

AGENDA

Council Meeting

I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council will be held on:

- Date: Thursday, 11 November 2021
- Time: 9.30am
- Location: Council Chamber Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road Paraparaumu

Wayne Maxwell Chief Executive

Kapiti Coast District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council will be held in the Council Chamber, Ground Floor, 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu, on Thursday 11 November 2021, 9.30am.

Council Members

Mayor K Gurunathan	Chair
Deputy Mayor Janet	Deputy
Holborow	
Cr Angela Buswell	Member
Cr James Cootes	Member
Cr Jackie Elliott	Member
Cr Gwynn Compton	Member
Cr Jocelyn Prvanov	Member
Cr Martin Halliday	Member
Cr Sophie Handford	Member
Cr Robert McCann	Member
Cr Bernie Randall	Member

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1 WELCOME

2 COUNCIL BLESSING

"As we deliberate on the issues before us, we trust that we will reflect positively on the communities we serve. Let us all seek to be effective and just, so that with courage, vision and energy, we provide positive leadership in a spirit of harmony and compassion."

I a mātou e whiriwhiri ana i ngā take kei mua i ō mātou aroaro, e pono ana mātou ka kaha tonu ki te whakapau mahara huapai mō ngā hapori e mahi nei mātou. Me kaha hoki mātou katoa kia whaihua, kia tōtika tā mātou mahi, ā, mā te māia, te tiro whakamua me te hihiri ka taea te arahi i roto i te kotahitanga me te aroha.

3 APOLOGIES

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

Notification from Elected Members of:

4.1 – any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting, and

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

5 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME FOR ITEMS RELATING TO THE AGENDA

6 MEMBERS' BUSINESS

- (a) Public Speaking Time Responses
- (b) Leave of Absence
- (c) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

7 MAYOR'S REPORT

Nil

8 REPORTS

8.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - FREE FARES CAMPAIGN

I, Councillor Sophie Handford, give notice that at the Council meeting to be held on 11 November 2021, I intend to move the following motion:

RATIONALE

1 The co-signatories request that the notice of motion attached as Appendix 1 be on the agenda for the Kāpiti Coast District Council's meeting of 11th November 2021 for consideration by Councillors.

MOTION

- That the Kāpiti Coast District Council supports, and adds their name to, the Free Fares Campaign being coordinated by the Aotearoa Collective for Public Transport Equity. This Collective is a growing coalition of unions, climate action organisations, churches, student associations, disability organisations, and local politicians, united under a campaign for Free Fares on public transport. The Free Fares campaign is advocating for free public transport for three groups: Community Service Card holders, tertiary students and under-25s.
 - a) That the Kāpiti Coast District Council continues to strengthen its advocacy to both Central Government and the Greater Wellington Regional Council for enhanced public transport connections right across the district; including but not limited to:
 - i) A low-carbon, regular and reliable transport network across the district
 - ii) Extension and electrification of commuter rail to north of Ōtaki
 - iii) Building transport connectivity of Ōtaki with the rest of the Kāpiti Coast District

APPENDICES

1. Notice of Motion "Free Fares Campaign" J

Notice of motion

The co-signatories below request the following notice of motion be on the agenda for Kāpiti Coast District Council's Council meeting of 11th November 2021 for consideration by councillors. The motion is:

- 1) That the Kāpiti Coast District Council supports, and adds their name to, the Free Fares Campaign being coordinated by the Aotearoa Collective for Public Transport Equity. This Collective is a growing coalition of unions, climate action organisations, churches, student associations, disability organisations, and local politicians, united under a campaign for Free Fares on public transport. The Free Fares campaign is advocating for free public transport for three groups: Community Service Card holders, tertiary students and under-25s.
 - a) That the K\u00e4piti Coast District Council continues to strengthen its advocacy to both Central Government and the Greater Wellington Regional Council for enhanced public transport connections right across the district; including but not limited to:
 - i) A low-carbon, regular and reliable transport network across the district
 - ii) Extension and electrification of commuter rail to north of Ötaki
 - iii) Building transport connectivity of Ötaki with the rest of the Käpiti Coast District

Signed: _

Name: Cr. Sophie Handford

Signed: 🌶

Name: Cr. Gwynn Compton

Signed: Name: Cr. Martin Halliday

Name: Cr. Rob McCann

Signed:

Signed: = 10

Name: Mayor K. Gurunathan

Signed:

Name: Cr. James Cootes

Signed: _

Name: _____

APPENDIX:

Information about the campaign be found at: <u>https://our.actionstation.org.nz/petitions/now-is-the-moment-for-free-fares</u> <u>https://www.facebook.com/freefaresnz</u> <u>https://freefares.nz/</u>

8.2 REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2021 - FINAL PROPOSAL

Author: Sarah Wattie, Governance & Legal Services Manager

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1 The purpose of this report is to recommend that the Kāpiti Coast District Council (Council) resolve its final proposal for representation arrangements ahead of the 2022 local authority elections, and that the proposal be publicly notified. This report has been prepared following the consideration of submissions by the Council, resulting in direction for staff to prepare a final proposal.

DELEGATION

2 Council has the authority to make this decision under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) as reflected in section A.2 of Council's Governance Structure and Delegations 2019-2022 Triennium document.

BACKGROUND

- 3 The Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA 2001) requires all local authorities to review their representation arrangements at least once every six years to ensure the arrangements provide fair and effective representation and represent their distinct communities of interest.¹ The Local Government Commission (LGC) publish detailed guidelines identifying the factors and considerations that territorial authorities must take into account in carrying out a representation review (LGC Guidelines).²
- 4 Council carried out its last review in 2015 for the 2016 and 2019 local authority elections and, as such, is required to undertake this review. The previous representation review decision was referred to the LGC who, in their determination and in follow-up correspondence with staff in May 2021, asked us to consider the appropriateness of the existing Waikanae-Ōtaki boundary, as well as the non-compliance with the fair representation rule (+/-10% rule).³
- 5 Prior to commencing a representation review there are two preliminary matters for territorial authorities to consider:
 - choosing the electoral system⁴; and
 - deciding whether or not to establish one or more Māori wards.⁵

While these decisions are not formally part of the representation review process, these are important in helping to identify appropriate representation arrangements and need to be resolved before the detailed representation arrangements can be determined.

- 6 On 27 August 2020 Council confirmed the Single Transferable Voting (STV) electoral system for the 2022 local authority elections. This maintained the status quo as Council has used the STV system since 2004 when STV first became available. The decision was publicly notified and no demand for a poll was received.⁶
- 7 On 29 October 2020 Council resolved not to establish a Māori ward for electoral purposes. This decision was based on the recommendation of Council's three iwi partners, Te Āti Awa

¹ Local Electoral Act 2001 s 19H(2).

² Local Government Commission, Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews (March 2021, 8th edition).

³ Local Government Commission Determination, 28 January 2016.

⁴ LEA 2001, ss 27-34.

⁵ LEA 2001, ss 19Z, 19ZH.

⁶ LEA 2001, ss 28-29.

ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, who did not support the consideration of a Māori ward for Kāpiti at this time.

- 8 On 1 March 2021 the Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act (Amendment Act) came into force introducing changes to the treatment of Māori wards and constituencies.⁷ Council consulted with each of its iwi partners on the implications of the Amendment Act which provided local authorities with a fresh opportunity to consider whether to establish a Māori ward. Council's iwi partners confirmed that while Māori ward representation on Council was important to them, their current priority was to strengthen their existing partnership with Council. On 6 May 2021 Council confirmed the decision not to establish a Māori ward ahead of the 2022 local authority elections.
- 9 On 29 October 2020 Council were presented with options around the representation review process, which included a recommendation to establish an independent community panel to manage the process. Councillors rejected that recommendation and resolved to adopt a Council-led representation review process comprising a project team led by staff. The project team was established in November 2020 and is resourced by staff with support from Election Services on legal and technical requirements and Empathy Design for community engagement, design research and consultation activities.
- 10 Between February and August 2021, the project team carried out preliminary engagement and research activities to inform the representation needs of the district. This early engagement was led by Empathy Design and involved three phases of public engagement and research, with the purpose of gathering and analysing the community perspective to support Council in developing a representation model providing for fair and effective representation and representation of the district's different communities of interest. The focus of the engagement and research was on understanding people's context and how it shapes their behaviours, beliefs and attitudes, their underlying needs and wants and using these insights to develop options for representation. By taking a people-centred design approach, the suite of engagement and research activities ensured Council heard from more quiet or reluctant people, as well as those more confident in reaching out to the Council directly. Detailed information on the preliminary engagement approach and design principles elicited from this are set out in the initial proposal <u>available here</u>.
- 11 Following the preliminary engagement and design research, a series of briefings were conducted with Councillors, Community Board members and iwi partners. Council considered a range of potential representation concepts and options during these briefings in an effort to identity options that best balanced the community views represented in the design principles, the input from elected members and iwi, and the legislative requirements. The relative strengths and weaknesses of each were considered in relation to ward size, the placement of boundaries, etc.
- 12 During these sessions to assist in development of the initial proposal, Councillors discussed the current representation arrangements and the reasons why this was not put forward by the staff project team as one of the preferred options. The key reasons being as follows:
 - 12.1 two of the wards are non-compliant with the +/-10% rule (Ōtaki -13.53% and Waikanae 26.60%) and this is exacerbated by population growth in the wards; and
 - 12.2 the LGC's recommendation from the 2015 representation review to give particular attention to the ongoing appropriateness of the Waikanae/Ōtaki ward and community board boundaries; and
 - 12.3 there were other options that appeared to better reflect the preliminary design principles and legislative requirements while also aligning more closely with the +/-10% rule.

⁷ Local Electoral (Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Bill.

Initial proposal and consultation

- 13 On 26 August 2021 Council resolved its initial proposal and this was released for public consultation on 1 September 2021 as required under the LEA 2001 and LGA 2002. The initial proposal comprised the following elements:
 - 13.1 a total of ten councillors, plus the Mayor;
 - 13.2 mixed model with five councillors elected to represent three wards and five councillors elected district-wide;
 - 13.3 three larger wards:
 - 13.3.1 Kāpiti ki te Raki/Northern Ward (one ward councillor);
 - 13.3.2 Kāpiti ki Waenga/Central Ward (three ward counciillors); and
 - 13.3.3 Kāpiti ki te Tonga/Southern Ward (one ward councillor); and
 - 13.4 the disestablishment of existing Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu-Raumati and Paekākāriki community boards.
- 14 The Council agenda from the meeting where Council adopted its initial proposal, which includes a detailed overview of the requirements that must be considered in a representation review and the reasons why Council adopted the initial proposal, is <u>available here</u>. The minutes of the meeting are <u>available here</u>. The public notice of the initial proposal is <u>available here</u>.
- 15 The formal consultation period was open from 1 September 2021 to Monday 4 October 2021 and involved a range of consultation activities which were adapted due to Alert Level 2 and 3 COVID-19 settings. Further detail on consultation activities are outlined in the Significance and Engagement section of this report.

DISCUSSION

Issues

- 16 The LEA 2001 requires local authorities to undertake a review of their representation arrangements at least once every six years to ensure the arrangements provide for fair and effective representation for their communities of interest. Further to this, local authorities must consider the following factors:
 - communities of interest;
 - effective representation of communities of interest; and
 - fair representation of electors (each elected member represents about the same number of people or the +/-10% rule)
 - whether there should be community boards in the district and, if so, the nature of those communities and the structure of the community boards.
- 17 The LEA 2001 sets a statutory timeline for a representation review process and requires that public notice of the final proposal be issued within six weeks of the close of submissions for the initial proposal, in this case by 15 November 2021.
- 18 As set out in Part 1A of the LEA 2001, a representation review determines arrangements for:
 - 18.1 the number of wards (if any) and, if there are wards, their boundaries, names and number of members (the total number of elected members, excluding the mayor, must be between 5 and 29);
 - 18.2 how elected members are elected (district-wide, wards, or a mix of both); and
 - 18.3 whether to have community boards and, if so, how many and what their boundaries and membership should be.

19 When carrying out a representation review, local authorities are required to use ordinary resident population figures derived from either the most recent census or population estimates prepared by Statistics New Zealand (section 19X of the LEA 2001). Statistics New Zealand provided the estimated resident population from 30 June 2020 (based on the 2018 census) for the maps and population statistics set out in this paper.

Submissions, oral hearings and analysis

- 20 Council received 532 submissions on the initial proposal comprising 510 individuals and 22 organisations.
- 21 Empathy Design was engaged to analyse all written submissions received and a summary of both quantitative and qualitative results are set out in the Empathy Design report at Appendices 1 and 2. Empathy Design provided further analysis on how the feedback received during the consultation period was consistent with the design principles from preliminary engagement activities set out at Appendix 3. In addition to informing representation arrangements, the insight that has been obtained from Empathy Design's design research approach will be beneficial across a range of Council activities in broadening our understanding of the community voice and enabling Council to hear from people or voices that we might not otherwise hear from.
- 22 On Tuesday 19 October 2021 and Wednesday 20 October 2021, Council heard from 59 individuals, organisations and community boards who requested to speak to their submissions, both in person and by Zoom due to Council Alert level 2 protocols.
- 23 On Wednesday 20 October 2021, a public workshop was conducted for Empathy Design to present the consultation analysis to Councillors, Community Board Chairs and iwi partners. Empathy Design provided further analysis on how the design principles from preliminary engagement activities are reflected in the consultation feedback, and to respond to Councillor questions from this session, set out at Appendix 3 and 4.
- 24 On Thursday 28 October 2021 Council formally received written submissions to Council's initial proposal, including the Empathy Design analysis of submissions, and considered the procedural steps for considering submissions and resolving the final proposal (refer to Council report <u>available here</u>). A table of oral submitters is also available via this report.

Summary of consultation feedback - themes & key elements of initial proposal

- 25 The Empathy Design analysis of consultation feedback set out at Appendix 1 identified a number of themes as well as specific responses to key elements of the initial proposal.
- 26 The submissions reiterated and provided further understanding on the community insights and themes from the preliminary design research undertaken to guide the development of the initial proposal. This was particularly the case in relation to the perceived value of community boards. The following themes were identified from the consultation feedback:
 - 26.1 People want distinct voices to be heard a common theme throughout the review was that submitters wanted their voice, and the voice of others in their community, to be heard by Council, more easily and clearly. This was particularly so for minority communities or those not geographical in nature. There were various ideas tabled about how people's voices can be brought to the Council table, through community boards and via other accessible feedback channels.
 - 26.2 People want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented submissions showed that people believe the district's suburbs are unique and this should be reflected in representation arrangements, citing their unique historical, cultural, and social characteristics particularly in relation to Ōtaki.
 - 26.3 *People want more accessible and more representative democracy* many people wanted more local representation and more tools to convey their views to Council. There was a view that any changes that reduce the local voice are undemocratic.

- 26.4 People question the need for, and value of, change many submitters queried the necessity of changing Council's current representation model, some due to local government reform, others due to satisfaction with current arrangements. Others were of the view that the status quo is lacking but the initial proposal was not a step forward.
- 26.5 *People want Māori to be better recognised and* represented people expressed a desire for Māori to be better represented in Council's representation arrangements and governance structure. Some comments related to dedicated representation through Māori wards and some spoke about how traditional channels to access Council representations are not a good fit for Māori.
- 26.6 People want built-in ways to ensure Council is accountable and kept in check many submitters expressed a desire to ensure Council staff and elected members are accountable and kept "in check", with community boards seen as one of the ways to achieve this. This theme indicated a lack of trust and confidence in Council's people and processes.
- 27 In relation to specific questions asked in the consultation discussion document regarding key elements of the initial proposal, of the 532 submissions received there were both majority and minority views with the qualitative results set out at Appendix 2. The Empathy Design analysis report at Appendix 1 notes that Council received a lot of feedback through the consultation from people already engaged with Council and that this majority view might not be demographically or ideologically representative of the district.
- 28 With regards to the majority view, the consultation feedback indicated support for some elements of the initial proposal including the size of Council and the mixed model comprising ward and district-wide councillors, and a rejection of a proposed combined Paraparaumu-Waikanae ward and the removal of community boards. Regarding the mixed model and ratio of ward to district-wide councillors, the majority agreed with the five:five ratio of ward to district-wide councillors and more or less councillors overall).
- 29 The following additional observations came through the consultation feedback:
 - 29.1 Boundaries most consultation feedback related to the combined Waikanae-Paraparaumu ward, however, there was one submission favouring Te Horo remaining in Waikanae. Another submission advocated for Raumati as separate from other communities of interest warranting a separate ward and community board.
 - 29.2 Names a key theme in the consultation feedback was that ward names should be aligned to current names of geographic hubs to recognise and retain the cultural history and reinforce that each area is distinct Ōtaki, Waikanae etc.
 - 29.3 Strengthening community boards many submitters indicated that they want to see community boards have more 'teeth' or 'power' but weren't specific about how that might happen. Some respondents were specific and made suggestions such as additional delegations, more air-time at Council meetings and voting rights, more funding and support, and increased capability of community board members. Some submitters reflected concerns that surfaced during preliminary engagement activities relating to the role and functioning of Council's existing community boards.

Deliberation of submissions

30 When determining whether to amend its initial proposal, Council must act in accordance with the requirements of the LEA 2001 and the consultation and decision-making provisions of the LGA 2002. This includes considering all submissions received and being able to demonstrate it has done so by providing reasons for the acceptance or rejection of submissions, which must be specified in Council's public notice of the final proposal (s19N(2) LEA 2001). Under the LEA 2001, the Council is required to provide reasons for any amendments to its initial proposal and amendments may only be made to reflect feedback from submissions. Council must also indicate the reasons for rejection of submissions.

31 In response to the consultation themes and feedback and as an outcome of a Councillor briefing on Tuesday 26 October 2021, the project team prepared options for Councillors to consider at a public workshop on Thursday 28 October 2021 in discussing whether to modify their initial proposal. Empathy Design prepared additional analysis on how these options reflect the consultation feedback, which is attached at Appendix 5.

Direction for final proposal

- 32 At the workshop on Thursday 28 October 2021 Councillors deliberated on submissions and whether amendments should be made to its initial proposal.
- 33 Councillors considered different options to respond to oral and written submissions and provided staff (set out below under the subheading 'alternative options considered') with direction to reject the initial proposal and retain the current representation arrangements with minor amendments to ward boundaries and a subdivision for the existing Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board.
- 34 Councillors reflected on the community reaction to the initial proposal noting that the submissions received largely reflected an engaged and democratically active sector of the population, acknowledging that they were clear on what worked for them. Councillors acknowledged there was more work to do through other mechanisms to give voice to residents and communities for whom there are barriers to engagement and participation not addressed in the representation model included in the final proposal.
- 35 The maps and population statistics for the final proposal option considered by Councillors is set out at Appendix 6.

