

Wairarapa's Future

Local government reform in Wairarapa

Report to Wairarapa Councils – for
consideration at council meetings May 2013

9 May 2013



Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party



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Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party (WGRWP) Report to Wairarapa Councils –

for consideration at Council meetings in May 2013

9 May 2013

1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to Report back to the three Wairarapa councils on the public consultation and other tasks set for the WGRWP on 23 November 2012.

2. Summary

1. In November 2012 the three Wairarapa councils agreed a preferred Wairarapa governance option for public consultation.
2. The Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party (WGRWP) has received extensive feedback on the Wairarapa unitary authority option and an alternative where Wairarapa is part of a Wellington-based super city. Wairarapa public feedback is at least 70% in favour of a Wairarapa unitary authority, consistent with strong support from the wider affected area.
3. An independent analysis by MartinJenkins Limited has confirmed the financial viability and the strategic and economic case for a Wairarapa unitary authority against other reasonable options. MartinJenkins has considered a subsequent rebuttal of its analysis received from Greater Wellington Regional Council. MartinJenkins advises that no new evidence has been provided that would change its conclusions.
4. Other key concerns relating to the on-going viability of public transport and eligibility for government funding assistance towards an irrigation scheme for Wairarapa have all been confirmed as resolvable under a Wairarapa unitary authority, and can be accommodated within a Reorganisation Scheme and Orders in Council.
5. Some business and community interest groups have had differing views on the superiority of a Wairarapa unitary authority option.
6. The WGRWP, having considered this further community support and independent expert evidence, noting the work of other councils in the Wellington region as well as the Hawkes Bay Regional Council position, now recommends a Wairarapa unitary authority as the best means of promoting good local government in Wairarapa that meets **all** the legislative criteria.

3. Working party recommendations

7. That the Council:

- a. AGREES that the WGRWP report on its processes and findings be received.
- b. AGREES that the Council makes joint application to the Local Government Commission for a reorganisation proposal comprising the union of the three Wairarapa councils into a single Wairarapa unitary authority, in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- c. AGREES that the proposed representation, governance structure and supporting details be in accordance with the preferred option adopted for public consultation by each of the three Wairarapa councils at meetings held on 23 November 2013.
- d. NOTES that the proposal is in summary:
 - i. The current three councils become a single Wairarapa council responsible for all district and regional council activities.
 - ii. The representation structure comprises a single mayor and 12 councillors representing seven wards.
 - iii. Five community boards will provide additional representation in support of local input to decision making at each of the urban areas.
 - iv. Specific provision for Māori and rural participation within the proposed governance structure.
- e. AGREES that the single change to the proposed governance structure, beyond those already adopted for public consultation by each of the three Wairarapa councils at meetings held on 23 November 2013, is an amendment to the current northern boundary of the Wellington region.
- f. AGREES that the northern boundary of the proposed Wairarapa unitary authority be coincident with the current Masterton/Tararua district boundary, with the existing Manawatu Wanganui Regional boundary adjusted southwards accordingly.
- g. AGREES that the mayor, in consultation with the Wairarapa Governance Review Working party, be delegated authority, on behalf of this council, to make a joint application to the Local Government Commission for reorganisation of local government in Wairarapa to a single unitary authority.
- h. AGREES that the WGRWP be delegated to:
 - i. Continue to liaise with the Commission through its process on matters requiring further information or in response to its various notifications
 - ii. Continue engagement with Wairarapa iwi and hapu on the possible terms of reference and structure of future Māori participation on a Wairarapa unitary authority
 - iii. AGREES to continue engagement with Wairarapa rural interests on the possible terms of reference and structure of future rural sector participation on a Wairarapa unitary authority.

- iv. Continue to work with other councils and central government agencies on the structure and form of relevant, collaborative management structures for cross-boundary services
 - v. Report back to Wairarapa councils on all progress on all the above matters
 - vi. Communicate progress on the above matters to the community.
- i. NOTES that the significance of the decision to make an application to the Local Government Commission for reorganisation of local government in Wairarapa to a single unitary authority has been recognised through the development and independent analysis of reasonable options and extensive consultation by the three Wairarapa councils across both Wairarapa and the western area of the Wellington Region.
- j. NOTES that the decision to adopt a final proposal and reorganisation scheme for Wairarapa will be made by the Local Government Commission following its own mandatory investigations and consultation processes and will be given effect to through specific Orders in Council.

