

ORDER PAPER

BULLS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Wednesday, 8 November 2023

Time: 6.00pm

Venue: Te Matapihi Hall, Te Matapihi
Bulls Community Centre
4 Criterion Street
Bulls

Chair: Mr Greg Smith

Deputy Chair: Mr Etienne Lambrecht

Membership: Mr Nigel Bowen
Mr Bruce Dear
Mr Patrick McKenna
SQNLDR Dean Wilson
Cr Coral Raukawa
Cr Brian Carter
Cr Jarrod Calkin (Alternative)
HWTM Andy Watson

Purpose of the Committee

- To provide a local link and point of contact for Council liaison with the community.
- To provide for the exchange of information, communication, and to assist with the Council's consultative processes.
- To exercise delegated authority for the annual allocation of \$1.00 per rateable property for "defined small local works" in line with the guidelines provided¹.
- Particularly, to help ensure that any minor remedial or renewal works are brought to Council's attention through the Request for Service procedure, by promoting its use and advising community members on how to use it.
- To be the first point of contact (prior to Council) for community groups. Where this is not possible, the Committee will be informed of the approach by the community group to the Council.
- Applications for the Parks Upgrade Partnership Fund are considered and commented on by the Committee prior to the application being considered by Council.
- Placemaking initiatives that are taking place on Council land will be considered and commented on by the Committee before the application is considered by the Chief Executive.
- To engage with wider/small communities of the ward represented.

For any enquiries regarding this agenda, please contact:

Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor, 0800 422 522 (ext. 917), or via email

kezia.spence@rangitikei.govt.nz

¹ Appended to the Delegations Register

Notice is hereby given that a Bulls Community Committee Meeting of the Rangitīkei District Council will be held in the Te Matapihi Hall, Te Matapihi, Bulls Community Centre, 4 Criterion Street, Bulls on Wednesday, 8 November 2023 at 6.00pm.

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AGENDA

1 Welcome

2 Apologies

3 Public Forum

4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

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

5 Confirmation of Order of Business

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, [enter item number](#) be dealt as a late item at this meeting.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Confirmation of Minutes

Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The minutes from **Bulls Community Committee Meeting held on 13 September 2023** are attached.

Attachments

1. **Bulls Community Committee Meeting - 13 September 2023**

Recommendation

That the minutes of Bulls Community Committee Meeting held on 13 September 2023 [**as amended/without amendment**] be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting, and that the electronic signature of the Chair of this Committee be added to the official minutes document as a formal record.

MINUTES

ITEM 6.1

ATTACHMENT 1



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Making this place home.

UNCONFIRMED: BULLS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING

Date: Wednesday, 13 September 2023

Time: 6.00pm

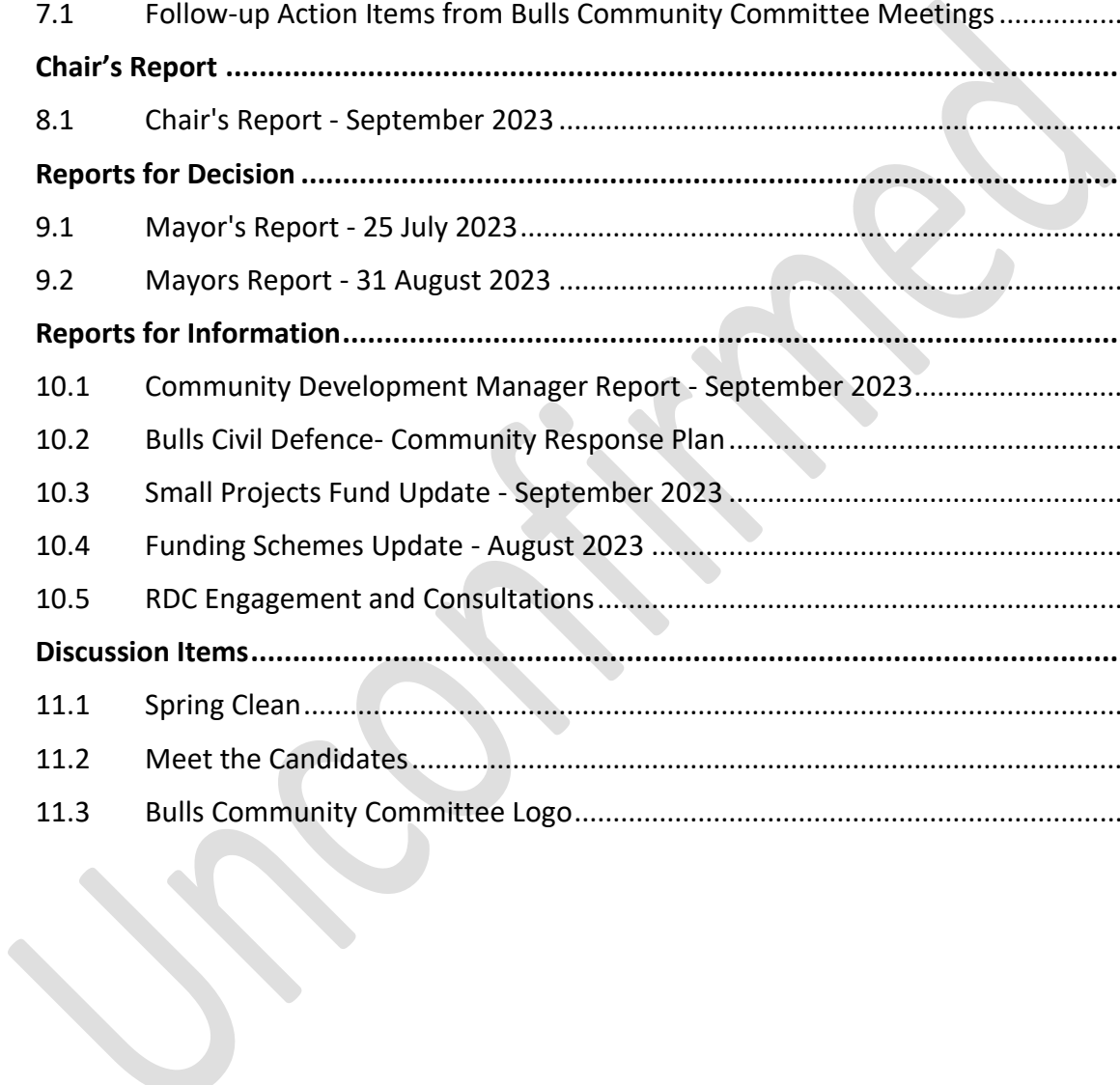
**Venue: Ohakea Room, Te Matapihi
Bulls Community Centre
4 Criterion Street
Bulls**

Present Mr Patrick McKenna
 Mr Nigel Bowen
 Mr Greg Smith
 Mr Etienne Lambrecht
 Mr Dean Wilson
 Mr Bruce Dear
 Cr Brian Carter

In attendance Ms Joanne Manuel, Manager Community Wellbeing
 Mr Paul Sharland, Historical Society

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1 Welcome

Meeting opened at 6:15 PM

2 Apologies

Resolved minute number **23/BCC/012**

Apologies received from HWTM Andy Watson and Mr Howard.

Mr B Dear/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

3 Public Forum

Mr Dear – Wanganui to Bulls median wire barrier – Refer to follow up items
Mr Paul Sharland Historical society suggested Signage at entrances to Bulls. Mr Lambrecht to investigate and refer back to Jo who will refer to Melanie Bovey

4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Cr Carter item 10.2 Bulls Civil Defence- Community Response Plan

5 Confirmation of Order of Business

Resolved minute number **23/BCC/013**

It was moved that item 10.2 be changed to before item 10.1.

Mr E Lambrecht/Mr P McKenna. Carried

6 Confirmation of Minutes

Resolved minute number **23/BCC/014**

That the minutes of Bulls Community Committee Meeting held on 12 July 2023 **without amendment** be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting, and that the electronic signature of the Chair of this Committee be added to the official minutes document as a formal record.

Mr B Dear/Mr N Bowen. Carried

7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Bulls Community Committee Meetings

Correct item 5 status to in progress.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/015

That the report 'Follow-up Action Items from Bulls Community Committee Meetings' be received.

Cr B Carter/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

7 Chair's Report

8.1 Chair's Report - September 2023

I attended Marton CC meeting 9 Aug where a committee was set up for the "Meet the Parties/Candidates" event.

I attended Rangitikei Business Group introductory meeting at LA Bull on 7 Sept prior to my proposed attendance at their full inaugural meeting at Cooks Bar on Thursday 14th Sept.

I participated in the Bulls and District Community Trust Spring Clean committee on 26th July.

Happy to report that a "Report it" I provided to RDC on a pothole formed by logging trucks in Johnson Street was promptly repaired, proving the system does work.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/016

That the Chair's Report – September 2023 be received.

Cr B Carter/Mr P McKenna. Carried

8 Reports for Decision

9.1 Mayor's Report - 25 July 2023

Mr Smith on behalf of BCC would like to extend their thanks to Mr Beggs for his term as CEO and offer our support to the incoming temporary CEO.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/017

That the Mayor's Report – 25 July 2023 be received.

Mr G Smith/Mr B Dear. Carried

9.2 Mayors Report - 31 August 2023

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/018

That the Mayors Report – 31 August 2023 be received.

Mr G Smith/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

9 Reports for Information

10.1 Community Development Manager Report - September 2023

Heidi Macaulay presenting.

Note fundraiser Pink Ribbon 26th not 29th

Spring Cleanup will occur over the weekend of 16-17th Sep 9- 4pm Daily at BCC/Te Matapihi

Sausage Sizzle 3PM Sunday

5:30PM Wed for Street Shop Front Wash

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/019

That the Community Development Manager Report – September 2023 be received.

Mr B Dear/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

10.2 Bulls Civil Defence- Community Response Plan

Mr Paul Chafe, RDC, presented the Community Response Plan and asked for questions. A number of points were raised regarding recent flooding, location of Civil Defence base (Bulls Community Centre/ Te Matapihi), and responsibilities.

Conflict of Interest announced from Cr Carter due to his being on the response team as Chief Fire Officer.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/020

That the report Bulls Civil Defence- Community Response Plan report be received.

Mr E Lambrecht/Mr N Bowen. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/021

It was also proposed that BCC members become the champions and communication hub for the plan for Bulls.

Mr G Smith/Mr P McKenna. Carried Cr Carter abstained.

10.3 Small Projects Fund Update - September 2023

Discussion on the Xmas Parade. It was stated Lions/Rotary have taken over in Marton. The request is that BCC provide support in organising games and activities after the parade. This will be discussed in more detail at next meeting.

Mr Dear provided information on an alternative source of replacing the damaged Pot Plant Holders in the street furniture. \$250 each and 8 need replacing Total \$2000.

After discussion it was decided only 4 desperately need replacing and 4 could be “tanked” (sealed) by Sika products. Mr Smith to price and provide budget at next meeting.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/022

That the report ‘Small Projects Fund Update – September 2023’ be received.

Mr E Lambrecht/Mr G Smith. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/023

That BCC does not consider further, any financial support requests for Bulls Christmas Parade funding

Cr B Carter/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried Abstained Mr Bowen

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/024

That the Bulls Community Committee purchase 4 street furniture pots of the alternate quote to a max value of \$1100, to be invoiced to RDC

Cr B Carter/Mr B Dear. Carried

10.4 Funding Schemes Update - August 2023

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/025

That the Funding Schemes Update – August 2023 be received.

Mr B Dear/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

10.5 RDC Engagement and Consultations

Due to the timing of deadline for submissions, that BCC agree that as a group representing the community, we provide a submission to RDC on bylaw review on behalf of BCC, Public Places, Control of Advertising, Trading in public places Bylaws. Providing that communication of agreement and possible abstention is recorded and the submission is ratified at next meeting.

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/026

That the report ‘RDC Engagement and Consultations’ be received.

Mr G Smith/Mr E Lambrecht. Carried

ITEM 6.1 ATTACHMENT 1

10 Discussion Items

11.1 Spring Clean

No discussion.

11.2 Meet the Candidates

Point of order raised and after some discussion over the committees purposes, the motion was not carried

Resolved minute number 23/BCC/027

That \$100 Allowance for Meet the Parties/Candidates be set aside for costs and ex gratia payment to Rural Women for their support.

Mr G Smith/Cr B Carter. Lost.

11.3 Bulls Community Committee Logo

The Logo on current BDCT is the accepted town logo.

Greg to request from Heidi or RDC on getting a quality version for use on plaques, documents etc

Recommendation

If needed:

Bulls to WH Median Barrier

Follow up for RDC to forward BCC and the wider community’s concerns regarding the median barrier and its negative effects on community from Waka Kotahi/NZTA.

The meeting closed at 9.07pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Bulls Community Committee held on 8 November 2023.

.....
Chairperson

7 Follow-up Action Items from Previous Meetings

7.1 Follow-up Action Items from Bulls Community Committee Meetings

Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

1. Reason for Report

1.1 On the list attached are items raised at previous Bulls Community Committee meetings. Items indicate who is responsible for follow up, and a brief status comment.

2. Decision Making Process

2.1 Staff have assessed the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to this item and have concluded that, as this report is for information only, the decision-making provisions do not apply.

Attachments:

1. **Follow-up Actions Register** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'Follow-up Action Items from Bulls Community Committee Meetings' be received.

Current Follow-up Actions

Item	From Meeting Date	Details	Person Assigned	Status Comments	Status
1	13-Sep-23	Forward BCC and the wider community's concerns regarding the median barrier and its negative effects on community from Waka Kotahi/NZTA.	Arno Benadie		In progress.
2	12-Jul-23	Map be provided to the community committee on the boundaries	Kezia Spence	This will be emailed out to the committee with the order paper.	Completed.
3	14-Mar-23	That staff see if Ohakea would like to provide a representative to BCC meetings	Kezia Spence	An email has been sent to the previous representative, they are no longer in the region. Another has been sent to see if they would like representation on the community committee.	In progress
4	29-Mar-22	Better Signage for Bathrooms: Propose to Council that they investigate better bathroom signage. Map of where these should go. Propose removal of old toilets.	Arno Benadie	New signage has been installed to point pedestrians to the new public toilets.	In progress.
5	31-Jan-22	The Committee would like the pedestrian crossing on Tuimahi Street to be raised. They also want an update on a suitable stock route.	Arno Benadie	Request received. Traffic counters will be installed on Tuimahi Street to gather more information. Results are expected by the end of June 2023	In progress
6	28-Oct-21	Also under Council: With regards to the recommendation from the Bulls Community Committee for rubbish bin/s at the picnic area at the Bulls river: A recommendation by Council to approve this request was lost, and Cr Gordon instead requested that staff contact Horizons Regional Council and request that they investigate this further as this area of land lies under their responsibility.	Arno Benadie / Murray Phillips	A revised Memorandum Of Understanding has been submitted by Horizons for review. RDC is considering the suitability of the proposed MOU before agreeing to a new term for this activity. No further updates available at this time.	In progress
7	11-Aug-21	RDC please look at traffic calming options on Criterion St and Taumaihi St. 31 Jan 22: The committee believes the traffic count was done but no tubing was laid? They are waiting on data from the traffic count.	Arno Benadie	Traffic counting tubes to be put on Criterion and Taumaihi St for a week. The date collected will determine traffic counts, speeds and times to see if traffic calming is required. May 2023 update - Traffic counters are to be installed on Tuimahi Street to obtain updated data on traffic movements. Expected date for results is the end of June 2023. Previous recorded traffic counts on Criterion Street recorded 1270 average daily traffic and 860 average daily traffic with 12% being heavy commercial vehicles. Both counts are within the range for a road of this width in this location on the network.	In progress

8 Chair's Report

8.1 Chair's Report - November 2023

Author: Greg Smith, Chair

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The Chair may provide an update during the meeting.

Recommendation

That the Chair's Report – November 2023 be received.