Summary	Detail
Adjusted status quo with 4 current community boards - Ōtaki,	 4 wards: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati.
Waikanae, Paraparaumu-Raumati (subdivided), Paekākāriki	 Ward structure is non-compliant with fair representation rule: -12% for Otaki (overrepresented) and 24.78% for Waikanae (underrepresented).
	 10 councillors plus mayor (mixed model with 5 ward councillors, including 2 ward councillors in Paraparaumu, and 5 districtwide councillors)
	 4 community boards: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu-Raumati, Paekākāriki. Ward councillors appointed back to community boards.
	 Subdivision for Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board to ensure elected members are represented from both Paraparaumu and Raumati.
	Boundaries:
	 Te Horo in Ōtaki (boundary to South of Te Hapua Rd) as per initial proposal
	 Move Paekākāriki-Raumati boundary up to the corner of Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade as per initial proposal

36 Table A: Summary of final proposal direction

37 At the workshop on 28 October 2021 Councillors discussed the following:

- 37.1 whether to make changes to boundaries of the status quo representation model to reflect some minor boundary decisions made for the initial proposal including the boundary between Ōtaki and Waikanae wards to move South to the South of Te Hapua Road, and the boundary between the existing Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati wards to move North to the corner of Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade -Councillors provided direction that adopting these boundary changes would be appropriate;
- 37.2 how to best provide effective representation for Raumati in account of submission feedback that they are a separate community of interest Councillors provided direction that a subdivided Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board would be the best option within the representation model, however, also deliberated on the following alternate approaches:
 - a separate, additional community board for Raumati Councillors considered that while a separate community board would provide effective representation, there are challenges to this model. As there is only one Paekākāriki-Raumati ward councillor, either one of the two Paraparaumu ward councillors would need to be appointed to the Raumati Community Board (despite not being elected from this ward) or the Paekākāriki-Raumati ward councillor would need to be appointed to both the Raumati and Paekākāriki Community Boards with a significant workload impact. In addition, Councillors considered present challenges in ensuring there are sufficient candidates to stand for the respective community boards, which could present an issue in the case of a separate Raumati board;
 - a subdivided Paekākāriki-Raumati Community Board due to the requirements that each subdivision within a community board represents +/-10% the same population of electors, a subdivided Paekākāriki-Raumati Community Board would require a ratio of five Raumati elected members to one for Paekākāriki. Councillors considered this would not provide effective representation for Paekākāriki;
- 37.3 providing direction to retain the current names of wards and community boards. This accounted for consultation feedback that names should be aligned with the names of geographic hubs Ōtaki, Waikanae, etc. and a sentiment regarding recognising and retaining cultural history, as well as the need to reinforce each geographic community as distinct. Council's Iwi Partnerships team were consulted regarding this feedback and confirmed that retaining current names would be appropriate noting that these all names are currently Te Reo.
- 37.4 concerns and issues relating to the role and functioning of Council's existing community boards, which surfaced during preliminary engagement activites and were reflected in some submissions during the consultation some Councillors expressed a desire to work with the existing community boards to address these concerns.

Changes to the status quo

Current representation arrangements

- 38 The current representation arrangements have been in place since 2004 (with some minor boundary adjustments in 2010 and 2016). This model comprises a mixed model which includes the Mayor, five district-wide councillors and five ward based councillors across four wards: Ōtaki ward (one ward councillor); Waikanae ward (one ward councillor); Paraparaumu ward (two ward councillors); and Paekākāriki-Raumati ward (one ward councillor)
- 39 In addition, there are four community boards with a total of 16 community board members: Ōtaki community board, Waikanae community board, Paraparaumu-Raumati community board and Paekākāriki community board. Each community board has four elected members plus the respective ward councillor/s as appointed members. The community board and ward boundaries align for the most part, with the exception of Raumati (which is currently in the Paekākāriki-Raumati ward and the Paraparaumu-Raumati community board).

- 40 Based on the 30 June 2020 population estimates, two of Council's current wards (Ōtaki and Waikanae) are outside the +/-10% range as outlined in the table below. As the current community boards are not subdivided, they do not need to comply with the fair representation rule (+/-10%).
- 41 Table B: Population per ward councillor for current representation arrangements

Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	9,870	1	9,870	-1,544	-13.53
Waikanae	14,450	1	14,450	3,036	26.60
Paraparaumu	21,800	2	10,900	-514	-4.50
Paekākāriki- Raumati	10,950	1	10,950	-464	-4.07
Ward	57,070	5	11,414	(10,272 – 12,555)	
District-wide	57,070	5	11,414		
Total	57,070	10	5,707		

Changes to status quo

- 42 The final proposal includes changes to current representation arrangements set out below (refer to Appendix 6 for maps):
 - 42.1 The boundary between the Ōtaki ward and the Waikanae ward (and respective community boards) is to move south to include three additional meshblocks numbered 1883901, 1883902 and 4011904. This boundary change addresses the LGC direction from Council's 2015 representation review asking Council to look at three roads dissected by the existing Waikanae-Ōtaki boundary: Derham Road and Paul Faith Lane which only have access south onto State Highway 1, and Pukenamu Road which has access both north and south via State Highway 1. Councillors considered this boundary shift when adopting the initial proposal on 26 August 2021 and at the public workshop on 28 October 2021 and provided direction that this provides more appropriate representation for Te Horo within the ward structure and existing communities of interest.
 - 42.2 The boundary between the existing Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati wards is to move further North to better reflect the different communities of interest within the ward structure, encompassing the seven meshblocks of:
 - 42.2.1 Meshblock 2003601: Avion Terrace. Access to Avion Terrace is off Wharemauku Road and Google Maps and NZ Post both label Avion Terrace as Raumati Beach.
 - 42.2.2 Meshblock 2004301: Corner of Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade.
 - 42.2.3 Meshblock 2004303: Meshblock runs along Wharemauku Road between Raebern Land and Avion Terrace.
 - 42.2.4 Meshblock 2004304: This meshblock runs along the coast from Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade which join to Kirkway.
 - 42.2.5 Meshblock 2004502: This meshlock runs along the coast between Kirkway and Tainui Street.

- 42.2.6 Meshblock 4008726: This meshblock runs inland along Wharemauku Road from Avion Terrance aligning between Alexander Road and Matatua Road.
- 42.2.7 Meshblock 4008727: This meshblock runs inland from Alexander Road and Simpson Crescent.

Councillors expressed a preference when adopting the initial proposal on 26 August 2021 and at the public workshop on 28 October 2021 for the above seven meshblocks to be included with the rest of Raumati in the Paekākāriki-Raumati ward.

- 42.3 The existing Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board is to be subdivided to ensure that elected members to the Community Board represent both Raumati and Paraparaumu, with a total of six elected members (four for Paraparaumu and two for Raumati) with two appointed Paraparaumu ward Councillors. See map and population statistics for the subdivision at Appendix 6.
- 43 Note that the initial proposal made one additional alteration to the boundary between Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati wards, with Meshblock 1997901 moving into the Paekākāriki-Raumati ward. This meshblock encompasses part of Valley Road where it transitions from urban to rural, most is forest and it has a rounded population of 10. While the decision was made for the initial proposal to move it into the Paekākāriki-Raumati ward, this has not been transferred to the final proposal. The key reasons for this are that given direction to retain the status quo, only key boundary changes have been brought forward and in this case, there is a very small population with an argument either way for sitting in either the Paekākāriki-Raumati or Paraparaumu ward.

Treatment of submissions

- 44 The direction provided by Councillors on 28 October 2021 to retain the status quo with minor changes to boundaries and a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board results in the following treatment of submissions:
 - 44.1 accept the majority of submissions who agree with retaining 10 Councillors and Mayor, and reject the minority of submissions who disagree with this treatment;
 - 44.2 accept the majority submissions who favour a mixed model with both ward and districtwide Councillors and reject the minority of submissions who prefer either all wardbased or district-wide Councillors;
 - 44.3 accept submissions that favour an equal ratio of ward and district-wide councillors (five: five) and reject submissions that favour a different ratio;
 - 44.4 accept the majority of submissions who disagree with combining the Waikanae and Paraparaumu wards and reject the minority view who favour combining these wards;
 - 44.5 accept the majority of submissions who disagree with abolishing the district's current community boards and reject the minority of submissions who agree with abolishing current boards;
 - 44.6 accept the majority submissions who disagree with boundaries combining the current Waikanae and Paraparaumu wards and reject the minority of submissions who agree with combining these wards into one larger ward;
 - 44.7 reject submissions who disagree with the boundary change between Ōtaki and Waikanae wards, which moves the boundary south of Te Hapua Road to include three additional meshblocks 1883901, 1883902 and 4011904, with the effect that most of Te Horo becomes part of the Ōtaki ward;
 - 44.8 accept submissions that agree with retaining the current names of geographic hubs for both wards and community boards.
- 45 On key themes elicited from the consultation feedback, the direction to retain the status quo with minor changes to the boundaries and a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board takes account of the following consultation feedback:

- 45.1 people want distinct voices to be heard;
- 45.2 want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented;
- 45.3 people want more accessible and more representative democracy;
- 45.4 people question the need for, and value of, change; and
- 45.5 people want built-in ways to ensure Council is accountable and kept in check.
- In relation to the theme that people want Māori to be better recognised and represented, this is to some degree out of the scope for the purpose of the current representation review. As outlined in the Background section of this report, the decision about whether to establish a Māori ward precedes a local authority's representation review. Councillors considered this matter on 29 October 2020 and 6 May 2021 and following advice from its iwi partners resolved not to establish a Māori ward at this time, with iwi partners preferring to focus on their partnership with Council. This matter may be reconsidered by Councillors in the next triennium and if Councillors resolve to establish a Māori representation at Council, there are other ways to enhance mana whenua representation within Council's governance structure, which is separate to the representation review process. Council is currently engaging with its iwi partners on proposed approaches to this effect.
- 47 With respect to the theme from the consultation feedback that people want built-in ways to ensure Council is accountable and kept in check, consultation feedback indicated that many people believe community boards should not only be retained but also strengthened to ensure they are effective. References were made to a range of ways to achieve this including power, delegated functions, funding, support, capability of board members, accessibility and voting rights.
- 48 Council's initial proposal focused on finding additional ways, separate to community boards, to foster a more direct connection between decision-makers (councillors) and their communities. This included additional funding and support to empower existing or new community groups to foster community-led development and give a voice to their communities' needs and aspirations; and resourcing to strengthen councillors' ability to know and understand their communities. This sought to address themes from preliminary engagement activities that people expect their councillors to know the people and issues of the district; and it is currently hard for councillors to hear from a diverse range of voices due to barriers to participation and engagement with Council and community boards.
- 49 Analysis of the consultation feedback on the initial proposal indicated that "amongst people who agreed and disagreed with the removal of community boards, many wanted local government's "flax roots" connection with local communities to be strengthened, and related representation improved".⁸ Among those who agreed with removing community boards, people supported mechanisms that provide for increased access to their ward councillor (i.e. weekly clinics) or "a more effective means of a further level of representation". Among those people who disagreed with removing community boards from the district's representation arrangements, many people were of the view that Council should be adding more tools for representation and community engagement in local matters.
- 50 The following matters are separate but related to the decisions that must be made as part of Council's representation review:
 - 50.1 the question of community board delegations; and
 - 50.2 operational initiatives to foster a more direct connection between councillors and their communities.
- 51 Community board delegations are a matter for the incoming Council to determine following the 2022 local elections however councillors may signal what changes they consider

⁸ Empathy Design analysis report page 18

appropriate for the incoming Council and make changes deemed appropriate to delegations for current community board members. Operational initiatives that have been discussed such as secretariat support and meeting space for councillors, additional communications and engagement support, and enhanced customer case-management and follow-through, are questions to be addressed through operational planning including the annual plan process as additional budget would be required.

- 52 In summary, Council may respond to feedback around strengthening community boards and the relationship between councillors and their communities in the following ways:
 - 52.1 work with Council's current community boards to consider ways to maximise existing delegations, and to identify whether any changes are required which may include amendments to the Governance Structure and Delegations 2019-2022 document and/or additional support to members (see paragraph 51 above)
 - 52.2 signal to the incoming Council what changes they consider to be appropriate to strengthen community boards in the next triennium
 - 52.3 signal to staff what resources and initiatives they consider should be put in place to support a more direct relationship between councillors and their communities.

Alignment of final proposal option with legislative requirements and consultation feedback

Communities of interest

- 53 Retaining the status quo with the four current wards for Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati, and four current community boards for Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu-Raumati and Paekākāriki, with minor adjustments to the boundaries of each and a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board, is aligned with both preliminary and consultation feedback that the district comprises distinct communities of interest warranting local representation that is best achieved through both distinct wards and community boards.
- 54 Empathy Design set out the following in their analysis:⁹

"In the earlier design research, we heard that different geographic community hubs were seen as different communities of interest, including Waikanae Beach as distinct from Waikanae town, Raumati as distinct from Paekākāriki, and to a lesser degree Raumati separate from Raumati South. We also heard 'coastal' and 'rural' are geographic communities of interest (of secondary prominent to the hubs)". In the consultation feedback, people reinforced the differences between geographic communities, particularly that Waikanae is different from Paraparaumu, Ōtaki is distinct, and rural needs a voice. In the consultation, Waikanae Beach wasn't specifically mentioned as distinct by many people; it was more about Waikanae compared to Paraparaumu."

- 55 The reasons for minor adjustments to the boundaries are set out in paragraph 42 above.
- 56 While it is noted that the final proposal does not provide separate representation for either a rural ward or community board, the proposed representation arrangements align with community feedback that rural voices will be appropriately represented through the current ward structure. There was also a minority view expressed that district-wide councillors help to bring forth minority views such as the rural voice.

Effective representation

57 The status quo, with minor changes to boundaries a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board, provides effective representation for the district in a way that aligns with the early design research and consultation feedback.

⁹ Empathy Design report 'Questions asked during presentation of consultation analysis' dated 23 October 2021 page 3.

- 58 Retaining the four existing wards is seen to provide effective local representation for the district by:
 - representing the district's distinct geographic communities of interest
 - supporting the likelihood of councillors coming from across the district
 - supporting councillors to reach out and hear from the community.
- 59 Retaining the mixed-model of five councillors elected district-wide and five councillors elected on a ward basis aligns with the community perception that the mixed-model helps councillors stay close to the people at a local level and also see the big picture to do what is best for Kāpiti as a whole. Further to this, the community perception is that the model helps focus on those most in-need while doing what is best for the entire district and building barriers to parochialism. Through early engagement and consultation activities, many people expressed that ward councillors are better able to understand local issues, while district-wide councillors are better able to think about the big picture for Kāpiti. Some said district-wide councillors can better represent non-geographic communities of interest. While the Paraparaumu ward has two ward councillors and the other wards one, this is addressed through five councillors elected across the district.
- 60 The ratio of five ward councillors to five district-wide councillors is perceived as a good balance in balancing both local issues and the district-wide perspective. Consultation comments reflected on the ratio working at the moment and therefore not requiring change.
- 61 The size of Council with 10 councillors plus the mayor is seen as being big enough for diversity and not spread councillors too thin, yet small enough to be efficient and not create cliques. Consultation comments also iterated that the current size of Council is working and therefore, doesn't warrant change.

Fair representation

- 62 If a district is divided into wards, each elected member must represent about the same number of electors (+/-10%). Similarly, if any community boards are subdivided, the elected members of each subdivision must represent +/-10% the same population of electors.
- 63 Ward boundaries must coincide with current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand.¹⁰ This also applies to the boundaries of community boards if they are established.¹¹
- 64 There are grounds for not complying with the +/-10% rule if there are good reasons as summarised below:¹²
 - to provide effective representation of communities of interest within island communities and isolated communities
 - where compliance would limit effective representation by either dividing a community of interest, or grouping together communities of interest with few commonalities.
- 65 The proposed ward boundaries for the final proposal do not comply with the fair representation rule (+/- 10 percent), with Ōtaki overrepresented by -12.00% and Waikanae underrepresented by 24.78%. This deviation is a slight improvement to current representation arrangements; however, based on community feedback and councillors' deliberations of the submissions the non-compliance is deemed necessary to provide effective representation for Ōtaki and Waikanae communities of interest.
- 66 The proposed subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board must also comply with the fair representation rule (+/- 10% rule) and is compliant.

¹⁰ LEA 2001, s 19T(1)(b).

¹¹ LEA 2001, s 19W(c).

¹² LEA 2001, s 19V(3)(a).

67 As the Ōtaki and Waikanae wards do not comply with the fair representation rule, Council is required to automatically refer the proposal to the LGC for a binding determination under section 19V(4) of the LEA 2001.

Community boards

- Retaining the four current community boards, Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu-Raumati and Paekākāriki, with a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board, aligns with design principles from both the preliminary engagement and consultation period, as well as key themes from the consultation feedback: in particular, that people want distinct voices to be heard, people want more accessible and representative democracy and people want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented. Feedback indicates that community boards are seen as a vital tool to enable Council to connect with the 'grass roots' of a community at a local level. In addition, consultation feedback indicated that people want builtin ways to ensure Council is accountable and kept in check and community boards are seen as one of the tools to do so. Lastly, community boards are seen as meeting some of the principles behind effective representation in:
 - ensuring we don't spread councillors too thin and ensuring they are able to get across the people and issues in the district
 - supporting councillors' responsibility to reach out and hear from the community
 - ensure councillors hear from a diverse range of community voices, not just one type.
- 69 The concept of subdivided community boards was not directly tested through the consultation; however, a subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board will address submissions advocating for Raumati as a separate community board, and ensure that elected members to the board may be elected from both Paraparaumu (4) and Raumati (2).

Alternative options considered

- 70 The following alternative options were explored by Councillors at the workshop on Thursday 28 October 2021. Refer to Appendix 7 for maps and population statistics for each.
- 71 Table C: Alternative options considered by Councillors on 28 October 2021

Option	Description
A. Small wards with 4 community boards – no subdivisions	 6 smaller wards: Ōtaki, Waikanae Beach, Waikanae town, Paraparaumu Beach, Paraparaumu town, Paekakariki-Raumati
	 10 councillors plus mayor (mixed model, 7 ward councillors (with 2 Paraparaumu Beach) and 3 district-wide councillors
	 4 community boards that do not align to the ward structure: Ōtaki, Waikanae (combining Waikanae Beach and Waikanae town wards), Paraparaumu (combining Paraparaumu Beach and Paraparaumu town wards), Paekākāriki-Raumati. Ward councillors appointed back to community boards.
	• Fair representation: Compliant with +/- 10 rule.
	Boundaries:
	 Te Horo is in Waikanae with the boundary running along Te Horo Beach Road going inland across State Highway 1 to School Road, which

	may split the communities along this inland section.
	 Paekākāriki-Raumati and Paraparaumu Beach ward boundary runs along Tui Road and follows Wharemauku Stream inland
B. Small wards with 4	As per option A above with the following change:
community boards - subdivisions for the Waikanae and Paraparaumu	 Subdivisions for the Waikanae and Paraparaumu community boards as follows:
community boards	 Waikanae Community Board subdivided into Waikanae Beach and Waikanae town. This subdivision is compliant with the +/- 10% rule.
	 Paraparaumu Community Board subdivided into Paraparaumu Beach and Paraparaumu town. This subdivision is not compliant with the +/-10% rule with Paraparaumu town being overrepresented at -12.93.
	 With this model, consideration needs to be given to the number of ward councillors appointed back to the community board, as if all three ward councillors for Paraparaumu and Paraparaumu Beach are appointed back, this is more than half the proposed total number of elected members for the board, which is five (see Appendix 7). Section 19F requires that the number of appointed members be less than half the total number of members.
C. Adjusted status quo with 5 community boards - Ōtaki,	 4 wards: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati.
Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati, Paekākāriki	 Ward structure is non-compliant with fair representation rule: -12% for Otaki (overrepresented) and 24.78% for Waikanae (underrepresented).
	 10 councillors plus mayor (mixed model with 5 ward councillors, including 2 ward councillors in Paraparaumu, and 5 districtwide councillors)
	 5 separate community boards: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati, Paekākāriki. Ward councillors appointed back to respective community boards with a Paraparaumu ward councillor appointed to Raumati (due to there being one ward councillor for Paekākāriki- Raumati and two ward councillors for Paraparaumu)
	Boundaries:
	 Te Horo in Ōtaki (boundary to South of Te Hapua Rd) as per initial proposal

	 Move Paekākāriki-Raumati boundary up to the corner of Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade as per initial proposal.
 D. Adjusted status quo with 4 community boards aligned to ward boundaries: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Paekākāriki-Raumati 	 As per option C above, with the following change: 4 community boards aligned to ward boundaries: Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Paekākāriki- Raumati.
	 Option of either a combined Paekākāriki-Raumati Community Board or a subdivision for Paekākāriki-Raumati community board (one elected member for Paekākāriki and five elected members for Raumati plus one ward councillor from Paekākāriki) to ensure elected representation for Paekākāriki at a ward level.

