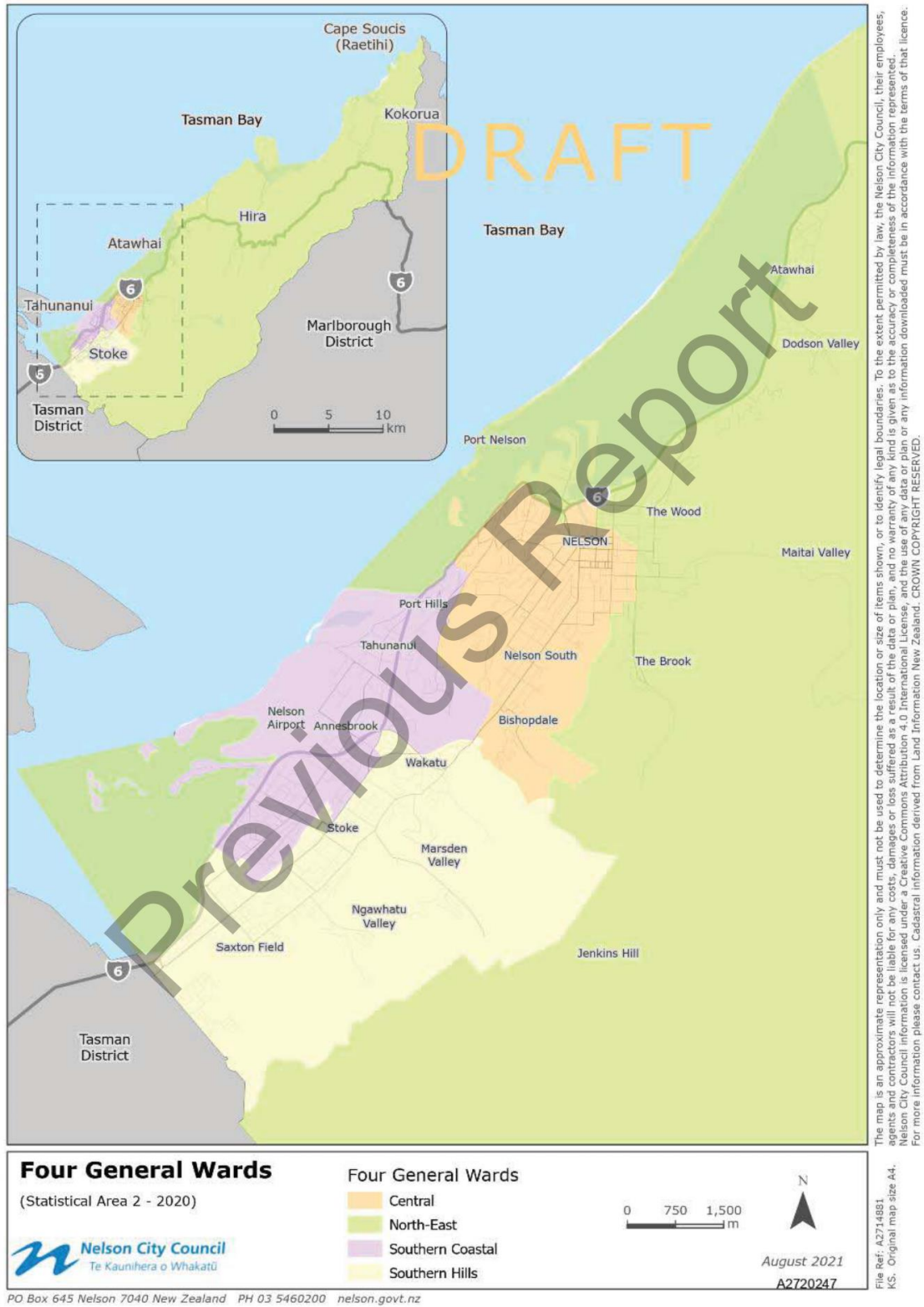
A2712591

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of 85A Coster Street to and along the centre line of Coster Street, to and along the south side of 74 Coster Street to the east side of 88 Coster Street, southeast to The Ridgeway, west on The Ridgeway to Arapiki Road, southward along the centre line of Arapiki Road to 114 Arapiki Road, south along the west edge of Poplar Reserve, continuing south then northwest then southwest along the edge of Bolwell Reserve, continuing to the south corner of 7E Kakenga Road, then southeast and southwest through 63 Marsden Valley Road to the south corner of 53 Marsden Valley Road, southeast along Marsden Valley Road to and along the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, from where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.