9 Reports for Decision

9.1 Mayor's Report - September 2023

Author: Andy Watson, His Worship the Mayor

It seems like Local Government is in a holding pattern ahead of the general elections. With Government having made many legislative changes in the last few weeks such as enacting the 10 Water Entities and the RMA (Resource Management Act) we as a Local Government sector are struggling to understand the effects that these changes bring and in the “blue corner” National has promised a repeal of most of those new laws. I feel for staff trying to understand and resource what is a very undecided future.

The way that Local Government operates also needs reform and for the last couple of years there has been a huge effort from working parties to look at the future of Local Government, how it is funded and what its role is in New Zealand. This work needed to be done. Local Government is being asked to do more and more over time. No longer is our work just about core services such as roading, rates and rubbish. We are responsible for the guardianship of our environment, coping with climate change and are involved with all sorts of social issues such as housing, health, economic development, and all of the “wellbeings” of our residents.

On 17 September myself and Councillor Fi Dalgety, along with most Mayors and many Councillors attended a meeting in Wellington to discuss the 17 recommendations on the Future For Local Government. Details of those recommendations can be found here – <https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/council/publications/the-future-for-local-government-report>

I have also attached an analysis that explains the FFLG Panel’s recommendations, summarises their pros and cons and poses some questions for consideration. This looks at how likely Local Government and Central Government support is for each recommendation and is based on member feedback over the past two years together with analysis of councils’ submissions.

Many of these recommendations have merit but the difficulty is for Local Government to adopt them, they have to be funded. One of the recommendations suggest that funding could be delivered by a percentage of the GST gathered, to be returned to the district. My concern is that both Government and the opposition have been aware of and involved in the discussions around these recommendations for some time and neither party has been willing to support them as part of their election manifesto. So it is quite possible that there may be no change at all.

Along with Alan Buckendahl, President of Marton RSA, I attended a memorial service in Australia recently for Danniell Lyon or “Diesel” as he was known. Danniell died piloting a helicopter in Australia flying for the Australian Defence Force in July. The local connection is that for some time he was posted to Ohakea on secondment flying for No.3 Squadron here. Danniell joined our RSA, became involved in our district, attended our events and fully involved himself within our patch. New Zealand Defence offered Alan and I the chance to fly to Australia along with members of the No.3 Squadron to represent New Zealand at the memorial service via a C130 (Hercules) flight. I would like to thank both the Australian and New Zealand Defence Forces for making that happen.

Unfortunately, while I was involved with the Australian memorial service on the 13th and 14th of September I was unable to attend a series of events back home. I am yet to catch up on the RRCC (Rangitikei River Catchment Collective) AGM that was held while I was away. It is a pity I wasn’t

there, but I was represented by Councillor Dalgety and I will ask her to comment as part of my Mayor's Report. The RRCC does some amazing work that they fund themselves on improvements to our waterways and they deserve recognition. I also missed the Opening of the Military Working Dogs Facility at Ohakea which I understand is quite a significant step forward in the range of facilities offered by Ohakea. The last thing I missed was being part of Council's workshop on the Roding Procurement Contract options for Rangitikei District Council. I have spoken about this before but this is essentially a process where we decide who will maintain our district's roads over the next up to 9 years. At the time of writing this I am looking forward to a briefing by the Chair of Assets Dave Wilson and Senior Staff ahead of today's Council meeting. This is an issue that will be further discussed in Public Excluded as part of this Council meeting.

I did however get back in time on the 14th to attend an inaugural meeting of the Business Rangitikei Official Launch in Marton in the Opal Lounge at Cooks Bar. For some time the businesses in the Rangitikei have felt as though they haven't had a combined representation to Council. The turnout of local businesses to this event was phenomenal and I am looking forward to Council having the opportunity to work with that group. In some ways with the demise of Project Marton there has been no local voice in Marton and this is a significant step forward.

On the weekend I attended a cleanup in Bulls as part of the national weekend sponsored by Smart Environmental. I thank the members of the community who turned up to support this in Bulls. It gave me the opportunity, along with others, to pick up a huge amount of rubbish for example around the Bulls Bridge and correct what has been an eyesore for people visiting our community for some time. I have attached a photograph of the rubbish I collected on my own trailer.

Recently we had a resignation from Kelly Widdowson who led the formation and operation of the Youth Council for the Rangitikei. I appreciate the work that Kelly has done with youth from right across our district and the work that she has done with Forge Boxing in Marton and wish her well.

Recently Nga Wairiki Ngati Apa received a very large delegation from the followers of the Ratana faith that served as an introduction to the new Tumuaki of Ratana, Sonny Tumou. This took place at the Marton Memorial Hall and was a very significant occasion for both Ratana and our Iwi and I was pleased to be able to represent Council and sit alongside Iwi and support them.

During September I also attended the opening of the new interactive 3D squash court in Taihape. Tyson Burrows and Darryl O'Hara have been instrumental in securing funding for what is one of only three interactive squash courts in New Zealand. The court will provide squash and racquet-ball training for A-Graders as well as a virtual arcade for interactive junior level fun. I have included a photograph of the cutting of the ribbon by Chris Renshaw our local representative on the Four Regions Trust who provided funding towards the court.

Mayors Engagement

September 2023

1	Attended Tour of Marton/Bulls with Interim Chief Executive
3	Attended Church Service at Ratana
4	Attended weekly LTP meeting with staff Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive Attended Climate Action Joint Committee Meeting Attended Mayoral Forum
5	Attended Emergency Management Joint Standing Committee Meeting Attended Regional Transport Committee Meeting Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor Attended Marton Development Group AGM
6	Attended monthly ELT meeting for Governors Q&A Attended Funeral for Erina True Attended Bulls Museum progress update meeting
7	Attended Working Group Meeting – Review of Revenue & Financing Policy Attended LTP workshop
8	Attended Mangaweka School Environ Awards Attended Bio Forestry meeting in Wellington
10	Attended Taihape Squash Club Grand Opening of Interactive Court
11	Attended CE Recruitment meeting with Jackson Stone Attended weekly LTP meeting
12	Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor
13	Attended Memorial service for Capt Danniell ‘Diesel’ Lyon in Nowra Australia
14	Attended Business Rangitikei Official Launch
15	Attended Accelerate25 Lead Team meeting
17	Attended Te Matoro o te Tumuaki Tuawaru o te Haahi Ratana Attended Choose Localism – a Future by Local Government LGNZ Hui
18	Attended Choose Localism – a Future by Local Government LGNZ Hui
19	Attended Regional Transport Matters Fortnightly Zoom Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive Attended Three Waters Reform Provisions - Rural Water Schemes Meeting with DIA Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor
20	Attended breakfast meeting with Mayor Helen Worboys Attended weekly LTP meeting

	Attended meeting with Ministry of Education and Taihape Area School
21	Attended Risk/Assurance Committee Meeting Attended Assets & Infrastructure Workshop
22	Attended fortnightly discussion on Economic Development with staff Attended Chief of Air Force Change of Command Ceremony at Ohakea Attended Ceremonial Start of Daybreaker Rally in Feilding
23	Attended Spring Fling in Taihape
25	Attended Marton Christian Welfare Council AGM Attended weekly meeting with Interim Deputy Chief Executive
26	Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor
28	Attended Finance/Performance Committee Meeting Attended Council Meeting Attended Manawatu-Whanganui Disaster Relief Fund Trust AGM
22	Attended fortnightly discussion on Economic Development with staff

Attachments:

1. **Interactive 3D Squash Court - Taihape** [↓](#)
2. **Bulls Clean Up Day - Rubbish Collected** [↓](#)
3. **Elected Member Attendance** [↓](#)
4. **FFLG Recommendations** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the Mayor's Report – September 2023 be received.

ITEM 9.1 ATTACHMENT 1





Elected Members

Date	Meeting	HWTM	Wilson	Calkin	Carter	Daigety	Duncan	Hiroa	Lambert	Loudon	Maughan	Raukawa	Wong	Notes
25-Oct-22	Council (Inaugural)	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
03-Nov-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
14-Nov-22	Creative NZ Committee	PR					PR							
16-Nov-22	Audit and Risk	PR	PR	AT		PR		PR		AT	AT			
21-Nov-22	HRWS	PR							PR		AT			
23-Nov-22	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP		PR	PR		PR	There was confusion re membership of the committee
23-Nov-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	HWTM was late due to Council business
29-Nov-22	ERWS	AP									PR		AT	
29-Nov-22	Bulls													Meeting not held due to lack of quorum
30-Nov-22	Santoft DMC	PR		PR	PR									
01-Dec-22	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
12-Dec-22	Hunterville CC	PR				PR			PR					
13-Dec-22	TRAK	PR					PR							
14-Dec-22	Taihape CB	PR					PR						PR	
14-Dec-22	Marton CC													Meeting not held due to lack of quorum
15-Dec-22	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AT			PR	PR		PR	
15-Dec-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
20-Dec-22	Ratana CB	PR	AT		AT									
26-Jan-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
01-Feb-23	Santoft DMC	PR		AT	PR									
08-Feb-23	Taihape CB	PR					PR	AT					PR	
08-Feb-23	Marton CC	CB	AB								AB			
09-Feb-23	Workshop	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
09-Feb-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
13-Feb-23	Hunterville CC	CB				PR			PR					
14-Feb-23	Ratana CB	PR						PR						
16-Feb-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
22-Feb-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR				PR	PR		PR	
22-Feb-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
1 Mar 23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
07 Mar 23	ERWS	PR									PR		PR	
09 Mar 23	A&I Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
09 Mar 23	P&P	PR	PR				PR	PR	PR		AP			
13 Mar 23	HRWS	CB				PR			PR					
14 Mar 23	BCC	PR		PR	PR									
15 Mar 23	R&A	PR	PR	AT		PR		AP		PR				
15 Mar 23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
20 Mar 23	Youth	PR					PR						PR	
30-Mar-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR				AP	PR		PR	
30-Mar-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	

4-Apr-23	Ratana CB	CB						PR					
6-Apr-23	Turakina CC	PR				PR							
11-Apr-23	TRAK	PR						PR	PR				
11-Apr-23	Maori Rates Remission	PR					PR		PR				PR
11-Apr-23	Omatane RWS							PR					
12-Apr-23	Taihape CB	PR						PR					PR
12-Apr-23	Marton CC	CB	PR				AT					PR	
13-Apr-23	Assets/Infrastructure	PR	PR			PR	PR			PR	PR		PR
17-Apr-23	Youth							PR					PR
17-Apr-23	Huntermville CC	CB	AT					AP			PR		
20-Apr-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	AP
26-Apr-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
27-Apr-23	Sport NZ RTF	CB	AT	PR	AT							PR	
27-Apr-23	Finance/Performance	CB	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP				PR	PR	PR
10-May-23	Bulls CC	AP				PR							
11-May-23	Annual Plan Hearings	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
11-May-23	Annual Plan Hearings	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
15-May-23	HRWS	PR					PR			PR			
15-May-23	Youth	PR					PR	AP					PR
18-May-02	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	AP	PR	PR	AP	PR
24-May-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR					PR	PR	PR
24-May-23	Council	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
1-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	AP	PR	PR	AP	PR
6-Jun-23	ERWS	PR										PR	PR
6-Jun-23	ORWS	PR						PR					
7-Jun-23	Creative NZ Committee	CB						PR					
8-Jun-23	Turakina CC	PR				PR							
12-Jun-23	Huntermville CC	PR								PR			
13-Jun-23	Ratana CB	PR							AP				
14-Jun-23	Taihape CB	CB						PR	AT				AP
14-Jun-23	Marton CC	PR	PR								PR		
15-Jun-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AB	PR
15-Jun-23	Policy / Planning	PR	PR				AT	PR	PR	PR		PR	
19-Jun-23	Youth Council	PR						PR					PR
20-Jun-23	TRAK	PR						PR	PR				
22-Jun-23	R&A	PR	PR	AT		PR			PR		PR		
22-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
29-Jun-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR					PR	PR	PR
29-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
11-Jul-23	McIntyre Reserve	PR											PR
12-Jul-23	AIN Meeting	PR	PR			AP	PR	PR			PR	AP	PR
12-Jul-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
12-Jul-23	Bulls CC	PR				PR							AT
13-Jul-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP
17-Jul-23	HRWS	PR					PR			PR			
19-Jul-23	SDMC												
25-Jul-23	Council	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR

Minutes not received

ITEM 9.1 ATTACHMENT 3

3-Aug-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AB	PR
7-Aug-23	HCC	PR				PR			PR					
8-Aug-23	TRAK	PR					PR							
8-Aug-23	Ratana CB	PR						PR						
9-Aug-23	Taihape CB	PR					PR							PR
9-Aug-23	Marton CC	CB	PR									PR		
10-Aug-23	AIN Workshop													
10-Aug-23	P&P	PR	PR				AT	PR	PR	PR	AT	PR		
10-Aug-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
21-Aug-23	Youth Council	PR					PR							PR
24-Aug-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR(PM only)	AP	PR
31-Aug-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR				PR	PR			PR
31-Aug-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
7-Sep-23	Workshop	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR-AM only	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR
13-Sep-23	Bulls CC													
14-Sep-23	Workshop	CB	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
21-Sep-23	RA Meeting	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR		AB		PR	PR	AT		
21-Sep-23	AIN Workshop	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		AP	PR	PR			PR

Attendance not taken

Minutes not received

Present (and is a member of the committee)	PR
Apology	AP
Absent - no apology received	AB
Not a member of the committee	
Not a member of the committee (but still attended)	AT
Not present as on Council business	CB
Attended via Zoom [this indicator is no longer used]	ZM



HOW DO THE FFLG REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS STACK UP?

In June 2023, the Future for Local Government Panel released its final report.

LGNZ’s 2023 AGM agreed that local government should develop a consensus position or positions on the Panel’s recommendations to put in front of the incoming government. Together we’re aiming to produce a powerful advocacy position that local government can unite behind, covering all aspects of the report but not necessarily agreeing with every recommendation. For example, there may be aspects of the report that collectively we think need to change, and there may be things not addressed in the report that we think we need to be part of a package of change. While we understand the ambition of this task given the range of views in local government, there will be value in challenging ourselves – and being clear about where we think differently from each other, and why.