Overview of timeline and procedural steps for representation review

- As noted above, the LEA 2001 sets a statutory timeline for a representation review process and requires that public notice of the final proposal be issued within six weeks of the close of submissions for the initial proposal, in this case by 15 November 2021. The timeline for the remainder of the review is outlined in Table C and detail on next steps including appeals, objections and referral to the LGC under the respective subheadings below.
- 73 Table D: Timeline of procedural steps for representation review

Timeline	Date
Report to Council – initial proposal	Thursday 26 August 2021
Public notice in Kāpiti News to advise that submissions are open	Wednesday 1 September 2021
Submissions close	Monday 4 October 2021
Submission hearings	Tuesday 19 and Wednesday 20 October 2021
Public workshop – deliberation of submissions	Thursday 28 October 2021
Council meeting to adopt final proposal	Thursday 11 November 2021
Public notice of final proposal – appeal/objection period open	Saturday 13 November 2021 (no later than 15 November 2021)
Appeal/objection period closes	Monday 13 December 2021 (no later than 15 December 2021)
Council to forward appeals and objections and other relevant information to the Commission	By 15 January 2022
Commission makes determination	By 11 April 2022

Appeals and objections process

- 74 Council will issue a public notice of its final proposal no later than 15 November 2021 including detail on the next steps in the process. Notification will also be sent directly to all submitters to the initial proposal, so they are aware of the content of the final proposal and the process to appeal the decision.
- 75 Council appeals may be made to the Representation Review inbox <u>representation.review@kapiticoast.govt.nz</u>. The appeals or objections process will be open

for one month until 13-15 December 2021 (depending on the late the public notice of the final proposal is issued), after which staff will forward these to the LGC to consider.

Referral to the Local Government Commission

- 76 Council is required to refer its final proposal to the LGC if a valid appeal or objection is lodged by a submitter (s19O and 19P LEA 2001) or the proposal does not comply with the requirements for achieving fair representation (s19V(4) LEA 2001). A referral to the LGC for non-compliance with the fair representation rule is treated as an appeal against the decision of the territorial authority for the purposes of section 19R.
- 77 In the case of an appeal, objection or referral for non-compliance with the +/-10 percent rule, the LGC may rectify any element of Council's final proposal that it does not consider complies with the statutory provisions, whether or not that element of the proposal was the subject of an appeal or objection (s19R).
- 78 The LGC may hold a hearing for persons to present oral appeals and objections before they make a determination on the representation review, however, this is discretionary on their part.
- 79 LGC determinations may be:
 - 79.1 appealed on a point of law
 - 79.2 subject to judicial review regarding matters of process.

CONSIDERATIONS

Policy considerations

80 A change in Council's representation model ahead of the 2022 local authority elections will impact on Council's governance framework and delegations document. Addressing consultation feedback in relation to strengthening community boards will also require a review of existing processes to identify initiatives or changes required.

Legal considerations

- 81 Part 1A of the LEA 2001 governs local authority representation review arrangements including the requirement to conduct a review at least every six years. In the event that Council resolves to establish a Māori ward in the next triennium, under Schedule 1A of the LEA 2001 this would trigger a representation review ahead of the next local authority elections in 2025. Te Tari Taiwhenua (Internal Affairs) are currently consulting on changes to the Māori ward and constituency process, which may impact on this requirement.
- 82 A local authority must refer their final proposal to the LGC if the proposal does not comply with the '+/-10% rule' under section 19V of the LEA 2001. In addition, if any appeals or objections are received the proposal will be automatically referred to the LGC for a determination. As this proposal is not complaint with the '+/-10% rule' in relation to the Waikanae and Ōtaki wards, it will be automatically referred for a determination.

Financial considerations

- 83 Under the Local Government Amendment Act 2012 the local authority must "demonstrate prudent management of its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments, or general financial dealings."
- 84 As Councillors have provided direction to retain the status quo representation arrangements with some small adjustments, the majority of costs can be funded through existing budgets and resource allocation.
- 85 The following resources and initiatives will have a financial impact to be addressed through the annual plan process:
 - 85.1 additional training and support to strengthen existing community boards and their processes

85.2 resources and initiatives to support a more direct relationship between councillors and their communities (i.e. secretariat support and meeting space for councillors, additional communications and engagement support, and enhanced customer case-management and follow-through).

Tāngata whenua considerations

- 86 This decision does not involve a significant decision in relation to ancestral land or a body of water or other element of intrinsic value, but rather relates to the representation arrangements of the district as a whole.
- 87 In accounting for the views of tāngata whenua, Council is guided by the partnership between elected members and tāngata whenua of the Kāpiti Coast District, namely, the iwi and hāpu of Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and Ngāti Toa Rangatira (together forming the A.R.T Confederation).
- 88 Council made considerable efforts to consult with each of its iwi partners on the initial proposal and incorporated feedback received during the consideration of submissions including on proposed names of each ward as outlined at paragraph 37.3 above. This report addresses the theme from consultation feedback that people want Māori to be better recognised and represented at Council see paragraph 26.5 and paragraph 37.3 above.

Strategic considerations

- 89 Effective representation arrangements contribute to Council's ability to enable democratic local decision-making and action, by and on behalf of communities, and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and future. This further contributes to Council's ability to achieve strategic objectives and outcomes that it has committed to in the Long-term plan 2021-2041, District Plan and other key documents.
- 90 The insight that has been obtained from the design research undertaken by Empathy Design will be beneficial across a range of Council activities in broadening our understanding of the community voice and enabling Council to hear from people or voices that we might not otherwise hear from.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Significance policy

91 This matter has a medium degree of significance under Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Consultation already undertaken

- 92 Council undertook a formal consultation process on the initial proposal to inform the final proposal decision in accordance with sections 19M and 19N of the LEA 2001.
- 93 The consultation period was open from 1 September 2021 to Monday 4 October 2021 and involved a range of consultation activities which were adapted due to Alert Level 2 and 3 COVID-19 settings. This included media advisories; website updates; a targeted digital campaign across Neighbourly, Google, Stuff, Facebook and Council newsletters and networks; radio interviews and advertising across a range of local and Wellington based radio stations; and advertising in the Kāpiti News and Dominion Post including the inclusion of the full consultation document as a supplement in both editions.

Publicity

- 94 Council has developed a plan to communicate the final proposal decision that is made on 11 November 2021. This includes:
 - 94.1 publication of a public notice on the Council website and in the Dominion Post and Kāpiti News as soon as feasible after the decision

- 94.2 a written response to all submitters to confirm Council's final proposal, and to provide information on the appeals and objections process
- 94.3 a media advisory from the Mayor outlining the final proposal and reasons for some of the changes (promoted through our e-newsletter Everything Kāpiti and other usual communications channels)
- 94.4 updates to the website and digital channels (i.e. Facebook page).

Recommendations

That the Council:

- 95 Notes that the Council deliberated on all 532 submissions and 59 oral submissions on the representation review initial proposal and discussed whether to accept or reject submissions.
- 96 Resolves, having reviewed its representation arrangements in accordance with sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001, to amend its initial proposal as the final proposal for the Kāpiti Coast District Council and its Community Boards ahead of the 2022 local authority elections (refer to Appendix 6):
 - 96.1 Kāpiti Coast District Council to comprise of the mayor elected at large and ten councillors, specifically 5 councillors elected to wards and 5 councillors elected district-wide.
 - 96.2 Kāpiti Coast District Council to be divided into 4 wards (with the proposed boundaries shown at Appendix 6), which are set out with the names and number of councillors as follows:
 - 96.2.1 Ōtaki (1 ward councillor)
 - 96.2.2 Waikanae (1 ward councillor)
 - 96.2.3 Paraparaumu (2 ward councillors)
 - 96.2.4 Paekākāriki-Raumati (1 ward councillor).
 - 96.3 Kāpiti Coast District Council retains its current Community Board structure, with a change to the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board to include a subdivision to guarantee members may be elected for both Paraparaumu and Raumati. The boundaries of the community board stay the same and are set out in a map along with the population statistics per elected member (or subdivision) at Appendix 6. The community boards' structure is set out as follows:
 - 96.3.1 Ōtaki Community Board (4 elected members, 1 Ōtaki ward councillor appointed)
 - 96.3.2 Waikanae Community Board (4 elected members, 1 Waikanae ward councillor appointed)
 - 96.3.3 Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board with a subdivision for Paraparaumu and Raumati communities of interest (6 elected members – 4 for Paraparaumu and 2 for Raumati, 2 Paraparaumu ward councillors appointed)
 - 96.3.4 Paekākāriki-Raumati Community Board (4 elected members, 1 Paekākāriki-Raumati ward councillor appointed).
- 97 That in accordance with section 19K of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the reasons for the changes to the existing representation arrangements are:
 - 97.1 the boundary between the Ōtaki ward and the Waikanae ward is to move south to include three additional meshblocks numbered 1883901, 1883902, 4011904 to address the Local Government Commission feedback from Council's 2015 representation review asking Council to look at three roads dissected by the existing Waikanae-Ōtaki boundaries: Derham Road, Paul Faith Lane and Pukenamu Road, and to better reflect the district's communities of interest within the ward structure
 - 97.2 the boundary between the existing Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki-Raumati wards is to move further north to encompass seven meshblocks 2003601, 2004301, 2004303, 2004304, 2004502, 4008726, 4008727 to better reflect the district's communities of interest within the ward structure

97.3 the existing Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board is to be subdivided to ensure that elected members to the Community Board represent both Raumati and Paraparaumu, with a total of 6 elected members (4 for Paraparaumu and 2 for Raumati) with 2 appointed Paraparaumu ward Councillors.

98 Notes that:

- 98.1 as the ward structure for the proposal is not compliant with the fair representation rule (+/- 10 percent), with Ōtaki overrepresented by -12.00% and Waikanae underrepresented by 24.78%, Council must automatically refer the proposal to the Local Government Commission for a binding determination under section 19V(4) of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 98.2 notes that the non-compliance within the fair representation rule (+/- 10%) for the Ōtaki and Waikanae wards is a slight improvement to current representation arrangements; however, is necessary to provide effective representation for the district's communities of interest
- 98.3 notes that the subdivision for the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board partially responds to submissions requesting a separate community board for Raumati, and that the subdivision is compliant with the fair representation rule (+/- 10%)
- 98.4 the Council must give public notice of its final proposal by no later than 15 November 2021 being six weeks after the closure of submissions
- 98.5 if appeals or objections are received by submitters on the final proposal, Council must forward these to the Local Government Commission and Council is required to forward the proposal to the Local Government Commission for a final determination on the matters in accordance with sections 19O and 19P of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- 99 Notes that in adopting its final proposal, it accepts and rejects the following submissions received during the consultation on the initial proposal in accordance with section 19N of the LEA 2001 as follows:

Treatment	Reason
Accept the majority of submissions who agree with retaining 10 Councillors and Mayor, and reject the minority of submissions who disagree with this treatment.	The minority view is rejected in favour of the majority view who see 10 Councillors plus the Mayor as big enough for diversity and not spread councillors too thin, yet small enough to be efficient and not create cliques. The minority view is also rejected in favour of those who believe the current size of Council is working and as such should not change.
Accept the majority submissions who favour a mixed model with both ward and district-wide councillors and reject the minority of submissions who prefer either all ward-based or district-wide councillors.	The minority view preferring either all ward-based or district-wide councillors is rejected in favour of the majority view that favours a mixed-model with both ward and district-wide councillors. The majority view is that the mixed-model achieves effective representation for the district as it helps councillors to:
	 stay close to the people at a local level and also see the big picture to do what is best for Kāpiti as a whole
	 focus on those most in-need while doing what is best for the entire

	district and building barriers to parochialism.
Accept submissions that favour an equal ratio of ward and district-wide councillors (five:five) and rejects submissions that favour a different ratio.	The minority view favouring a different ratio (or all ward or district-wide councillors) is rejected in favour of the majority view that the ratio of five ward councillors to five district-wide councillors is the right number to balance both local issues and the district-wide perspective. Furthermore, the minority view is rejected in favour of the view that the current ratio is working and doesn't warrant change.
Accept the majority of submissions who disagree with combining the Waikanae and Paraparaumu wards (and respective boundary changes) and reject the minority view who favour combining these wards.	The minority view that supports combining the Waikanae and Paraparaumu wards is rejected on the basis that this does not provide effective local representation for the district's distinct communities of interest. In particular, that Waikanae and Paraparaumu are distinct and warrant separate representation at a ward level.
Accept the majority of submissions who disagree with abolishing the district's current community boards and reject the minority of submissions who agree with abolishing current boards.	The minority view that supports the removal of existing community boards is rejected in favour of the majority view that community boards are a key tool to ensure effective local representation at Council and to hold Council accountable and that they should not only be retained but strengthened to ensure they are effective.
Reject submissions who disagree with the boundary change between Ōtaki and Waikanae wards, which moves the boundary south of Te Hapua Road to include three additional meshblocks 1883901, 1883902 and 4011904, with the effect that most of Te Horo becomes part of the Ōtaki ward.	 Reject submissions who disagree with the boundary shift between the Ōtaki and Waikanae wards to move the boundary South of Te Hapua Road on the basis that this boundary changes: moves Te Horo into the Ōtaki ward which more appropriate groups communities of interest addresses Local Government Commission direction from the 2015 representation to review the three roads dissected by the
Accepts submissions that agree with retaining the current names of geographic hubs for both wards and community boards.	Rejects submissions who prefer different names such as those proposed in the initial proposal on the basis of submissions that see retaining the current names as appropriate to the respective geographic hubs.

100 Agrees that the Chief Executive and delegated staff are authorised to make any minor, necessary corrections in the documents prior to issuing the public notice of the final proposal by 15 November 2021.

APPENDICES

- 1. Empathy Design report 'Results of consultation of Kāpiti Coast District's proposed representation arrangements' dated 19 October 2021 J
- 2. Empathy Design report 'Quantitative results for questions asked in the consultation document' dated 13 October 2021 <u>J</u>
- 3. Empathy Design report 'Reflection on design principles from consultation feedback' dated 23 October 2021 <u>J</u>
- 4. Empathy Design report 'Questions asked during presentation of consultation analysis' dated 23 October 2021 <u>J</u>
- 5. Empathy Design 'Reflection on iterated options work in progress' dated 28 October 2021 J
- 6. Final proposal including population statistics and maps <u>J</u>
- 7. Alternative options considered including population statistics and maps J.



Käpiti Coast District Council | Analysis of representation review consultation | 19:10:21

MEMO

Results of consultation on Kāpiti Coast District's proposed representation arrangements

19 October 2021 Emma Saunders, Ann Pistacchi-Peck

Introduction

Project context

Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) is completing a legally required representation review. The review seeks to ensure arrangements provide for fair and effective representation that meet the community's needs and expectations.

The review began with gathering community views and considering options for representation. Elected members considered the community view alongside other important factors, and developed an initial proposal. Written feedback on the proposal was sought from the public during a month-long consultation period. Verbal submissions will follow.

Elected members will refine their thinking based on submissions received, to determine a final proposal.

About this document

This memo summarises the views expressed in the consultation submissions. It notes overarching themes, and provides results for each question asked in the proposal documentation.

Some submitters are quoted, to help articulate sentiment. We use double apostrophes / quote-marks ("like this") when sharing quotes from research participants, and singles ('like this') when using conversational language to label something or when referring to a concept. We do not correct apparent typos or

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erroneous auto-corrections in quotes. Where necessary, we note our interpretation in square brackets ([like this]).

This document does not provide any recommendations to council officers or elected members. We acknowledge that the community perspective is one of several important considerations when shaping representation arrangements.

About the consultation

Consultation process

Council officers, guided by the Editorial Committee, provided documentation that set out elected members' proposed representation arrangements. They asked five questions specifically related to the proposal, and also asked if there was anything else the submitter would like to say to guide councillors' thinking on the representation review. People were also able to make supplementary submissions.

The proposal and consultation questions were available on the council's website and in paper form at libraries and service centres, and were also delivered through inserts in two local newspapers — 'Kāpiti News' and 'Õtaki Today'. As such, we received submissions via post, various drop-boxes, the council's 'Have your say' functionality on the website, and email.

View of respondents

In total, council received 532 submissions. Of those, 135 were from people or organisations based in the current ward of Ōtaki, 217 from Waikanae , 93 from Paraparaumu, 67 from Paekākāriki-Raumati, and 20 did not say.

Twenty-two submissions were on behalf groups or organisations. The rest were from individuals or couples.

About 55% of submitters (291) responded through the website's 'Have your say' functionality. The remaining 241 submitters used emailed or mailed submissions, using the paper form provided and/or drafting free-form submissions. Fifty-eight provided supplementary submissions in addition to, or rather than, using the specific feedback form.

A breakdown of submitters by age or ethnicity is not possible.



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Analysis considerations

We received qualitative and quantitative data through this consultation. It is important to note some factors that impact analysis and interpretation.

- A single submission might express the view of a single individual, a couple or group where all parties co-sign, or a group or organisation where one or more people is speaking on behalf of others. In that way, a single data point might express the view or assumed view of multiple people.
- 2. In some cases, a single person legitimately submitted the same view multiple times as an individual and also on behalf of different groups or organisations. In these cases, the person's view was counted more than once in the quantitative data. In other cases, a single person submitted one response but noted the way their view is shaped by, and applies to, his/her/their different roles and associated groups. This type of response was only counted once in the quantitative data because there was only a single submission.
- Some people who wrote or emailed a free-form response did not directly answer the council's specific questions. Those responses will be present in the themes, but will not be counted in the statistics.
- 4. Many people answered the council's specific questions about the extent to which they agree or disagree about aspects of the proposal, but did not provide information about why they agree or disagree. Those answers come through in the statistics provided, but provided limited ability for us to analyse and provide commentary about those statistics.
- 5. Some people answered the council's specific questions about the extent to which they agree or disagree about aspects of the proposal, but provided rationale that seemed contradictory to that answer. For example, one person said they 'strongly disagree' with the proposal to remove community boards, but added a note saying "Cog in the wheel. Not needed." In those cases, we take each component as written.
- 6. We must be careful to not assign any statistics reported here to the general population. Council received 532 submissions from people who are engaged in this process of reviewing representation arrangements. Those people might not be demographically or ideologically representative of the district. If X% of submissions strongly agree with an aspect of the proposal, it would be a mistake to assume that X% of voters agree.