Previous Report

A2712591



Four Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

North-East

Generally - comprises the northern and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets) encompassing Port Nelson, The Wood,

The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically - follows the coast from the north corner of 326 Wakefield Quay southwest, southeast and adjacent to Wakefield Quay and Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, then north along the east side of York Valley Landfill, east to the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, northeast through the quarry to a high point above, northwest to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve to the Tawa Track, turning northeast along the ridgeline of the Grampians, on the west side of the summit to Collingwood Street, east on Brougham Street, north on Scotland Street, east towards and along Bronte Street East, north on Tasman Street, east on Bridge Street, northwest along the centreline of the Maitai River, north on Trafalgar Street, southwest on Queen Elizabeth II (SH 6), south on Haven Road, northwest on Maori Road to its northern corner, northwest to and northeast along Fountain Place, northwest on Haven Road, continuing along the centre line of Wakefield Quay to and along the northeast edge of 326 Wakefield Quay to its north corner. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island, Pig Island, Haulashore Island nor Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

A2720247

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Central

Generally – comprises the central urban part of the region encompassing the Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Washington Valley, the Nelson city centre, the western side of the Grampians, Bishopdale, Victory and Toi Toi.

Specifically - follows the coast from the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs to and northeast along the seaward side of Rocks Road to and along the southwest edge of 326 Wakefield Quay, north and southeast along the property edge to the centre line of Wakefield Quay, northeast on Wakefield Quay, continuing southeast on Haven Road, southwest on Fountain Place, southeast along the southern edge of 7 Fountain Place and 157 Haven Road to the north corner of Maori Road, southeast along the centre line of Maori Road, to and along the centre line of Haven Road, northeast on Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH 6), south on Trafalgar Street, east and southeast along the centre line of the Maitai River, west on Bridge Street, south on Tasman Street, west on Bronte street East and along to south on Scotland Street, west on Brougham Street, south on Collingwood Street, southwest along the ridgeline of the Grampians on the west side of the summit to the Tawa Track, southeast to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve, continuing to a high point above the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, southwest through the quarry, northeast to and along the east edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edges of 9, 16, 10 and 8 Bills Drive, continuing northwest along the west edge of 16 Vista Drive, crosses Waimea Road to and north along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, to and northwest along the centre of the road reserve to the northwest of Boundary Road, northeast along the east edge of 5 Observatory Terrace, northwest along the south edge of Pipers Reserve, north along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, northeast along the centre line of Princes Drive to and along the northeast side of 201 Princes Drive, continuing northwest along the property boundaries to the west edge of 52 The Cliffs, to and west along the centre line of The Cliffs, around the corner to opposite the west side of 41 The Cliffs, north to and southeast along the south edge of 30 The Cliffs, along the cliff top to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs. This ward includes Haulashore Island and Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

A2720247

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Southern Coastal

Generally - comprises the urban coastal part of the region encompassing Monaco, Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, the southern Port Hills, the Tahunanui Hills, Annesbrook, Nayland, western Stoke and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from a point in line with the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road, north around Monaco, around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road, crosses Rocks Road to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs, follows the cliff top to and along the southern edge of 30 The Cliffs, crosses half the road to the centre line of The Cliffs opposite the north corner of 43 The Cliffs, follows the centreline of The Cliffs south around the corner to and along the west edge of 54 The Cliffs, continuing southeast along the property boundaries to and along the east edge of 201 Princes Drive, southwest along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, continuing southwest and south along Princes Drive, southeast along the southwest edge of Pipers Reserve, south towards Observatory Terrace along the west side of the road reserve, southeast along the centre of the road reserve that is to the northwest of Boundary Road, south along the centre of the Railway Reserve, southeast to and southwest along Waimea Road, west on Beatson Road, northwest on Whakatu Drive, south on Annesbrook Drive, southeast on Quarantine Road, southwest on Waimea Road, continuing on Main Road Stoke, northwest along Poorman Valley Stream, southwest along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, diagonally across Songer Street, continuing southwest along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, southeast to the north corner of 642 Main Road Stoke, southwest along the southeast edge of the Railway Reserve to the west corner of 30 Standish Place, northwest along the southwest edge of 16 Sargeson Street, following this property boundary to the northeast and northwest, to and southwest along the centre line of Nayland Road, to and northwest along the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.