To help generate that consensus position, we’ve analysed the Panel’s recommendations from a local government point of view. This document sets out the pros and cons of each recommendation, as well as posing some questions for you to consider. The table below also looks at the probable level of support each recommendation has from both local and central government. These are based on all the engagement we’ve done on FFLG over the past two years including multiple workshops, submissions and analysis of councils’ submissions. We’ve suggested some potential broad-brush categorisations:

- ✓ = Likely to be broad/strong levels of support
- ✗ = Unlikely to be broad/strong levels of support
- ? = Uncertain – and may depend on the makeup of the incoming government

Recommendation	What does this recommendation mean?	Pros and cons	Potential LG support	Potential CG support	Questions to ponder
#1 Entrench the purpose of local government, as set out in the Local Government Act 2002, to embed intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy at the heart of local government.	<p>The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) sets out the purpose of local government: “to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities.”</p> <p>However, it’s possible for Parliament to change the purpose of local government with a simple majority. In 2013, a National-led Government changed the purpose of local government: “to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.”</p> <p>Many councils continued to focus on promoting the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of their communities by relying on local government having the power of general competence, which says that councils can choose what activities to undertake and how to undertake them.</p> <p>Then in 2019, a Labour-led Government changed the purpose back to enabling democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities. The focus on promoting wellbeing sits alongside and guides councils’ obligations to provide infrastructure to their communities.</p> <p>Entrenching the purpose of the LGA means that any change to the purpose would need the support of a 75% super majority of Parliament.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ We’ve heard support from councils for local government’s ‘wellbeing purpose’. ↑ Entrenching local government’s purpose would give local government constitutional recognition and formalise local government’s role and purpose. It would help to recognise local government as an autonomous arm of government. ↑ It would also give local government a stronger mandate. ↑ It would avoid potential for repeated changes to local government’s purpose, at the whim of politics. Repeated changes make it difficult for councils to operate to their full effect. ↑ The current purpose is enabling and supports close connection with communities – changes to the purpose might narrow the scope of local government to focus more on central government priorities. ↓ Society, circumstances, and priorities can change. Entrenchment would make it more difficult for the purpose of local government to evolve to meet changing circumstances and priorities. 	✓	✗	<p>Is the current purpose of local government sufficiently broad that it would still be relevant even if there was a change in circumstances and/or priorities?</p> <p>Are there any other provisions in the LGA that you think should be entrenched?</p> <p>Should the LGA itself be entrenched – so that any decision to substantially amend or repeal and replace the LGA requires the support of a super majority?</p>

Analysis of FFLG report recommendations // 1



<p>#2 Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ councils setting wellbeing goals and priorities each term, in conjunction with community and hapū/iwi and Māori 	<p>It also means implementing this recommendation would require 75% of Parliament to support.</p> <p>At the moment, there’s no explicit requirement for councils to set wellbeing goals and priorities each term with their community and iwi/hapū/Māori. This means councils’ approaches vary.</p> <p>But we know that a large number of councils are actively engaging with their communities and iwi/hapū/Māori to set wellbeing goals and priorities, including through long-term plans. Long-term plans set out the outcomes that the council wants to achieve for its community. These outcomes help to inform the decisions that councils make about investing in infrastructure.</p> <p>The Panel’s view is that requiring councils to work with their communities and iwi/hapū/Māori to develop wellbeing goals and priorities would help to ensure that councils fulfil their purpose. It would also help councils to ensure that the services they provide are designed to meet the wellbeing needs and priorities of their communities.</p>		<p>↑ Would help guide and prioritise decision-making by councils about the services that they’re providing to their communities. ✓</p> <p>↑ Is a way of more actively engaging communities and iwi/hapū/Māori in local government decision-making.</p> <p>↓ Setting wellbeing goals and priorities with communities and iwi/hapū/Māori is potentially a costly and time-consuming process.</p> <p>↓ Wellbeing goals and priorities have the potential to change regularly depending on external circumstances, including political preferences.</p>	<p>✓ ?</p>	<p>Is a specific statutory requirement to set wellbeing goals and priorities a good idea, or is more flexibility preferable?</p> <p>How would these wellbeing goals and priorities relate to or be different from the community outcomes included in councils’ LTPs?</p>
<p>#2 Introduce statutory provisions to reinforce and give effect to the purpose of local government in the Local Government Act 2002, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ central and local government committing to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans. 	<p>Investing in meeting communities’ wellbeing needs and priorities is important to local government – we heard that from you in our engagement on the FFLG. But we’ve also heard that councils often find that central government’s investments are not geared towards the needs and priorities that communities have.</p> <p>This recommendation presents an opportunity to think more broadly about the future of the public service in New Zealand and how central and local government can best work together to deliver good outcomes for communities.</p> <p>There’s currently no consistent or mandated approach for how central and local government should work together to align wellbeing priorities and agree place-based investment plans that meet those priorities. This means that there’s often a lack of alignment between central and local government’s priorities and investments.</p> <p>Some councils are working closely with central government agencies to align priorities and invest in communities, for example there are Urban Growth Partnerships between central government agencies, councils and mana whenua in Greater Christchurch, the Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Queenstown.</p> <p>The Resource Management Reforms will introduce mandatory regional spatial planning, and require the councils in a region, along with mana</p>		<p>↑ Would ensure that investment by central government actually meets the needs and priorities of local communities – and avoid duplication. ✓</p> <p>↑ Central government can draw on local government’s knowledge: given their proximity to communities, councils are best-placed to work with communities to identify their priorities and needs.</p> <p>↑ Would potentially strengthen the relationship between central and local government.</p> <p>↑ Provides local government with a way to be involved in central government planning and decision-making – rather than just being a delivery arm.</p> <p>↓ May make planning decisions more time consuming and difficult.</p> <p>↓ Likely to be challenges getting alignment between central government agencies – local government would need central government to come to the table with a ‘joined up’ view of things.</p> <p>↓ Potential for regional approaches to overlook unique local circumstances and needs.</p>	<p>✓ ?</p>	<p>Would you see setting of wellbeing priorities and development of place-based investment plans happening at a regional scale, or with individual councils? Could the recommendation align with regional spatial planning?</p> <p>What should happen if councils’ community wellbeing priorities differ from central government’s?</p> <p>Would you prefer an approach where central government is required to agree to support and fund the wellbeing priorities worked out by councils with their communities and iwi/hapū/Māori?</p>



	<p>whenua and central government representatives, to set out how regions will grow, adapt and change over time and how land, infrastructure and other resources will be used to promote the wellbeing of people, the environment and economy. Spatial planning will be supported with implementation plans and agreements to support the delivery of agreed actions.</p> <p>Although regional spatial planning will look at things from a regional, rather than local, perspective, there could be opportunities to think about how the Panel’s recommendation for place-based priorities and investment plans could align with the shift to regional spatial planning. Alternatively, central government could agree to supporting and funding local government to deliver the wellbeing priorities it has agreed with its communities and iwi/hapū/Māori.</p>				
<p>#3 Introduce new provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori values to strengthen authentic relationships in the local exercise of kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga.</p>	<p>The LGA does not explicitly recognise local government as a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Instead, section 4 talks about the need for local government to fulfil certain requirements around Māori participation in decision-making in order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>This recommendation talks about explicitly identifying local government as a Te Tiriti partner. It relates to recommendation 4, which talks about partnership frameworks and giving effect to the principles of Te Tiriti (an obligation that sits with the Crown as a Treaty partner). However, while this recommendation suggests that local government should be named as a Treaty partner, most the Panel’s report talks about Te Tiriti-based partnership and growing partnerships between local government and iwi/hapū/Māori. Arguably those are two different things so there is a need for some clarity.</p> <p>This recommendation also talks about te ao Māori values being woven into the system of local government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Recognises and builds on the fact that many councils already see themselves as a Te Tiriti partner and are working in partnership with iwi/hapū/Māori. ↑ Also recognises and builds on the work councils are doing to build te ao Māori values into their ways of working. ↑ Would support iwi and hapū to exercise kāwanatanga and rangatiratanga. ↑ Would help to achieve consistency with other legislation that relates to local government, such as the Water Services Entities Act and Natural and Built Environments Act. ↑ Creates an opportunity for councils to do things in new ways. ↓ Lack of clarity as to what being a Te Tiriti partner means in practice for councils. ↓ May significantly raise expectations that councils don’t currently have the capacity or capability to meet. ↓ Lack of clarity as to the difference between partnership and relationship. 	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>Is more clarity need about what being a Te Tiriti partner means?</p> <p>What support and resourcing would councils need to fulfil their obligations as Te Tiriti partners?</p>
<p>#4 Introduce a statutory requirement for councils to develop partnership frameworks with hapū/iwi and Māori to give effect to</p>	<p>The LGA requires councils to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. It also requires councils to consider ways they may foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (Section 4, referring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Councils given more certainty and clarity around the need for partnership with iwi/hapū/Māori. ↑ Reflects work local government is already doing to 	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>What does “partnership” mean, and how is it different from “relationship”?</p>



<p>new Te Tiriti provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that create new governance arrangements and complement existing ones.</p>	<p>to provisions in Parts 2 and 6 of the LGA). Section 4 describes these requirements as existing in order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>Currently there is no explicit requirement for councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti; or • Develop partnership frameworks with iwi/hapū/Māori. <p>Many councils already partner with or have relationships with iwi/hapū/Māori. However, approaches across the country are ad hoc and variable. Some approaches are formal, others more informal. This is partly because they need to reflect the unique circumstances of councils and iwi/hapū/Māori.</p> <p>The Panel says partnership should mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared decision-making between hapū/iwi and councils in areas of shared priority that relate to Māori rights and interests. • Growing hapū/iwi capacity. • Creating the right conditions and spaces for councils and iwi and hapū to collaborate, tell stories of the places they are connected to and passionate about, and build a shared understanding of local whakapapa. • Māori citizens expressing their culturally specific preferences for services, representation, and participation. • Creating a greater level of transparency and accountability for both partners. <p>The Panel says partnership frameworks and the process for developing them could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlining the working relationship between councils and hapū/iwi and Māori. • Providing a mechanism to voice individual priorities and agree on joint priorities. This could include opportunities for iwi, hapū, or Māori organisations to deliver services relating to their values or priorities. • Confirming ways of working together to streamline council engagement practices, complement and strengthen existing and evolving arrangements (such as Treaty settlements), and collectively deliver greater outcomes to and for the community. • Confirming appropriate governance arrangements, including but not limited to hapū and iwi representation on the council. <p>Water services and resource management reforms create new opportunities for partnership between local government and iwi/hapū/Māori. Mana whenua representatives sit on the regional</p>	<p>partner with iwi/hapū/Māori. Putting in partnership frameworks might not be new for many councils but would enhance existing work and relationships.</p> <p>↑ Provides an opportunity for better alignment with water services and resource management reform.</p> <p>↑ Provides an opportunity to increase diversity of people involved in local government decision-making – to better reflect the diversity of communities.</p> <p>↑ Introducing a requirement for councils to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti would be consistent with water services and resource management legislation.</p> <p>↓ Need the requirement to develop partnership frameworks with iwi/hapū/Māori to reflect the need for a range of approaches to partnership – one size fits all won’t work.</p> <p>↓ Lack of clarity around what partnership with iwi/hapū/Māori looks like and how partnership differs to a relationship – needs further work.</p> <p>↓ Lack of clarity around what local government giving effect to the principles of Te Tiriti means – needs further work.</p> <p>↓ Councils need additional resourcing to support them to develop capability and capacity to partner with iwi/hapū/Māori.</p> <p>↑ Capacity challenges for iwi/hapū/Māori may make it difficult for them to partner with local government – additional resourcing likely to be needed.</p>	<p>What are the things that concern you about partnering with iwi/hapū/Māori?</p> <p>What resourcing or support would your council need to grow its capacity and capability to partner with iwi/hapū/Māori?</p> <p>What elements do you think a partnership framework should capture?</p>
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	<p>representation groups established for the water services entities (50/50 local government and mana whenua representation). There will be a requirement for a minimum of two mana whenua representatives to sit on each of the regional planning committees. There's an opportunity to think about how these partnership arrangements are consistent with (and enable or undermine) existing partnership arrangements that councils have with iwi/hapū/Māori.</p> <p>The Water Services Entities Act and the Natural and Built Environments Act place a requirement on all persons performing duties, functions or powers under those Acts to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This recommendation presents an opportunity to align the LGA with those requirements.</p>
<p>#5 Central government leads a comprehensive review of requirements for engaging with Māori across legislation that impacts local government, considering opportunities to streamline or align those requirements.</p>	<p>Local government is a creature of statute, with legislation setting out councils' obligations. Different pieces of legislation set out different obligations for engaging with iwi, hapū and Māori.</p> <p>This recommendation identifies an opportunity to align all obligations on councils and achieve more consistency. It presents an opportunity to make sure engagement works for both local government and for iwi/hapū/Māori, who are overburdened by multiple requests from central and local government agencies.</p> <p>The Panel sees reviewing existing engagement requirements as an opportunity for Māori to contribute to decision-making in ways that are more consistent with the notion of partnership.</p> <p>↑ Opportunity to minimise duplication of engagement efforts and streamline processes – particularly across different legislation (for example, the LGA, NBA/SPA, the Reserves Act etc). ? ? How could central and local government better align their engagement with iwi/hapū/Māori?</p> <p>↑ Opportunity to address the burden of engagement and advisory requests on iwi/hapū/Māori from central and local government agencies, including opportunities for central and local government to better coordinate and align engagement activity. Would your council benefit from taking a more coordinated approach to engagement with iwi/hapū/Māori?</p> <p>↓ May lead to even greater demands being placed on iwi/hapū/Māori, particularly if stronger engagement requirements are put in place.</p> <p>↓ Looking only at legislation affecting local government may not adequately address the problem.</p> <p>↑ Any arrangements put in place must be sufficiently flexible to recognise the unique circumstances of iwi/hapū/Māori and councils across the motu.</p>
<p>#6 Amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils (elected members and chief executives) to prioritise and invest in developing and strengthening their capability and capacity in the areas of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga, and the whakapapa of local government in order to make local government a better Te Tiriti partner.</p>	<p>This recommendation recognises that if local government is to be a Te Tiriti partner and have additional obligations to partner with iwi/hapū/Māori, then local government's capability and capacity in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te ao Māori values, mātauranga Māori, tikanga and the whakapapa of local government must be developed.</p> <p>Many councils are already working hard to build their capability and capacity in these areas but are at different stages and have varying abilities to resource this effort. That means there must be sufficient flex in any legislative requirements.</p> <p>↑ Most councils already provide Te Tiriti training opportunities to both staff and elected members. This recommendation would strengthen existing work. ? ? Do there need to be ways to ensure elected members access appropriate training and development?</p> <p>↑ Introducing this requirement would help to ensure all councils have access to training and development opportunities in this area. What additional resourcing might be needed to support councils to fulfil these requirements? Could there be a role for LGNZ and Taituarā to assist with providing training and development?</p> <p>↑ If other related recommendations are adopted, investing in capability and capacity would help ensure that councils are able to fulfil the obligations they propose.</p>



<p>#7 Initiate a reorganisation of local government to strengthen, support, and resource councils to plan for and respond to increasing challenges and opportunities, and to set local government up for a more complex future.</p>	<p>The Panel recommends giving councils and chief executives specific responsibility to develop and maintain the capability of both council staff and elected members.</p>	<p>↑ May present opportunities for councils to work with local iwi/hapū/Māori providers of training and development.</p> <p>↑ Opportunity for council staff and elected members to develop new skills, experience and confidence.</p> <p>↓ May be expensive for small councils to deliver.</p> <p>↓ Challenges in accessing training providers with relevant experience.</p> <p>↓ Challenges for elected members to find time to invest in training and development on top of other council work and commitments outside of council. Similar challenges for council staff to find time to invest in training and development.</p> <p>↓ Relies on elected members choosing to participate/engage with training.</p>	<p>Are there any other actions that should be taken to support the capability and capacity of local government to be a better Te Tiriti Partner?</p>
	<p>Right now there are 78 local authorities in Aotearoa: 11 regional authorities, 61 territorial authorities and six unitary authorities. There are 110 community boards across the country – though not every council has community boards. Auckland Council has 21 local boards, which are different from community boards.</p> <p>The Panel recommends looking at local government’s future form and structure. This includes types of structure, roles and functions, and governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Panel suggests that local government needs to be reorganised so it can fulfil its purpose of ensuring local democracy, promoting intergenerational wellbeing and building Te Tiriti partnerships.</p> <p>The Panel recommends any reorganisation be guided by five principles, to manage the tension between centralism and localism. These five principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local: There is local, place-based decision-making and leadership. That includes local influence on decisions made about the area at a regional and national level. • Subsidiarity: Roles and functions should be delivered as close to the relevant community as possible, and the structure should enable this. • Resourced: Local government entities have the right people, skillsets and resources – or the ability to generate the funding needed. • Partnership: Local government entities have flexibility to partner with each other and with other parties to effectively and efficiently 	<p>↑ Panel is clear that councils need to reach decisions with their communities about appropriate structures – a one-size-fits-all approach won’t work. x ✓</p> <p>↑ An opportunity to revisit and enhance the role of community and local boards for providing local voice, input and decision-making.</p> <p>↑ Reorganisation may address funding pressures currently facing councils.</p> <p>↑ Would create scale – which has benefits for investment, service delivery, access to and retention of staff.</p> <p>↑ Central government would potentially invest more in local government if there were fewer entities to invest in.</p> <p>↑ Alignment between central government agencies and local government would be easier to achieve central government agencies had to align with fewer entities.</p> <p>↑ Would help to achieve greater alignment with water services entities and regional planning committees.</p> <p>↑ Provides an opportunity to consider whether existing structures enhance local democracy, promote intergenerational wellbeing and enable Te Tiriti-</p>	<p>Do you agree existing structures need to change?</p> <p>Do you agree with the five principles for reorganisation the Panel has identified? Are there any principles missing?</p> <p>What do you think the advantages and disadvantages of each of the two models that the Panel has proposed are?</p> <p>How could the two models the Panel proposes be improved?</p> <p>The Panel only suggests two options. Should any other options be on the table?</p> <p>Would you consider reorganisation if it made increasing local government’s funding more palatable for central government?</p> <p>What happens if communities think the status quo (including funding) is working?</p>