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The above factors do not diminish the value of feedback on the proposal. Council received a lot of feedback from engaged people, and strong themes have emerged. The factors simply need to be considered when analysing the findings, drawing meaning for the proposal, and phrasing the conclusions.

Overarching themes

To inform possible changes to the proposal, and to increase council's overall empathy for the community, major themes arising from this phase of consultation are noted below. For every theme, there was a much smaller counter-perspective.

Submissions reiterate community insight from previous design research

The themes that emerged from consultation submissions echo the themes from earlier design research. (See the memo called 'Community insight to inform and inspire Kāpiti Coast District's representation arrangements' for details.) Submissions reiterate the beliefs, needs and concerns that emerged prior to the proposal's development. The original design principles do not need to be updated. Previous insight was reiterated and extended in one important area: the perceived value of community boards. This is useful information in understanding how the design principles can be achieved.

People want distinct voices to be heard

Many submitters expressed a need for their voice, and the voices of others in the community, to be heard by council. This need underpinned comments about the accessibility of councillors — their focus, workload, availability, spread of constituency and more. It also underpinned comments about how people's voices can be brought to the council table, including through community boards and via accessible feedback channels. This theme also came through in comments about communities of interest that are not geographically bound, and/or are in the minority.

People want distinct voices to be heard more easily and more clearly. Many of the submissions were concerned that aspects of the proposal will reduce the ability for distinct voices to be heard.

People want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented

Many submitters emphasised the distinct suburbs of Kāpiti Coast — Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu etc — and corresponding communities. People mentioned their unique histories, different demographics, special cultural ties, different needs,

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and strong individual identities. In particular, many people wrote about Õtaki as a distinct community with different and important characteristics. Many people also stressed that Waikanae is different from Paraparaumu.

Many people wanted those distinct suburbs to be recognised in the arrangements, by way of dedicated and focused elected representatives. They expressed concern when they felt an aspect of the proposal grouped suburbs with different demographics, histories, cultural connections, identities and/or needs. They believed smaller communities would be "swallowed up" and/or "left out in the cold" — that important distinctions would be lost, and the needs of people within suburbs would be overlooked. They also believed that cultural and historical connections were being weakened. In the case of Ōtaki, some people raised the council's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

People want more accessible and more representative democracy

The desire for distinct voices to be heard and distinct suburbs to be recognised related to a call for greater democracy and more representative democracy. Many people wanted to see more local representation, and more tools for delivering their view to council. They believe some aspects of the proposal reduce the ability for local voice and focus, and reduce avenues to connect with their representatives. They see those as a "significant backwards step". This theme was summed up by one person, who said: "It's anti-democratic to minimise the local voice." Often, comments about the perceived negative impact of the proposals on representative democracy were emphasised through phrasing, punctuation and formatting.

People question the need for, and value of, change

Many submitters questioned the significant change from the status quo. Some believe it is not worth making changes in the midst of the country's significant local government reform. Some feel the current arrangements are working well enough. As one said, "It's not perfect but it's definitely not broken." Others believe any current shortcomings are due to the people in various roles, not the structure of representation. Those points of view and others led many to question the value of changing the current arrangements. The sentiment of many is summed up by one person who said: "From the information supplied I cannot see enough benefits, to me it's just change for change sake."

Others believe the status quo is lacking but do not believe the proposed changes are a step forward. One said: "The education community of Ōtaki submits that the proposed changes to representation on the Kapiti District Council are likely to

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further disenfranchise members of the Ōtaki community. We feel the status quo should be maintained for Ōtaki until there is a more comprehensive review of how to strengthen democratic participation and representation in Ōtaki."

People want Māori to be better recognised and represented

Many submitters expressed a desire for Māori to be better represented through the arrangements and heard by council. Some comments related to dedicated representation such as through Māori wards. Others spoke about the district's history, and how it needs to be better reflected in the arrangements. Many also spoke about the channels people have to access council representatives, and how traditional channels are not a good fit for Māori.

Many of these comments came through in the final question of the consultation document, which asked if there was anything else the submitter wanted council to consider. Whereas quotes related to the other themes will surface in the next section, some comments related to this theme are provided below.

"We need dedicated Māori representation on the council like Māori wards. Historically Māori have not been well represented on the KCDC -this needs to change. There is no guarantee that Māori issues will be fairly addressed in the current model. Māori should not be treated as advisors or consultants. They need to be at the decision making table. Māori cannot be truly represented in the current model of representation because they are a minority and their views are overridden by the majority."

"I would appreciate knowing more about how tangata whenua will be included in this decision making body in a fair way that represents our te tiriti o Waitangi obligations."

"Kāpiti, like every district council, needs more Māori representation. It therefore needs at least one Māori ward. Majority rule does not work for minority groups."

People want built-in ways to ensure council is accountable and kept in check

Many submitters expressed a desire to ensure council staff and elected members are accountable and kept "in check". This theme surfaced in comments about avoiding a consolidation or expansion of power, ensuring quality and diversity of elected members, having checks and balances in the system, and the need for decisions to be guided and made by elected officials rather than council officers.

This theme came through particularly strongly in comments about the proposed removal of community boards. For example, one person said: "The community needs the community boards to help us keep the council in check otherwise they will completely do what they want with no regard for the community." Another said:

"The Community Board has a role independent of Council Management that Councillors do not have. If Council Management and/or staff does something poorly, then the Community Board has the legal authority to say so. ... disestablishing them definitely weakens ratepayers input and control over whether KCDC's Chief Executive is fulfilling their duty in the best interests and wishes of the community."

A related current through the submissions is a lack of trust and confidence in council's people and processes. People commented about the proposed changes being 'sprung' on people, the initial design research lacking rigour, election promises being broken, the will of the people being "ignored", the consultation being a "box ticking exercise" because council has "already made their mind up" and has "secret agendas", the changes being "a power-grab" by council officers and elected members, and more. Where trust and confidence is lower, the desire to build in more safe-guards to ensure accountability is increased.

Question by question

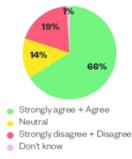
This section provides high-level quantitive results for questions asked in the consultation documentation, and commentary about the reasons people gave for their view. Please see the appendix for more detailed quantitative results.

The majority agree with retaining 10 councillors and a mayor

The consultation proposal asked: Do you agree with retaining 10 councillors and a mayor?

About 66% of those who answered this quantitive question agreed or strongly agreed (316 submitters out of 478 who answered this question). Reasons commonly given for agreeing include:

- This number "seems to be working now" and doesn't need to change. As one
 person said, "Not broken, no need to fiddle with it."
- This number seems to be "a good number for the size of our community". Some referenced forecasts for population growth when reflecting on the council's size.



Others referenced other districts and cities, eg "This number provides reasonable representation for the size of our community and is in line with comparator regions Gisborne, Invercargill, Nelson, Porirua, Tasman, Waipa and Western Bay of Plenty."

- This number allows good discussion and adequate representation. One person said: "We need enough people to have a ward view and an overall view, enough views to have a robust discussion and then make a decision in the interest of the whole."
- This size of council is big enough to enable diversity and reasonable workload, and small enough to be efficient and cost-effective. One person said: "Good balance in size between varied opinions and a workable council." Another said: "Less councillors could mean increased workload on the reduced number - with representation being missed."

Many people noted their view about the size of council depends on other aspects of the representation arrangements, notably the mix of ward and district-wide councillors, and whether community boards remain. One person said: "Depends on how many wards we have and if we have community boards or not? and if we dont have community boards, we will need more councillors and if we have more more wards, we will need more councillors."

About 19% of those who answered this quantitive question disagreed or strongly disagreed (89 out of 478). The comments provided suggest that most of those people believe a smaller number of councillors would be better, largely for efficiency and cost-effectiveness. One person said: "I do not believe the population of this area warrants so many councillors, which is a cost burden for little extra benefit to the region."

A minority of those who disagree with having 10 councillors and a mayor believe more are needed. For some people, this was about ensuring diversity and representation, particularly if community boards were to be removed. One person said: "If we are not having community boards, then we should have more ward councillors as well as district wide representation, i.e. more councillors."

A small number of people believe we should not elect a mayor.

The majority agree with a mix of ward and district-wide councillors

The consultation proposal asked: Do you agree with having five ward councillors and five district-wide councillors?

About 61% of those who answered this quantitive question agreed or strongly agreed (287 submitters out of 474 who answered this question). About 28% of those who answered this quantitive question disagreed or strongly disagreed (134 of 474).

However, submitters' comments mean these percentages aren't straightforward. This question housed three components — the mixed model, the total number, and the ratio. That complexity gives rise to complications:

- Many people agreed that Kāpiti should have a mix of ward and district-wide councillors, but disagreed with the 5:5 ratio. Some of those people ticked that they agree with the statement, others ticked that they disagree. Some wanted more ward councillors, some wanted fewer.
- Many of those who disagreed with the having five ward councillors and five district-wide councillors were actually disagreeing with the total number of councillors. Some wanted fewer councillors, others wanted more.
- Some seemed to disagree to this aspect of the proposal because its premise is linked to the proposed ward structure, which they didn't agree with.

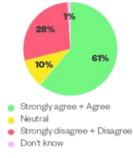
Nevertheless, it is worth trying to unpick whether the submitters agree with the mixed model, and the ratio that might be preferred, regardless of council size.

Many comments from people who agree or strongly agree with this aspect of the proposal endorse the mixed model. Comments focus more on the mixed model than the ratio. A selection is as follows:

"You need someone to represent your area & keep things relevant to your communities needs yet we also require people to look after Kapiti as a whole."

"The ward councillors can better serve and relate to the ward they represent whereas the districtwide councillors represent the whole district."

"Councillors from each of the wards plus districtwide councillors ensures all parts of the community are fairly represented."



"This system seems to work, providing a blend of oversight of issues that affect the entire district as well as good knowledge of the issues that may pertain to a specific community."

"Good balance between representing local concerns and supporting benefits for whole district."

"My reply is linked to the fact that I do not favour the proposed three ward structure. Indeed I favour the Small ward structure with 6 ward councillors as discussed in the presentation to Council on 29th June 2021. I believe that 6 ward councillors and 4 at large councillors would better serve the different parts of the Kapiti region without damaging the need for a whole of region view within the council."

Comments from those who disagree or strongly disagree with this aspect of the proposal suggest that some endorse the mixed model and some do not. Some comments are hard to interpret with confidence. For example, one person who disagreed with this aspect of the proposal simply said: "Needs a change. Your recipe is flawed." But a count of comments with more overt meaning suggests that:

- About 44% endorse the mixed model, with almost all wanting more ward councillors than district-wide councillors, eg "I'd prefer shifting the balance towards more ward councillors (proportional to population)".
- About 44% would prefer all ward councillors, eg "All councillors should represent a ward area".
- About 10% would prefer all district-wide councillors, eg "Ward Councillors maybe justified in Councils with a large geographic area but you can travel the length of Kapiti Council in 30 minutes. Just another layer of cost and we want Councillors to have a whole of District focus."

With that said, the number of submitters who prefer a mixed model seems to be over two-thirds. Of those who disagree with the 5:5 ratio, most would prefer more ward councillors.

Again, some people linked their answers to this question with their views on the size of council, and the removal community boards. One person said: "If areas are SEPARATELY AND PROPERLY represented by wards, the community boards should not be necessary." Another said: "It would make far more sense to have Community Boards who have a voice around the Council table and remove Ward Councillors."

The majority disagree with combining Waikanae and Paraparaumu

The consultation proposal asked: Do you agree with combining most of the current Paraparaumu and Waikanae wards?

About 67% of those who answered the quantitive question disagreed or strongly disagreed (319 submitters out of 480 who answered this question). Over half strongly disagreed. Of those who identified as being from the current Waikanae ward, 73% strongly disagreed.

The reasons commonly given for disagreeing are:

 A belief that Waikanae is a distinct community of interest, and so should be separately represented.

"Absolutely not. Waikanae is it's own identity. Waikanae needs its own representation to address own own very specific needs. We need our own voice."

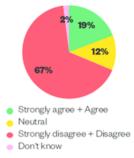
"Waikanae is a seperate town in its own right, not an overflow of Paraparaumu."

"You are doing both communities a dis-service with this initiative, they are distinct communities, surely with a little bit of thought you could have worked out how to balance the numbers."

 Related to the above, a concern that Waikanae and the rural voice will be underrepresented and/or overshadowed. This is exacerbated by a belief that Waikanae already received reduced focus by council, and will be further forgotten in a combined ward with Paraparaumu. This also linked to belief that it is unfair for Waikanae residents to pay high rates but receive no specific representation.

"The two towns are very different. I think there is a danger of Waikanae being swallowed up by Paraparumu, losing its identity and having policies imposed on it that may suit Paraparaumu but are not suitable for Waikanae. The demographics of the the towns are very different and should therefore be kept separate."

"Waikanae will be subsumed into paraparaumu and we have our own distinct voice. Waikanae is already largely disregarded by the council"



"The Waikanae identity will likely be just absorbed into Paraparaumu and currently the Waikanae area is disadvantaged so will regress further."

"I feel that this would disadvantage Waikanae, especially the rural sector, because focus would naturally shift to 'big' town issues."

"Waikanae needs it's own voice and not to be merged with Paraparaumu. Our rates also need to be spent in Waikanae and not just Paraparaumu on vanity projects. So far Waikanae has lost its library (the temporary location needs to change as its too small) and green waste facilities. How much more will we lose with no representation."

• A belief the proposal doesn't take into account the large population growth projected in Waikanae, and to a lessor extent Paraparaumu.

"Waikanae is growing fast with more families moving into the area and we need to have a say in the future for Waikanae"

"Waikanae is a rapidly growing area. It needs its own ward councillor to represent the interests and concerns of its residents. It has a very different demographic to Paraparaumu. There would be conflicts of interest if one person tried to represent two very different groups."

"Increasing populations in both places. Keep Waikanae representation. Consider the demographics and needs - diversity in representation"

"Waikanae's population is exploding, including an influx of young families so we can justify expecting a local representative. Our geography makes having our own Ward sensible (I would include Reikorangi in the Ward). I would feel disenfranchised if I weren't able to go to a local Councillor who lived and worked in Waikanae and understood our issues."

Concern about consolidation of power in one block.

"It will make a very powerful block that will impact the other wards"

"This idea mingles two quite different communities and results in a huge ward that will clearly dominate the region and potentially be able to ride roughshod over the other two."

Concern about a loss of minority voices and representation.

"The risk of people not being represented or heard is increased by grouping too many areas together."

"The proposal will result in diminishing the voice for the varied demographics in Waikanae and Paraparaumu. It will create a mega ward where nonmainstream voices will be lost."

"If true aim is to get great engaged representative and involvement in local government believe smaller wards rather than increasing them would be more effective. Kāpiti has unique towns and suburbs that all slightly differ? Lumping them in to joined ones is not going to increase representation."

About 19% of those who answered the quantitive question agreed or strongly agreed (93 of 480). The reasons people gave for agreeing include:

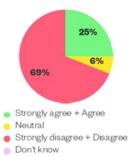
- Commonalities between the two suburbs, eg "No need for Waikanae and Paraparaumu to be separate (I lived at Waikanae for 10 years so not biased!)."
- Progressing towards a unified district, eg "Again, this makes good forward thinking common sense to me. This is not about individual towns, but the region as one united community."
- Simplification for voters and council management, eg "Agree as much easier to manage."
- To remove inefficiencies and ineffectiveness, eg "To reduce costs and the Waikanae ward has underperformed for years".

The majority disagree with removing community boards

In the earlier design research, only a small minority of those involved could speak to direct experience of community boards. That minority provided two different viewpoints. In this round of consultation, many submitters had theoretical knowledge and/or direct experience of community boards. The two viewpoints found earlier both emerged, but one is far more prevalent than the other.

The consultation proposal asked: Do you agree with the removal of community boards?

About 69% of those who answered this quantitive question disagreed or strongly disagreed (336 submitters out of 486 who answered this question). Of those who identified as being from the current Ōtaki ward, 79% strongly disagreed. Of those who identified as being from the current Raumati-Paekākāriki ward, 68% strongly disagreed. People who disagreed often did so with great force. This was expressed



through formatting and punctuation, length of submission, phrases such as "This is disgraceful! Anti-democratic!", and references to voters remembering this at the next election.

The reasons commonly given for disagreeing are:

- Community boards provide a more casual and accessible avenue for people to have their voices heard.
- They help with councillors' workload, by bringing the voice of the community to them and doing some of the smaller tasks like grant allocation.
- They help keep council accountable to the community. They are independent from council and not politically driven.
- · Because of all the reasons above, having them achieves better democracy.
- A robust and certain alternative for ensuring representation was not proposed.
- We should be adding more tools for representation and community engagement in local matters, not removing them.
- They are a good training ground for councillors and mayors.

Many submitters did not agree with the assertion that community boards add complexity. Many did not believe the money saved was worth the removal of such a valued democratic tool, or would be better spent elsewhere.

Some of the many comments from submitters related to these reasons for keeping community boards, and against apparent reasons for removing them, are as follows:

"They are a great way for the council to understand grass roots issues. They DO NOT add complexity. They are a smaller and more friendly space for reticent people to come and talk and express their views. They do need more delegated power/budget. In a time of making the co\mmunity more resilient it is very important that we have elected people who represent us."

"Having four or six community board members brings a wider knowledge and interest base than one councillor voted in on a ticket. Although the CB members may not be wholly apolitical, they bring a more diverse set of politics and skills to the community, partnered with historical and current knowledge of their community. Thus, enhancing representation."

"Community boards act as sounding boards for their respective communities' opinions on a wide range of issues. We can approach our local board members and discuss things with them in a more constructive fashion than sometimes becomes the case at formal meetings."

"The community board are the only voice that the public have at the moment as the council doesn't listen to the public's views. I believe that they are being removed because the council don't like being held accountable."

"We need to have as many local voices at the table as possible. The community boards may not have a vote but they are a way of getting public opinion known to the council."

"A community board can be the first point of contact for many citizens who : 1know nobody with council connections and 2- might feel intimidated by coming to a council meeting (There are more of these than you might think) and 3- can not get to council meetings during the day but might get to a meeting locally."

"Speaking at Council is very intimidating whereas a local board encourages people to stand up & speak for their community needs without the fear of being bullied & put down by councillors or arrested or banned for being over enthusiastic about situations they care about."

"The community board are the only voice that the public have at the moment as the council doesn't listen to the public's views. I believe that they are being removed because the council don't like being held accountable."

"From time to time I attend meetings of the Ötaki Community Board and am always blown away by the number of ordinary citizens who are in attendance to make submissions or just listen to debates. Most of these people would never attend a council meeting - they would not have the means to travel to Paraparaumu in many cases but also I think most would feel intimated making submissions in the Council chambers with so many councillors and staff they don't know. Whereas the Otaki Community Board meetings are informal, friendly and held in our own community hall and we know the people listening to the submissions and making the decisions."

"The view that "boards can be a great tool for representation in bringing the voice of the community to the Council" is correct. They do indeed need greater teeth and to be better resourced, directly. Attempting to replace these with the bureaucracy suggested in the review with clinics, secretariat etc, simply creates greater bureaucracy and removes the community further from the contact points. This proposal would be a backwards retreat, not a step forward, for community consultation and interaction."