4. Background

8. The Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party (WGRWP) and its predecessor, the Shared Services Working Group, works on behalf of the Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa district councils. Since 2010, the WGRWP has assessed future service delivery and governance options for Wairarapa. The membership of WGRWP is set out in Appendix One: Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party membership.
9. There have been two drivers of the WGRWP's work. Firstly, the three councils' own long-standing search for the best local government arrangements for Wairarapa. The second driver has been initiatives from outside Wairarapa. These include Central Government's programme of *Better Local Government* launched in March 2012 together with the subsequent legislative changes, and governance investigations by others in the region¹.
10. In November 2012 the WGRWP delivered a detailed report to the three Wairarapa councils on all options for future governance arrangements. Councils noted that there are only two options:
 - A single Wairarapa unitary authority, or
 - Being part of a larger Wellington super city-style unitary authority
11. The status quo or amalgamated Wairarapa district council were both agreed not to be options given the direction taken by others in the region, including the Palmer Report recommendation for a single super city-styled governance arrangement for the wider Wellington region. While councillors do not see the status quo as a viable option, good policy analysis will demand that any proposal is considered against reasonable options including the status quo.
12. Councils endorsed a Wairarapa unitary authority as a preferred option for public consultation at individual meetings held on 23 November 2013. Appendix Two: Details of proposed Wairarapa unitary authority, provides further detail of this option. In summary the current three councils would become a single Wairarapa council responsible for all district and regional council activities. As shown in Figure 1: Governance structure diagram, the representation structure would include a single mayor and 12 councillors representing seven wards. Five community boards would provide additional representation in support of local input to decision making at each of the urban areas. Structures for Māori and rural participation are also proposed.

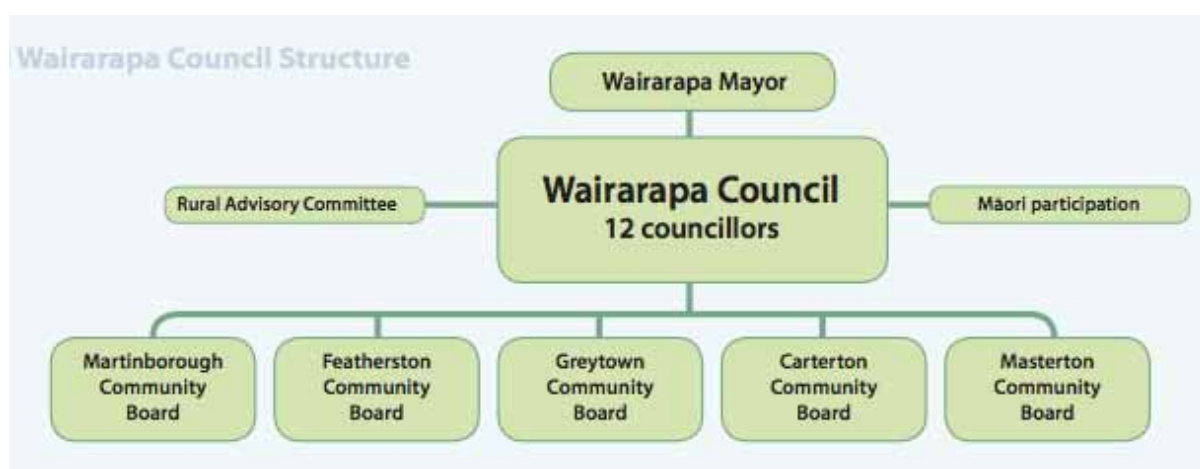


Figure 1: Governance structure diagram

¹ Milestone reports and initiatives from outside the Wairarapa have included: a) PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) report on regional reform 2010, b) Consultation on the PwC report, c) Colmar Brunton survey July 2012, d) Palmer report' - Wellington Review Panel Study Commissioned by Greater Wellington Regional Council and Porirua City Council 30 October 2012

A) COMMUNITY FEEDBACK ON GOVERNANCE OPTIONS FOR WAIRARAPA

13. Comment on governance options was sought through a range of channels including a feedback process run by the WGRWP. Overall, the feedback has clearly and consistently shown that:
- While the majority across the wider region support retention of the status quo, particularly in the Hutt Valley, there is general support for change to the way local government is currently organised in the region.
 - A Wairarapa unitary authority has a high level of community support across the affected area relative to other change options.
 - Wairarapa people:
 - strongly support a separate Wairarapa unitary authority
 - do not want their region to be part of a single Wellington council
 - see Wairarapa and Wellington as different communities of interest and economies believe that there should be a close relationship and co-operation between Wairarapa and neighboring regions on issues of mutual interest.

Community support received in WGRWP feedback process Dec 2012 – February 2013

14. In the period to 24 February 2013 the WGRWP sought feedback from the public on the preferred Wairarapa unitary authority option and the alternative where Wairarapa is part of a super city-style council. Appendix Three: Report on Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party feedback December 2012 – February 2013, provides a detailed report on this process. The feedback processes included:
- Delivery of a public consultation summary leaflet and feedback form to all Wairarapa households, supported by press and radio advertising for public awareness of the process.
 - Website background material and provision for web-based feedback.
 - Extensive one-to-one discussions by the Working Party with interested parties. These meetings are detailed in Appendix Four: Discussions with interest groups and in summary included: business, farming, environmental, community and iwi groups as well as public meetings in urban areas. This feedback over the 21 month period ending March 2013 has contributed to the overall measure of community support for this application. Some business and community stakeholder groups remain unconvinced of the superiority of a Wairarapa unitary authority option, however independent evidence has not been presented to support any better alternative governance arrangements for Wairarapa that would meet Local Government Commission criteria.
 - Visits to councils throughout the Wellington region (also listed in Appendix Four: Discussions with interest groups).

