



LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
MANA KĀWANATANGA Ā ROHE

Determination

of representation arrangements to apply for
the election of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council
to be held on 12 October 2013

Background

1. All territorial authorities are required under sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001 (the Act) to review their representation arrangements at least every six years. These reviews are to determine the number of councillors to be elected, the basis of election for councillors and, if this includes wards, the boundaries and names of those wards. Reviews also include whether there are to be community boards and, if so, arrangements for those boards. Representation arrangements are to be determined so as to provide fair and effective representation for individuals and communities.
2. The Western Bay of Plenty District Council (the Council) last reviewed its representation arrangements prior to the 2007 local authority elections. Accordingly it was required to undertake a review prior to the next elections in October 2013.
3. As a result of appeals/objections on its last review, the representation arrangements that applied for the 2007 and subsequent 2010 elections were determined by the Commission and comprised a mayor and 12 councillors elected as follows.

Ward	Population*	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from district average population per councillor	Percentage deviation from district average population per councillor
Waihi Beach	3,050	1	3,050	-767	-20.09
Katikati	8,890	2	4,445	+627	+16.42
Kaimai	16,600	4	4,150	+333	+8.71
Te Puke	9,780	3	3,260	-558	-14.61
Maketu	7,490	2	3,745	-73	-1.91
TOTALS	45,810	12	3,818		

*These figures are updated 2011 population estimates. At the time of the 2007 review all wards complied with the section 19V +/-10% fair representation requirement.

4. Western Bay of Plenty District currently has five community boards in Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa, Te Puke and Maketu each electing four members.

5. The Council commenced its review of representation arrangements by conducting a series of workshops commencing in April 2011 covering representation strategies, principles and options. As a result of this process, 15 representation options were modeled with either three or five wards, along with options on community boards, the electoral system and possible establishment of Māori wards. Information on representation options was put on the Council's website and in local newspapers and responses from the public were invited.
6. On 21 June 2012 the Council, under sections 19H and 19J of the Act, resolved its initial proposed representation arrangements to apply for the 2013 elections. The proposal was to reduce the five wards to three by combining the Waihi Beach and Katikati Wards along with Matakana Island (to be called Western Ward) and by combining the Te Puke and Maketu Wards (to be called Eastern Ward) and to rename Kaimai Ward (excluding Matakana Island) as Central Ward. An amendment to the initial motion of the three wards being represented by eleven councillors was carried on a division of the Council (six votes to five) resulting in an initial proposal for eight councillors to be elected from the three wards. The proposed ward arrangements were as follows.

Wards	Population	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from district average population per councillor	% deviation from district average population per councillor
Western	12,165	2	6,083	+357	+6.23
Central	16,375	3	5,458	-268	-4.68
Eastern	17,270	3	5,757	+31	+0.54
Total	45,810	8	5,726		

7. The initial proposal was for the five existing community boards to be retained with no changes to boundaries and each comprising four elected members and two appointed members.
8. The Council notified its proposal on 23 June 2012 and a total of 100 submissions were received with the majority supporting status quo arrangements of five wards, twelve councillors and five community boards.
9. Following consideration of submissions, the Council on 6 September 2012 resolved (on a division of seven votes to three) to adopt its initial proposal as its final representation proposal subject to the number of councillors to be elected from the three wards being increased from eight to 11 resulting in the following arrangements.

Wards	Population	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from district average population per councillor	% deviation from district average population per councillor
Western	12,165	3	4,055	-110	-2.64
Central	16,375	4	4,094	-71	-1.70
Eastern	17,270	4	4,318	+153	+3.67
Total	45,810	11	4,165		

10. The Council notified its final proposal on 8 September 2012 and a total of 97 appeals/objections (including 77 form letters) against the Council's proposal were received by the deadline of 10 October 2012.

Hearing

11. The Commission met with the Council and appellants/objectors at a hearing held in the Western Bay of Plenty District Council Chambers on 23 November 2012. The appellants/objectors who appeared at the hearing were Peter Hassell from the Waihi Beach Community Board; Murray Craig; Nigel Billings a policy adviser with Federated Farmers; Carol Poihipi Chair of the Maketu Community Board; Andrea Marsh; John Cook; Brian North and Brian Anderson. The Commission also invited the chairs of the other three community boards to speak at the hearing in order to provide the Commission with a balance of views on the Council's proposal. The Council was represented at the hearing by the Mayor Ross Paterson and Chief Executive Glenn Snelgrove.