A2720247

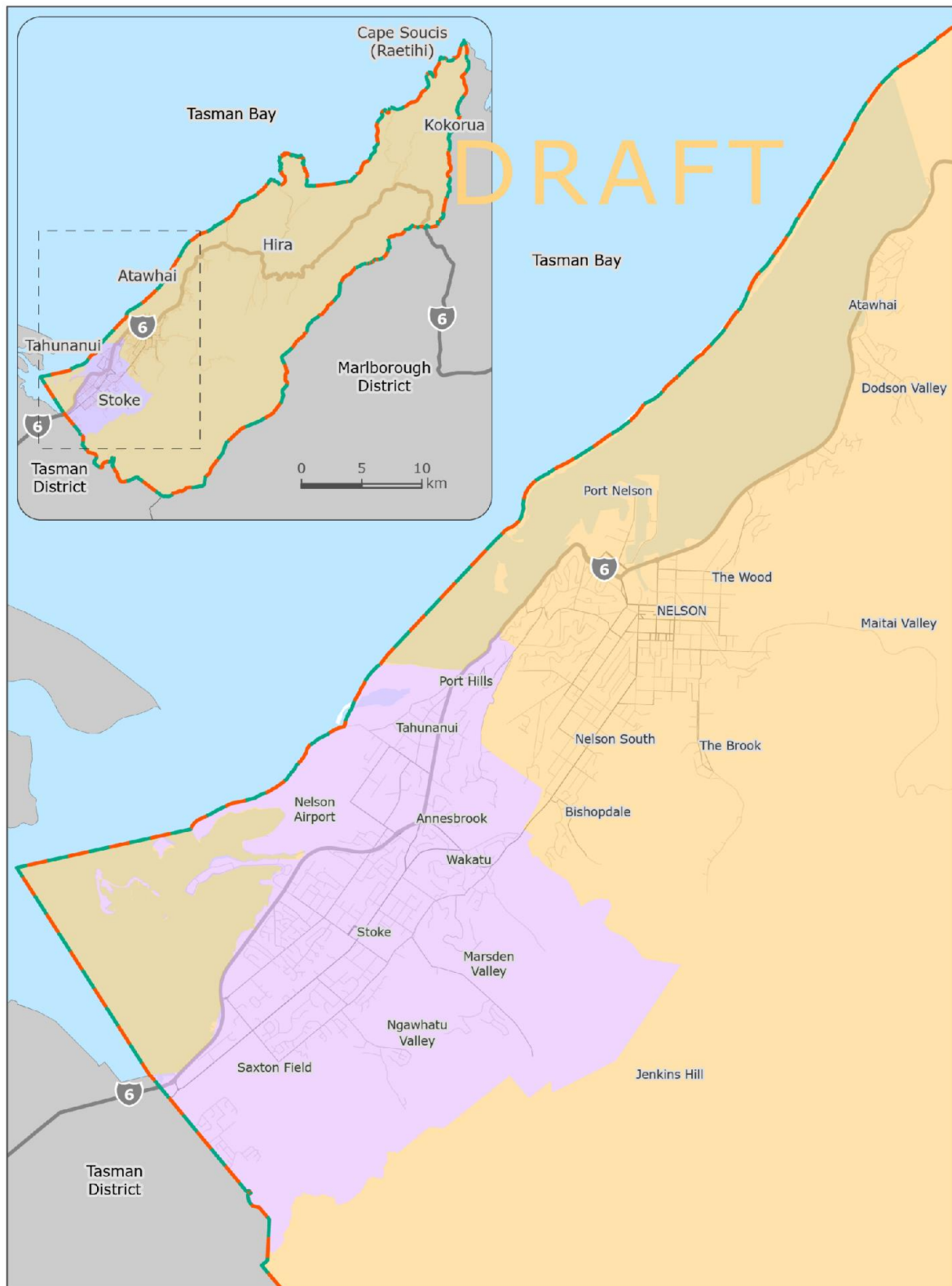
Item 10: Representation Review Initial Proposal: Attachment 5