15. The feedback results are detailed in Appendix Three: Report on Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party feedback December 2012 – February 2013. In summary, the key result from the 1,158 total feedback returns was 70% support for a Wairarapa unitary authority as shown in Figure 2: Feedback results.

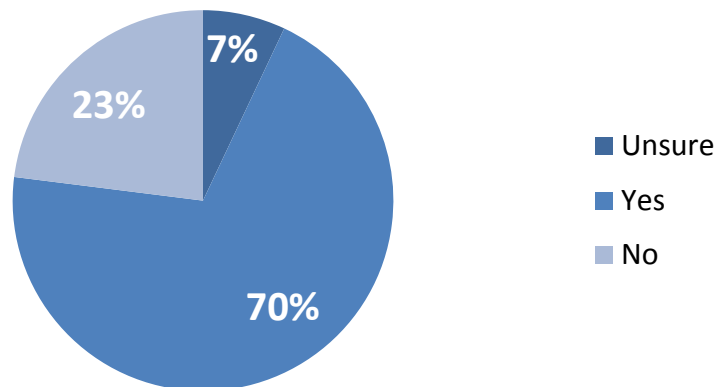


Figure 2: Feedback results

16. This very strong result in support of Wairarapa-focused governance reflected the earlier results of the Colmar Brunton random survey in July 2012. The statistically-significant Colmar Brunton survey showed that if change was inevitable 60% of Wairarapa people were in favour of a single Wairarapa council and 28% wanted more shared services. Just 8% were in favour of being part of a Wellington super city. This result was reinforced in a separate question which narrowed the options to two – a Wairarapa unitary council and a super city. 88% favoured a Wairarapa unitary council and 8% preferred Wairarapa to be part of a Wellington council.
17. The 70% support shown in the WGRWP feedback process for a Wairarapa unitary authority was strong in each district ranging from 80% in Carterton to 65% in Masterton and South Wairarapa.
18. On other questions there was 84% support for the vision put forward by the WGRWP, and 65% or greater support for the proposed ward, community board and rural advisory committee structures.
19. The themes in the 1,158 feedback responses are detailed in the report in Appendix Three: Report on Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party feedback December 2012 – February 2013. These key themes are summarised below:
- **Those in favour of a Wairarapa unitary authority – 70%**
 - Wairarapa people do not want to be “swallowed up” by Wellington.
 - Wairarapa people must make Wairarapa decisions.
 - Wellington-based councillors do not understand the rural provincial way of life and therefore cannot make informed decisions regarding Wairarapa’s future.
 - **Those against a Wairarapa unitary authority – 23%**
 - Wairarapa needs to join with Wellington in order to gain the capacity required to deliver services.
 - Wairarapa cannot afford to replace the Greater Wellington Regional Council functions.
 - The rates will have to be increased considerably if Wairarapa goes it alone.

- **Undecided – 7%**
 - More financial information is required.
 - Need more detail about both options, particularly negatives for option 1 and positives for option 2.
 - What will happen to rates with either option?
 - Who will fund public transport?
 - We should amalgamate the three councils, but not become a unitary authority.
- **The top-ranking feedback responses across all options were:**
 - Don't want to be governed by Wellington 43% of respondents
 - Concern over rates impact 22%
 - Need to join with Wellington 15%
 - More information required 13%
 - Wairarapa cannot replace GWRC functions 12%
 - Concern over public transport 9%
 - Lack of representation under super city 6%
 - Concern over debt levels 4%

Community support in Western area

20. The results of a range of surveys on the Wellington side of the Rimutakas consistently show that residents in that region do not believe that Wairarapa should be included in a Wellington region-wide governance structure.
21. During 2012, Wellington, Upper Hutt and Hutt Cities all conducted their own community surveys on regional governance options. Support for Wairarapa to be a unitary authority was strong in each of these areas:
 - Of Wellington City Council residents, the highest proportion, 45%, favoured options in which Wairarapa would be a separate unitary authority. 25% wanted all existing councils to remain the same but share more services. 23% were in favour of a single council for the whole Wellington region including Wairarapa.
 - Upper Hutt City Council's consultation showed that in that area there was strong support for the status quo (75.8%). When asked to select a change option if change were inevitable, 23.3% of the submissions supported an option that involved Wairarapa as a separate unitary authority. Conversely, just 2.3% supported a super city option that included Wairarapa. 68.8% wanted more shared services in Upper Hutt City.
 - Of the 973 Hutt City submissions, 45% preferred modified status quo, 30% preferred three unitary authorities - Hutt Valley, Wellington/Porirua/KCDC and Wairarapa, 3% preferred a super city, and 2.7% had an idea of their own to put forward.
22. In the Colmar Brunton survey, 41% of residents on the Wellington side of the Rimutakas favoured options in which Wairarapa was a unitary authority, as opposed to 17% who favoured a super city option and 37% who wanted more shared services.