Matters raised in appeals and at the hearing

12. The Mayor and Council Chief Executive gave presentations outlining the background and context for the review and the Council's objectives throughout the process which included achieving an outcome that was fit to meet future challenges and opportunities, and that provided fair and effective representation while recognising natural communities of interest. The Council was unanimous that a ward-based system still best served the district's communities. It considered the three-ward model created a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between councillors and community boards, and better supported the obligation of councillors to represent the interests of the district as a whole.
13. The Council acknowledged the fear held in the Maketu and Waihi Beach communities that they would lose their local councillor and gave careful consideration to this. It was noted that there were a number of examples of both councillor and community board members providing effective representation where they did not live in the ward or community concerned. The Council proposal was for two ward councillors to be appointed to the community boards which would provide more effective representation, for example, for the Waihi Beach Community Board. The three-ward model also aligned with the Council's infrastructure funding approaches such as the eastern, western and central water supply zones. The Council believed the five-ward model was untenable given the significant non-compliance with the fair representation requirement of the Act. The only other option was to shuffle meshblocks but the Council was reluctant to do this based on the reaction such moves caused at the time of the 2007 review. It also considered there were similarities between Te Puke and Maketu and between Katikati and Waihi Beach in terms of, for example, where children go to school, people do their shopping and commercial transactions, and where they play sport.
14. Sam Dunlop (Katikati Community Board), Glen Whitaker (Omokoroa Community Board) and Karyl Gunn (Te Puke Community Board) all spoke in favour of the Council proposal to reduce the wards from five to three while retaining the five community boards based on current boundaries. They outlined the positive role the community boards played in providing links between the Council and their local community and all said there was a good relationship between the Council and the boards including regular meetings with the Council Chief Executive.

15. The appellants/objectors were generally opposed to the three-ward model and sought retention of status quo representation arrangements being five wards and five community boards. A number specifically opposed the combining of either the Katikati and Waihi Beach Wards, or the combining of the Maketu and Te Puke Wards. One appellant was opposed to the retention of community boards. Particular points made at the hearing included:
- Waihi Beach and Maketu have their own particular needs and priorities, and could not be assured of dedicated representation under the Council proposal
 - the resulting wards would be much bigger, greatly increasing the role of local councillors over significantly more diverse communities
 - fair and effective representation could be achieved by the transfer of selected meshblocks and this would affect less people
 - the Commission in previous decisions had acknowledged Waihi Beach was a distinct community of interest
 - the issue was less about where representatives lived but who they were accountable to
 - Waihi Beach and areas like Pukehina (in Maketu Ward) had high numbers of non-permanent residents and these people should be recognised for representation purposes also
 - changing lines on a map did not change where people got their services from
 - commonalities between areas was not the same as a community of interest
 - the status quo arrangements were working effectively and should be retained
 - there was a preference to retain 12 councillors although some appellants/objectors said they could live with the reduction to 11
 - there were differences between rural Maketu and urban Te Puke
 - the effect of the new eastern arterial route would be significant with many Maketu residents in future bypassing Te Puke for shopping and other activities
 - Maketu has a strong and distinct community of interest including connections with Te Arawa canoe
 - the number of wards should not be based on the number of councillors to serve in those wards
 - it was not consistent to say the moving of meshblocks was an artificial justification for representation when this had been done before, for example to justify retaining three councillors for Te Puke, and a reduction to two for this ward should be considered
 - would there be different rating boundaries from ward boundaries in future.

Requirements for determination

16. Statutory provisions relating to the determination of appeals and objections on territorial authority representation proposals are contained in sections 19R, 19H and 19J of the Act.