	<p>share decision-making and delivery of services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economies of scope: Local government entities use economies of scope and combine resources and expertise where appropriate so that services and functions are delivered to a high standard. <p>The Panel also says that any new system of local government needs to be Te Tiriti-consistent.</p> <p>The Panel is clear that councils must lead any structural change. It will not work if centralised decisions are made about which structure should be implemented in a particular area. The Panel suggests councils in each region should start by working together, alongside hapū/iwi and communities, to determine which structure and operating model best meets local needs. While regional discussions are a starting point, the Panel suggests some new councils may end up forming sub-regional clusters.</p> <p>The Panel also identifies an opportunity to think about how new local government structures could align with other structural reforms, including the introduction of 15 regional planning committees and potentially 10 water services entities.</p> <p>The Panel suggests two models for the structure of new councils. These are a unitary model and a combined network model.</p> <p>Unitary model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One council has responsibility for all local government roles and functions in an agreed region or sub-region, including those currently carried out by regional councils and territorial authorities. • One-stop-shop approach allows for joined-up back-office processes and systems, and for activities that are not locally specific to be delivered at scale. • New unitary councils operate in a way that supports locally specific decision-making, place-shaping, service delivery, and resource allocation. This includes locating staff and resources in local communities rather than concentrating them in one centre. • Unitary councils can devolve roles and functions to local or community entities as appropriate, including to hapū and iwi. • Unitary councils should make use of local or community boards and ward committees – but existing forms of local or community boards are reassessed. • Community members elect ward councillors and a mayor to the new unitary council. There may also be members appointed by hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti-based appointments. • Decisions about the number of councillors, the number of general and Māori wards, and the number of members there are in each 	<p>based partnership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↓ Potential to erode local voice. ↓ Large, complex organisations and multiple layers of bureaucracy could become difficult for communities to engage with. ↓ Larger organisations may not align well with rohe boundaries. ↓ Reorganisation processes are likely to be contentious. ↓ Councils in a region may have conflicting views on appropriate reorganisation arrangements. 	<p>What should happen if councils and communities can't reach agreement on any structural change?</p> <p>Do you agree with the Panel that reorganisation of local government should happen in tranches/a staged way?</p> <p>Are you on board with exploring reorganisation if ultimately all you're committing to is having a conversation with your community about what their views are?</p>
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ward are made locally.

The Panel's view is that this is a simple structure but will take more work to ensure that councils deliver well at place for their communities.

Combined network model

- Local councils retain focus on place-based delivery and decision-making, and work with other partners to address opportunities and challenges in their areas. A combined council carries out functions that affect the whole region or require specialist capability, and gives access to economies of scale. It also provides backbone support for its local councils by providing shared services where agreed (for example, IT).
- Local councils are responsible for activities that have a place-shaping component and raise the wellbeing of their communities. They provide leadership on local issues, deliver local services and local infrastructure, and set local rates. They also facilitate collaboration in their locality and the region.
- Combined councils are responsible for current regional council functions, particularly those which have a strong environmental management focus but also other issues that cross local borders. They also carry out other roles or functions on behalf of the whole region, where appropriate and agreed by local councils. They work with central government and hapū/iwi to determine regional priorities and make co-investment decisions with local councils.
- A local council may also carry out particular roles or functions on behalf of all councils in the network.
- Members of the community would elect ward councillors and a mayor of their local council. There may also be members appointed by hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti-based appointments.
- Each local council would appoint elected members (usually including the mayor) to the combined council. There may also be members appointed by hapū or iwi in the rohe if agreed as part of Te Tiriti-based appointments. One member of the combined council would be appointed as chairperson.

Because the combined network model retains local councils, it's easier to see how it would support place-based approaches. But strong relationships would be needed between all councils in a network to realise the broader benefits of this model.

If the combined network model was adopted there's a live question about whether all existing councils should be kept as they are.



<p>#8 Establish a dedicated Crown department to facilitate a more effective working relationship between local and central government that focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ a relational-based operating model to align priorities, roles, and funding ▶ brokering place-based approaches and agreements to address complex challenges and opportunities ▶ research, development, and innovation capability that equips local government to maximise intergenerational wellbeing for its communities. 	<p>The way forward</p> <p>The Panel has only put two structure models on the table. There could be other, better models. The models put forward by the Panel could also be tweaked.</p> <p>The Panel is clear that councils, working collaboratively at the regional level and with their communities, should decide which model will work best for them.</p> <p>The Panel’s view is that all councils need to choose one of the two models or the alternative – including existing unitary councils. It has recommended that reorganisation of councils happens in tranches.</p> <p>Before running local processes to determine the best structures, central and local government officials need to work through the specific process and mechanics for undertaking a reorganisation. This would include securing central government funding and making required legislative changes.</p>		
	<p>At the moment, many central government agencies work closely with local government to deliver outcomes at the local level. The Department of Internal Affairs has lead responsibility for the Government’s relationship with local government. It oversees local government legislation and policy, rates, local elections and the Local Government Commission. DIA works closely with other agencies that affect or influence local government, such as the Ministry for the Environment, the Ministry of Transport, Waka Kotahi, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and Kainga Ora.</p> <p>To support its recommendations around central and local government collaborating at place to address and invest in communities’ wellbeing needs, the Panel recommends establishing a dedicated Crown department.</p> <p>The Panel’s view is that a new Crown department would help to break down existing structural barriers to working together. It would help aggregate the many government departments involved in delivering local outcomes.</p> <p>The Panel suggests the Crown department should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support agencies to join up on regional priorities and issues, providing a single and consistent central government presence when working at place with councils. • Build leadership capability that supports collaboration across central and local government. • Expedite the use of approaches like place-based agreements. • Provide a forum for ongoing discussion and resolution between central government and councils about allocating roles and 	<p>↑ Dedicated focus on the relationship between central and local government, including working together at place. ? ?</p> <p>↑ May help to achieve better alignment across the range of central government agencies that work with local government.</p> <p>↓ A new department could duplicate the work of existing central government agencies – or lead to further siloes.</p> <p>↓ Potential confusion as to where responsibilities sit across central government agencies.</p> <p>↓ Could undermine existing working relationships.</p> <p>↓ Costs of setting up a new department could be seen by as an investment in bureaucracy.</p> <p>↑ Doesn’t necessarily lead to improvements in the relationship between central and local government politicians – if the focus is on agency relationships.</p>	<p>How much do you think a new department with a dedicated focus on central and local government’s relationship would improve that relationship?</p> <p>Are there other ways of improving the relationship between local government and central government agencies?</p> <p>How should this new department interact with existing agencies like DIA and the new Spatial Planning Office?</p>



	<p>functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support consistent and more deliberate data collection and analysis, at a place-based level. • Develop research and innovation capability that maximises local government’s contribution to the intergenerational wellbeing of its communities. • Assess and inform policies that affect local government or where local government can make a greater contribution to national priorities. <p>The Panel says that to carry out these functions effectively, the new department must have the status and authority to convene multiple central government agencies. That’s because it would need to resolve strategic policy or cross-cutting issues in the relationship between central and local government.</p> <p>The Panel’s report doesn’t address whether this Crown department should be separate from DIA. Some of DIA’s functions are in the list of functions the Panel thinks the Crown department should perform, others have been identified as ones the proposed stewardship institution could perform. DIA has some remaining local government functions whose future home remains unclear (eg for local government legislation).</p> <p>There’s also an opportunity to think about how this proposed department could align with the Spatial Planning Office that is being established to support the interdepartmental Spatial Planning Board. This is a board of central government agency chief executives that will have an interest in the process and outcomes of the new regional spatial planning approach – which is in part intended to deliver more joined up investment in regional growth by central and local government (in partnership with mana whenua).</p>			
<p>#9 Establish a new local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the system. This entity should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ provide care for and oversight of the local government system, including the health of local democracy and local government’s future-fit capability and capacity ▶ foster common purpose and relationships ▶ support and enable the health of 	<p>The Panel has recommended creating a new independent local government stewardship institution to strengthen the health and fitness of the local government system.</p> <p>Currently there are a number of different players that have local government stewardship roles including DIA, the Local Government Commission, LGNZ and Taituarā. Each organisation plays different roles and brings a different lens. The range of organisations involved in stewardship means that there’s no clear high-level picture of what is good and needed for the local government system as a whole. Instead, there’s a complex, overlapping and often disjointed web of roles and responsibilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Would fill a gap in local government’s legislative architecture, as there is no quality control or agency able to take a “whole of government” view. ↑ An independent institution could provide an unfettered assessment of the health and fitness of the system and view of local government’s needs. ↑ Opportunity to be innovative and create a new institution that is not bound by current or institutional forms. ↑ Stewardship agency could provide more focus and resource dedicated to growing local government 	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>Do you think local government needs a stewardship institution? What should a stewardship institution focus on?</p> <p>Are there any alternatives to creating a new, standalone institution? Could LGNZ, Taituarā and the Local Government Commission be resourced to provide some of the stewardship functions?</p>



<p>the Māori–local government relationship ▶ incorporate the current roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Commission.</p>	<p>The Panel has suggested that the new institution would build on existing work by central and local government agencies, and that its stewardship priorities should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight and care for the health and fitness of the local government system. • Building capability and capacity of the local government system. • Fostering relationships and driving towards a common purpose. • Supporting and enabling the health of the iwi/hapū/Māori relationship. • Incorporating the functions of the Local Government Commission. <p>The Panel also recommends that the stewardship institution should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have responsibility for guiding and supporting the Panel’s proposed structural reform process. • Provide governance support to councils, including support for code of conduct matters, and advice to ministers. • Play a role in future representation reviews. • Assess the cumulative impact of central government decisions on the local government system. • Design a governance framework to support the local government system. <p>The Panel says existing sector organisations don’t have the resources or mandates to fulfil these functions and roles.</p> <p>The Panel proposes that the stewardship institution work alongside a new Crown department focused on facilitating the relationship between central and local government.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that the independent stewardship institution have a reputation and standing akin to a parliamentary officer (without this necessarily being vested in an individual), leaving open the possibility of a new, innovative form.</p>	<p>capacity and capability in certain areas – including those needed to support system change.</p> <p>↓ Has the potential to duplicate functions performed by existing central government agencies, such as the Office of the Auditor-General.</p> <p>↓ Considerable cost involved in setting up any institution.</p> <p>↓ Level of investment required means it may not actually be independent.</p> <p>↓ Need for more certainty around how any stewardship institution would interact with the proposed Crown agency (see recommendation 8).</p> <p>↓ Independence may result in actual or perceived failure by the institution to meet local government’s needs.</p> <p>↓ Any investment by local government in setting up the new institution may impact the level to which local government can invest in its own membership organisations.</p>	<p>How do we ensure that any stewardship agency is independent?</p>
<p>#10 Local government and councils develop and invest in democratic innovations, including participatory and deliberative democracy processes.</p>	<p>LGNZ’s vision is for New Zealand to be the most active and inclusive local democracy in the world. Through our engagement on the Future for Local Government, we’ve heard that councils want their communities to be more actively engaged with local government.</p> <p>Councils’ engagement and consultation with communities is currently guided by the provisions in Part 6 of the LGA. These provisions can reduce those processes to compliance exercises, rather than deep and meaningful engagements and collaborations.</p> <p>Greater use of participatory and deliberative democracy processes could more actively involve a range of communities in decision-making in innovative ways and ramp up engagement. Participatory democracy</p>	<p>↑ Likely to increase engagement with and participation in local government – which in turn is likely to increase voter turnout. ✓</p> <p>↑ Participatory and deliberative democracy processes can be tailored to meet communities’ unique needs and circumstances.</p> <p>↑ They would help increase engagement with diverse groups that can be under-represented (eg Māori, Pasifika, youth, lower socio-economic groups).</p> <p>↑ May help to strengthen trust in local democracy.</p> <p>?</p>	<p>What stops councils using participatory and deliberative democracy processes?</p> <p>What would help or support your council to make greater use of participatory and deliberative democracy processes?</p> <p>How else could councils get more citizens engaged and</p>



	<p>processes enable any citizen to voice their opinion on a particular topic. Deliberative democracy processes involve a representative sample of the population responding to a particular question.</p> <p>Many councils are already using these processes. For example, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council has used participatory budgeting, and Horowhenua District Council has set up citizens' panels.</p> <p>While there's nothing in the LGA stopping councils from using participatory or deliberative democracy processes, changes to the LGA would support and encourage greater use of them, as well as making engagement less of a compliance exercise.</p>	<p>↓ Participatory and deliberative democracy processes can be costly and time consuming.</p> <p>↓ Some councils don't have the capacity or capability right now to engage in new and different ways with their communities.</p> <p>↓ There's not currently a good level of understanding of the processes that could be used – more sharing of best practice is needed.</p>		<p>interested in local government/local decision-making?</p>
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <p>▶ adopting ranked voting (also known as single transferrable vote or STV) as nationwide method for local elections</p>	<p>Right now councils can decide which voting system they use in local body elections – either Single Transferable Vote (STV) or First Past the Post (FPP).</p> <p>FPP involves voters using a tick to indicate their chosen candidate/s. The candidate/s with the most votes are elected. Under STV, voters use numbers to rank candidates in order of preference. Fifteen councils used the STV voting method in 2022, up from 11 in 2019.</p> <p>The Panel says STV better represents voters' choices because a vote is transferred if a preferred candidate does not succeed. This transfer of votes avoids wasted ballots. Early research demonstrates that STV leads to improvements in the representation of women. However, the representative benefits of STV work best when there is a large pool of candidates and wards, with more than one seat being contested.</p> <p>The Panel recognises STV is not well understood by voters. It recommends changing its name to something like 'ranked choice voting'.</p>	<p>↑ Consistent local body voting systems across the country would help build understanding and reduce confusion.</p> <p>↑ Likely to result in greater diversity around council tables. This would likely increase community engagement and participation – particularly by traditionally under-represented communities.</p> <p>↑ Having more wards might mean more candidates stand, and prompt councils to take new approaches to their representation arrangements.</p> <p>↓ Removes the flexibility for councils to make a choice about which voting system they want to use.</p> <p>↓ There is public confusion and lack of understanding about STV. FPP is a more straightforward system for voters.</p> <p>↑ Introducing new voting systems may be costly for councils.</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>What would make it easier for your council to introduce STV?</p> <p>Is there value in taking a national approach to local government's voting system?</p> <p>Are there other changes that would increase diversity around the council table and voter turnout?</p>
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <p>▶ lowering the voting age for local elections to 16.</p>	<p>The current minimum voting age for both local and general elections is 18. There have been calls to lower the voting age to 16, including through the Make it 16 campaign.</p> <p>The Government recently introduced the Electoral (Lowering Voting Age for Local Elections and Polls) Legislation Bill. If passed, the Bill would enable 16- and 17-year olds to vote and stand in local elections and vote in local polls. 16- and 17-year olds would remain ineligible to vote or be candidates in licencing trust elections, national referenda and general elections.</p> <p>Any progress on this Bill will depend on the incoming government.</p>	<p>↑ More diverse people engage with and participate in local government.</p> <p>↑ Presents an opportunity to think about introducing and investing in civics education.</p> <p>↑ Opportunity to test whether lowering the voting age increases participation in elections.</p> <p>↑ Provides an opportunity to grow understanding of what local government is and does.</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>Should the voting age be the same for local and central government elections?</p> <p>Would you support lowering the voting age if that was accompanied by civics education?</p> <p>How else could we increase young people's engagement with and participation in local government?</p>