Community support in Tararua

23. A small area of Tararua district to the north of Masterton district is affected because the application involves alteration of the Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council (Horizons) boundary to incorporate all of the Tararua District. Currently, this area is included in the Wellington region. Road access to the area is from Horizons region. The proposed alteration to the regional boundary retains the district community of interest within a single region. Regional council services could be provided by the proposed Wairarapa unitary authority by way of agreement with Horizons Regional Council. Correspondence with Horizons and Tararua District Council has confirmed support for this boundary alteration. Information regarding the proposed regional boundary alteration has been forwarded to the eleven affected ratepayers for their support. Their feedback has not yet been collated.

Support from other Councils in the Wellington Region

24. In November 2012 councils asked the WCRWP to *explore opportunities for preparing a combined proposal with Wellington metropolitan councils in support of a reorganisation application to the Local Government Commission*. All councils in the Wellington region have been approached and correspondence has been received from Hutt and Upper Hutt City councils supporting the right of Wairarapa people to determine their future governance arrangements. Future correspondence from Wellington City Council and Kapiti Coast District Council in support of a Wairarapa unitary authority is expected.

Iwi consultation and support

25. Extensive consultation has been undertaken with the two iwi entities and related hapu covering Wairarapa. It is expected that these discussions would extend into the period in which the Local Government Commission considers an application from the Wairarapa councils.
26. Wairarapa iwi authorities comprise: Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, and their respective treaty settlement trusts². A letter of support for a Wairarapa Unitary Authority has been received from Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa - Tamaki Nui a Rua Trust. A letter supporting two unitary authorities along the length of the east coast, from Cape Palliser to Wairoa and specifically exclusive of the western part of Wellington region has been received from Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. Additionally, support for a separate Wairarapa unitary authority over any form of super city structure has been received from Motuwairaka. Discussions are on-going with the other entities regarding a process for exploring Māori participation in governance of Wairarapa.
27. The Māori advisory entities for each of the three Councils³ are being asked to help facilitate the process of future engagement with Wairarapa iwi and hapu towards developing the structure and terms of reference of enhanced participation on the proposed new Wairarapa Council.

² Treaty settlements negotiations trust for Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa is - *Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa - Tamaki Nui a Rua Trust*. Treaty settlements negotiations trust for Rangitāne o Wairarapa is *Rangitāne Settlements Negotiations Trust*.

³ Māori advisory entities for each council are: a) South Wairarapa District Council Māori Standing Committee, b) Masterton Māori Liaison Group, and c) in the case of Carterton District the Hurunui o Rangi Marae fulfills this function.

B) INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS OF THE VIABILITY OF A WAIRARAPA UNITARY AUTHORITY BY MARTIN JENKINS LIMITED

28. In response to concerns raised by councillors and interest groups during consultation on the three councils' preferred option, MartinJenkins was commissioned to conduct an independent assessment of the viability of a Wairarapa unitary authority, including strategic and financial considerations and comparison with the relative merit of being part of a Wellington-based super city.
29. MartinJenkins is a consultancy firm specialising in public policy. Its analysis is informed by significant relevant experience. The executive summary of its report is attached in Appendix Five: Executive summary of the MartinJenkins "Assessment of the viability of a Wairarapa unitary authority", 8 April 2013. Its conclusions were:
- A Wairarapa unitary authority would be financially viable.
 - There is a strong strategic and economic (cost-effectiveness) case for a Wairarapa unitary authority.
 - From Wairarapa's perspective, the additional strategic and economic benefits that may be derived from Wairarapa's inclusion in a super city structure are unproven.
 - There are significant financial uncertainties and risks associated with the super city option.

Rebuttal of the MartinJenkins analysis by Greater Wellington Regional Council

30. MartinJenkins has considered a subsequent rebuttal of its analysis received from Greater Wellington Regional Council. MartinJenkins advises that no new evidence has been provided that would change its conclusions (see Appendix Six: MartinJenkins response to Greater Wellington Regional Council's "Assessment of MartinJenkins' report on a Wairarapa Unitary Authority.").

MartinJenkins' view on the financial viability of a Wairarapa unitary authority

31. MartinJenkins estimates a deficit of around \$2.0m under the unitary authority option as shown in Figure 3: Estimate Wairarapa unitary authority option deficit.

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Figure 3: Estimate Wairarapa unitary authority option deficit