19R. Commission to determine appeals and objections

- (1) *The Commission must—*
- (a) *Consider the resolutions, submissions, appeals, objections, and information forwarded to it under section 19Q; and*
 - (b) *Subject to sections 19T and 19V in the case of a territorial authority, and to sections 19U and 19V in the case of a regional council, determine,—*
 - (i) *In the case of a territorial authority that has made a resolution under section 19H, the matters specified in that section:*
 - (ii) *In the case of a regional council that has made a resolution under section 19I, the matters specified in that section:*
 - (iii) *In the case of a territorial authority that has made a resolution under section 19J, the matters specified in that section.*
- (2) *For the purposes of making a determination under subsection (1)(b), the Commission—*
- (a) *May make any enquiries that it considers appropriate; and*
 - (b) *May hold, but is not obliged to hold, meetings with the territorial authority or regional council or any persons who have lodged an appeal or objection and have indicated a desire to be heard by the Commission in relation to that appeal or objection.*
- (3) *The Commission must, before 11 April in the year of a triennial general election, complete the duties it is required to carry out under subsection (1).*

19H. Review of representation arrangements for elections of territorial authorities

- (1) *A territorial authority must determine by resolution, and in accordance with this Part,—*
- (a) *Whether the members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor) are proposed to be elected—*
 - (i) *By the electors of the district as a whole; or*
 - (ii) *By the electors of 2 or more wards; or*
 - (iii) *In some cases by the electors of the district as a whole and in the other cases by the electors of each ward of the district; and*
 - (b) *In any case to which paragraph (a)(i) applies, the proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole; and*
 - (c) *In any case to which paragraph (a)(iii) applies,—*
 - (i) *The proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole; and*
 - (ii) *The proposed number of members to be elected by the wards of the district; and*
 - (d) *In any case to which paragraph (a)(ii) or paragraph (a)(iii) applies,—*
 - (i) *The proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each ward; and*
 - (ii) *The number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward.*
- (2) *The determination required by subsection (1) must be made by a territorial authority —*
- (a) *On the first occasion, either in 2003 or in 2006; and*
 - (b) *Subsequently, at least once in every period of 6 years after the first determination.*
- (3) *This section must be read in conjunction with section 19ZH and Schedule 1A.*

- 19J. Review of community boards**
- (1) *A territorial authority must, on every occasion on which it passes a resolution under section 19H, determine by that resolution, and in accordance with this Part, not only the matters referred to in that section but also whether, in light of the principle set out in section 4(1)(a) (which relates to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities) —*
- (a) *There should be communities and community boards; and*
 - (b) *If so resolved, the nature of any community and the structure of any community board.*
- (2) *The resolution referred to in subsection (1) must, in particular, determine—*
- (a) *Whether 1 or more communities should be constituted:*
 - (b) *Whether any community should be abolished or united with another community:*
 - (c) *Whether the boundaries of a community should be altered:*
 - (d) *Whether a community should be subdivided for electoral purposes or whether it should continue to be subdivided for electoral purposes, as the case may require:*
 - (e) *Whether the boundaries of any subdivision should be altered:*
 - (f) *The number of members of any community board:*
 - (g) *The number of members of a community board who should be elected and the number of members of a community board who should be appointed:*
 - (h) *Whether the members of a community board who are proposed to be elected are to be elected—*
 - (i) *By the electors of the community as a whole; or*
 - (ii) *By the electors of 2 or more subdivisions; or*
 - (iii) *If the community comprises 2 or more whole wards, by the electors of each ward:*
 - (i) *in any case to which paragraph (h)(ii) applies, -*
 - (i) *The proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each subdivision; and*
 - (ii) *The number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each subdivision.*
- (3) *Nothing in this section limits the provisions of section 19F.*

17. Other statutory provisions the Commission is required to consider include those set out in sections 19A, 19C, 19F, 19G, 19T and 19V and these are addressed below.

Consideration by the Commission

18. The steps in the process for achieving required fair and effective representation are not statutorily prescribed. As reflected in its *'Guidelines to assist local authorities in undertaking representation reviews'*, the Commission believes that the following steps in determining representation arrangements will achieve a robust outcome that is in accordance with the statutory criteria:
- a) identify the district's communities of interest
 - b) determine the best means of providing effective representation of the identified communities of interest
 - c) determine fair representation for electors of the district.