<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by: ► providing for a four-year local electoral term</p>	<p>The voting age for local elections is currently 16 in Wales, Scotland and Austria.</p> <p>The Panel has recommended lowering the voting age to 16 as one way to ensure that youth are represented in local democracy.</p> <p>Many councils already facilitate young people’s input into local government decision-making, including through youth councils and youth panels.</p> <p>There is no formal requirement in New Zealand for younger people to receive civics education.</p>	<p>↓ Local government being treated as a ‘guinea pig’ and potential for inconsistent approaches between general and local elections.</p> <p>↓ Lowering the voting age might not increase participation in local body elections if not coupled with civics education.</p> <p>↑ Some people think 16- and 17-year olds lack the skills, experience and knowledge to vote and stand for election or are strongly influenced by parents/peers.</p>			
	<p>Councils are currently elected to represent their communities for a three-year term. Governments are also elected for a three-year term.</p> <p>There’s growing debate here and overseas about whether three-year terms give councils and governments enough time to deliver for their communities.</p> <p>Four years is the most common length of term for councils in comparable overseas jurisdictions: Scotland, England, most of Canada and a number of Australian states. In some parts of the world, it’s five years.</p> <p>We’ve heard from some of you that if local government terms shifted to three years so should central government, to ensure alignment between central and local government planning and decision-making cycles.</p> <p>Significant constitutional changes such as this usually require a broad political consensus and significant community engagement. While likely to be supported by both major parties, a four-year term for central and local government is likely to attract criticism and so central government are likely to be cautious in implementing this recommendation.</p>	<p>↑ Would give councils more time to get things done and deliver good outcomes for their communities. ✓</p> <p>↑ Would probably encourage decision-making focused on the longer-term.</p> <p>↑ May encourage greater turnout in local body elections.</p> <p>↓ May be seen as limiting turnover (and therefore diversity of views) of elected members.</p> <p>↓ There are challenges if central and local government planning and decision-making cycles don’t align.</p> <p>↓ May lead to less interest in (and engagement with) local government.</p> <p>↓ May lead to more by-elections, with associated costs and other impacts.</p> <p>↓ Dysfunctional councils would have a greater impact and erode public trust to a greater degree.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Is a four-year term the right length?</p> <p>Do you think local and central government terms should be the same length?</p> <p>If the local government term was increased, should there be any changes to the current powers of the minister to assist or intervene when there are problems with management or governance?</p>	
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by: ► enabling Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils</p>	<p>The Panel says Te Tiriti-based partnership will be significantly enhanced if iwi and hapū are represented at the council table. It recommends legislative change to allow for Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils as well as the development of policy and processes to support this change.</p> <p>The Panel says it made this recommendation because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative mechanisms based solely on the Western ideal of proportional democracy cannot always provide a level of influence consistent with a Te-Tiriti based partnership. • The collective, political authority aspect of rangatiratanga is predominantly held and exercised by hapū/iwi, and Māori wards were not designed to ensure representation of mana whenua or 	<p>↑ A meaningful way to give effect to Te Tiriti-based partnership. ?</p> <p>↑ Would increase the diversity of views around the council table.</p> <p>↑ Flexibility for hapū and iwi to participate in this way if they wish, rather than it being mandatory reflects that circumstances and preferences will vary between hapū and iwi.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>How could concerns about the democratic implications of these appointments be addressed?</p> <p>What else could give effect to a Te Tiriti-based partnership between local government and hapū, iwi and Māori?</p>	



	<p>kaupapa-based groups.</p> <p>Te Tiriti-based appointments essentially mean that mana whenua representatives could be appointed to councils – as opposed to being democratically elected.</p> <p>Te Tiriti-based appointments are not unprecedented. Under the Canterbury Regional Council (Ngāi Tahu Representation) Act 2022, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu can appoint up to two members of the Environment Canterbury Council. These members have full decision-making powers.</p> <p>The Panel has suggested that if members are appointed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They should receive the same remuneration as other members. • Hapū and iwi should determine who is appointed (although the numbers of members may be set through a different process). • Hapū and iwi participation should not be mandatory but the invitation should be extended. 	<p>↑ Enhances steps councils are already taking to work in partnership with hapū, iwi and Māori.</p> <p>↓ Could be seen as eroding local democracy.</p> <p>↓ May create implementation challenges if there are multiple hapū and iwi in the area.</p> <p>↓ Would generate additional costs for councils.</p> <p>↓ Accountability mechanisms are unclear.</p> <p>↑ Hapū and iwi may find it difficult to take on additional responsibilities given existing resourcing and capacity challenges.</p>			
<p>#11 Enhance local democracy in order to increase access and representation by:</p> <p>▸ lowering the threshold for the establishment of Māori wards</p>	<p>Māori wards (for territorial authorities) and constituencies (for regional councils) provide an opportunity for Māori to have culturally specific, proportionate representation in their area. All councils must consider whether Māori wards should be established in their areas, although it is not mandatory to have them.</p> <p>At the 2022 local body elections, 35 councils had Māori wards or constituencies.</p> <p>This recommendation is about retaining Māori wards and constituencies, and making it easier for councils to establish them. The Local Electoral Act 2001 sets out a formula for establishing Māori wards, which takes account of numbers on the Māori roll, the normally resident Māori population and the existing number of councillors.</p> <p>The Panel doesn't make any specific recommendations as to the threshold for establishing Māori wards. One option is to come up with a formula that gives less weight to the size of the governing body.</p> <p>As well as recommending lowering the threshold for establishing Māori wards, the Panel recommended Te Tiriti-based appointments to councils (Recommendation 11). The Panel's rationale is that while Māori wards support proportional representation, they are not sufficient for Te Tiriti-based partnership at the council table. This is because Māori wards and constituencies were not designed to provide for representation of hapū and iwi or significant kaupapa-based groups.</p>	<p>↑ Consistent with growing levels of support across the motu for Māori wards and constituencies.</p> <p>↑ Would increase diversity around council tables and encourage more diversity of communities engaging with and participating in local government.</p> <p>↓ Māori wards and constituencies don't provide for representation of hapū or iwi.</p> <p>↓ Some hapū and iwi prefer Te Tiriti based appointments to wards/constituencies.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Are Māori wards and constituencies the most effective mechanism for involving Māori in decision-making?</p> <p>Should we place greater emphasis on this recommendation, or the recommendation to introduce Te Tiriti-based appointments?</p>
<p>#12 Local and central government coinvest to build adaptive leadership capability focusing on:</p>	<p>The Panel says that to deliver change, leadership capability needs to be strengthened across both local and central government.</p> <p>The Panel identifies four areas where co-investment by central and local</p>	<p>↑ Recognises that both central and local government will need support to transition to new ways of working.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>How could this recommendation align with the Panel's suggestion that a local</p>



<p>▶ leading change and system renewal</p> <p>▶ valuing civic leadership and public service</p> <p>▶ partnership and collaboration</p> <p>▶ innovation and experimentation.</p>	<p>government would drive the changes it recommends. These include investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing, supporting and developing leaders in local government (particularly CEs and also council staff) who are open to learning, taking calculated risks and trying new things. • Maintaining, valuing and recognising the importance of civic leadership and public service. This is about embedding the ethos of public service in the culture and values of councils. • Supporting people in local government to develop skills around building relationships, partnerships and collaboration. The Panel saw this as an opportunity for central and local government to think about how they can better share people and collaborate on development, through things like secondments, partnerships and shared training. • Building a culture and risk appetite for embracing new technology and innovative ways of doing things. <p>The report doesn't go into detail on what the investment to support these four areas could look like, or how investment could be shared between central and local government.</p> <p>Many councils are already working to build skills, capability and capacity in these four areas. LGNZ and Taituarā also support councils' capability building. Supporting councils to develop in these areas is a key focus of LGNZ's Choose Localism mahi.</p>	<p>↑ Recognises central government needs to change the ways it's doing things for local government to make progress.</p> <p>↑ Enhances and supports the work councils, LGNZ and Taituarā are already doing in these areas – while recognising there's room to do more.</p> <p>↓ Lack of clarity around where the investment is most needed and what investment is required.</p> <p>↓ Building leadership capability and skills takes time – which has implications for councils' already significant workloads.</p> <p>↓ Some members of the public may see this as unnecessary investment in central and local government bureaucracy.</p> <p>↓ Local government's existing, significant funding pressures will make it difficult for it to invest more in these areas.</p>		<p>government stewardship agency should be created?</p> <p>Could central government invest in enabling LGNZ and Taituarā to enhance the work they're already doing to support councils develop (which would be a cheaper option)?</p> <p>Are there any other areas where we need to invest to build leadership capability?</p>
<p>#13 In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government makes a greater investment in local government through:</p> <p>▶ significant funding to support local priorities, place-based agreements, and devolution of roles.</p>	<p>This is another idea for how the funding pressures facing councils could be alleviated.</p> <p>This recommendation is less about a direct transfer of funding to councils, and more about how central government investments align with councils' investments in local needs and priorities, and how it invests in councils' capacity and capability to deliver.</p> <p>This recommendation presents an opportunity to think about how central government could invest in councils by enabling them to deliver certain services on behalf of central government at the local level.</p> <p>This option alone is unlikely to fully address funding pressures.</p>	<p>↑ Recognises that local government's proximity to its communities means it's best placed to make decisions about what investments are needed.</p> <p>↑ Creates better alignment between central and local government investment.</p> <p>↑ Helps to minimise duplication of investment.</p> <p>↑ Presents an opportunity to think about devolving roles to local government.</p> <p>↓ Potential for funding commitments by central government to relate to their priorities rather than genuinely reflect local priorities/needs.</p> <p>↓ Likely to introduce greater need for compliance with central government reporting/accountability obligations, which may have impacts on local government workload.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>?</p>	<p>What might make it difficult to align investment priorities with central government?</p> <p>Are there any particular areas where you think aligned investment would be helpful (eg transport, infrastructure, community services)?</p>
<p>#13 In order to prioritise and deliver on wellbeing, central government</p>	<p>Local government faces a significant funding challenge – it simply does not have enough funding to meet growing expectations from</p>	<p>↑ Provides councils with additional funding to deliver services to meet the needs of current and future</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>x</p>	<p>Do you think that an annual transfer of \$1 billion is</p>



<p>makes a greater investment in local government through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ an annual transfer of revenue equivalent to GST charged on rates 	<p>communities and central government, nor deal with pressures like climate change, growth and tourism.</p> <p>Councils receive most of their funding through rates. As cost-of-living pressures increase, councils face growing pressure from their communities to keep rates down, but councils' costs are increasing.</p> <p>Successive reviews have recommended many changes to local government funding –but have had limited uptake of those recommendations by successive governments.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that central government provide councils with an annual transfer of funds to councils. The Panel suggests that, as a starting point, central government establish a \$1 billion per annum funding transfer, with this amount to be reviewed annually.</p> <p>The Panel suggests \$1 billion a year for two main reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's large enough to make an impact. It's approximately equivalent to the Provincial Growth Fund, which distributed about \$3 billion over three years. • It's also roughly equivalent to the amount that property owners paid in GST on their rates during 2021/22. <p>The Panel suggests that councils use this funding to pay for locally defined priorities and projects that support intergenerational wellbeing and local democracy but might not otherwise be funded. The Panel is clear that funding should be distributed equitably, and that councils should be accountable for how they spend the money.</p> <p>While additional funding would make a difference to local government, more money doesn't directly address the unfunded mandate issue. There's a risk that along with increasing funding central government would lump more responsibility to deliver services and meet statutory obligations on councils. Any increase in funding should also come with clear requirements for central government to consider the funding and resourcing implications of any decisions that affect councils (see also recommendation #16).</p> <p>This option alone is unlikely to fully address councils' funding pressures.</p>	<p>generations – and helps alleviate existing funding pressures.</p> <p>↑ Requires central government to invest in local government.</p> <p>↓ A risk that funding is distributed on a competitive basis – which creates additional work and resourcing burdens for councils.</p> <p>↓ Unlikely to be sufficient to address the significant funding pressures that councils are facing.</p> <p>↓ Doesn't address the unfunded mandate issue, in terms of whether councils actually have adequate resources to meet additional obligations imposed on them.</p> <p>↓ Could result in greater restrictions on how councils conduct their business, and increased reporting and accountability requirements.</p>	<p>sufficient? How would you determine an appropriate amount?</p> <p>Should this funding be 'earmarked' for certain council activities, or should councils be able to spend it as they please?</p> <p>How should this funding be allocated? For example, should it be on a competitive basis or an equitable basis (like a formula), or a subsidy for specific activities (like the Transport Financial Assistance Rate)?</p> <p>What are other options for increasing the funding available to local government?</p>
<p>#14 Central government pays rates on Crown property</p>	<p>This recommendation is another option the Panel identifies for increasing local government's funding.</p> <p>Currently, central government agencies pay limited or no rates and charges on their properties. Successive local government funding reviews have recommended this change but it has never been implemented. In some areas, some central government agencies pay targeted rates for sewerage (wastewater), water, and rubbish collection if they are separately charged by the local council.</p>	<p>↑ This would be a good faith step by central government and show commitment to a more equitable funding model.</p> <p>↑ Would address perceived funding power imbalances between central and local government.</p> <p>↑ Would help to alleviate some of the funding pressures on councils by providing a new source of revenue.</p>	<p>✓ ?</p> <p>What about councils that don't have large amounts of Crown-owned land and capital improvements?</p>



	<p>The Panel recommends that central government pays rates and charges on its land and capital improvements. Legislative change would be needed to make this happen.</p> <p>This option alone is unlikely to fully address funding pressures.</p>	<p>↓ Potentially only benefits those districts/cities/regions with large amounts of Crown-owned land and capital improvements – so funding inequity issues remain.</p>			
<p>#15 Central government develops an intergenerational fund for climate change, with the application of the fund requiring appropriate regional and local decision-making.</p>	<p>This is another recommendation designed to address the funding pressures facing councils.</p> <p>Funding climate change action is a challenge for councils now and will become even bigger challenge in the future, as extreme weather events become more frequent and severe. Climate change is a challenge that councils and communities won't be able to fund on their own.</p> <p>For many years, there have been calls by local government (and others) for more funding to support climate change action at the local level.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that this fund be used for climate change adaptation action. They have left open the question of whether the fund should also apply to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The Panel hasn't gone into great detail about how the fund should work, or what the level of funding contributed by central government should be. These issues are currently being considered through the Environment Committee inquiry into community-led retreat.</p>	<p>↑ Provides councils with additional funding to meet current and future climate change adaptation challenges.</p> <p>↑ A good example of a way in which central government could invest in action at the local level that supports it to realise national level objectives.</p> <p>↑ Local priorities informing investment decisions.</p> <p>↑ Has the potential to incentivise investment in proactive risk reduction.</p> <p>↓ Potential for inadequate funding of New Zealand's adaptation challenges.</p> <p>↓ Complexity in determining best use of the fund – including timing and level of investment in different projects.</p> <p>↓ Competitive funding processes create additional burdens for councils.</p> <p>↓ Could create false sense of security and disincentivise good land use planning decisions.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>What should be in scope for this kind of fund? Should it cover adaptation action only, or also capture mitigation?</p> <p>How should a fund like this be administered? What should criteria for accessing the funding be?</p>
<p>#16 Cabinet is required to consider the funding impact on local government of proposed policy decisions.</p>	<p>When making decisions that affect councils, there's currently no requirement for Cabinet to consider how the decision will impact local government's funding/resourcing. This means that decisions often impose new and additional requirements on councils that they cannot afford or don't have the resources to fulfil. This is known as an unfunded mandate and creates pressures on councils' existing budgets and resourcing.</p> <p>Introducing a requirement on Cabinet to consider the impacts of its decisions on local government's funding wouldn't necessarily translate to more funding for local government – Cabinet would need to agree to make more funding available. But it would result in greater scrutiny of the changes and requirements imposed on local government, and the support they need to fulfil them.</p> <p>As noted above, making additional funding available to councils should be coupled with this recommendation to ensure councils can meet any requirements imposed on them.</p>	<p>↑ Greater scrutiny of the requirements and responsibilities being placed on local government – and potential for increased funding to support councils to fulfil them.</p> <p>↑ Might help limit the number of additional responsibilities (without extra funding) being imposed on local government.</p> <p>↓ Requirement to consider funding impacts of decisions doesn't automatically result in additional funding being provided.</p> <p>↓ May require more reporting from local government to enable central government agencies to provide assessments to Cabinet – which could add to existing workloads.</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>Are there any impacts (other than financial ones) you think Cabinet should be specifically required to consider when making decisions that affect councils?</p>