"This shouldn't be about the \$250k you'll save annually. This decision should be about each community having a voice."

"I believe the community boards are a vital conduit from residents to the council to ensure that local issues are dealt with effectively by the council. They are also control on the behaviour and effectiveness of councillors in their respective wards."

"The community needs the community boards to help us keep the council in check otherwise they will completely do what they want with no regard for the community."

"KCDC regularly attempts to remove CBs and I've never understood why, other than that they're effective and work hard to keep the council honest and therefore have been perceived by council as an irritant they would rather do without."

"I believe the community boards are a vital conduit from residents to the council to ensure that local issues are dealt with effectively by the council. They are also control on the behaviour and effectiveness of councillors in their respective wards."

"This is disgraceful! Anti-democratic! We need local people at the community level who understand our community's needs. How dare you propose to take that away"

"It is clear that some of our community boards are not currently functioning well. It is equally clear, however, that this is not universal, nor is it intrinsic to the nature of community boards."

"Community boards provide the grassroots lines of communication between residents and council. Handpicked advisors to do the job is not democratic"

"this council has reduced alot of our democratic rights, community boards are an important part of our representation, it will be remembered at election time!"

"This is a destruction of democracy. I have attended many Board meetings and appreciate the diversity and scope of their activities and their closeness to their community."

"In a proper democracy, I believe that street-level and local wishes, experiences, hopes and needs are vital. The problem is not the structure, the problem is the totally inept function and capability of those 'representatives'. Use digital. Be proactive. Do door visits. But the representatives aren't very focussed on actual democracy. Where are brown faces? Young faces? disabled faces? Where are awesome and accomplished solo mums? Oh that's right, the system makes it impossible for them to volunteer for these roles so we're left with the stale cheese."

"I want to know how our community, in all its diversity, will be enabled in leading community focused development. I do not accept that ONE Councillor, even when s/he is supported by Council staff, can manage that sort of workload."

"Removal of accessible, low level democratic accessibility does little to improve resident's representation and serves to simply add an unnecessary level of detailed load to councillors' existing representational burden. Different areas have different requirements, and to push access to council up one level of the governance tree does little to ensure that those requirements and needs are adequately understood."

"With community boards there are enough councilors. If you do away with community boards I'm concerned the workload of councilors will be too much for those with work commitments."

"The Boards serve a valuable local focus that would be lost of they were not retained. It is unrealistic to expect a single councillor to assume this wide role, and still maintain their elected representative focus."

"The community boards also have a critical role for the voluntary sector in administering the community grants. The amounts involved are not large, but they are important to the organisations and individuals who receive grants. The community boards understand their communities and ensure that Council spending in this area is well-directed and effective."

Many of the submitters who disagree with this aspect of the proposal believe community boards need more "teeth".

"You need to strengthen the Community Boards, not cut them. They should have stronger powers - more "teeth" to get things done. As a member of a few groups working for our community I am disgusted that you want to cut down

our democratic voices. Outrageous! If we had to apply to the central council for funds we'd get nothing."

"Currently CBs are a powerless arm of the council, with no speaking or voting rights at council meetings. The boards need to be empowered to work with, not for, council. Enabled to better represent their local community and deal with the issues specific to their ward."

"Oriticising community boards for not having the teeth they need is not a criticism of them but of the Council itself which has failed to delegate sufficient powers to make them effective. A higher level of delegation might incentivise more skilled and experienced citizens to stand for their local board which can only improve their performance. If the aim of the review is better representation and improved democracy, getting rid of a grassroots layer of democracy is unlikely to be an effective solution."

About 25% of those who answered this quantitive question agreed or strongly agreed (119 out of 486) with the proposed removal of community boards. The reason most commonly given was because the boards are ineffective and an extra cost for council. Some people believe that communities are better served by having direct access to a ward councillor.

"I think the Community Boards are an ill conceived structure and add an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy. However, I do think that it is critical that they are replaced with a more effective means of a further level of representation."

"I think the community boards are a cost that is unnecessary and generally appear to be biased to the loudest voice - which typically happens when you have too few people on any committee."

"At their best they initiate infrastructure improvements etc for their communities; at worse they just dish out funding. They are an extra layer of expense and delays, especially if they are dysfunctional. Having weekly clinics and an accessible Ward Councillor would be much easier for pepel to understand than having to go to community board meetings where, to be honest, you can lose the will to live."

Amongst people who agreed and disagreed with the removal of community boards, many wanted local government's "flax roots" connection with local communities to be strengthened, and related representation improved.

About half disagree with the proposed boundary lines

The consultation proposal asked: Do you agree with the new boundary lines?

About 53% of those who answered this quantitive question disagreed or strongly disagreed (249 submitters out of 473 who answered this question). Of those who identified as being from the current Waikanae ward, 69% disagreed or strongly disagreed. About 19% of those who answered the quantitive question agreed or strongly agreed (92 out of 473).

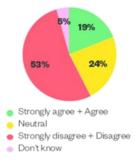
Only a small number of people provided comments about the specific boundaries asked about in the proposal documentation. Instead, people either:

- Commented about the overall ward structure
- Noted that it wasn't useful commenting on the specific boundaries until the overall ward structure was better determined.

Summary of findings and meaning

Key take-aways from the analysis of feedback on the proposed representation arrangements are as follows:

- The feedback is in line with the beliefs and needs uncovered in the earlier design research.
- The proposed size of 10 councillors and a mayor was endorsed.
- The mixed model ward and district-wide councillors was endorsed, but not the ratio. Most of those providing feedback prefer more ward councillors.
- The proposal to combine Waikane and Paraparaumu into a ward was not endorsed. Waikanae is seen as a distinct community that requires separate and specific representation. Most of those providing feedback prefer smaller wards, as they are perceived to enable better representation and democracy.
- The proposal to remove community boards was not endorsed. Most of those providing feedback want to retain community boards, improve them, and give them more "teeth".
- Overall, most of those providing feedback want more avenues for having their voice and all voices heard, not fewer.



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APPENDIX

Quantitive results for questions asked in the consultation documentation

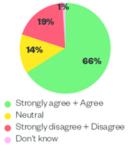
Q1. Do you agree with retaining 10 councillors and a mayor?

Number of responses

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total
	ottongly alongiou	Diougroo		AB:00	ottongry ugree	Donthalon	Totta
All respondents	46	43	69	190	126	4	478
Õtaki respondents	15	8	16	45	36	0	120
Waikanae respondents	16	18	36	85	53	2	210
Paraparaumu respondents	9	16	6	31	24	1	87
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	6	1	11	29	13	1	61

Numbers as a percentage of total responses

All respondents 19% 10% 66% 26% Ötaki respondents 19% 13% 68% 30% Waikanae respondents 16% 8% 66% 25% Paraparaumu respondents 29% 10% 63% 28% Raumati-Paekäkäriki respondents 11% 10% 69% 21%		Strongly disagree + Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree + Agree	Strongly agree
Waikanae respondents16%8%66%25%Paraparaumu respondents29%10%63%28%	All respondents	19%	10%	66%	26%
Paraparaumu respondents 29% 10% 63% 28%)taki respondents	19%	13%	68%	30%
	Vaikanae respondents	16%	8%	66%	25%
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents 11% 10% 69% 21%	araparaumu respondents	29%	10%	63%	28%
	laumati-Paekākāriki respondents	11%	10%	69%	21%



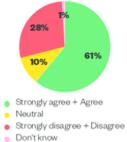
Q2. Do you agree with having five ward councillors and five district-wide councillors?

Number of responses

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total
All respondents	75	59	50	147	140	з	474
Õtaki respondents	20	14	10	37	37	0	118
Waikanae respondents	42	24	19	57	65	з	210
Paraparaumu respondents	9	15	10	29	24	0	87
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	4	6	11	24	14	0	59

Numbers as a percentage of total responses

	Strongly disagree + Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree + Agree	Strongly agree
All respondents	28%	16%	61%	30%
Ōtaki respondents	29%	17%	63%	31%
Waikanae respondents	31%	20%	58%	31%
Paraparaumu respondents	28%	10%	61%	28%
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	17%	7%	64%	24%



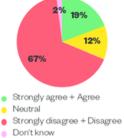
Q3. Do you agree with combining most of the current Paraparaumu and Waikanae wards?

Number of responses

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total
All respondents	245	74	58	60	33	10	480
Õtaki respondents	44	26	27	10	7	7	121
Waikanae respondents	155	19	8	21	9	0	212
Paraparaumu respondents	27	16	8	23	11	1	86
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	19	13	15	6	6	2	61

Numbers as a percentage of total responses

	Strongly disagree + Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree + Agree	Strongly agree
	Strongry disagree + Disagree	Strongly cleage ee	Sti Oligiy agi ee + Agi ee	Strongly agree
All respondents	66%	51%	19%	7%
Ōtaki respondents	58%	36%	14%	6%
Waikanae respondents	82%	73%	14%	4%
Paraparaumu respondents	50%	31%	40%	13%
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	52%	31%	20%	10%



Q4. Do you agree with the removal of community boards?

Number of responses

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total
All respondents	302	34	31	54	65	0	486
Õtaki respondents	96	6	4	Б	11	0	122
Waikanae respondents	124	18	20	31	20	0	213
Paraparaumu respondents	39	6	5	12	26	0	88
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	43	4	2	6	8	0	63

Numbers as a percentage of total responses

	Strongly disagree + Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree + Agree	Strongly agree
Allrespondents	69%	62%	25%	13%
Ōtaki respondents	84%	79%	13%	9%
Waikanae respondents	67%	58%	24%	9%
Paraparaumu respondents	51%	44%	43%	30%
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	75%	68%	22%	13%



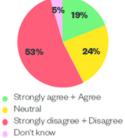
Q5. Do you agree with the new boundary lines?

Number of responses

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know	Total
All respondents	176	73	111	70	22	21	473
Õtaki respondents	32	16	37	20	6	6	117
Waikanae respondents	112	36	35	17	5	8	213
Paraparaumu respondents	18	14	20	25	7	2	86
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	14	7	19	8	4	Б	57

Numbers as a percentage of total responses

	Strongly disagree + Disagree	Strongly disagree	Strongly agree + Agree	Strongly agree
All respondents	53%	37%	19%	5%
Õtaki respondents	41%	27%	22%	5%
Waikanae respondents	69%	53%	10%	2%
Paraparaumu respondents	37%	21%	37%	8%
Raumati-Paekākāriki respondents	37%	25%	21%	7%



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Kăpiti Coast District Council | Reflection on design principles | 2310.21

Reflection on design principles from consultation feedback

	-	
Z.	Design principle	Reflect distinct geographic communities of interest.
	Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Achieved through smaller wards, and careful placement of boundaries.
	What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP strongly echoed. A major overarching theme was that people want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented by way of dedicated and focused elected representatives.
	Specific feedback on the initial proposal	The majority disagree with combining Waikanae and Paraparaumu. The majority agree with a mixed model. Smaller wards preferred.
2.	Design principle	Help ensure high-calibre representatives.
	Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Achieved through bigger wards, at-large.
	What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP echoed. We didn't hear very much about how to ensure calibre. However, we did hear about how to support the effectiveness of elected reps — smaller wards (spread less thin, in theory would have more time to do a good job for the smaller groups of people they represent), councillors from their local communities, supported by community boards who can help with workload and ensure the people's voices are heard. We also heard that people want built-in ways to ensure council is accountable and kept in check (major overarching theme), namely via community boards.
	Specific feedback on the initial proposal	The majority disagree with the combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward. Smaller wards preferred. The majority disagree with the removal of community boards. Prefer to

Design principle	Don't spread councillors too thin. Ensure they can get across the people and issues.
01 1	Achieved through small wards, more councillors (ie, more rather than fewer, not necessarily more than now).
	DP strongly echoed. We heard that people think this can be achieved through smaller wards (spread less thin) and community boards (offer more ears to hear from people about local issues and assist with other functions eggrants
	The majority disagree with the combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward. Smaller wards preferred. The majority disagree with the removal of community boards. Prefer to improve CBs and give them more teeth. The majority agree with the size of council, as 'big enough' to get across the issues and the people.
Design principle	Support councillors' responsibility to reach out and hea
0, ,	from the community.
earlier design research	Perception this is achieved through small wards. Some perception this could be achieved through community panels, community boards, Council officers. Some concern with that too.
What we learned about this DP	
during proposal consultation	DP strongly echoed. A major overarching theme was that people want more accessible and more representative democracy. Many people wanted to see more local representation, and more tools for delivering their view to council. They believe some aspects of the proposal reduce the ability for local voice and focus, and reduce avenues to connect with their representatives. They see those as a "significant backwards step".

Design principle				
Design principle	Ensure minority voices are heard, not overshadowed.			
Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Achieved through careful boundary placement, and/or at- large and not spreading councillors too thin.			
What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP strongly echoed. A major overarching theme was that people want distinct voices to be heard. We also heard strongly that people want Māori to be better recognised an represented (overarching theme) and that many people an worried about rural voices not being heard and/or being drowned out by the voices of the majority/those in more densely populated urban areas. Waikanae feared being overshadowed if in a combined ward with Paraparaumu.			
Specific feedback the initial proposal	The majority disagree with the combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward, partly because they fear the Waikanae minority will be overshadowed. The majority disagree with the removal of community boards, partly because they see them as an important tool for bringing forth minority views. The majority agree with the size of council, which is 'big enough' for diversity. The majority agree with mixed model, with some saying district-wide councillors help to bring forth minority views egrural.			
Design principle	Support the likelihood of councillors coming from acros the district.			
Design principle Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Support the likelihood of councillors coming from acros the district. Achieved through small wards.			
Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from	the district.			

Design principle	Give more focus to in-need suburbs. Tackle inequity, foster equity.				
Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Achieved through ward councillors who see local issues, and at-large councillors who look across the district.				
What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP echoed, but with some additional angles. Largely frame around protecting or enabling geographic communities that are perceived to be underserved currently. There was a strong sense that communities like Ötaki and Waikanae have been 'hard done by' in the past, and that they need local representatives to help protect their interests. Many expressed that ward councillors and community boards he to see local issues, while at-large councillors help to look across the district and see the bigger picture.				
Specific feedback on the initial proposal	The majority disagree with the combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward. Strong sentiment that bigger wards severely limit the chances of in-need or under-served suburbs getting the attention and services they need because they will be "swallowed up" by bigger, more powerfi communities in the district. The majority agree with a mixed model and size of council, but prefer more ward councillors				
Design principle	Build barriers to parochialism. Support ability to look across the district. Make it easier to do what's best fo Kāpiti as a whole.				
Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Achieved through councillors coming from across the district yet not having to answer to their wards.				
What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP echoed. Many expressed the benefits of mixed model include being able to look across the district and see the bigger picture, as well as understanding local issues. Many believe at-large councillors are better able to do what's best for Kāpiti as a whole.				
Specific feedback on the initial proposal	The majority agree with a mixed model and size of council, but prefer more ward councillors.				

Design principle	Ensure councillors hear from a diverse range of community voices, not just one type.		
Prevailing perception about how this DP is achieved, from earlier design research	Majority perception this is not achieved through another layer of elected representatives. Minority perception this could be achieved by strengthening the role of community boards.		
What we learned about this DP during proposal consultation	DP echoed. A major overarching theme was that people want distinct voices to be heard more easily and more clearly. Both perceptions from earlier design research were present, but the vast majority believe community boards are an important tool for hearing from the "grass roots" of the community. Overall, people wanted more tools to hear from distinct voices, not fewer.		
Specific feedback on the initial proposal	The majority disagree with the combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward, believing that localised representation helps distinct voices to be heard. The majority disagree with the removal of community boards, as an important way to hear from more in the community. Prefer to improve them and give them more "teeth". The majority agree with mixed model, with some saying district-wide councillors help to bring forth minority views eg rural.		

Kăpiti Coast District Council | Consultation analysis follow-up | 23.10.21

Questions asked during presentation of consultation analysis

1. Was there a correlation between those from Waikanae and those not wanting district-wide reps?

I can't say that there was a particular correlation between those from wanting Waikanae and those not wanting district-wide representatives. Those from Waikanae who 'disagreed' or 'strongly disagreed' with the 5:5 quantitive question, and who left a comment, mostly talked about ensuring Waikanae had separate representation.

2. Is there a common definition of 'representative democracy'? Are there clear links to the intention and focus of community boards?

As one submitter stated, "Democracy is defined as 'rule by the people." The majority of respondents who wrote about "democracy" view anything that increases individual voices being heard and actioned upon as democratic, and anything that reduces the ability for individual voices to be heard or actioned upon as undemocratic. They believe:

- A good democracy is one in which there are many easy / accessible ways for people to share their voice. This belief manifested itself in this review via adamant support for the retention of community boards. Many people see the proposed elimination of the CBs as a power grab and an attempt to eliminate a major tool for the voice of the people to be heard.
- Democracy requires highly localised representation. Anything that takes away local representation, or groups disparate communities together under fewer localised representatives, is viewed as un-democratic. This belief manifested itself in this review via adamant support for the retention of CBs. This belief also came through strongly in the discussion about combining Waikanae and Paraparaumu together in one ward.

Clear clear links to the intention and focus of community boards TBC. Memory suggests there are links to people's perceived intention of CBs, eg CBs exist to help listen to the grassroots community, ensure council is help accountable to the will of the people.

3. Is there any commonality or clarity about how to increase the functioning of community boards? From the oral submissions?

TBC. References were made to power, delegated functions, funding, support, capability of board members, accessibility, voting rights, and more. This also relates to the 'power and teeth' question, below.

Kăpiti Coast District Council | Consultation analysis follow-up | 23.10.21

4. Are there common definitions of 'power' and 'teeth' when it comes to community boards? Are there clear links to the intention and focus of community boards?

Many respondents want to see the CBs have "more teeth", "more power," "more muscle" or "be stronger or more empowered". But they aren't specific about how that might might manifest. They might know the outcome they seek, but not how to make it happen.

Some examples of statements from the written submissions are as follows:

"You need to strengthen the Community Boards, not cut them. They should have stronger powers - more "teeth" to get things done. As a member of a few groups working for our community I am disgusted that you want to cut down our democratic voices. Outrageous! If we had to apply to the central council for funds we'd get nothing."

"Currently CBs are a powerless arm of the council, with no speaking or voting rights at council meetings. The boards need to be empowered to work with, not for, council. Enabled to better represent their local community and deal with the issues specific to their ward."

"More stronger community boards would suit the community better and provide more opportunities for voters to interact with their elected members."

Some respondents were more specific, wanting CBs to have formal delegated functions, more air time at council meetings, and voting rights. Some people also think they need more "support" from council (although support isn't often defined) and some want CBs to be better funded. For example:

"Community boards play an important role in making the council accessible to the community. Any criticism of community boards is due to the failure of the council to delegate effectively to them and to support them."

"Criticising community boards for not having the teeth they need is not a criticism of them but of the Council itself which has failed to delegate sufficient powers to make them effective. A higher level of delegation might incentivise more skilled and experienced citizens to stand for their local board which can only improve their performance. If the aim of the review is better representation and improved democracy, getting rid of a grassroots layer of democracy is unlikely to be an effective solution."