Communities of interest

19. The Guidelines identify three dimensions for recognising communities of interest:
 - perceptual: a sense of belonging to an area or locality
 - functional: the ability to meet the community's requirements for services
 - political: the ability to represent the interests and reconcile conflicts of the community.
20. The Commission considers that the case for specific representation of distinct and recognisable communities of interest will need to reflect these dimensions.
21. From its constitution in 1989, five distinct communities of interest have been recognised in Western Bay of Plenty District: Waihi Beach, Katikati, Kaimai, Te Puke and Maketu each represented by its own ward.

Effective representation of communities of interest

22. Section 19T of the Act requires the Commission to ensure that:
 - the election of members of the council, in one of the ways specified in section 19H (i.e. at large, wards, or a combination of both) will provide effective representation of communities of interest within the district
 - ward boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the current statistical meshblock areas determined by Statistics New Zealand and used for parliamentary electoral purposes
 - so far as is practicable, ward boundaries coincide with community boundaries.
23. While not a prescribed statutory requirement, the Guidelines also suggest that local authorities consider the total number of members, or a range in the number of members, necessary to provide effective representation for the district as a whole. In other words, the total number of members should not be arrived at solely as the product of the number of members per ward.
24. Section 19A of the Act provides that a territorial authority shall consist of between 5 and 29 elected members (excluding the mayor). The Council has comprised 12 elected members (excluding the mayor) since its constitution in 1989.
25. The Council initially proposed to reduce the current number of members to eight though this was an amendment to the original motion and was passed by six votes to five. Following the receipt of submissions many of which opposed the reduction in the number of members, the Council amended its initial proposal for there to be a council comprising 11 elected members (excluding the mayor). While a number of appellants/objectors supported the retention of the current 12 elected members, some said they could live with a reduction to 11 but only one supported the reduction to eight members if community boards were to be retained. We believe the proposed 11 elected members is within an appropriate range for Western Bay of Plenty District.
26. The Guidelines state that decisions relating to the representation of communities of interest (the political dimension) will need to take account of the extent that distinct geographical communities of interest can be identified, i.e. a physical boundary is able to be defined below the district level for the community of interest. As noted above, from its constitution in 1989 Western Bay of Plenty District has been divided into the current five wards.

27. We note that a three-ward model was suggested by some appellants in 2006 (a number of whom were councillors) based on perceived commonalities and interdependencies between the wards, such as schooling, particularly between Waihi Beach and Katikati, and between Te Puke and Maketu. It was also argued at the time that the Council was taking an 'eastern, central and western' approach with regard to, for example, water schemes and community safety. The then Commission, however, noted the distinct differences between communities, such as between Waihi Beach and Katikati and between Maketu and Te Puke, and decided to retain the five-ward model.
28. In the current review the Council considered a range of representation options covering both five- and three-ward models. It concluded that a three-ward model was preferable to the retention of the five-ward model as the latter would require the moving of meshblocks to ensure the fair representation requirement of section 19V of the Act was met. Prior to the hearing, we had the benefit of a flight over the district and viewed the areas that had been identified as options to be moved between wards in order to comply with the section 19V requirement. It appeared to us at the time that none of the proposed meshblock movements were likely to enhance effective representation of the communities concerned given particular geographical features such as the physical divide between the Katikati and Waihi Beach Wards.
29. We were interested at the hearing in the arguments of the appellants/objectors supporting meshblock movements in order to retain the five-ward model. We understand concerns that representation for Waihi Beach and Maketu may be threatened given their smaller populations compared to their ward partners i.e. Katikati and Te Puke respectively. However in the case of Maketu, this area would comprise over 40 percent of the combined population of the Council's proposed Eastern Ward and we believe this would result in representation for that area, given four representatives were proposed, if Maketu electors wanted to achieve this.
30. In the case of Waihi Beach, this area would comprise 25 percent of the population of the proposed Western Ward which was proposed to elect three representatives. While this is a smaller percentage, it is in the hands of electors to nominate suitable candidates for election and then to vote in sufficient numbers to achieve the representation they desire. As was pointed out several times at the hearing, there are councillors now who do not live in the area they are elected to represent and the calibre of the candidates is just as important as where they live. Also, we agree with the Council that community boards can complement the role of councillors in a particular ward in order to provide effective representation for communities of interest. We address this point further under community boards.
31. We believe it can undermine the distinctiveness of communities of interest like Waihi Beach to add on additional areas that can be seen to not naturally form part of the community that is seeking to preserve its distinctiveness. We believe this would be the case if areas of the current Katikati Ward were to be transferred to Waihi Beach Ward for the sake of achieving fair representation for electors. Waihi Beach clearly is a distinct community of interest with quite distinct boundaries and we think these should be preserved.
32. We consider this also to be the case to a large extent in respect of Maketu Ward. We noted the reaction of some to the moving of meshblocks from Te Puke Ward to Maketu Ward at the time of the last review. We believe the identity and distinctiveness of areas can in such cases be preserved better by joining certain areas together that are large enough to retain their identity, as opposed to regularly moving the boundaries of such areas to ensure fair representation. Again the