Southern Hills

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing the Saxton area, eastern Stoke, Wakatu, Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary to a point in line with the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road, which it follows to the southeast to and northeast along the centre line of Nayland Road, southeast around the edge of 16 Sargeson Street to and northeast along the southeast edge of the Railway Reserve, northwest at the north corner of 642 Main Road Stoke to and northeast along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, diagonally across Songer Street, continuing northeast along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, southeast along the centre line of Poorman Valley Stream, northeast on Main Road Stoke, northwest on Quarantine Road, northeast on Annesbrook Drive, southeast on Whakatu Drive, northeast on Beatson Road, north on Waimea Road, to and along the southwest edge of 16 Vista Drive, continuing southeast along the southern edges of 8, 10, 16 and 9 Bills Drive, southeast then northeast along the south edge of the York Valley Landfill, south and then southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, north to where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards and along the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast.

A2720247



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File Ref: A2714681
KS. Original map size A4.

Two Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

Central Ward

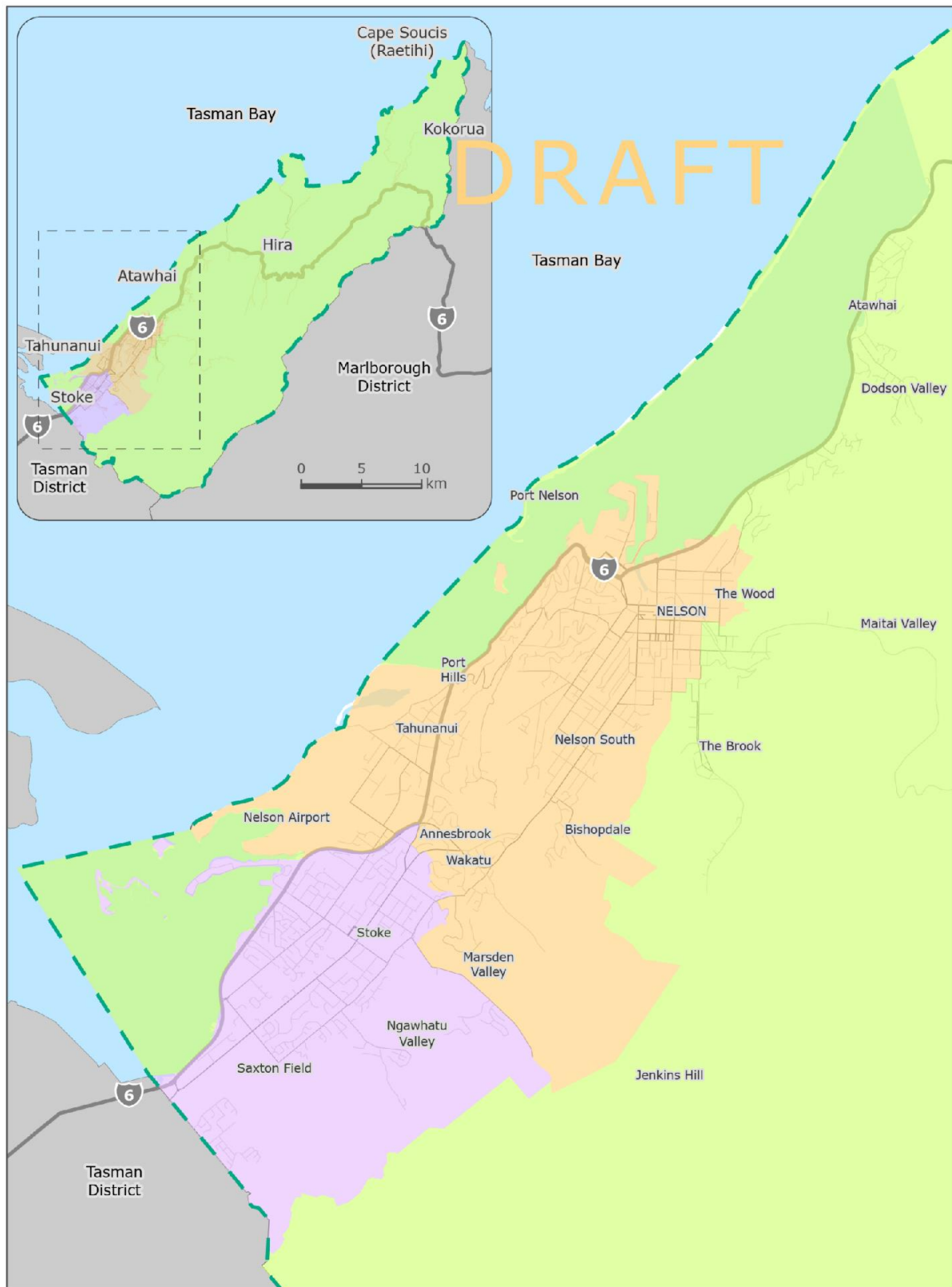
Generally - comprises the northern, central and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets as well as Waimeas Inlet south of Nelson Airport) encompassing the northern Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Port Nelson, Washington Valley, Victory, Toi Toi, Bishopdale, The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, the Nelson city centre, The Wood, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically – follow the coast from the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs to and along the seaward side of Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east and then north of 130 Enner Glynn Road, northwest along the south edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edges of 9, 16, 10 and 8 Bills Drive, continuing northwest along the west edge of 16 Vista Drive, crosses Waimea Road to and north along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, to and northwest along the centre of the road reserve to the northwest of Boundary Road, northeast along the east edge of 5 Observatory Terrace, northwest along the south edge of Pipers Reserve, north along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, northeast along the centre line of Princes Drive to and along the northeast side of 201 Princes Drive, continuing northwest along the property boundaries to the west edge of 52 The Cliffs, to and west along the centre line of The Cliffs, around the corner to opposite the west side of 41 The Cliffs, north to and southeast along the south edge of 30 The Cliffs, along the cliff top to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island nor Pig Island.