32. This analysis includes the impact of the following assumptions by MartinJenkins:
- The ‘subsidy’ associated with regional functions performed by the GWRC, and that benefits the Wairarapa, will be lost. GWRC’s adviser - PwC - has estimated the subsidy to be \$8.0m (excluding public transport). This is a more appropriate figure to use than the \$11.0m previously reported. MartinJenkins agreed with PwC that it is appropriate to exclude public transport costs from the \$8 million subsidy figure. This is because public transport services and funding reflect the relevant benefits to both the Wairarapa and Western Area and these will persist irrespective of any changes to local government structures.
 - Adjustments to some of the assumptions that underpin the estimated subsidy. These include:
 - i. Eliminating costs attributed to Wairarapa forests where cutting rights are in the process of being sold by GWRC.
 - ii. Reducing costs associated with environmental policy, regulation and science activities. MartinJenkins considers there is scope to review these services and their cost, having benchmarked the total costs against another unitary authority.
 - Cost efficiencies can be achieved under a unitary authority model across the territorial functions performed by the Wairarapa councils. Evidence from NZ and overseas indicate a 3% saving is realistic.
33. The deficit of approximately \$2.0 million means a need to increase revenue or reduce costs by about 4.6% in relation to current LTP projections. MartinJenkins notes there are several options for dealing with this including – reprioritisation of budgets, further efficiency gains, implementation of a phased rates adjustment (rather than one-off change), borrow, or do nothing.
34. In aggregate, MartinJenkins concluded the councils are in a reasonably good financial position including very manageable debt servicing costs. Its balance sheet ‘stress test’ demonstrates sufficient confidence in ability to deal with unexpected events.

MartinJenkins’ view of the fit of a Wairarapa unitary authority with Local Government Commission criteria

35. MartinJenkins was also asked to assess the strategic and economic case for a Wairarapa unitary authority in light of the “Promotion of good local government” criteria under Clause 12 of the schedule 3 of the LGA 2002. The following provisions will be a key consideration for the Local Government Commission:
- *Enable democratic local decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities.*
 - *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.*
 - *Will facilitate in the affected area, improved economic performance, which may include:*
 - i. *Efficiencies and cost savings*
 - ii. *Productivity improvements*
 - iii. *Simplified planning processes*

The strategic case made by MartinJenkins for a Wairarapa unitary authority

36. From a functional perspective, MartinJenkins argues that Wairarapa is largely self-contained and distinct from Western Area needs. Wairarapa is a distinct community of interest, with quite distinct geographic, demographic and economic features. While there are social and economic relationships and interdependencies between Wairarapa and the Western Area, these are not wholly reliant upon nor impacted by local governance arrangements, and do not provide sufficient rationale for co-governance.
37. Control over key planning, policy and resource allocation decisions are considered by MartinJenkins to be more secure under a Wairarapa Unitary Authority. Land use, environmental management and water-use are critical resources and decisions for the Wairarapa economy and way of life.
38. Local roading is by far the single largest area of expenditure across the three Wairarapa councils, accounting for approximately one quarter of operating expenditure and much of the asset base. From a Wairarapa perspective, MartinJenkins notes the risk that under a super city option, the focus is directed toward local roads in densely populated urban areas (because these are used by many people) at the expense of lightly used, but nonetheless vital, rural roads.
39. The Wairarapa unitary authority option better provides for responsiveness to local democracy. A local board (under the super city option) would have nowhere near the same level of control and decision making power on issues affecting Wairarapa as a Wairarapa unitary authority; less than 5% of Wairarapa's budget is likely to be under the control of a Wairarapa local board.
40. During the feedback period concerns were raised that the possible scenarios of declining population and an ageing demographic profile calls into question the sustainability of a Wairarapa unitary authority. The MartinJenkins analysis identified that the medium forecast shows only a levelling off of population levels that is not of undue concern. The ageing profile is a long-term impact that is shared throughout the western world and MartinJenkins argues that attachment to a larger urban area local government entity is not necessarily a solution to this problem.

Public transport and other on-going joint arrangements between a Wairarapa unitary authority and other regions

41. The on-going effective delivery of public transport across regional boundaries under a Wairarapa unitary authority has been questioned. MartinJenkins argues it is both common sense and quite possible to jointly manage public transport if two regions are created, while retaining NZTA subsidies. This can be achieved at the agreement of councils and the operator, via a Joint Regional Public Transport Plan and formalised through an Order in Council. In the worst case, empowering legislation could be required.
42. MartinJenkins notes some aspects of economic development could also benefit from a common/shared approach, in particular tourism marketing.

The economic case made by MartinJenkins for a Wairarapa unitary authority

43. MartinJenkins would expect some economies of scope from linking territorial and regional functions. Joint New Zealand/Australian evidence suggests economies of scope are more significant than economies of scale as a benefit of amalgamation. They would also expect some economies of scale from amalgamating the three current territorial authorities. Evidence and common sense suggests that both economies of scope and scale are likely to diminish with distance. Accordingly, the Wairarapa unitary authority would be expected to be more

cost-efficient than current arrangements. However, the case for further economies for Wairarapa in going one step further to become part of a super city is not proven.

44. MartinJenkins expects that a super city council would have greater capacity to do 'big things' and would also have greater purchasing power and in some cases professional capacity. However economies of scope and scale would already be largely captured in creation of a Wairarapa unitary authority. Given the factors of distance and functional separation, it is questionable whether additional benefits could be delivered.
45. MartinJenkins also argue that a Wairarapa unitary authority would appear to have the size and capability to manage, and secure technical and other capabilities needed for major projects such as the Wairarapa Water Use Project.