establishment of community boards can assist the process of ensuring effective representation for distinctive communities of interest.

Fair representation for electors

33. Section 19V of the Act requires that the electors of each ward receive fair representation having regard to the population of the district and of that ward. More specifically, section 19V(2) requires that the population of each ward divided by the number of members to be elected by that ward produces a figure no more than 10% greater or smaller than the population of the district divided by the total number of elected members (the '+/-10% fair representation rule').
34. Section 19V(3) does provide an exception to the fair representation requirement for territorial authorities. This is where effective representation of communities of interest within isolated communities is seen to require the definition of wards and the distribution of members amongst them in a way that does not comply with the '+/-10% rule'. We do not believe the isolation provision could be applied to any of the Western Bay of Plenty District wards.
35. The three wards in the Council's final proposal all comply with the '+/-10% rule'. This is in contrast to only two of the five wards complying under present arrangements. As noted, meshblocks would need to be moved for the remaining three wards to comply.
36. We do not believe that continuing to move meshblocks remains a sustainable option for Western Bay of Plenty District given present and projected population growth for the area.¹ We note the Council initially proposed moving five meshblocks from Kaimai Ward to Te Puke Ward in 2006 but following the receipt of submissions finally proposed moving just two meshblocks. However the Council then, in addition, proposed moving three meshblocks from Maketu Ward to Te Puke Ward. The then Commission, in endorsing the Council's proposal, noted that the resulting variation in population per member would be -9.48% in Te Puke Ward and +8.25% in Kaimai Ward and "this will mean that by the time of the next required representation review (2012) ... the boundaries will almost certainly need alteration once more if the existing 5-ward structure remains".
37. As noted above, we believe that continual changes to ward boundaries are likely to undermine the sense of identity and distinctiveness of particular communities of interest comprising the wards. We agree with the Council that the three-ward model will better fit the future needs of Western Bay of Plenty District and also, in conjunction with community boards, facilitate achievement of effective representation. We also note the Council submitted that it does adopt a three-area (western, central and eastern) approach to planning and delivery of a number of its services.
38. For the above reasons we endorse the Council's proposal to reduce the current five wards to three by combining the Katikati and Waihi Beach Wards (and also moving Matakana Island to this ward from the current Kaimai Ward) and combining the Maketu and Te Puke Wards.
39. We quizzed both the Council and appellants about names for the three wards if we were to adopt this proposal, as we questioned the suitability of 'western', 'central' and 'eastern' for helping electors identify with their ward with a view, among other things,

¹ The population of Western Bay of Plenty District was 38,229 at the time of the 2001 Census and this had increased to 42,075 at the 2006 Census (a 10.1% increase compared to 9.3% for the previous 5 years). Since then population estimates have shown steady annual increases to 43,870 in 2007; 44,230 in 2008; 44,760 in 2009; 45,390 in 2010; 45,810 in 2011.

to facilitating voter turnout. We believe names of 'Katikati-Waihi Beach', 'Kaimai' and 'Maketu-Te Puke' to be more appropriate for this purpose.