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Clear clear links to the intention and focus of community boards TBC. From our analysis to-date, we see that some people reflected on the purpose of community boards. LGNZ was sometimes quoted when talking about why community boards are important. Sometimes people's thoughts about why CBs are important are reflected alongside thoughts about how CBs are currently not working optimally. For example:

"Dr. Mike Reid Principal Policy Adviser at LGNZ says "Community Boards are now even more important. " They lead to more diversity of age culture and interest, and this is what KCDC is hoping to achieve for Council. "Active and effective democratic engagement at community level must be part of the solution to providing diversity in representation - Community boards are the flax roots of democracy. They (Community Boards) have over the years been a stepping stone for a number of people to progress to become Councilors. It is so much easier to contact local community representatives than to contact councilors - Community Board members are on the ground in times of crisis such as the 2003 Paekakariki floods and in the beginning of the Covid crisis last year, plus being available for numerous other tasks and areas of concern. They are available and approachable and interested and involved - they have fingers on the pulse of the smaller issues that the Crs don't have time to deal with. In the proposed model of doing away with Community Boards and issues being dealt with by pop up meetings and the such, there is no formal structure - the issue presented by a community member can be either taken on board by the Cr or rejected where as if taken to a Board there are four members to give it consideration. It will be recorded, minutes taken and it can be taken forward to Council if require d or sent through to the relevant Dept of Council if it is an operational issue. There is a regularity of when one can formally bring a matter to a Community Board - they are a good grounding place for younger people to come and see democracy in action or to speak about issues that concern them/ impact on them in a less overwhelming situation than at a Council meeting - it is nonthreatening place where people young and old can hve their say and begin to learn about democracy. When an issue is presented at Com Bds they can hear the subject debated and some action to be taken is noted, topics put up at Council just disappear into a bottomless pit. The proposal appears to suggest that someone in Council - staff or Councilors will select someone to do grant allocations - this is not satisfactory - grant allocations is an important part of the Com Bds jobs and a group of four people have a much more representative view and knowledge of the community and worthwhile projects. For these and a host of other reasons do away with Community Boards at your peril. Well-functioning Community boards are the foundation of local body government. If the Board isn't functioning well put in support for the Board. Keep local body representative local - people can attend evening meetings."

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"Dr. Mike Reid's article on the future of community board is often cherry picked by those who believe community boards are the bees knees and best possible examples of grass roots democracy. They forget that on the topic of connection to neighbourhoods he said: 'They need to look at how they work and the degree to which they are engaging with their communities and in a manner that empowers and enables. They are not 'little councils' and if they are to have a future, they need to see themselves as part of that community and not its government."

The majority of people noted the outcome they seek, and gave hint at how to achieve it — eg more teeth, more funding — but did not go into more detail. However a small subset of submissions went into more detail, and provide some rich and thoughtful input. Further analysis TBC.

5. Were there specific alternative suggestions? Were there specific suggestions about what the mixed model ratio should be?

Various alternative suggestions were provided, for example:

- Tweaking the status quo.
- · Smaller wards with community boards, no district-wide councillors.
- District-wide councillors only.

Many believe that there should be smaller wards, with more ward councillors and fewer district wide councillors. Some people gave ratios, but not many. Ratios given include 7:3, 6:3 and 6:4 (ward:district-wide). The most common was 6:4, but we're only talking about a handful of people.

6. Was there any correlation between those who agree with the combined ward because it will remove ineffectiveness and inefficiencies, and those who want a smaller council?

TBC

Kăpiti Coast District Council | Consultation analysis follow-up | 28.10.21



Reflection on iterated options — work in progress

Reflection on small wards option

Arrangements	Reflection on community perspective
10 councillors + mayor	Directly tested, supported. The consultation specifically asked about this size of council, and about 2/3 agreed or strongly agreed. Comments relate to it being big enough for diversity and to not spread councillors too thin, yet small enough to be efficient and not create cliques. Similar sentiment was expressed in the earlier design research. Consultation comments also noted it seems to work now, so no need to change.
Mixed model	Directly tested, supported. The value of a mixed model was a strong sentiment in the earlier design research, and supported by the majority in the consultation. The consultation asked a question related to mixed model. Looking at likert scale / quant answers and comments, abou 2/3 support the mixed model. Many people expressed that ward councillors are better able to understand local issues, while district-wide councillors are better able to think about the big picture for Kāpiti. Some also said district-wide councillors can better represent non-geographic communities of interest.
Six wards	Untested. Aligns with design principles and perception of how they are achieved, notably reflecting distinct geographic communities of interest (DP1), supporting likelihood of councillors coming from across the district (DP6), and supporting councillors to reach out and hear from the community (DP4). We heard in both rounds of research that people want local communities to have a voice and be represented. In consultation, about 2/3 disagreed or strongly disagreed with a combined ward for Waikanae and Paraparaumu. Many strongly expressed the two communities were different and need different representation. Also refer to additional note 1, below.
Seven ward councillors, three district-wide councillors	Untested, but surfaced. In the consultation, people were asked whether they agree with a 5.5 ratio. About 61% agreed or strongly agreed. Of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed, at least 29 people wanted more ward councillors and at least 31 people wanted all ward councillors. In that way, iterating the initial proposal to a 7.3 ratio was raised by submitters, but was a minority point of view.

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Larger, subdivided community boards Partly tested. The consultation directly asked about the removal of community boards. About 2/3 disagreed or strongly disagreed with their removal. Community boards support the design principles, particularly not spreading councillors too thin (DP3) and supporting councillors to reach out and hear from the community (DP4). They were seen as important in ensuring more accessible and more representative democracy. The concepts of community boards spanning multiple wards and subdivided community boards were not tested, don't trigger a memory from the consultation analysis, and didn't surface in a quick scan of most submissions. Also refer to additional note 2, below.

Reflection on adjusted status quo option

Arrangements	Reflection on community perspective		
10 councillors + mayor	Directly tested, supported, as above.		
Mixed model	Directly tested, supported, as above.		
Four wards	Untested, but surfaced. In the consultation, people were asked whether they agree with a combined Waikanae Paraparaumu ward. About 2/3 disagreed or strongly disagreed. Many people argued that those two suburbs are distinct, and should be represented independently. For many, that meant defaulting back to a four-ward option similar to the status quo, ie the status quo was perceived as better than the proposal. Aligns with design principles and perception of how they are achieved, notably reflecting distinct geographic communities of interest (DP1), supporting likelihood of councillors coming from across the district (DP6), and supporting councillors to reach out and hear from the community (DP4), although arguably not as well as the smaller wards option. Also refer to additional note 1, below.		
Five ward councillors, five district-wide councillors	Directly tested, supported. In the consultation, people were asked whether they agree with a 5.5 ratio. About 61% agreed or strongly agreed. Many comments reflected on this being a good balance. Many comments reflected on this working at the moment, so no need to change.		
Corresponding, subdivided community boards	Partly tested, as above. Also refer to additional note 2, below.		

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Additional notes

- 1. Re reflecting distinct geographic communities of interest (DP1). In both the earlier design research and the consultation, people expressed that each community of interest should have specific representation. In the earlier design research, we heard the different geographic community hubs were seen as different communities of interest, including Waikanae Beach as distinct from Waikanae town, Raumati as distinct from Paekākāriki, and to a lesser degree Raumati separate from Raumati South. We also heard 'coastal' and 'rural' are geographic communities of interest (of secondary prominence to the hubs). In the consultation, people reinforced the differences between geographic communities, particularly that Waikanae is different from Paraparaumu, Ötaki is distinct, and rural needs a voice. In the consultation, Waikanae beach wasn't specifically mentioned as distinct by many people; it was more about Waikanae compared to Paraparaumu.
- 2. Re larger and/or subdivided community boards. The concept of community boards covering a larger area than wards was not tested. From memory, we cannot remember any submitter asking for those. A quick scan of most submissions (still need to scan about 20 supplementary submissions) has not surfaced any specific related comments. Similarly, the concept of subdivided community boards was not tested, doesn't trigger a memory from the consultation analysis, and didn't surface in a quick scan of most submissions.

Many comments about community boards related to their perceived value being to connect council with the 'grass roots' of a community, and being very localised. Meanwhile, many comments about the combined wards expressed concern about 'local representation' covering multiple distinct communities of interest. They want more local and dedicated representatives. Combining communities into one ward was seen as a "step backwards" for democracy.

As such, one might speculate that people would prefer that community boards do not encompass multiple geographic communities of interest. One might also speculate that smaller communities might welcome the concept of a sub-divided CB if it ensures they have some dedicated seats on the CB coming from their community — provided that subdivision does not limit the likelihood of getting highcalibre representatives (DP2).

With regard to number, some of those opposed to the removal of community boards expressed that democracy should be the more important driver, rather than cost saving or lowering bureaucracy.

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- 3. Re naming. With both options there is an opportunity to align the names with the names of geographic hubs Ötaki, Waikanae, etc. This will support a sentiment that came through in the consultation about recognising and retaining cultural history. It will also reinforce the reflection of perceived distinct geographic communities.
- 4. An overarching theme in the consultation was that people question the need for, and value of, change. Some believe it is not worth making changes in the midst of the country's significant local government reform. Some feel the current arrangements are working well enough. Others believe any current shortcomings are due to the people in various roles, not the structure of representation. Others believe the status quo is lacking but do not believe the proposed changes are a step forward.
- 5. Other relevant overarching themes include the following:
 - · People want distinct voices to be heard.
 - · People want distinct suburbs to be recognised and represented.
 - · People want more accessible and more representative democracy.

Appendix 6: Final Proposal

Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	10,050	1	10,050	-1,370	-12.00
Waikanae	14,250	1	14,250	2,830	24.78
Paraparaumu	21,300	2	10,650	-770	-6.74
Paekākāriki-Raumati	11,500	1	11,500	80	0.70
Ward	57,100	5	11,420	(10,278 – 12,562)	
District-wide		5			
Total	57,100	10	5,710		

Population per ward councillor for wards

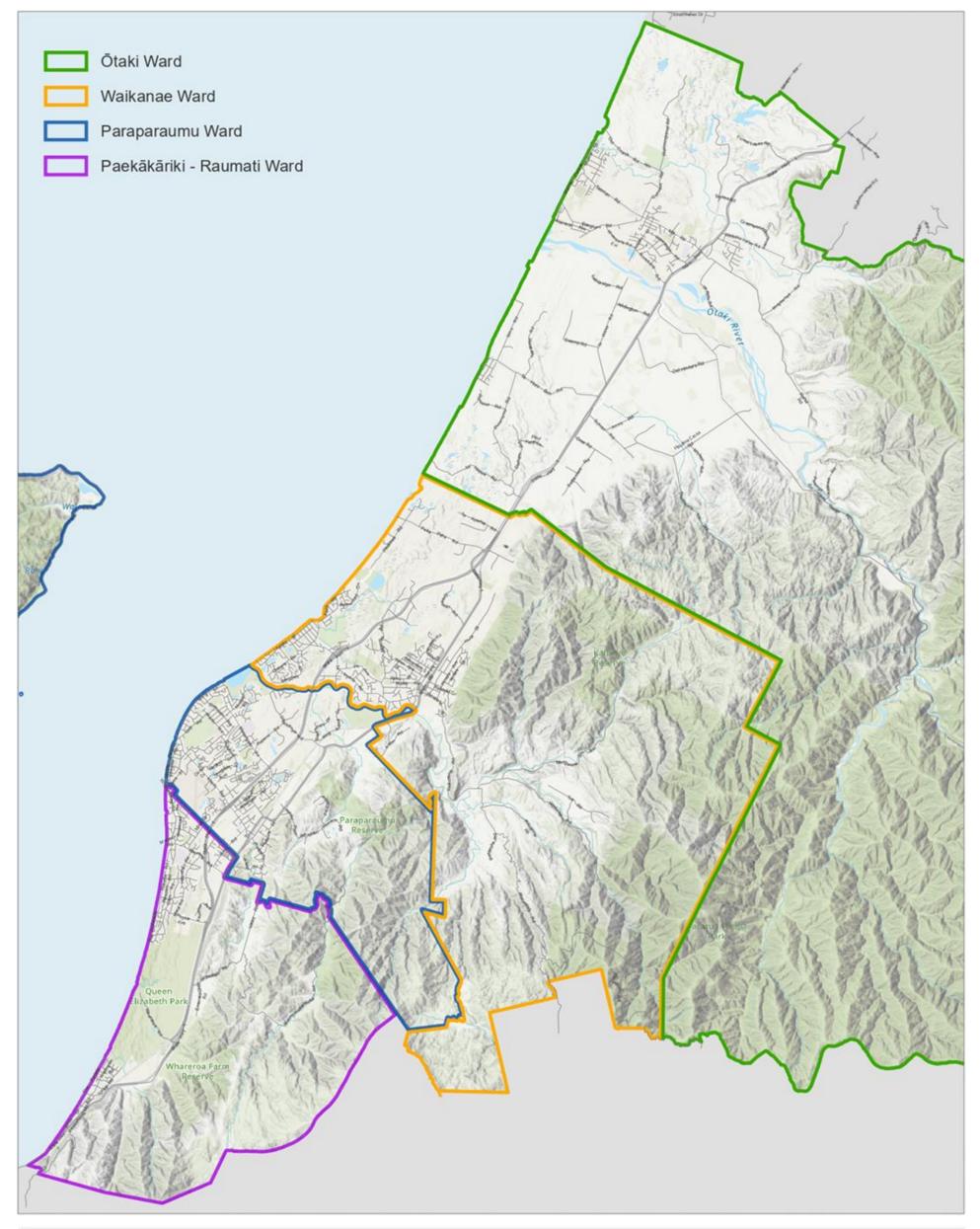
Population per community board member for Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board with two subdivisions

Community Board	Population	Number of community board members	Population per community board member	Deviation from average population per community board member	% deviation from average population per community board member
Paraparaumu subdivision	21,300	4	5,325	182	3.53
Raumati subdivision	9,560	2	4,780	-363	-7.06
Paraparaumu- Raumati Community Board	30,860	6	5,143	(4,629-5,658)	
Appointed Ward Councillors		2			
Total	30,860	8	3,858		

- Map 1: Ward Boundaries
- Map 2: Ward Boundary Changes
- Map 3: Ward Boundary Changes Ōtaki/Waikanae Boundary
- Map 4: Ward Boundary Changes Paraparaumu/Paekākāriki-Raumati Boundary
- Map 5: Community Board Boundaries

Ward Boundaries





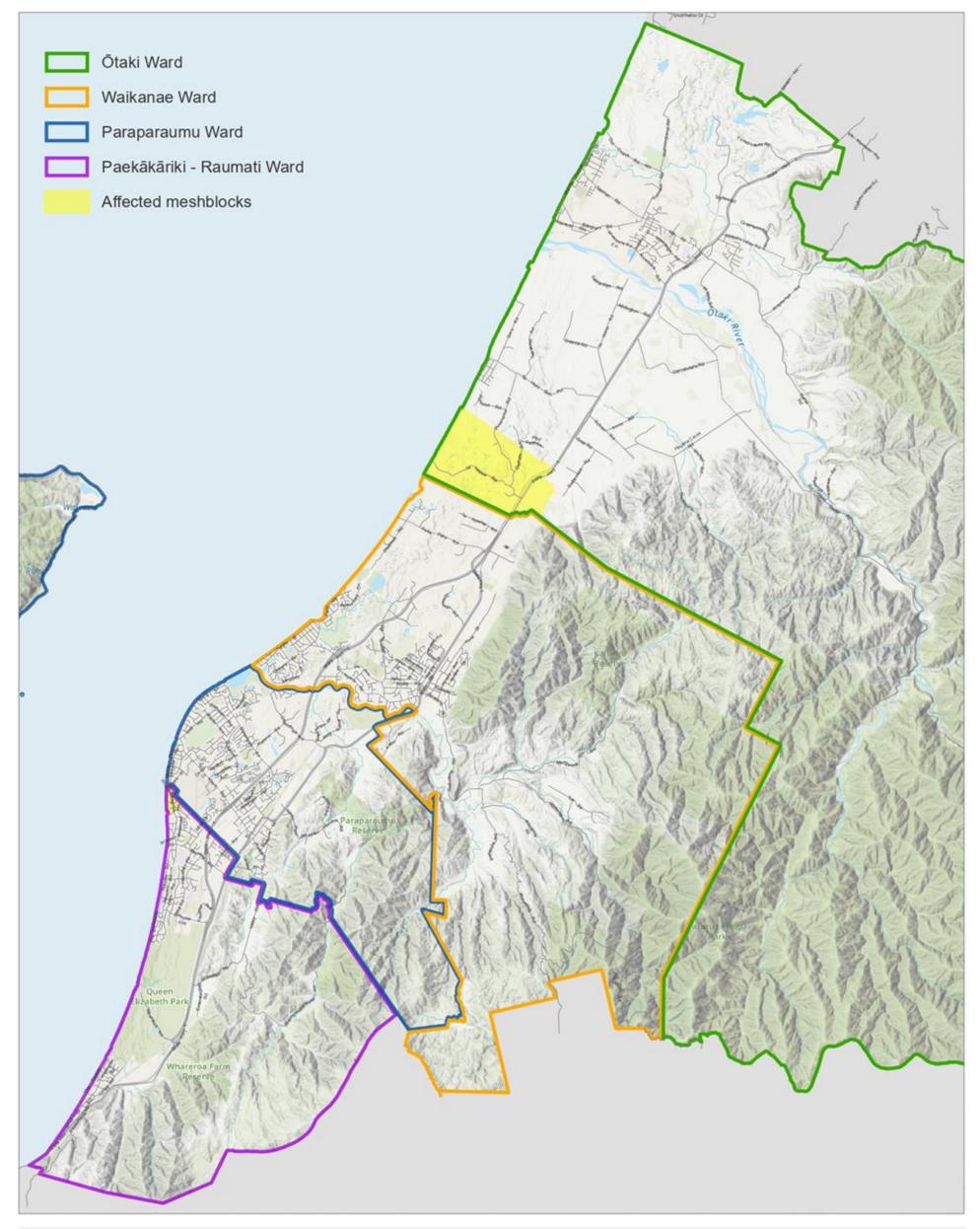


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Ward Boundary Changes



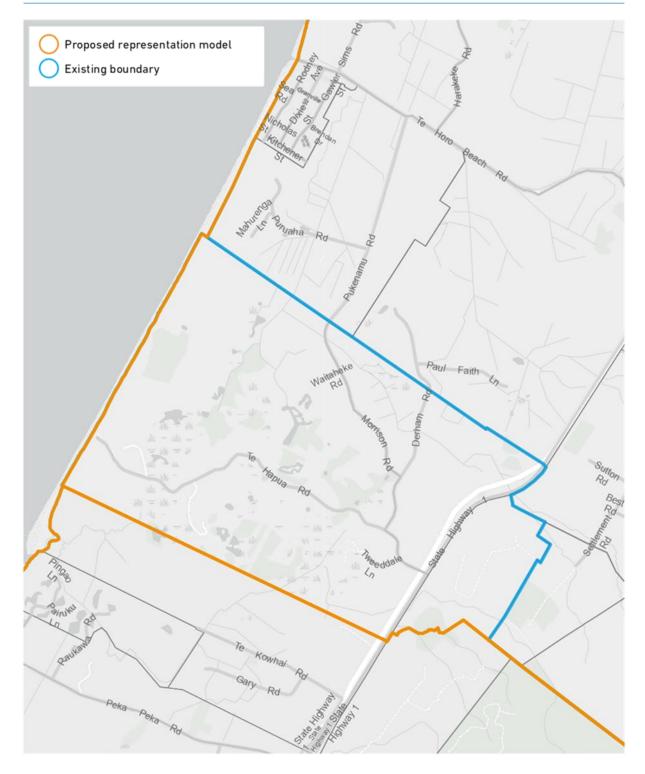


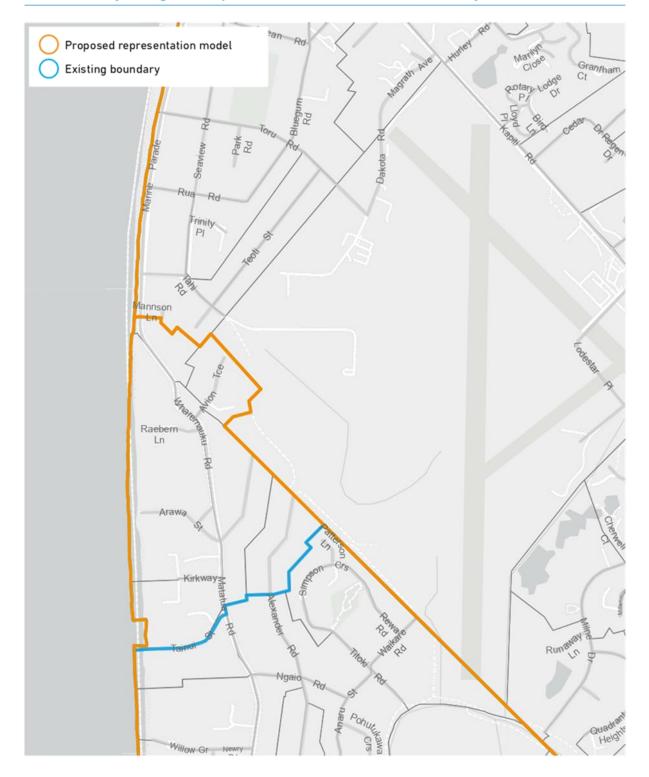


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Ward Boundary Changes - Ōtaki / Waikanae Boundary