Stoke-Tahuna Ward

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing Stoke, Monaco, Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, the southern Port Hills, Annesbrook, Wakatu, Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley, Ngawhatu Valley, the Saxton area and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary around Monaco, around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road, crosses Rocks Road to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs, follows the cliff top to and along the southern edge of 30 The Cliffs, crosses half the road to the centre line of The Cliffs opposite the north corner of 43 The Cliffs, follows the centreline of The Cliffs south around the corner to and along the west edge of 54 The Cliffs, continuing southeast along the property boundaries to and along the east edge of 201 Princes Drive, southwest along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, continuing southwest and south along Princes Drive, southeast along the southwest edge of Pipers Reserve, south towards Observatory Terrace along the west side of the road reserve, southeast along the centre of the road reserve that is to the northwest of Boundary Road, south along the centre of the Railway Reserve, southeast across Waimea Road to and along the southwest edge of 16 Vista Drive, continuing southeast along the southern edges of 8, 10, 16 and 9 Bills Drive, southeast then northeast along the south edge of the York Valley Landfill, south and then southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, north to where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards and along the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.



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Three General Wards

(Statistical Area 2 - 2020)



Whakatū Māori Ward

Three General Wards

Atawhai Rural

City Central

Stoke

0 750 1,500 m



July 2021

A2712591

File Ref: A2714691
KS: Original map size A4.