40. Our decisions on ward arrangements for Western Bay of Plenty District are summarised in the following table.

Wards	Population	Number of councillors per ward	Population per councillor	Deviation from district average population per councillor	% deviation from district average population per councillor
Katikati-Waihi Beach	12,165	3	4,055	-110	-2.64
Kaimai	16,375	4	4,094	-71	-1.70
Maketu-Te Puke	17,270	4	4,318	+153	+3.67
Total	45,810	11	4,165		

Communities and community boards

41. Section 19J of the Act requires every territorial authority, as part of its review of representation arrangements, to determine whether there should be community boards in the district and, if so, the nature of those communities and the structure of the community boards. The territorial authority must make this determination in light of the principle in section 4 of the Act relating to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities. The particular matters the territorial authority must determine include the number of boards to be constituted, their names and boundaries, the number of elected and appointed members, and whether the boards are to be subdivided for electoral purposes. Section 19W sets out further criteria, as apply to local government reorganisation proposals, for determinations relating to community board reviews as considered appropriate in the circumstances.
42. There have been five community boards in Western Bay of Plenty District since its constitution in 1989. Three of these boards (Waihi Beach, Katikati and Te Puke) cover the entire ward while Omokoroa (in Kaimai Ward) and Maketu cover more urban areas of their respective wards.
43. The Council has considered extending the boundaries of those boards not covering the entire ward but has concluded at different times that the rural areas of the wards concerned are adequately represented by their ward councillors. In its final proposal the Council was not proposing any changes to the boards including their boundaries.
44. We note that one appellant sought the disestablishment of all community boards but the remaining appellants generally supported the status quo in relation to the boards. All the community board representatives who appeared at the hearing, including the two appealing against the Council proposal, spoke of the positive relationship between the boards and the Council as demonstrated by the regular meetings with the Council Chief Executive. The representatives described the important role they played in linking their communities with the Council. As noted above, we agree with the Council that the community boards can complement the representative role the councillors play with their focus on matters of concern to their local community.
45. We note that the Council has signaled its intention to comprehensively review community board effectiveness before the 2016 local authority elections. On this basis along with the positive relationship that currently exists and the widespread support for the boards, we agreed to endorse the Council proposal to retain the five

community boards with their present boundaries. Each community board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed by the Council.

Commission's Determination

46. Under section 19R of the Local Electoral Act 2001, the Commission determines that for the general election of the Western Bay of Plenty District Council to be held on 12 October 2013, the following representation arrangements will apply:
- (1) Western Bay of Plenty District, as delineated on Plan LG-022-2013-W-1 deposited with the Local Government Commission, will be divided into three wards.
 - (2) Those three wards will be:
 - (a) Katikati-Waihi Beach Ward, comprising the area delineated on LGC Plan 022-2013-W-2 deposited with the Local Government Commission
 - (b) Kaimai Ward, comprising the area delineated on LGC Plan 022-2013-W-3 deposited with the Local Government Commission
 - (c) Maketu-Te Puke Ward, comprising the area delineated on Plan LG-022-2013-W-4 deposited with the Local Government Commission.
 - (3) The Council will comprise the mayor and 11 councillors elected as follows:
 - (a) 3 councillors elected by the electors of Katkati-Waihi Beach Ward
 - (b) 4 councillors elected by the electors of Kaimai Ward
 - (c) 4 councillors elected by the electors of Maketu-Te Puke Ward.
 - (4) There will be five communities as follows:
 - (a) Katikati Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 58074 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (b) Waihi Beach Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 58078 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (c) Omokoroa Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 382062 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (d) Maketu Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 58102 deposited with Land Information New Zealand
 - (e) Te Puke Community, comprising the area delineated on SO Plan 58076 deposited with Land Information New Zealand.
 - (5) The membership of each community board will be as follows:
 - (a) Katikati Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council
 - (b) Waihi Beach Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council
 - (c) Omokoroa Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council
 - (d) Maketu Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council
 - (e) Te Puke Community Board will comprise four elected members and two members appointed to the community board by the Council.

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

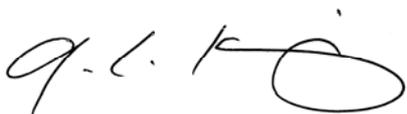
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION



Basil Morrison (Chair)



Anne Carter (Commissioner)



Grant Kirby (Commissioner)

1 February 2013