MartinJenkins comparison of a Wairarapa unitary authority and a super city

46. MartinJenkins note that there is potential for elements of the 'Wairarapa subsidy' to be retained (but no guarantee) under a super city alternative. This chance event is considered the main 'upside' of the super city option.
47. Financial risks of a super city noted by MartinJenkins are:
 - The cost of supporting a local board is estimated at between \$0.5m (Western Working Party estimate) and \$1.0m (Auckland experience).
 - Exposure to liabilities (and assets) of other territorial authorities and costs associated with major capital projects.
 - Financial Assistance Rates (FARs) provided by NZ Transport Agency for roads are likely to fall under super city option from 52% to 47% - the extra 5% contributed by Wairarapa would cost circa \$1.0 million.
 - Increased financial contributions to regional amenities.
48. There are financial risks under a super city option related to changes to funding/rates policies outside of Wairarapa's control. Rating policies have the potential to completely overwhelm all other factors such as the level of regional subsidy and the amount Wairarapa would contribute to 'metro' services. MartinJenkins acknowledges that these could be upside or downside risks, but argues that only the new council would decide which way it goes, and Wairarapa's direct influence on that would be as a small minority (less than 10%).

5. Changes now proposed by the WGRWP to the draft preferred option following feedback over the last four months

49. The proposed representation, governance structure and supporting details remain in accordance with the preferred option adopted for public consultation by each of the three Wairarapa councils at meetings held on 23 November 2013, except with respect to amendments to the proposed northern boundary.

Boundary issues

50. It is recommended that the northern boundary of the proposed Wairarapa unitary authority be the same as the current Masterton/Tararua district boundary. The existing Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council boundary would be adjusted southwards accordingly. This preferred alternative recognises that:
- This area can be accessed by road only via the Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council area.
 - Territorial functions and assets are of significantly greater budget significance compared with regional functions.
 - This regional council boundary adjustment would be consistent with the associated community of interest of the 11 affected properties comprising this area.
 - Both Tararua District Council and Manawatu Wanganui Regional Council have confirmed support for this option.

Shared services

51. Efficiency gains from shared service delivery may be possible for a range of functions with councils both to the north and south of a Wairarapa unitary authority. In November 2012 councils asked the WCRWP to *work collaboratively with the Wellington metropolitan council/s in establishing agreements for the provision and funding of regional services (e.g. public transport services)*. Shared service arrangements will be required at least for the public transport linkages between Wairarapa and Wellington. One option is joint shareholdings in a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO). This is a well-tested service delivery arrangement for local government. A CCO could therefore form a workable basis for collaborative service delivery for public transport and other Council functions. Discussions on these arrangements have been initiated with other council officers. Determination of detailed arrangements is expected to be made by the Local Government Commission.

Significance of decision

52. The significance of a decision to make an application to the Local Government Commission for reorganisation of local government in Wairarapa to a single unitary authority has been recognised. In response, the WGRWP developed reasonable options, commissioned independent analysis and conducted extensive consultation across both Wairarapa and the Western Area of the region.

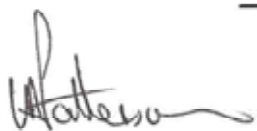
53. The decision to adopt a final proposal and reorganisation scheme for Wairarapa will be made by the Local Government Commission following its own mandatory investigations and consultation processes and will be given effect to through specific Orders in Council.

6. Conclusion

54. The Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party (WGRWP) has received extensive feedback on the Wairarapa Unitary Authority option and a super city alternative. The wider Wairarapa public feedback is at least 70% in favour of a Wairarapa unitary authority.
55. An independent analysis by MartinJenkins Limited has confirmed the financial viability and the strategic and economic case for a Wairarapa unitary authority. Some business and community interest groups remain unconvinced of the superiority of a Wairarapa unitary authority option, however independent evidence has not been presented to support any better alternative position for governance of the Wairarapa region.
56. The WGRWP, having considered this further community support and independent expert evidence, recommends a Wairarapa unitary authority as the best means of promoting good local government in Wairarapa.
57. It is recommended that the three Wairarapa councils make a joint application to the Local Government Commission for a reorganisation proposal comprising the union of the three Wairarapa councils into a single Wairarapa unitary authority, in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Local Government Act 2002.

7. Signed on behalf of Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party:

Lyn Patterson, Chair, Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party and Councillor, Masterton District Council



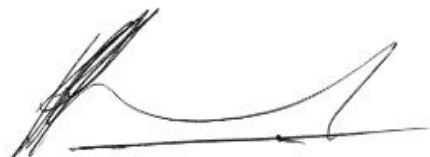
Adrienne Staples, South Wairarapa Mayor



Garry Daniell, Masterton Mayor



Ron Mark, Carterton Mayor



May 2013

8. Appendices

Appendix One: Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party membership

The Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party membership is:

- **Masterton District Councillor** Lyn Patterson (Chair)
- **Masterton Mayor** Garry Daniell
- **Masterton Deputy Mayor** Jane Terpstra