Three Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

Atawhai Rural Ward

Generally - comprises the northern and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets) encompassing The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically - follows the coast from Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH6) across the road from the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park, south to and around the Akersten Street peninsula, around Port Nelson, south adjacent to Wakefield Quay and Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, then north along the east side of York Valley Landfill, east to the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, northeast through the quarry to a high point above, northwest to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve to the Tawa Track, turning northeast along the ridgeline of the Grampians, on the west side of the summit to Collingwood Street, east on Brougham Street, north on Scotland Street, east towards and along Bronte Street East, north on Tasman Street, east on Bridge Street, south on Milton Street to the south side of 2/203 Milton Street, east along the north edge of Botanical Sportsfield, north and northeast along the northern edge of Botanical Hill, north and then east of the saddle to and along the west edge of Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to the intersection with Iwa Road, north on Iwa Road, north on Atawhai Drive to the north side of 87 Atawhai Drive and around 87 Atawhai Drive to the northwest to the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island, Pig Island, Haulashore Island nor Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

City Central Ward

Generally – comprises the central urban part of the region encompassing Port Nelson, Washington Valley, the Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Tahunanui, Nelson Airport, most of Annesbrook and Wakatu, Enner Glynn, the northern part of Marsden Valley, Bishopdale, the western side of the Grampians, Victory, Toi Toi, the Nelson city centre and The Wood.

Specifically - follows the coast west from the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road and Wakefield Quay, around Port Nelson and the Akersten Street peninsula, north along the coast around Haven Foreshore then across Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH6) to and along the boundary between Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Neale Park, northeast around 87 Atawhai Drive to Atawhai Drive, south on Atawhai Drive, south on Iwa Road, east and south along the west edge of Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to north of the saddle and southwest along the northern edge of Botanical Hill, down the ridgeline and south, then west to the south side of 2/203 Milton Street, north on Milton Street, west on Bridge Street, south on Tasman Street, west on Bronte street East and along to south on Scotland Street, west on Brougham Street, south on Collingwood Street, southwest along the ridgeline of the Grampians on the west side of the summit to the Tawa Track, southeast to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve, continuing to a high point above the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, southwest through the quarry, northeast to and along the east edge of York Valley Landfill, southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, northwest on Marsden Valley Road to the south side of 53 Marsden Valley Road, then northeast and northwest through 63 Marsden Valley Road to the south corner of 7E Kakenga Road, continuing northeast then southeast and north along the edge of Bolwell Reserve, then north along the west edge of Poplar Reserve, northward along Arapiki Road, northeast on The Ridgeway to the east side of 88 The Ridgeway, northwest along this edge to and west along the south edge of 74 Coster Street, west along the centre line of Coster Street to and along the south edge of 85A Coster Street, along the back side of the properties west of Coster Street to and along the north side 69 Coster, northwest to the south corner of 61 Coster Street, northeast along the south property edge of 61 and 54 Coster Street, north behind the western properties of Calamaras Street to and east along the centre line of Coster Street to the east side of 23 Coster Street, northeast to the west side of Merrin Way, southwest on Waimea Road, northwest on Quarantine Road, north on Annesbrook Drive to the roundabout, southeast to the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream. This ward includes Haulashore Island and Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

Stoke Ward

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing Stoke, Monaco, small parts of Annesbrook and Wakatu, the southern part of Marsden Valley, Ngawhatu Valley, the Saxton area and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary around Monaco to the Whakatu Drive (SH6) bridge over Poorman Valley Stream, where it follows the Whakatu Drive road centre line east to the roundabout at Annesbrook Drive, which it follows south to Quarantine Road, southeast along Quarantine Road and then east along Waimea Road to Merrin Way, where it turns towards Coster Street, following a straight line along the property boundaries to east of 23 Coster Street, west along Coster Street, south behind the western properties of Calamaras Street to the south corner of 13 Calamaras Street, west along the south property edge of 54 and 61 Coster Street to the south corner of 61 Coster Street, south to and along the north edge of 69 Coster Street, behind the back side of the properties west of Coster Street to and along the south edge

of 85A Coster Street to and along the centre line of Coster Street, to and along the south side of 74 Coster Street to the east side of 88 Coster Street, southeast to The Ridgeway, west on The Ridgeway to Arapiki Road, southward along the centre line of Arapiki Road to 114 Arapiki Road, south along the west edge of Poplar Reserve, continuing south then northwest then southwest along the edge of Bolwell Reserve, continuing to the south corner of 7E Kakenga Road, then southeast and southwest through 63 Marsden Valley Road to the south corner of 53 Marsden Valley Road, southeast along Marsden Valley Road to and along the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, from where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.