<p>#17 Central government commits to enabling the future transition with funding to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ resource a transition unit to support the change and system renewal of local government ▶ supplement local government capacity funding to enable hapū/iwi and Māori to partner with councils ▶ support councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ build Te Tiriti and te ao Māori capability and grow hapū/iwi and Māori relationships ▶ lift their immediate capacity and capability to innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities for their communities ▶ trial and grow participatory and deliberative democracy practices. 	<p>This recommendation suggests ways in which central government should provide funding and resourcing to support local government to transition to a new future, including resourcing the establishment of a transition unit and providing local government with additional funding to support hapū/iwi and Māori to build their capacity to partner with councils.</p> <p>It also suggests that central government needs to provide councils with additional resourcing to support them to build capability around Te Tiriti and te ao Māori, innovatively deliver wellbeing priorities, and trial and grow the use of participative and deliberative democracy processes.</p> <p>The Panel suggests that a transition unit should be established as a formal entity to start the reform programme, including leading work to establish the stewardship agency and Crown department that the Panel recommends, and setting the mechanics and legislative settings that would be needed to support reorganisation and realignment of local government. It also suggests that the transition unit looks at broader policy and budget changes that would be needed to support new ways of partnering between local government, central government, and hapū/iwi.</p> <p>The Panel recommends that before the transition unit is established, a steering group should be set up and resourced to scope the reform programme and establish the transition unit. It recommends that the steering group be chaired by a local government leader, play a key role in advising the incoming Government and reflect a genuine partnership between central and local government – including being supported by a joint team from across central and local government.</p> <p>LGNZ and Taituarā are already leading work with local government to think about what the reform programme could look like. LGNZ’s work to build a consensus position on the Panel’s report is a key part of this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↑ Recognises that change to local government will require strong partnership between central and local government. ✓ ↑ Recognises the significant level of work and investment that will be needed to deliver the change that the Panel recommends. ↑ Resourcing councils to get on with work they can do ahead of legislative/system change (eg trialling use of participative and deliberative democracy and building Te Tiriti and te ao Māori capability). ↓ Some may view establishment of steering group and transition unit as unnecessary layers of bureaucracy/significant additional cost. ↓ May result in more ‘top down’ control of what local government’s future looks like – rather than giving local government the ability to shape its own future. ↓ Risks that steering group and transition unit processes will create additional work for councils. ↓ Perceptions that steering group and transition unit processes and bureaucracy can slow down progress. 	<p>?</p> <p>Do you think it would be useful to establish a steering group and transition unit along the lines the Panel has proposed?</p> <p>What could an alternative approach be? For example, could LGNZ and Taituarā be resourced to lead some of this work with local government instead?</p>
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9.2 Mayor's Report - October 2023

Author: Andy Watson, His Worship the Mayor

Tēnā kotou katoa

The weekend's election results are fantastic for the Rangitīkei because we now effectively have four representatives to provide our voice to Government. My and our district's congratulations go to -

Suze Redmayne – National - Suze is replacing retiring National MP Ian McKelvie. Suze has been identified obviously by her high party placement of 21 and her election success, while anticipated, is fantastic. She now no longer needs that List position having taken the seat.

We also acknowledge the service given to the Rangitīkei over several terms by retiring MP Ian McKelvie.

Debbie Ngarewa-Packer – Te Pāti Māori - Congratulations to both Debbie and Te Pāti Māori who have won Te Tai Hauāuru (North Island/West Coast) Māori Electorate replacing Adrian Rurawhe. It will be a pleasure to work with Debbie over her term in office and I am looking forward to a catchup with her shortly.

Andrew Hoggard – ACT - Andrew is well known to us for his roles in Federated Farmers both locally and nationally. It will be a huge benefit to us and our rural sector in having him as a List MP. While I have had many conversations with Andrew in the past, I look forward again to a catchup with him in the near future.

Adrian Rurawhe – Labour - Adrian will be retained as a List MP which adds a further Rangitīkei voice to the Government. The decisions around Speaker of the House, which is Government, is yet to be made which does not necessarily need to be the party in power. I and Council applaud and recognise Adrian's style of impartial leadership in Government and we thank him for this.

While Council celebrates and welcomes these successes, we thank all candidates for standing and in particular thank Soraya Peke-Mason, past Councillor for Rangitīkei and outgoing Labour List MP for her community service which I am sure will be continued in some way.

Yes we now know that National/ACT have the ability to form a Government and that it is likely also to have to be supported by Winston Peters and NZ First. Those negotiations will be tricky and the Prime Minister will have to award several senior ministry positions to both ACT and NZ First. Finance, Health, Education and the Ministry of Social Development are unlikely in my opinion so it will be an interesting time that could last several weeks. In the meantime we wait for direction on the Three Waters and RMA Reforms. What has been indicated is the need for authorities to work together in both Three Waters and Economic Development while retaining local voice and ownership. How Government will support that process financially is unknown, however it is urgent that as Governors of the region we meet collectively and unfortunately that as yet has not happened.

Several people including staff are wondering where Council is at in the selection of a new Chief Executive to replace Peter Beggs. The process takes some time, shortlisting has happened and final interviews will be on 31 October. Following that there tends to be a period of negotiation/acceptance with the likelihood that a successful candidate will need to give notice to

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their current employer before taking up office early in the new year. We are fortunate to have the services of our Interim Chief Executive Kevin Ross and his leadership over the last few weeks has been extraordinary - under his guidance we have made significant progress.

There has been a lot of local talk around the speed and road restrictions on State Highway 1 just south of Utiku. The slumping of the road is certainly not a new event, it has been ongoing for decades. What is new is the increasing risk of a major earth movement which could cut State Highway 1 and the main trunk rail line off for an extended period. Waka Kotahi are under urgency working on the business case for both reforming/replacement(?) of the section of road and “Plan B” in case of failure. Our concern is that if there was to be a major closure of State Highway 1 that our roading network would not support a diversion locally and any diversion would probably need to be State Highways 3, 4 or potentially 2.

Last weekend, “the election weekend” was busy. I attended the celebration for Suze Redmayne in Feilding and travelled very early on Sunday morning to go to the opening and blessing of the refurbished whare, ablution block and kitchen at Opaea Marae north of Taihape which started at 5am. While there were challenges with the rebuild process with land ownership issues, consenting and covid, the results have been extraordinary. The Ngāti Tamakōpiri team led by their Building Project Manager Dianne Saunders have driven a rebuild and hosted a huge number of visitors well. It was a privilege to attend and speak on behalf of Council.

The weekend of 28 October will also be huge with both the Shemozzle in Hunterville and the 90th anniversary for the Rural Women in Tutaenui. The Rural Women Network in New Zealand flies under the radar a little but whenever there is a need, crisis or Civil Defence emergency they are there. They work within the rural networks to promote leadership, health and social wellbeing and our chapter (if that is the right word) is recognised nationally with Fiona Gower holding the term of National Presidency. Don’t forget the Shemozzle – if you haven’t been you should go. There is a NZ icon, the sight of all the dogs being chained up in a main street and the challenges are images to capture, but the chance for the rural community to network is the beauty of the event. My congratulations go to the Shemozzle Committee.

There has been a lot of discussion in Taihape around the rebuild of the Taihape Area School. It is in the public arena that the Ministry of Education and School Board have asked Council if we can work with them to provide a site for the temporary relocation of the school for a period of what could well be a couple of years. It is important to note that this request has been driven by the Ministry and Board and at the moment we are not in the position to engage with the user groups of the park for instance, however we will not make any decisions without consultation with the community user groups. Our principal driver is to support education in Taihape – we intend to do all we can to make sure that the rebuild of the school is on track and that the school community is supported in any way we can.

Increasingly I as Mayor have been asked to spend time in Wellington as part of a small select group of Mayors to sit on roading, the Future of Local Government and an interface with the new Government. While unfortunately it takes time away from some of the local Council issues it is incredibly important and certainly increases our chance of assistance from the Government.

National Council's most recent meeting recommended providing regular formal updates from LGNZ to member councils. Attached is the first of these four-monthly reports. They provide progress updates on strategic goals and are designed to help ensure all Elected Members are across LGNZ's work and able to give feedback.

Finally, we have had a workshop in Taihape with the "users" of the now closed Taihape Town Hall and Administration Block. What I personally take out of that meeting is that we are on the right track – "strengthen the hall, make it usable but most importantly talking about it is a poor replacement for action – just get on with it!"

Mayors Engagement

October 2023

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2	<p>Attended Monthly Catchup with Police</p> <p>Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive</p>
3	<p>Attended RLTP Workshop</p> <p>Attended MDC re Roothing</p> <p>Attended Taihape Town Hall/Civic Centre User Feedback Workshop</p> <p>Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor</p>
4	<p>Attended meeting with Kanoa re Marton Rail Hub</p>
5	<p>Attended meeting with Whanganui District Council re Regional Deals</p> <p>Attended meeting re Village Green Christmas Tree</p> <p>Attended Turakina Community Committee</p>
6	<p>Attended MTFJ Governance Group Online Meeting</p>
9	<p>Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive</p> <p>Attended weekly LTP meeting</p> <p>Attended Hunterville Community Committee Meeting</p>
10	<p>Attended meeting with Waka Kotahi</p> <p>Attended Significance & Engagement Policy Review meeting</p> <p>Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor</p>
11	<p>Attended monthly meeting with ELT</p> <p>Attended meeting with Skye Properties</p> <p>Attended Teresa Allen's Funeral Service</p>
12	<p>Attended Working Group – Review of Revenue & Financing Policy</p> <p>Attended Assets & Infrastructure Committee Meeting</p> <p>Attended Policy/Planning Committee Meeting</p> <p>Attended Marton Civic Centre Working Group Meeting</p>
13	<p>Attended Review of Council Reports meeting with staff</p> <p>Attended meeting with Kevin Palmer Ministry of Education</p> <p>Attended meeting with Ngati Hauti</p>
15	<p>Attended Opening of new Ablution Block and Kitchen Extension Opaea Marae</p>
16	<p>Attended Climate Change Strategy Meeting</p> <p>Attended weekly LTP meeting</p>
17	<p>Attended Regional Transport Matters/Regional Chiefs Meeting</p> <p>Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor</p>
18	<p>Attended CE Recruitment meeting with Jackson Stone</p> <p>Attended Waka Kotahi webinar – Draft Investment Prioritisation Method</p>

	Attended meeting with Craig Nash re New Government Attended BA5 meeting at Linton Military Camp
19	Attended LTP Workshop Attended LGNZ Election Focus Group meeting
20	Attended MTFJ Core Group Meeting in Wellington
24	Attended weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive Attended weekly LTP meeting Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor
25	Attended Manfeild Park Trust AGM Attended catchup with TUIA Bridget & Matthew prior to final Wananga
26	Attended Finance/Performance Committee Meeting Attended Council Meeting
27	To attend Accessing Central NZ Governance Group meeting To attend meeting with PNCC re Regional Deals
28	To attend the 25 th Anniversary Shemozzle To attend the 90 th Anniversary Rural Women Celebration
30	To attend weekly meeting with Interim Chief Executive To attend Rangitikei College Scholarship Interviews To attend JBS Dudding Trust Annual Meeting
31	To attend Chief Executive Interviews To attend weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor

Attachments:

1. **LGNZ Four-Monthly Report for Member Councils: July-October 2023** [↓](#)
2. **Elected Member Attendance- Oct 22- 18 Oct 23** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the Mayor's Report – October 2023 be received.



LGNZ FOUR-MONTHLY REPORT FOR MEMBER COUNCILS

// JULY-OCTOBER 2023



Ko Tātou LGNZ.

This report summarises LGNZ’s work on behalf of member councils. It’s designed to be put on your council agenda for discussion and feedback, or you might choose to use it in another way. We will produce this report three times a year.

This report complements our regular communication channels, including Keeping it Local (our fortnightly e-newsletter), providing a more in-depth look at what we do.

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LGNZ four-monthly report for members – October 2023 // 2



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Introduction

At National Council's most recent meeting, we decided to provide regular formal updates from LGNZ to member councils. A number of you have suggested a paper that you could put on your council agenda would be a helpful way to ensure everyone was across our work and able to give feedback. It's important to National Council that all member councils are across the breadth and depth of work that LGNZ is doing on your behalf.

These reports will be provided three times a year, and this first one covers the period July-October 2023.

Our SuperLocal Conference in July attracted record attendance and very positive feedback. Since conference, our energies have turned to a range of matters specific to the period between now and the end of the calendar year: the Future for Local government response, which is part of our broader Choose Localism campaign; preparation of our briefing document for the incoming Government; close liaison and partnership settings with Mayors Taskforce for Jobs, which is having a strategic reset; and numerous other matters that are captured in this report.

This report shows the breadth and scope of the mahi that our small team delivers – with care, commitment, creativity and very high standards.

Ngā mihi
Sam and Susan



Progress on strategic goals

Priority/01

Resetting the relationship with Central Government

Political engagement and government relations

Our political engagement is currently geared towards advancing the Choose Localism campaign. We have released a toolkit for members to use when they're meeting with local MPs so that they can champion localism and galvanise central politicians behind the movement.

Sitting alongside that is also our work to continue influencing election policy from Wellington. In late August, National's Social Development Spokesperson, Louise Upston and candidate for Remutaka Emma Chatterton, met with Susan, Scott and Mayors Max Baxter and Alex Walker from the MTFJ governance group to talk about how we could work with National, if in government, to progress the initiative. The briefing note we sent prior to the meeting emphasised the links between how MTFJ works in practice and the power of localism.

In mid-August, LGNZ also met with the Green Party to brief them about the Ratepayers Assistance Scheme and how it could support their Clean Power Payment Policy. We also took the opportunity to socialise the Regional Sector's flood protection business case with them.

Briefing to the Incoming Government

We've prepared a Briefing to the Incoming Government, which is an opportunity to familiarise the incoming government with local government, our key areas of focus, and to open the door for future engagement.

We are grounding this year's briefing in our Choose Localism campaign. It has two parts:

1. Cover letters tailored to individual ministers explaining how local government can help them, and how the work of local government interacts with their portfolio and priorities.
2. A briefing that covers key information about local government in New Zealand and LGNZ, and sets out key advocacy issues and opportunities for local government – as well as constraints.

It will be vibrant, high level, tailored to the government and ministers receiving it, and based largely on existing information and resources including our Relationship Reset and Policy Priorities documents, which were socialised with political parties in the lead up to and during the campaign period. It will be sent to ministers once a Government has been formed.



Priority/02

Establishing stronger Te Tiriti-based partnerships with Iwi Māori

Te Maruata update

Te Maruata held a whānui hui in Ōtautahi on 26 July as part of SuperLocal. This was a really well-attended hui, with around 70 Māori elected and appointed members, council staff and other key stakeholders in attendance. A key focus for the hui was for whānui members to share their expectations of the Rōpū Whakahaere – including what they want the Rōpū Whakahaere to prioritise focus on over this triennium, and how members want to be kept up to date on that mahi.

Rōpū Whakahaere members are meeting in November and will discuss the feedback that was shared and come up with a plan for actioning it.

Te Maruata are actively engaged in the mahi that LGNZ is doing on Choose Localism and the Future for Local Government. Mayor Faylene Tunui and Councillor Moko Tauariki are the Te Maruata representatives on the Future for Local Government Advisory Group.

With support from Councillor Dinnie Moeahu, we're continuing to hold monthly online wānanga for Te Maruata where whānui members get updates on key kaupapa and/or provide support to one another around issues members might be facing.

Mana whenua relations

We are also setting up a meeting with mana whenua in Te Whanganui-a-Tara to start building our own relationships and understanding of local needs. Tania Hawkins (on our team) and her husband, Hawkins, who is a kaumatua and has provided mihi whakataua at many of our events over the past 18 months, are facilitating this. Hawkins is keen to help build a bridge with mana whenua and walk alongside us as we build our knowledge of te ao Māori and tikanga. We will loop in Te Maruata and our new Māori advisor once they're on board.