- **South Wairarapa Mayor** Adrienne Staples
- **South Wairarapa Deputy Mayor** Viv Napier
- **South Wairarapa Councillor** Max Stevens

- **Carterton Mayor** Ron Mark
- **Carterton Deputy Mayor** Elaine Brazendale
- **Carterton District Councillor** Jill Greathead

- **Greater Wellington Regional Councillor** Gary McPhee

and

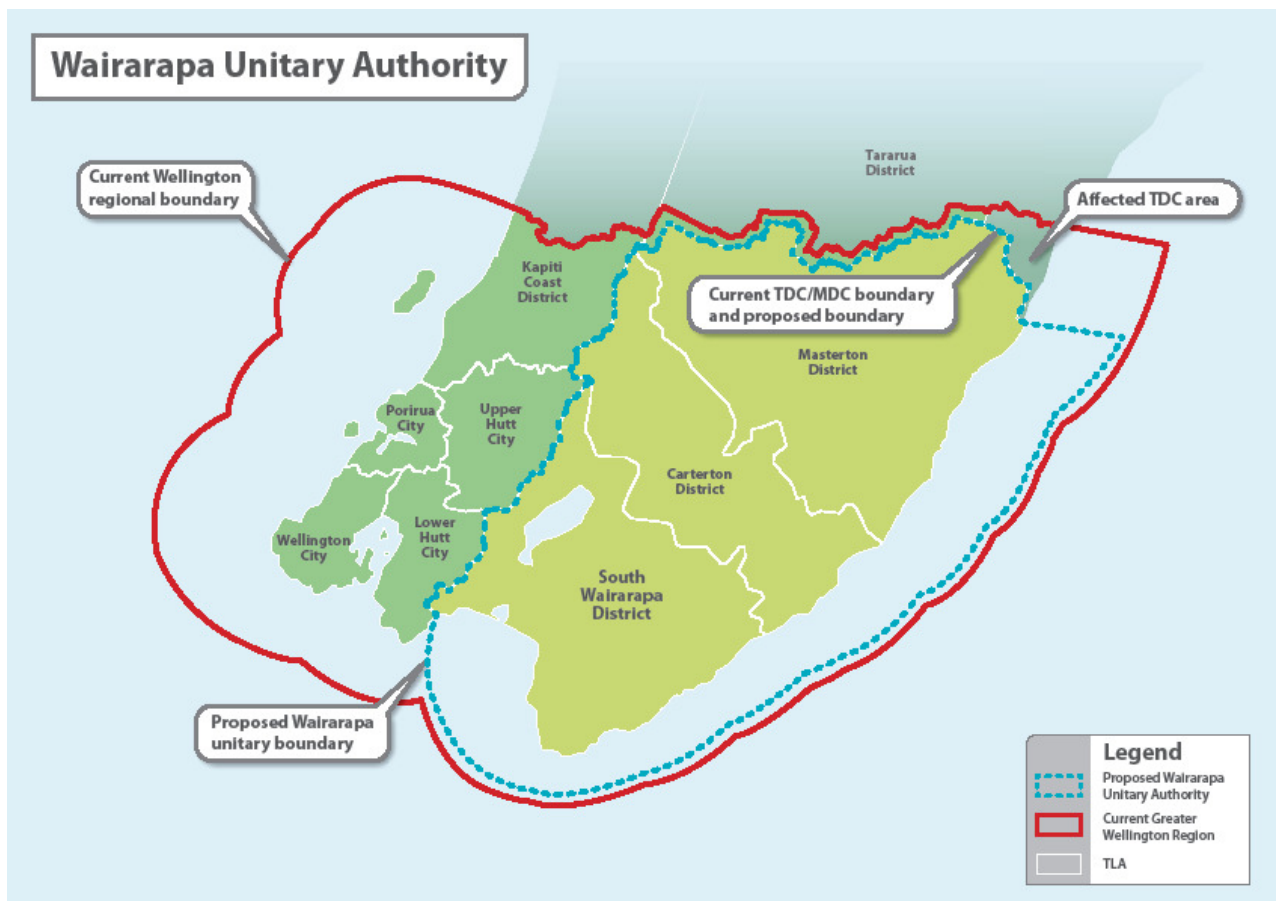
- **Masterton Chief Executive**
- **South Wairarapa Chief Executive**
- **Carterton Chief Executive**