Four Ward Option – Potential Boundaries

North-East

Generally - comprises the northern and eastern parts of the region (and adjacent inlets) encompassing Port Nelson, The Wood,

The Brook, East Nelson, Maitai Valley, Brooklands, Atawhai, Dodson Valley, Marybank, Todds Valley, Wakapuaka, Glenduan, Hira, Cable Bay, Lud Valley, Teal Valley, Kokorua and the hills of the Bryant Range bounded by the council boundary.

Specifically - follows the coast from the north corner of 326 Wakefield Quay southwest, southeast and adjacent to Wakefield Quay and Rocks Road, to and along Tahunanui Beach to the western end, northeast across the water to the west coast of the Boulder Bank, follows the coast north to Pepin Island, across the entrance to the Delaware Bay Estuary, continuing north along the coast, across the entrance to the Whangamoa River Estuary, to the northern council boundary at Cape Soucis (Raetihi), south and then southwest along the eastern council boundary and west along the southern council boundary. At the southern edge of 227 Champion Road, the boundary follows the eastern edge of this property and continues across the foothills in a north east direction, towards and along the northwest edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, then southeast to the Barnicoat Walkway, where it turns northeast to the east edge of Marsden Valley Reserve, which it follows south then turns to the northeast, southeast of the quarry, over the ridgeline and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, west along the southern boundary of 592 Brook Street, northwest along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, then north along the east side of York Valley Landfill, east to the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, northeast through the quarry to a high point above, northwest to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve to the Tawa Track, turning northeast along the ridgeline of the Grampians, on the west side of the summit to Collingwood Street, east on Brougham Street, north on Scotland Street, east towards and along Bronte Street East, north on Tasman Street, east on Bridge Street, northwest along the centreline of the Maitai River, north on Trafalgar Street, southwest on Queen Elizabeth II (SH 6), south on Haven Road, northwest on Maori Road to its northern corner, northwest to and northeast along Fountain Place, northwest on Haven Road, continuing along the centre line of Wakefield Quay to and along the northeast edge of 326 Wakefield Quay to its north corner. This ward also includes the southwest inlets of Nelson City, where it follows the council boundary from the coast northwest and northeast to and along the southern edge of Nelson Airport, around Monaco and south to the council boundary. This ward does not include Oyster Island, Saxton Island, Pig Island, Haulashore Island nor Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

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Central

Generally – comprises the central urban part of the region encompassing the Port Hills, Haulashore Island, Washington Valley, the Nelson city centre, the western side of the Grampians, Bishopdale, Victory and Toi Toi.

Specifically - follows the coast from the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs to and northeast along the seaward side of Rocks Road to and along the southwest edge of 326 Wakefield Quay, north and southeast along the property edge to the centre line of Wakefield Quay, northeast on Wakefield Quay, continuing southeast on Haven Road, southwest on Fountain Place, southeast along the southern edge of 7 Fountain Place and 157 Haven Road to the north corner of Maori Road, southeast along the centre line of Maori Road, to and along the centre line of Haven Road, northeast on Queen Elizabeth II Drive (SH 6), south on Trafalgar Street, east and southeast along the centre line of the Maitai River, west on Bridge Street, south on Tasman Street, west on Bronte street East and along to south on Scotland Street, west on Brougham Street, south on Collingwood Street, southwest along the ridgeline of the Grampians on the west side of the summit to the Tawa Track, southeast to and along a southern boundary of Grampians Reserve, continuing to a high point above the quarry at the south end of the Grampians, southwest through the quarry, northeast to and along the east edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edge of York Valley Landfill, northwest along the south edges of 9, 16, 10 and 8 Bills Drive, continuing northwest along the west edge of 16 Vista Drive, crosses Waimea Road to and north along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, to and northwest along the centre of the road reserve to the northwest of Boundary Road, northeast along the east edge of 5 Observatory Terrace, northwest along the south edge of Pipers Reserve, north along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, northeast along the centre line of Princes Drive to and along the northeast side of 201 Princes Drive, continuing northwest along the property boundaries to the west edge of 52 The Cliffs, to and west along the centre line of The Cliffs, around the corner to opposite the west side of 41 The Cliffs, north to and southeast along the south edge of 30 The Cliffs, along the cliff top to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs. This ward includes Haulashore Island and Arrow Rock (Fifeshire Rock).