Priority/03

Campaigning for greater local decision-making and localism

Choose Localism and Future for Local Government

An overview of this mahi

At SuperLocal we launched Choose Localism, our campaign to breathe new life into localism. The idea was to generate some excitement and optimism amongst our LG whānau as we navigate the



future for local government together. Choose Localism is our compass for the future. All our mahi needs to drive towards a more inclusive, participative and localist future.

The first stage of this work is to galvanise the LG whānui and create a strong consensus position that we can take to Central Government on our vision for the future. The second stage will be our localism showcase, planned for next year. This will include a collection of the best examples of localism being delivered around the motu. It will be designed to open central government's eyes to, and strengthen their view of, the value and capability of local government. The aim is to build confidence that local government can be a trusted partner in this new way of working together. And finally, the third stage, which is about engaging the public, will include our citizens' assembly. While the topic for this citizens assembly needs to be thought through, it is an opportunity to ask New Zealanders what they might need to participate in local democracy. The idea is that it will provide innovative solutions to the increasingly pressing problem of irrelevance and apathy.

Building consensus on the Future for Local Government

Our work to develop a consensus position on the final Future for Local Government report is a key part of our first step in our wider Choose Localism work programme – galvanising the sector. We're making good progress on our approach to building consensus with excellent engagement and input from our FFLG Advisory Group.

We've held one in-person meeting with members on 18 September and will hold another on 2 November. We've also shared a wide range of resources with councils and elected members, including data from the first event. And we've launched an online engagement platform that allows everyone to have their say. After 2 November, we'll develop a draft position with the Advisory Group that will be sent to members on 24 November. Then we are proposing to hold an SGM on 11 December for members to formally vote on whether to agree the position.

The position we develop with members will inform the conversations and negotiations that we'll be having around the future with the incoming government. We're conscious of the need to land on a position that our members are happy with – but that has enough flex to put us in a robust position to negotiate with the incoming government. We know there'll need to be some give and take on both sides.

Our Choose Localism work will pick up aspects of the Panel's final report that local government can get on with implementing now – without the need for legislative change or support from central government.

Priority/04

Ramping up our work on climate change

Next steps

Now that we've finished conversations with several councils about what they think we could be doing in the climate change space, we're pulling together a strategy and plan for this work. With



vacancies in the policy team, we’re needing to think carefully about how we manage our limited resources to deliver across a number of priorities. We’re also observing how our climate change work (and other policy and advocacy work) closely aligns with our work on Choose Localism – which adds to our leverage.

One of the big pieces of work that we are engaging on is the inquiry into community-led retreat. This inquiry was kicked off by the previous Environment Select Committee. Given strong levels of support for it from across the House, we expect that it will continue regardless of the outcome of the General Election. The Ministry for the Environment has put out two reports setting out issues and options for dealing with the challenge of managed retreat (including how to fund it) that we’re analysing and discussing with members. We think this is an area where LGNZ can really add value by driving policy thought leadership on behalf of our members.

We’ve also submitted on the first round of consultation on a strategy to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure in Aotearoa New Zealand. With the impacts of climate change being increasingly felt around the country, it’s clear that critical infrastructure such as roads and water treatment plants are not capable of withstanding more intense and frequent extreme weather events. We will work with DMPC to ensure Councils are heard through the second round of consultation, which is expected in Q1 of 2024.

Support for cyclone-affected councils

We were funded by the Ministry for the Environment to commission Simpson Grierson to provide legal advice to councils in Tairāwhiti and the Hawke’s Bay on the voluntary buyout of category 3 land or changes to residential use rights. This advice made it clear that to achieve greater certainty and minimise the risk of legal challenge for affected councils, either amendments to the existing legislation or a new bespoke framework are needed. We wrote former Ministers Robertson (Minister of Cyclone Recovery) and McAnulty to ask for action on this. Their reply acknowledged the changes would minimise risk but did not agree to pre-emptive action. We will raise this matter with the new government at the appropriate time.

We’re continuing to engage with DIA on the regulatory relief for councils affected by the severe weather events earlier this year. We had several affected councils attend our zoom meeting for Mayors, Chairs, and Chief Executives with DIA and other government agencies. This largely focused on the recently gazetted Order in Council that enables three-year plans instead of LTPs for eight of the most affected councils.



Priority/05

Delivering and building on our core work

Water services reform

During this reporting period, the Water Services Entities Amendment Bill was enacted. This was the last piece in the previous Government's water reform puzzle. We successfully advocated for several changes to the Bill:

- Setting establishment dates for the 10 entities now requires consultation with affected councils and iwi/hapū. Establishment dates have to be confirmed within six months of the legislation passing.
- References to no-worse-off payments to councils in the legislation were retained.
- When DIA oversight of council decision-making applies has been clarified.
- The potential burden of community priority statements has been reduced.

The outcome of the election has implications for water reform. If there are any changes to the way in which water reform proceeds, we will engage with National Council on that when details are clearer.

Prior to the General Election, DIA and the NTU changed the approach that they were taking to developing constitutions for the water services entities. They started with work with a Technical Advisory Group on the Northland/Auckland entity's constitution. LGNZ's legal advisor has participated in the Technical Advisory Group process, so that learnings from the first process can be shared with other councils. Whether this process continues given the election outcome remains to be seen.

Transport

In August, the Government released its draft GPS Land Transport. We developed a submission with strong input from members. We also launched our Position Statement on Transport in conjunction with the release of the draft GPS Land Transport. The position statement outlines the key policy objectives we will advocate for, including:

- A strategic, long-term approach to planning that joins up central and local government decision-making to address maintenance and climate adaptation needs.
- Sufficient, long-term transport investment that prioritises resilience building, safety and better asset management across both new developments as well as maintenance and renewals.
- Integrated transport and freight networks that support placemaking by connecting our rural communities, towns and cities and making them great places to live and work.
- A transport network that can adapt to the future climate and prioritise decarbonisation.

This provides a good basis for our policy and advocacy work, and we are now working with a newly appointed Transport Reference Group to develop a robust plan for our transport work, which will align with our broader Choose Localism mahi. This work will ramp up following the 2023 general



election, once we know the shape of the next government and have a good understanding of its transport priorities.

Resource management reform

During this reporting period, the Natural and Built Environments and Spatial Planning Acts were enacted. This was a significant milestone. Local government didn't get all the changes that we wanted and some fundamental concerns remain – particularly the reform's impact on local voice. However, LGNZ and the Local Government Steering Group successfully advocated for several key changes, in particular the inclusion of Statements of Community Outcomes and Statements of Regional Environmental Outcomes. This is one mechanism to ensure that there is local input into regional planning decisions. There was also broad support for the introduction of regional spatial planning.

We've been working closely with the Local Government Steering Group and the Ministry for the Environment to support the work that is ramping up on transition and implementation. A lot of this work is technical and targeted at council officers. However, we've been stressing the importance of making sure that elected members are engaged, updated on and involved in appropriate parts of the transition and implementation work.

It's not entirely clear what the change of Government will mean for Resource Management Reform; however, we know that both the National and ACT parties have expressed concerns about the reform, in particular the erosion of local voice and the creation of more complexity and added layers of bureaucracy. LGNZ is support the Local Government Steering Group to develop a briefing to the incoming Minister for the Environment.

If significant changes to the reform are proposed by an incoming Government, some of the thinking we've provided in earlier submissions on both Acts will be useful to inform the position that we take on any changes. Specifically, we've previously said that we see the introduction of regional spatial planning and the need for prioritised work on the Climate Adaptation Act as the most fundamental aspects of the reform. We've also expressed a view that the proposed Regional Planning Committees could be stewards of a planning process, by bringing together input from each individual council in a region and stripping out unnecessary duplication, rather than being responsible for making all planning decisions for individual communities.

We will assess the situation as the makeup of the government and its priorities become clearer and keep National Council involved in any decisions that need to be made.

Remits

The team are working through each of the remits that were passed at the 2023 AGM and coming up with a plan to action them. Due to staff shortages in the Policy Team right now and the need to factor in the outcome of the General Election, we anticipate work on remits ramping up in the New Year.



Other policy and advocacy work

Freedom camping

Following the introduction of the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act, we are working with Simpson Grierson, the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association, MBIE and Taituarā to review and update the model bylaw for freedom camping, and also the good practice guide for councils and tourism operators. The previous guidance was produced in 2018 but is no longer consistent with the new legislation introduced this year. We're on track to have this guidance ready to share shortly.

Emergency management reform

We've developed and shared a submission on the Emergency Management Bill with members. Submissions are due on 3 November 2023, so there'll be plenty of time for members to provide us with feedback on our draft, and to use our draft to inform their own submissions.

Elected member census and survey of voters and non-voters

We're working on completing two research reports, which will be shared with members soon. The first is a report outlining findings from LGNZ's survey of people who voted, or didn't vote, in the 2022 local elections. This survey is one of a series which dates back to the 2001 elections and looks at the profile of voters and non-voters and their reasons for voting or not. The second is the findings from our triennial Census of elected members, undertaken in April/May of this year. The Census provides information on the demographics of elected members and allows us to determine the degree to which elected members reflect the diversity of the communities they represent. It also provides information on elected members' priorities. The information is helpful for our broader advocacy and engagement work, and for policy makers who seek to ensure that councils are both inclusive and relevant.

Media

Choose Localism

As our Choose Localism campaign takes shape, we are using social media and media to build awareness and understanding. You will see more of our work make the connection with localism in the media in the coming weeks.

In August we announced our position on Transport, which is advocating for a transformative approach to address challenges in the nation's transport network. LGNZ highlighted five key actions to address these challenges. The press release, which made a strong case for choosing localism being the answer to our transport woes, was picked up by RNZ, NewsTalkZB and by Inside Government.

Two opinion editorial articles, authored by Susan, called for genuine partnership, where localism is not just a slogan that's talked about, but governments follow through on it. That means central government listens to and collaborates with local councils, respecting their insights and engaging with communities to find the best path forward for major projects like LGWM. One op-ed was run in Inside Government and the other on Stuff.

Progressing remits

At the AGM, the membership passed a remit that LGNZ calls on central government to take action to reduce council audit fees. Advocacy in the media is part of that work. Newsroom published an article that discusses the increasing audit fees faced by local councils in New Zealand and their relevance to



the justice system and local government accountability. The Auditor-General highlights the challenges faced by councils in managing affordable rates and funding community needs.

Support for councils affected by engineering consenting issues

A large number of councils have been affected by alleged fraudulent signing of consenting documents by engineer, Jonathan Hall of Kodiak Consulting. Taupo District Council contacted LGNZ to see if we could help support affected councils.

We held zooms with affected and developed a media plan with input from law firm Rice Speir, which is working closely with several affected councils.

Our media approach is geared towards three key objectives:

- Help de-risk councils – Give councils guidance on best practice while supporting them to drive comms through local channels.
- Reduce pressure on councils – Be a source of support for councils when they need it, enabling them to focus on addressing the situation and supporting their communities.
- Align with advocacy efforts – Liaise with Engineering New Zealand and MBIE to enhance advocacy efforts and demonstrate a cohesive response to the situation.

Conference and Excellence Awards Update

We're already in planning mode for SuperLocal 24, which is being held in Wellington/Te Whanganui-a-Tara in August next year. We'll be working with WCC and mana whenua to make sure we provide a remarkable programme and an even better conference experience than this year.

We're working on the theme and a prospectus, which we're hoping to get out to potential partners and sponsors very soon.

Engagement with members, including sector and zone meetings

We're busy planning for our in-person combined sector hui in November, with the Future by Local Government on day one and our usual individual sector meetings on day two.

We've had really good engagement with our email newsletters and direct emails recently. Eighty percent of members opened our first post-conference email and more than 60% opened our Choose Localism email (and 43% of those clicked through to the website). These are astonishing open rates by industry standards so we're consciously working on how we keep them high over the coming months as well as experimenting with a new online participation platform to see if we can encourage greater two-way dialogue online.

Mayors Taskforce for Jobs

We've been heavily involved with the management of MTFJ since our Programme Manager departed in early July. We very pleased to have successfully recruited a new Programme Manager who started in October, as well as made a permanent appointment in the MTFJ Advisor role.

We've also been working closely with the Chair and a small subset of the Core Group on governance and the relationship with LGNZ. The Core Group has agreed to establish a Governance Group to help make more efficient and effective decisions and oversee the development of a new strategy for



MTFJ. An external facilitator will help guide this work alongside some insights research by TRA into the value of the programme and where the opportunities lie for growing and strengthening MTFJ in the future.

In September, we met with key National Party MPs from the Hutt to talk about the value of MTFJ as a vehicle for delivering positive social outcomes locally and the importance of sustainable funding for this crucial kaupapa. In the meantime, our 36 Community Employment Programme councils now all have their new two-year contracts and are deep in the mahi of getting rangatahi into work.

Young Elected Members

Our Young Elected Members had a successful hui pre-conference, with just under 40 attendees. Planning is now well underway for the YEM annual hui, which will take place in the Far North this year, from 6-8 December. This will be YEM’s first annual hui since COVID, and the theme will be "Anga whakamua: Setting our collective course in the birthplace of Aotearoa".

Beyond the annual hui, the YEM committee are also working on updating and refreshing the YEM kaupapa, and developing a work plan to put this into action. YEM co-chair Alex Crackett is also a part of the FFLG Advisory Group and will bring a YEM-perspective to this work.

Community Boards Executive Committee

Our Community Boards Executive Committee (CBEC) is an engaged group and have had several constructive engagements early this year. Key areas of focus for CBEC include planning the Community Boards Conference, which will be held as part of SuperLocal 2024, and surveying community board members to understand their experience, needs and opportunities to support them.

Sarah Lucas, one of the CBEC Co-Chairs, has joined the FFLG Group and is contributing useful grassroots, community governance perspectives. A key concern for CBEC was the lack of reference in the Panel’s final report to the role that community boards could play in local government’s future.

Council capability

Ākona

We launched our new Ākona L&D platform and are now focused on building great courses tailored to our members’ distinct needs. We’ve had several new councils join and are openly talking to both Taituarā and CEs to encourage more to come on board. The pricing is prorated so is now below the \$3500 threshold and that seems to be helping.

The new digital platform is performing well, and the three new courses are proving popular. Another six courses are under development, three of which are being co-developed with the councils who requested them. Work on preparing the framework to become a self-assessment tool and basis for a micro credential has begun, with a new sector working group being assembled to help boost the process.

The new Health & Safety course being co-developed with Tararua District Council will offer the sector a bespoke option to the Institute of Directors course, which is both unhelpfully generic and



costly. We expect to continue to enhance and tailor the Ākōna Governance course so that it too may offer an alternative option to expensive IoD offerings.

CouncilMARK refresh

The CouncilMARK programme has undergone an extensive overhaul. The Research Agency (TRA) was commissioned in 2022 to highlight areas the programme is performing well and areas for evolution. Based on these findings we initiated a programme redesign to optimise CouncilMARK and make it fit for purpose within this new local government context. We continued to work very closely with our stakeholders, including elected members, CEs, senior council staff and relevant central government agencies.

Guidance for members

We completed the Guide to recruiting and managing chief executives. This is a comprehensive guide that includes relevant templates, such as a draft employment agreement, performance committee terms of reference, and guidance on performance management.

Work is currently underway on an Elected Members' Guide to Representation Reviews. Shortly, approximately half of New Zealand's councils will be undertaking representation reviews. Many elected members, especially those elected for the first time in 2019 and 2022, will not only have little understanding of the representation review process itself, but also of the choices that they are able to make through that process.

Streetlights Profiles

In June 2022, the Electricity Authority approved a Streetlight dimming profile that when applied by councils will generate significant savings on the energy consumed by LED dimmable streetlights. Without this innovative new profile, some councils that have upgraded their streetlights to include a centralised dimming function may find themselves stymied by Electricity Authority rules that deem them non-compliant. This could lead to penalties being passed on by suppliers, or even their suppliers opting out of offering dimmable streetlighting.