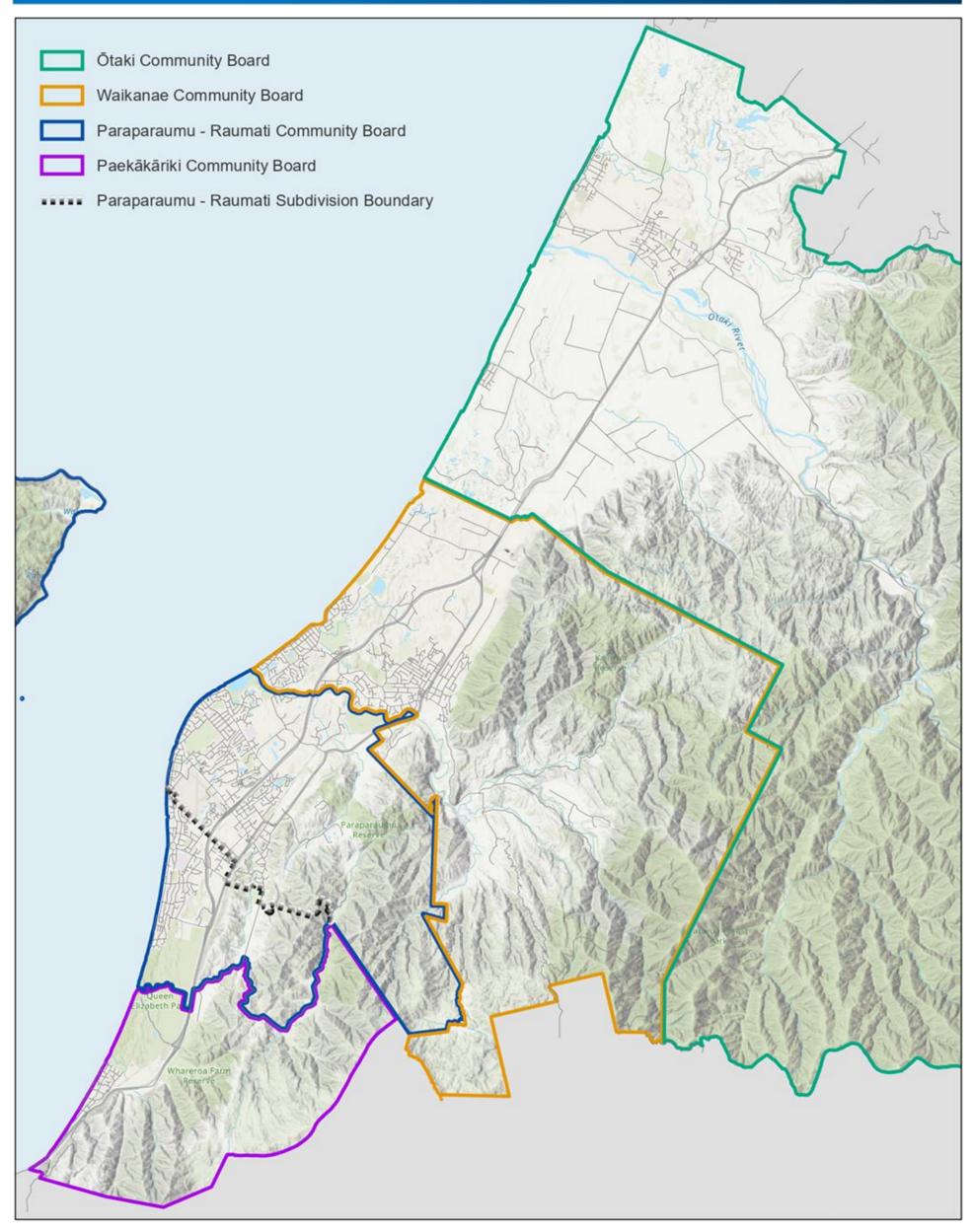




Ward Boundary Changes - Paraparaumu / Paekākāriki-Raumati Boundary

Community Board Boundaries







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Appendix 7: Alternative Options Considered

OPTION A: Small wards with 4 community boards – no subdivisions

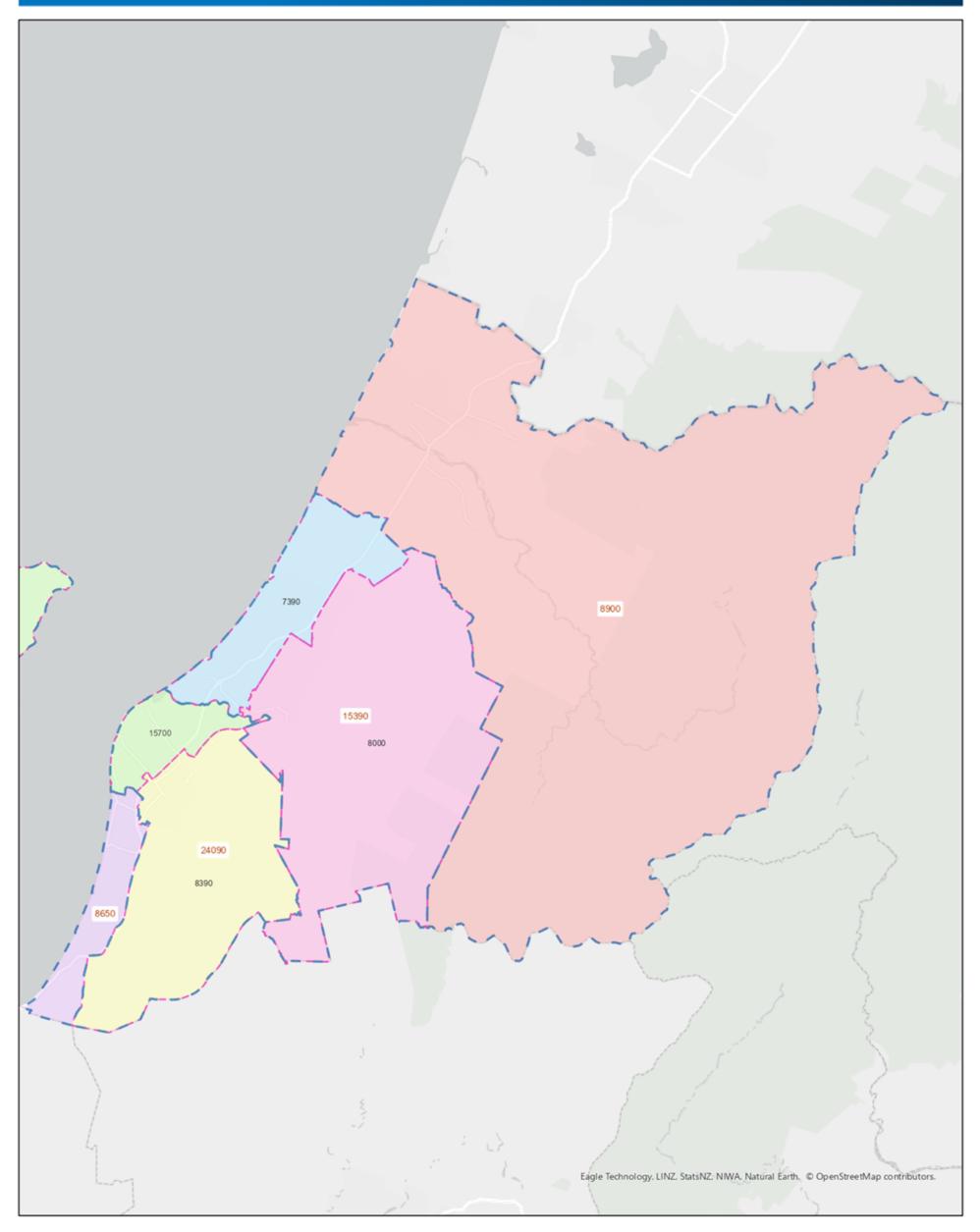
Population per ward councillor

Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	8,900	1	8,900	753	9.24
Waikanae Beach	7,390	1	7,390	-757	-9.29
Waikanae Town	8,000	1	8,000	-147	-1.81
Paraparaumu Beach	15,700	2	7,850	-297	-3.65
Paraparaumu Town	8,390	1	8,390	243	2.98
Paekākāriki-Raumati	8,650	1	8,650	503	6.17
Ward	57,030	7	8,147	(7,332-8,962)	
District-wide		3			
Total	57,030	10	5,703		

Map 1: Small wards boundaries with 4 community boards – no subdivisions

Small Wards with 4 community boards







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OPTION B: Small wards with 4 community boards – subdivisions for the Waikanae and Paraparaumu community boards

Population	per	ward	councillor
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Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	8,900	1	8,900	753	9.24
Waikanae Beach	7,390	1	7,390	-757	-9.29
Waikanae Town	8,000	1	8,000	-147	-1.81
Paraparaumu Beach	15,700	2	7,850	-297	-3.65
Paraparaumu Town	8,390	1	8,390	243	2.98
Paekākāriki-Raumati	8,650	1	8,650	503	6.17
Ward	57,030	7	8,147	(7,332-8,962)	
District-wide		3			
Total	57,030	10	5,703		

Population per community board member for Waikanae Beach-Waikanae Town community board with two subdivisions

Community Board	Population	Number of community board members	Population per community board member	Deviation from average population per community board member	% deviation from average population per community board member
Waikanae Beach subdivision	7,390	2	3,695	-153	-3.96
Waikanae Town subdivision	8,000	2	4,000	153	3.96
Waikanae Beach- Waikanae Town Community Board	15,390	4	3,848	(3,463-4,232)	
Appointed Ward Councillors		2			
Total	15,390	6	2,565		

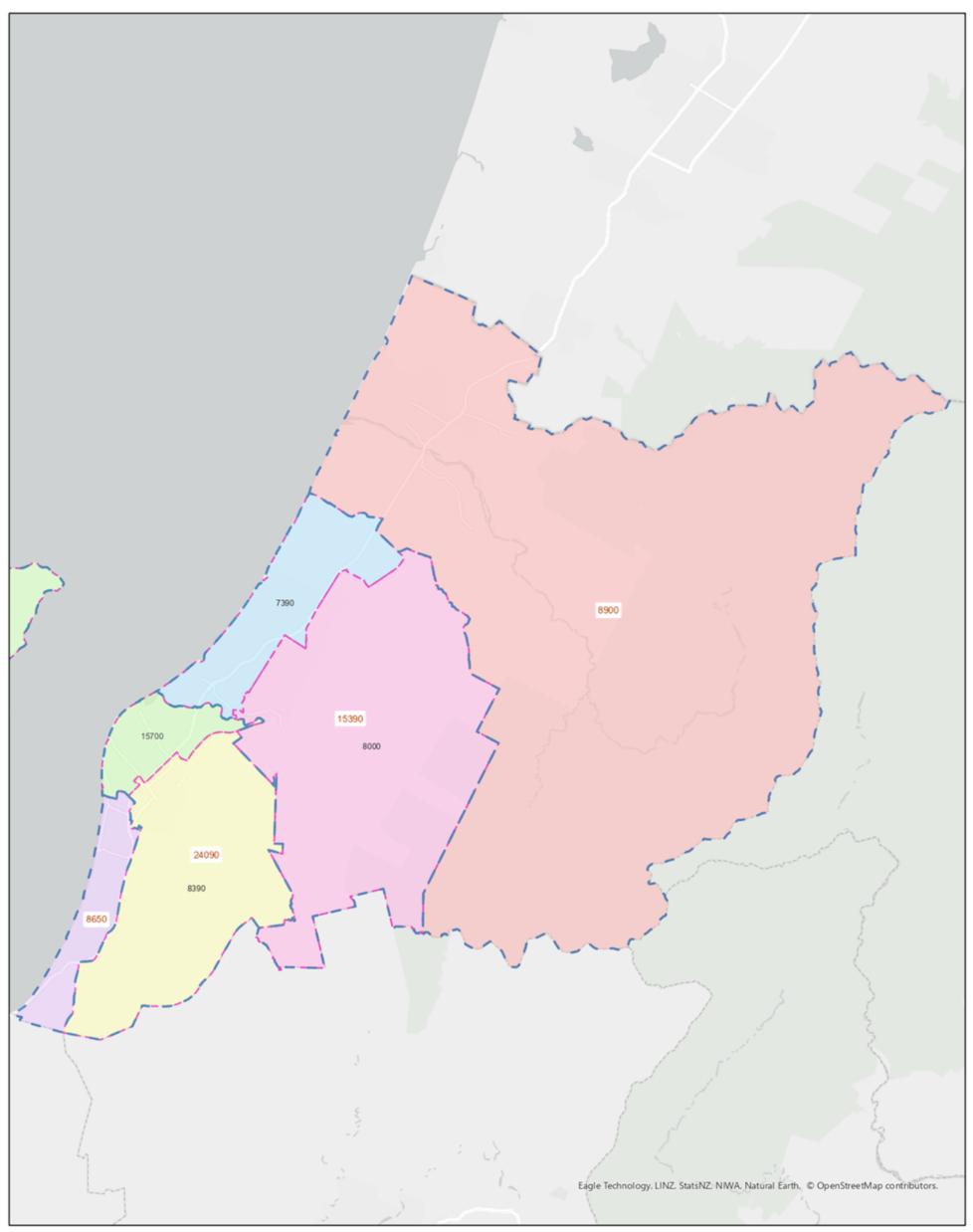
Community Board	Population	Number of community board members	Population per community board member	Deviation from average population per community board member	% deviation from average population per community board member
Paraparaumu Beach subdivision	15,700	3	5,233	415	8.62
Paraparaumu Town subdivision	8,390	2	4,195	-623	-12.93
Paraparaumu Beach- Paraparaumu Town Community Board	24,090	5	4,818	(4,336-5,300)	
Appointed Ward Councillors		3			
Total	24,090	8	3,011		

Population per community board member for Paraparaumu Beach-Paraparaumu Town community board with two subdivisions

Map 2: <u>Small wards boundaries with 4 community boards – subdivisions for Waikanae</u> and Paraparaumu community boards

Small Wards with 4 community boards - Waikanae and Paraparaumu with subdivisions







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OPTION C: Adjusted status quo with 5 community boards – Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati, Paekākāriki

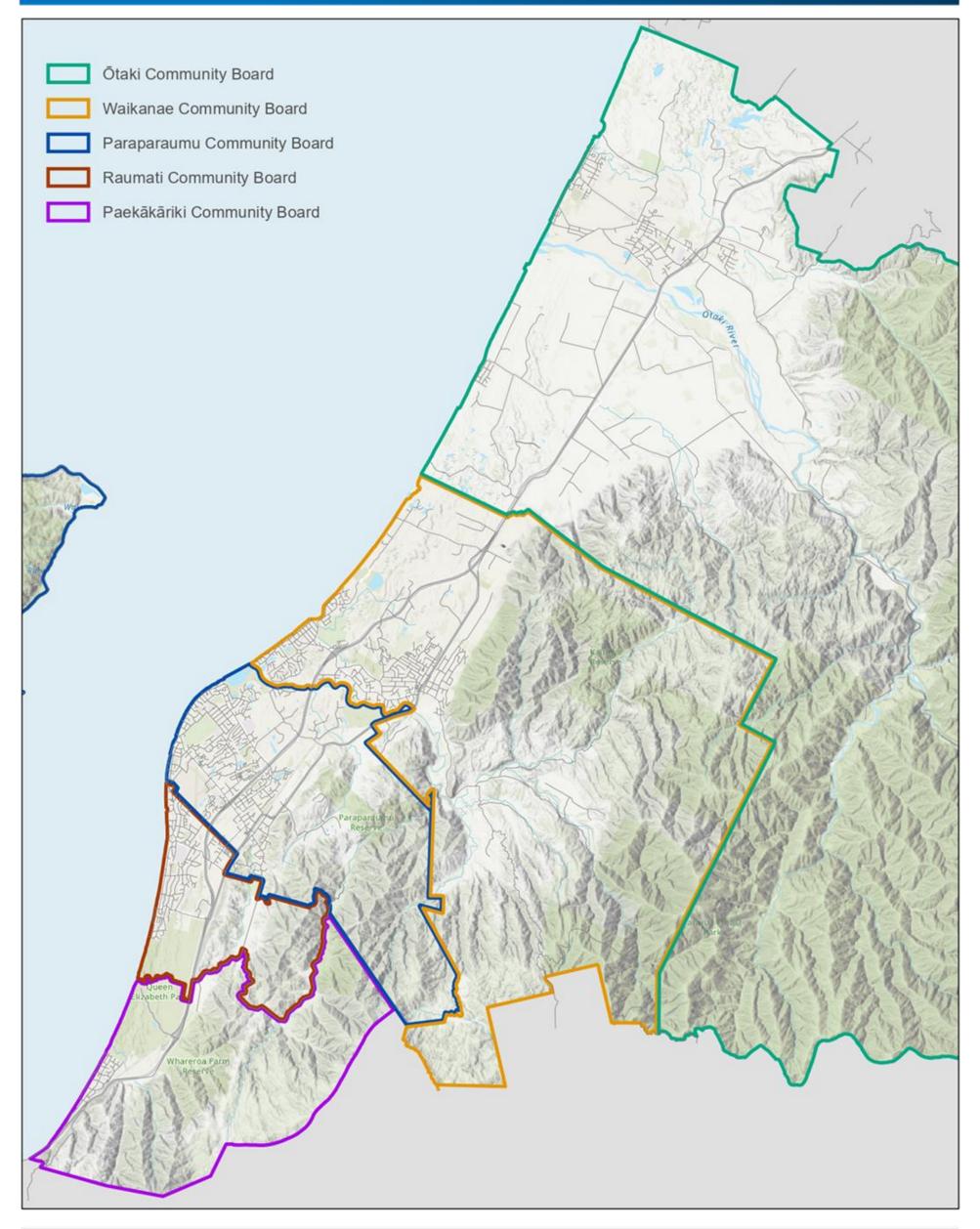
Population per ward councillor for wards

Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	10,050	1	10,050	-1,370	-12.00
Waikanae	14,250	1	14,250	2,830	24.78
Paraparaumu	21,300	2	10,650	-770	-6.74
Paekākāriki- Raumati	11,500	1	11,500	80	0.70
Ward	57,100	5	11,420	(10,278 – 12,562)	
District-wide		5			
Total	57,100	10	5,710		

Map 3: Adjusted status guo with 5 community boards

Adjusted Status Quo with 5 Community Boards







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OPTION D: Adjusted status quo with 4 community boards aligned to ward boundaries – Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati, Paekākāriki-Raumati

Ward	Population	Number of ward councillors per ward	Population per ward councillor	Deviation from district average population per ward councillor	% deviation from district average population per ward councillor
Ōtaki	10,050	1	10,050	-1,370	-12.00
Waikanae	14,250	1	14,250	2,830	24.78
Paraparaumu	21,300	2	10,650	-770	-6.74
Paekākāriki- Raumati	11,500	1	11,500	80	0.70
Ward	57,100	5	11,420	(10,278 – 12,562)	
District-wide		5			
Total	57,100	10	5,710		

Population per ward councillor for wards

Map 4: Adjusted status guo with 4 community boards aligning to ward boundaries

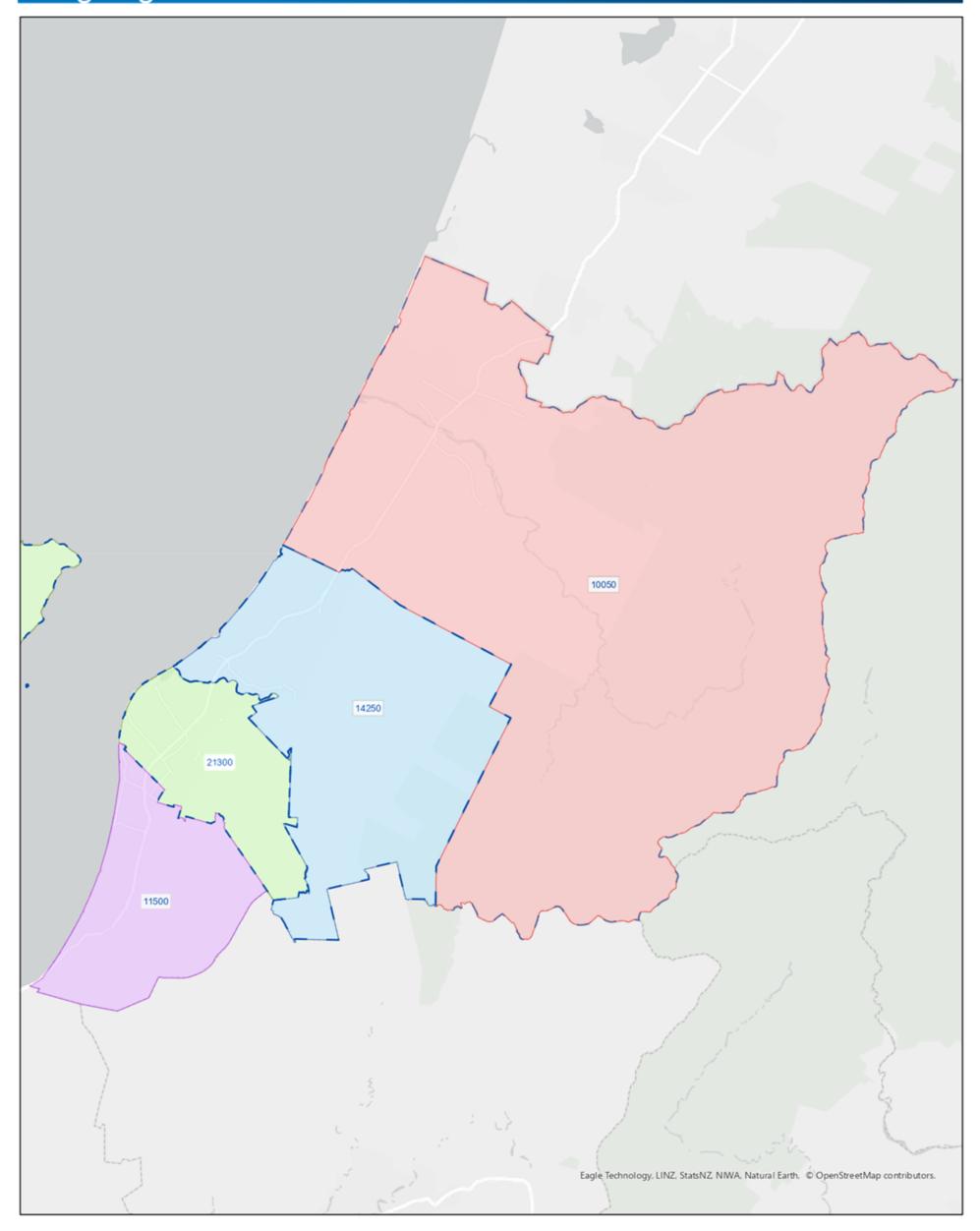
Population per community board member for Paekākāriki-Raumati community board with two subdivisions

Community Board	Population	Number of community board members	Population per community board member	Deviation from average population per community board member	% deviation from average population per community board member
Raumati subdivision	9,630	5	1,926	13	0.66
Paekākāriki subdivision	1,850	1	1,850	-63	-3.31
Paekākāriki- Raumati Community Board	11,480	6	1,913	(1,722-2,105)	
Appointed Ward Councillors		1			
Total	11,480	7	1,640		

Map 5: Adjusted status guo with 4 community boards aligning to ward boundaries with a subdivision for Paekākāriki-Raumati community board

Adjusted Status Quo - 4 community boards aligning with ward boundaries





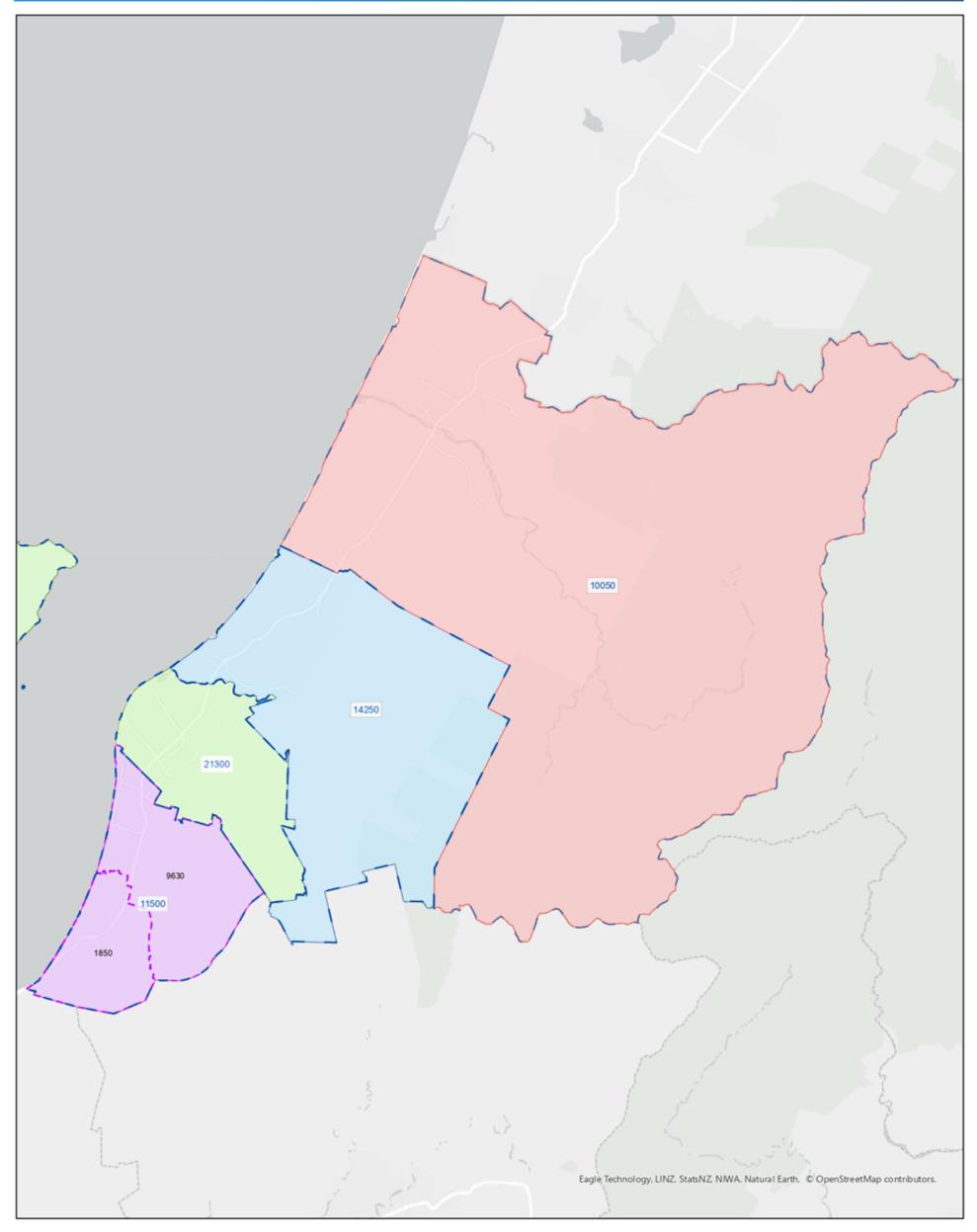


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Adjusted Status Quo - 4 community boards with a subdivision in Paekākāriki-Raumati







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9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Author: Tanicka Mason, Democracy Services Advisor

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDATIONS

1 The minutes of the Council meeting of 28 October 2021 be accepted as a true and correct record.

APPENDICES

1. Confirmation of minutes - Council meeting 28 October 2021 &

28 OCTOBER 2021

MINUTES OF KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL COUNCIL MEETING HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, GROUND FLOOR, 175 RIMU ROAD, PARAPARAUMU ON THURSDAY, 28 OCTOBER 2021 AT 9.33AM

PRESENT:	Mayor K Gurunathan, Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow, Cr Angela Buswell, Cr
	James Cootes, Cr Jackie Elliott, Cr Gwynn Compton (via Zoom), Cr Jocelyn
	Prvanov, Cr Martin Halliday, Cr Sophie Handford, Cr Robert McCann, Cr
	Bernie Randall (via Zoom)

IN ATTENDANCE: Community Board Members Chris Papps, Kathy Spiers and Richard Mansell.

Wayne Maxwell, Sean Mallon, Janice McDougall, James Jefferson, Natasha Tod, Jennifer Allen, Tanicka Mason and Tim Power.

APOLOGIES: There were none.

LEAVE OF There were none. ABSENCE:

1 WELCOME

2 COUNCIL BLESSING

The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow read the Council blessing.

3 APOLOGIES

APOLOGY

RESOLUTION CO2021/92 Moved: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow Seconder: Cr James Cootes That the apology received from Cr Handford for lateness be accepted. CARRIED

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

Cr Compton and Cr Randall declared an interest in item 8.1 and did not participate in the discussion.

28 OCTOBER 2021

5 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME FOR ITEMS RELATING TO THE AGENDA

Dr Fred Davey spoke to items 8.1 and 8.5 on the agenda.

- Cr Angela Buswell left the meeting at 9:49 am.
- Cr James Cootes left the meeting at 9:49 am.
- Cr James Cootes returned to the meeting at 9:50 am.

Cr Angela Buswell returned to the meeting at 9:50 am.

6 MEMBERS' BUSINESS

- (a) Public Speaking Time Responses There were none.
- (b) Leave of Absence

There were none.

(c) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

TABLED DOCUMENTS

Cr Cootes spoke to the matter of an urgent nature and asked for elected member support.

RESOLUTION CO2021/93

Moved: Cr James Cootes

Seconder: Mayor K Gurunathan

The following documents were tabled. Matter of an urgent nature.

CARRIED

1

Appendices

Three Waters Reform Announcement

28 OCTOBER 2021

7 MAYOR'S REPORT

TABLED DOCUMENTS

RESOLUTION CO2021/94

Moved: Cr Angela Buswell Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow

The Mayoral activities from 30 July to 27 October 2021 were tabled.

CARRIED

Appendices

1 Mayoral activities

8 REPORTS

8.1 FINDINGS FROM THE INDEPENDENT PROCESS REVIEW OF THE KĀPITI GATEWAY CENTRE PROJECT

Natasha Tod Group Manager Strategy, Growth and Recovery provided some initial background and context around the commissioning of the review.

Tom Gott – Lead reviewer Martin Jenkins, spoke to a presentation which summarised key point of the review.

Mr Gott and Ms Tod responded to members questions.

Cr Jackie Elliott left the meeting at 10:44 am.

Cr Jackie Elliott returned to the meeting at 10:47 am.

Cr Sophie Handford arrived to the meeting at 10.56 am.

The meeting adjourned 10.58am and resumed at 11.14am

MOTION

Moved: Seconder:	Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow Cr Jackie Elliott
<u>For:</u>	Crs K Gurunathan, Janet Holborow, Angela Buswell, James Cootes, Jackie Elliott, Sophie Handford and Robert McCann
Against:	Nil
Abstained:	Crs Gwynn Compton, Jocelyn Prvanov, Martin Halliday and Bernie Randall
CARRIED	7/0
That Cound	icil:
note the fin	ndings of the independent Process Review of Kapiti Gateway Centre Project;
note the ac	chievements of the project identified in the independent review;

note a number of aspects have already changed or progressed in terms of how this project is being managed, as well as how we manage projects generally;

- Te Uruhi is in a new phase of design and construction, managed by Council's Project Management Office (PMO);
- the project governance arrangements have been reviewed, and an updated communications and engagement plan enacted;
- enhancements are underway to Council's project management capacity and capability, including increased resources, updates to governance structures and processes, and reviewing internal monitoring and reporting.

note that additional resource into communications and engagement will not resolve all issues in terms of community views on this project; this is likely to continue to be challenging and requires consistent and coordinated messaging for the community;

note the independent review findings are being shared internally with relevant staff to ensure the learnings from the report can be applied to current and future projects.

8.2 WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE: UPDATED AGREEMENT

Jennifer Allen Senior Strategic Advisor, took the report as read and answered members questions.

RESOLUTION CO2021/95

Moved: Cr Angela Buswell Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow

That the Council:

Note that on 25 February 2021 this council approved the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Joint Committee Agreement and the Council's entry into it, and appointed and established the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) as a joint committee under clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 on the terms set out in the Joint Committee Agreement.

Note that since the Agreement was approved by each of the ten council partners to the WRLC there have been some changes in circumstance and direction that require a change to this Agreement.

Note that at its meeting of 1 July 2021, the WRLC agreed to a series of changes to the Agreement.

Note that, under the Local Government Act 2002, each council that is party to the Agreement must approve the updated Agreement.

Approve the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Joint Committee Agreement dated July 2021 (Attachment 1).

CARRIED

8.3 BEACH BYLAW 2021 - TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Hamish McGillivray Manager Research & Policy, spoke to the report and responded to members questions

RESOLUTION CO2021/96

28 OCTOBER 2021

Moved: Cr Jackie Elliott Seconder: Cr James Cootes

That Council agree to remove duplication and reflect correct sequential numbering of Clauses 1, 16 and 17 of the Beach Bylaw 2021 and amend Clause 24 (as identified in Appendix 1) to reflect correct references to schedules under Land Transport (Offences and Penalties) Regulations 1999.

CARRIED

8.4 DRAFT CALENDAR OF MEETINGS 2022

Janice McDougall Group Manager People & Partnerships spoke to the paper and noted the proposed reduction of Strategy & Operations Committee meetings for the 2022 calendar year.

Members discussed the report and their questions were answered.

RESOLUTION CO2021/97

Moved: Cr James Cootes Seconder: Cr Robert McCann

That the Council approves the calendar of meetings 2022 as detailed in Appendix 1 of this Draft Calendar of meetings 2022 report.

CARRIED

8.5 REPRESENTATION REVIEW 2021 - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

Janice McDougall Group Manager People & Partnerships spoke to the paper and responded to members questions.

RESOLUTION CO2021/98

Moved: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow Seconder: Cr Robert McCann

That the Council:

formally receives the 532 submissions on the 2021 representation review initial proposal for the 2022 Local Body Elections, which are uploaded to the Council website at the following locations:

submissions for those speaking to their submission including the schedule for representation review hearings <u>available here</u>

submissions for organisations and groups available here

submissions for individuals (with consent for publication of their name) available here

submissions for individuals (names withheld) available here.

receives the Empathy Design analysis of submissions received in response to the 2021 representation review initial proposal, set out in Appendix 1 'Results of consultation of Kāpiti Coast District's proposed representation arrangements' and Appendix 2 'Quantitative results for questions asked in the consultation document'.

notes the submitters who spoke to their submission on the 2021 representation review initial proposal as listed in the public speaking schedule <u>available here</u>.

28 OCTOBER 2021

CARRIED

9 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

9.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLUTION CO2021/99

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan

Seconder: Cr Sophie Handford

That the minutes of the Council meeting of 30 September 2021 be accepted as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

10 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Covering other items if required
- Public Speaking Time responses

11 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

Nil

12 PUBLIC EXCLUDED REPORTS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION CO2021/100

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Cr Angela Buswell

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public now be excluded from the meeting for the reasons given below, while the following matters are considered.

The general subject matter 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:

General subject of matter to be consi	dered reso	son for passing this lution in relation to matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
12.1 - Confirmatio Excluded minutes	with is ne priva inclu natu	ion 7(2)(a) - the holding of the information cessary to protect the cy of natural persons, ding that of deceased ral persons ion 7(2)(b)(ii) - the	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist

28 OCTOBER 2021

withholding of the information	under section 6 or section 7
is necessary to protect information where the making	
available of the information	
would be likely unreasonably	
to prejudice the commercial position of the person who	
supplied or who is the subject	
of the information	
Section 7(2)(h) - the	
withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council	
to carry out, without prejudice	
or disadvantage, commercial	
activities	
Section 7(2)(i) - the	
withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council	
to carry on, without prejudice	
or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and	
industrial negotiations)	
,, j,	

RESOLUTION CO2021/101

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow That the Council moves out of a public excluded meeting. CARRIED

The Council meeting went into public excluded session at 12.08pm.

The Council came out of public excluded session at 12.10pm.

The Council meeting closed at 12.10pm.

.....

CHAIRPERSON

10 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Covering other items if required
- Public Speaking Time responses

11 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

Nil

12 PUBLIC EXCLUDED REPORTS

Nil