Southern Coastal

Generally - comprises the urban coastal part of the region encompassing Monaco, Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, the southern Port Hills, the Tahunanui Hills, Annesbrook, Nayland, western Stoke and the islands southwest of the Airport.

Specifically - follows the coast from a point in line with the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road, north around Monaco, around Nelson Airport, along the west edge of Nelson Golf Club, the west end of Tahuna Beach Holiday Park, the western and northern edges of Tahunanui Beach, north adjacent to Rocks Road, crosses Rocks Road to the northwest corner of 30 The Cliffs, follows the cliff top to and along the southern edge of 30 The Cliffs, crosses half the road to the centre line of The Cliffs opposite the north corner of 43 The Cliffs, follows the centreline of The Cliffs south around the corner to and along the west edge of 54 The Cliffs, continuing southeast along the property boundaries to and along the east edge of 201 Princes Drive, southwest along the centre line of Princes Drive, through the roundabout with Moana Avenue, continuing southwest and south along Princes Drive, southeast along the southwest edge of Pipers Reserve, south towards Observatory Terrace along the west side of the road reserve, southeast along the centre of the road reserve that is to the northwest of Boundary Road, south along the centre of the Railway Reserve, southeast to and southwest along Waimea Road, west on Beatson Road, northwest on Whakatu Drive, south on Annesbrook Drive, southeast on Quarantine Road, southwest on Waimea Road, continuing on Main Road Stoke, northwest along Poorman Valley Stream, southwest along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, diagonally across Songer Street, continuing southwest along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, southeast to the north corner of 642 Main Road Stoke, southwest along the southeast edge of the Railway Reserve to the west corner of 30 Standish Place, northwest along the southwest edge of 16 Sargeson Street, following this property boundary to the northeast and northwest, to and southwest along the centre line of Nayland Road, to and northwest along the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road to the coast. This ward includes Oyster Island, Saxton Island and Pig Island.

Southern Hills

Generally - comprises the southern urban part of the region encompassing the Saxton area, eastern Stoke, Wakatu, Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley.

Specifically - follows the coast from the southwestern council boundary to a point in line with the northeast edge of 484 Nayland Road, which it follows to the southeast to and northeast along the centre line of Nayland Road, southeast around the edge of 16 Sargeson Street to and northeast along the southeast edge of the Railway Reserve, northwest at the north corner of 642 Main Road Stoke to and northeast along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, diagonally across Songer Street, continuing northeast along the centre line of the Railway Reserve, southeast along the centre line of Poorman Valley Stream, northeast on Main Road Stoke, northwest on Quarantine Road, northeast on Annesbrook Drive, southeast on Whakatu Drive, northeast on Beatson Road, north on Waimea Road, to and along the southwest edge of 16 Vista Drive, continuing southeast along the southern edges of 8, 10, 16 and 9 Bills Drive, southeast then northeast along the south edge of the York Valley Landfill, south and then southeast along the ridgeline east of 130 Enner Glynn Road, east and along the southern edge of 592 Brook Street and into the Brook Conservation Reserve, southwest to the southern edge of the quarry east of Marsden Valley Road, north to where the boundary turns southwest, approximately two thirds of the way from the Quarry bridge to the turnoff to the Involution Track, then northwest approximately at the Barnicoat Walkway, towards and along the northeastern edge of the Marsden Valley Reserve, in a southwest direction, continuing across the foothills to the southern edge of 227 Champion Road and the southwestern council boundary which it follows northwest to the coast.