We have been working with the energy retailers and a couple of councils to work through the operational processes and to implement a pricing structure before we can take this offering further to our members. It is estimated that the profiles will save Auckland Transport up to \$1.1m in energy savings, whereas some smaller energy consumers, like Palmerstown North City Council, will have savings in the region of \$18k per year. This will be for the life of the streetlights (usually 25 years) and does not include the carbon savings councils will be able to generate. We have just completed our implementation with Auckland Transport and are working with Christchurch, Wellington and Tauranga for the next implementations.

Moata Carbon Portal

We partnered with Mott MacDonald in 2021 to bring the Moata carbon portal to New Zealand. This is a tool that allows embedded (capital) carbon to be measured and monitored across any capital works programme. It enables councils to account for and reduce carbon emissions generated from water, transport and infrastructure (vertical and horizontal) projects. We have seen spreadsheets



being used to do this that quickly become out of date, with emissions factors varying. The portal allows councils to make real-time decisions that can shape their future carbon emissions and make greener infrastructure choices. The added benefit is that all the models developed in the portal are shareable with other councils and industry players.

Queenstown Lakes and Tauranga have both just completed carbon baselines with Mott MacDonald and we presented the results to QLDC in September. The QLDC baseline is the first carbon baseline that we are aware of in New Zealand that covers all business activities/groups across their entire long-term plan. Tauranga’s baseline covered their water services only, with discussion ongoing about including transport next.

Napier have become portal subscribers to add to Auckland’s Water Care and Wellington Water, and we are having conversations with Wellington and Nelson about being the next councils to take this up. The Wellington City implementation will be on their transport programme, with Napier using the portal on their water programme.

We are certainly seeing councils becoming more carbon focused – and with the next round of LTP planning underway, it’s a perfect opportunity to embed carbon thinking and the Moata portal into the decision-making process.

Libraries partnership

Our Libraries Advisor has continued to engage with councils and their library teams, sharing best practice and advice and advocating for the importance of investing in libraries as vital community hubs. She is preparing a report before her contract ends in June 2024. It will set out the key trends and learnings that she’s identified during her time with us.

In August, our Libraries Advisor travelled to Australia with a group of representatives from the library sector to visit Australian public libraries to identify best practice and trends that can be shared with New Zealand’s councils and public libraries. This trip was fully funded by the National Library’s New Zealand Libraries Partnership Programme.

Elected Members

Date	Meeting	HWTM	Wilson	Calkin	Carter	Daigety	Duncan	Hiroa	Lambert	Loudon	Maughan	Raukawa	Wong	Notes
25-Oct-22	Council (Inaugural)	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
03-Nov-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
14-Nov-22	Creative NZ Committee	PR					PR							
16-Nov-22	Audit and Risk	PR	PR	AT		PR		PR		AT	AT			
21-Nov-22	HRWS	PR							PR		AT			
23-Nov-22	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP		PR	PR		PR	There was confusion re membership of the committee
23-Nov-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	HWTM was late due to Council business
29-Nov-22	ERWS	AP									PR		AT	Meeting not held due to lack of quorum
29-Nov-22	Bulls													
30-Nov-22	Santoft DMC	PR		PR	PR									
01-Dec-22	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
12-Dec-22	Hunterville CC	PR				PR			PR					
13-Dec-22	TRAK	PR					PR							
14-Dec-22	Taihape CB	PR					PR						PR	
14-Dec-22	Marton CC													Meeting not held due to lack of quorum
15-Dec-22	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AT			PR	PR		PR	
15-Dec-22	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
20-Dec-22	Ratana CB	PR	AT		AT									
26-Jan-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
01-Feb-23	Santoft DMC	PR		AT	PR									
08-Feb-23	Taihape CB	PR					PR	AT					PR	
08-Feb-23	Marton CC	CB	AB								AB			
09-Feb-23	Workshop	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
09-Feb-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
13-Feb-23	Hunterville CC	CB				PR			PR					
14-Feb-23	Ratana CB	PR						PR						
16-Feb-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
22-Feb-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR				PR	PR		PR	
22-Feb-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
1 Mar 23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	
07 Mar 23	ERWS	PR									PR		PR	
09 Mar 23	A&I Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
09 Mar 23	P&P	PR	PR				PR	PR	PR		AP			
13 Mar 23	HRWS	CB				PR			PR					
14 Mar 23	BCC	PR		PR	PR									
15 Mar 23	R&A	PR	PR	AT		PR		AP		PR				
15 Mar 23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	
20 Mar 23	Youth	PR					PR						PR	
30-Mar-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR				AP	PR		PR	
30-Mar-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	

ITEM 9.2 ATTACHMENT 2

4-Apr-23	Ratana CB	CB						PR					
6-Apr-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR								
11-Apr-23	TRAK	PR					PR	PR					
11-Apr-23	Maori Rates Remission	PR					PR	PR					PR
11-Apr-23	Omatane RWS						PR						
12-Apr-23	Taihape CB	PR					PR						PR
12-Apr-23	Marton CC	CB	PR				AT				PR		
13-Apr-23	Assets/Infrastructure	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		PR	PR			PR
17-Apr-23	Youth						PR						PR
17-Apr-23	Huntermville CC	CB	AT				AP			PR			
20-Apr-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	AP	PR	PR	AP	AP
26-Apr-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
27-Apr-23	Sport NZ RTF	CB	AT	PR	AT						PR		
27-Apr-23	Finance/Performance	CB	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP				PR	PR	PR
10-May-23	Bulls CC	AP				PR							
11-May-23	Annual Plan Hearings	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
11-May-23	Annual Plan Hearings	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
15-May-23	HRWS	PR					PR			PR			
15-May-23	Youth	PR					PR	AP					PR
18-May-02	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	AP	PR	PR	AP	PR
24-May-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR					PR	PR	PR
24-May-23	Council	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
1-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	AP	PR	PR	AP	PR
6-Jun-23	ERWS	PR									PR		PR
6-Jun-23	ORWS	PR						PR					
7-Jun-23	Creative NZ Committee	CB						PR					
8-Jun-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR								
12-Jun-23	Huntermville CC	PR								PR			
13-Jun-23	Ratana CB	PR						AP					
14-Jun-23	Taihape CB	CB					PR	AT					AP
14-Jun-23	Marton CC	PR	PR								PR		
15-Jun-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AB	PR
15-Jun-23	Policy / Planning	PR	PR				AT	PR	PR	PR		PR	
19-Jun-23	Youth Council	PR						PR					PR
20-Jun-23	TRAK	PR						PR	PR				
22-Jun-23	R&A	PR	PR	AT		PR					PR		
22-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
29-Jun-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR					PR	PR	PR
29-Jun-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
11-Jul-23	McIntyre Reserve	PR											PR
12-Jul-23	AIN Meeting	PR	PR		AP	PR	PR			PR	PR	AP	PR
12-Jul-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
12-Jul-23	Bulls CC	PR				PR						AT	
13-Jul-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
17-Jul-23	HRWS	PR					PR			PR			
19-Jul-23	SDMC												
25-Jul-23	Council	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR

Minutes not received

3-Aug-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	AB	PR
7-Aug-23	HCC	PR				PR			PR					
8-Aug-23	TRAK	PR					PR							
8-Aug-23	Ratana CB	PR						PR						
9-Aug-23	Taihape CB	PR					PR							PR
9-Aug-23	Marton CC	CB	PR									PR		
10-Aug-23	AIN Workshop													
10-Aug-23	P&P	PR	PR				AT	PR	PR	PR	AT	PR		
10-Aug-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
21-Aug-23	Youth Council	PR					PR							PR
24-Aug-23	Workshop	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR(PM only)	AP	PR
31-Aug-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR				PR	PR			PR
31-Aug-23	Council	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
7-Sep-23	Workshop	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR-AM only	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR
13-Sep-23	Bulls CC													
14-Sep-23	Workshop	CB	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	AP	PR
21-Sep-23	RA Meeting	PR	PR	AP		PR		AB		PR	AT			
21-Sep-23	AIN Workshop	PR	PR		PR	PR	PR		AP	PR	PR			PR
28-Sep-23	Finance/Performance	PR	PR	AP	PR	AP								
28-Sep-23	Council	PR	PR	AP	PR	AP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
5-Oct-23	Turakina CC	PR			PR									
9-Oct-23	Hunterville CC	PR				PR			PR					
11-Oct-23	Taihape CB	AP					PR							AP
11-Oct-23	Marton CC													
12-Oct-23	AIN Meeting	PR	PR		PR	AP	PR		PR	PR	PR			PR
12-Oct-23	PPL Meeting	PR	PR				PR	PR	PR		PR			AT

Attendance not taken

Minutes not received

Minutes not received

Present (and is a member of the committee)	PR
Apology	AP
Absent - no apology received	AB
Not a member of the committee	
Not a member of the committee (but still attended)	AT
Not present as on Council business	CB
Attended via Zoom [this indicator is no longer used]	ZM

10 Reports for Information

10.1 Community Development Manager Report - November 2023

Author: Heidi Macaulay, Community Development Co-ordinator

ITEM 10.1

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The Community Development Manager Report is a standing item for this Committee, and is currently provided by Heidi Macaulay, Community Development Co-ordinator for the Bulls and District Community Trust.

Attachments:

1. **Community Manager Development Report - November 2023** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the Community Development Manager Report – November 2023 be received.



Heidi Macaulay
Community Development Co-ordinator
Bulls and District Community Trust
4 Criterion Street
Bulls 4818
Email: office@bulls.kiwi
Phone 063220051

November 2023 Community Development Co-ordinator Report

Kia ora koutou,

Thank you for having the Bulls and District Community Trust here to discuss the brief report below:

Upcoming events

146th Bulls Rose and Flower Show

Out catering Friday 10 November and Show Saturday 11 November

Bulls Christmas Parade

Saturday 2 December

Can the Bulls Community Committee run some fun events after the parade? Wheelbarrow Races, Egg and spoon race, 3 legged races?

Fest-a-bull

10 February 2024

Bulls River

We met with Scotty Moore from Horizons and the below is what he suggests to allow continued use of the river walk while being safe from the 4WD vehicles:

Kia ora Heidi.

Sorry for the delay in getting this to you.

I've measured about 640m of area where no track exists, map attached.

What I suggest is that the track runs along the boundary fence, up and out of the way of the 4WD's and other vehicles.

Please note that we will still need to go through a permissions process for this track to be developed. Please let me know if and when you want to begin this process.

At this stage it's unlikely we will be able to put any funding towards it, however in mid 2024 we will be opening applications to our Regional Freshwater Community Grants, more info can be found here

[mailto: https://www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/grants-and-sponsorship/freshwater-community-grant](mailto:https://www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/grants-and-sponsorship/freshwater-community-grant)



BDCT
Proposed Track Development
640m

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Heidi Macaulay
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Bulls and District Community Trust
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Clean-a-Bull

Rubbish bins – I have gone around with Murray Phillips second in charge and done a map of what rubbish bins we currently have, we have many that are no longer required. He agrees that they need to be re-furbished and possibly replaced in the future. I am waiting for a quote from Road Runner to re-furbish and replace all the bins.

Thank you,

Heidi Macaulay



10.2 Funding Schemes Update - November 2023

Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

1. Overview

- 1.1 Council currently administers four funding schemes for the Rangitikei District:
 - a. Community Initiatives Fund
 - b. Events Sponsorship Scheme
 - c. Creative Communities Scheme
 - d. Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund

2. Community Initiatives Fund

- 2.1 This is a Council fund intended to support community-based projects in the Rangitikei District that develop community cohesion and community resilience.
- 2.2 Council allocated \$30,000 to this fund annually, to be distributed across two separate funding rounds.
- 2.3 Council allocated \$13,730 in round one at the Finance and Performance meeting on the 31 August 2023.
- 2.4 Round two for 2023/24 will open on 02 October 2023 and will close 01 March 2024.

3. Events Sponsorship Scheme

- 3.1 This is a Council fund intended to support events in the district that help to develop community cohesion and reinforce economic growth.
- 3.2 Council has allocated \$25,000 to this fund annually, to be distributed across two separate funding rounds.
- 3.3 Council allocated \$18,470 in round one at the Finance and Performance meeting on the 31 August 2023.

4. Creative Communities Scheme

- 4.1 This fund is supplied by Creative NZ and administered by Council. Applications are encouraged from community groups and individuals whose projects:
 - Demonstrate growth over time
 - Develop and support local artistic communities
 - Encourage a transfer of artistic skills
 - Support diversity and inclusion
 - Projects with a youth focus are also encouraged
- 4.2 Creative NZ typically allocates \$24,090 (+ GST) to the Rangitikei District Council on an annual basis, and this is distributed across two separate funding rounds.

5. Creative Communities Scheme – CCS Festivals Fund

- 5.1 Council has received an additional \$7,861.70 to go towards established festivals, this funding round will align with round two of the 2023/24 financial year.

5.1.1 The CCS Festival Fund can *only* support **established** festivals that celebrate the life experiences, stories, cultures, and regional identities of New Zealanders.

5.1.2 Applicants must have delivered a festival at least once in the previous five years (this may include digital presentation). Applicants should include evidence of previous delivery in their application.

6. Sport NZ Rural Travel Fund

6.1 This fund is supplied by Sport NZ and administered by Council. The fund is targeted at young people aged between 5 and 19 years, and is open to rural sport club teams and rural school club teams with eligible members who require subsidies to assist with transport expenses to local sporting competitions.

6.2 Sport NZ typically allocates \$9,500 (+ GST) to the Rangitikei District Council on an annual basis. There is one funding round per year. This year the fund increased to \$12,825.

6.3 The funding round is open for applications 19 May 2023 and will close 04 April 2024.

7. Further Information

7.1 More details about these funding opportunities can be found on the Council website (link below) and this is also where applications can be submitted:

<https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/district/community/grants-funding>

Recommendation

That the Funding Schemes Update – November 2023 be received.

10.3 RDC Engagement and Consultations

Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 Attached is the most recently updated schedule for RDC Engagement and Consultations. This schedule is updated on a monthly basis, prior to going to full Council for receipt.

2. RDC Website

- 2.1 Council's website lists all open and recently closed consultations (see the below weblink). This is also where individuals can make submissions.

<https://www.rangitikei.govt.nz/council/consultation/current-consultations>

Attachments:

1. RDC Engagement and Consultations Schedule - Updated August 2023 [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'RDC Engagement and Consultations' be received.

Engagement / Consultations - 2023/24

RANGITĪKEI DISTRICT COUNCIL

TOPIC	Staff (Lead)	Elected Member (Lead)	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	
Three Waters	Arno						NEXT STEPS TO BE CONFIRMED									
Speed Management Plan (Urban and Rural)	Arno					Public Consultation										
Long Term Plan	Carol											Public Consultation				
Public Places Bylaw	Katrina					Public Consultation										
Control of Advertising Bylaw	Katrina					Public Consultation										
Trading in Public Places Bylaw	Katrina					Public Consultation										
Flying Drones in Council Parks	Katrina					Public Consultation										

Key

- Stakeholder Engagement (by other orgs)
- Stakeholder Engagement (RDC)
- Public Consultation
- Public Engagement
- Public Consultation (by Central Government)
- Local and national campaign

ITEM 10.3 ATTACHMENT 1

10.4 Small Projects Fund Update - November 2023**Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor****1. Allocation**

1.1 The 2023/24 allocation to the Committee's Small Projects Fund is \$3,555

2. Earmarked Payments from 2022/23

2.1 Approval for Bruce Dear to get minor repairs done on the chairs around Bulls up to the amount of \$200 for the budget 2022/23

2.2 This amount is earmarked for payment once invoice is received.

3. Breakdown

3.1 The committee allocated \$1,100 at the meeting on the 13th of September to purchase 4 street furniture pots. Invoice has not yet been received.

3.2 No payments have been made so far in 2023/24

3.3 The remaining funds are \$2,455.

Recommendation

That the report 'Small Projects Fund Update – November 2023' be received.

11 Discussion Items

11.1 Pot Plant Purchasing

Author: Greg Smith, Chair

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 This item was requested regarding the plot plant purchasing.

Recommendation

If needed:

ITEM 11.1

12 Meeting Closed.