Appendix Two: Details of proposed Wairarapa unitary authority

Governance Issue	Current Arrangement ⁴	Proposed Arrangement
Type of local authority	Three independent district councils plus a separate regional council	A single local authority for Wairarapa formed from a union of the three district councils (South Wairarapa, Carterton and Masterton), created as a unitary authority incorporating regional council functions for the combined area
Name of Council	South Wairarapa District Council Carterton District Council Masterton District Council Wellington Regional Council	Wairarapa Council
Number of council members	3 mayors 27 district councillors 1 regional councillor	1 mayor 12 councillors No separate regional council representation
Basis of representation	Ward and constituency based Masterton District Council representation includes 50% of its councillors elected at large	Ward-based No councillors elected at large
Number of wards	Seven wards	7 wards, with the current Carterton district distributed across an expanded Carterton urban and Masterton rural wards. The remaining wards approximate their respective current ward boundaries.
Number of councillors elected at large	5 (all in Masterton district)	Nil
Community boards	3 (all in South Wairarapa District)	5 Retention of the existing 3 community boards at Martinborough, Featherston and Greytown. An additional community board each for Carterton and Masterton. Community board boundaries are to coincide with ward boundaries.
Community board membership	18 (12 elected, 6 appointed)	28 (21 elected, 7 appointed)
Rural advisory committee	1 (in South Wairarapa)	A rural advisory committee comprising councillors and appointed members to provide a formal connection with the council for rural interests and concerns to be addressed.
Māori liaison & participation in	Various	An appropriate structure to be set up as a mechanism for regular engagement

⁴ As at the 2010 triennial election. Carterton District Council resolved through its 2012 representation review that all councillors for the 2013 election will be elected at large i.e. no wards.

Governance Issue	Current Arrangement ⁴	Proposed Arrangement
Council decision making		with Māori on matters of mutual interest, with the final form and function to be decided following consultation with local iwi and hapu.
Regional council functions duties and powers	Separate (Wellington Regional Council)	Integrated under proposed Wairarapa unitary authority
Management	3 territorial authority chief executives 1 regional council chief executive 4 separate management teams and support staff (including regional council)	1 chief executive 1 management team and associated support staff



QUANTITATIVE & QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WAIRARAPA CONSULTATION FEEDBACK

1. Background

1. On 23 November 2012, the three Wairarapa councils adopted a preferred option for consultation comprising a Wairarapa unitary authority. The preferred option was derived from the full suite of options identified by Morrison Low in its May 2012 report.
2. The Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party (WGRWP) undertook a major public consultation exercise between 4 December 2012 and 25 February 2013 on this preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority, described as a single council responsible for all district and regional functions.

2. Feedback process

3. A six-sided A4 leaflet was produced, which included information on both the preferred option and the other realistic option – a Wellington super city alternative, along with a feedback form. See Appendix A.
4. Residents were invited to give their views on:
 - a. The vision for Wairarapa
 - b. The councils' preferred option of a single Wairarapa unitary authority and an alternative option of a Wellington super city-style council.
 - c. The proposed ward structure
 - d. The proposed community board structure
 - e. The inclusion of a rural advisory committee in the proposed governance structure
 - f. Any other ideas on the structure of the proposed Wairarapa unitary authority
5. Residents were also asked if they wished to meet with a member of the WGRWP to discuss the proposal and/or feedback.

2.1 Distribution

6. The brochures were distributed by hand to every household in Wairarapa, and were also summarised in the Wairarapa News, a free weekly community newspaper which is delivered to over 21,000 addresses in the region. Copies were also made available at council offices, libraries and a number of other high-profile locations. The brochure and feedback form were also available electronically on the WGRWP website www.wairarapasfuture.govt.nz

2.2 Public awareness campaign

7. The distribution of the brochures was supported by an extension of the public awareness campaign begun in June 2012 which included extensive radio, print and online advertising, dedicated website, editorial newspaper columns and social media. In addition, information desks in prominent locations in the towns encouraged residents to give their views. These locations included Queen Street Masterton, the New World Supermarket in Carterton and Featherston Railway Station.

3. Results

8. A total of 1,158 feedback forms were returned, which represents the highest number of public submissions on any council issue in the Wairarapa region since the three district councils were formed in 1989. The vast majority of these were from individual residents from the three Wairarapa districts, with one also being received from a Wellington resident and a further 21 who did not state their location. See Appendix 2.

District	Number of returns	% Returns
South Wairarapa	267	23%
Carterton	413	36%
Masterton	457	39%
Not stated/Unknown	21	2%
TOTAL	1158	100%

Table 1: Feedback returns by district

3.1 Quantitative analysis method and results

9. Each feedback form was analysed and assigned to one of three categories:
- those in favour of the three Wairarapa councils' preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority (yes)
 - those against this option (no) and
 - those who expressed no firm view either way (unsure).
10. The results showed that 70% of respondents were in favour of the proposal, 23% were against and the remaining 7% were undecided.

District	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
SWDC	65%	28%	7%	100%
CDC	80%	14%	6%	100%
MDC	66%	27%	7%	100%
Not stated/Unknown	33%	33%	34%	100%
Wairarapa overall %	70%	23%	7%	100%

Table 2: Support for Wairarapa unitary authority by district

11. Support for the vision for Wairarapa was strong across all three districts, ranging from 81% (Masterton) to 90% (Carterton). Note that returns that did not state or did not know the submitter's district of origin comprised only 21 (2%) of the total returns. Table 3 provides a summary of the distribution by district and overall.

District	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
SWDC	82%	6%	12%	100%
CDC	90%	3%	7%	100%
MDC	81%	5%	14%	100%
Not stated/Unknown	48%	14%	38%	100%
Wairarapa overall %	84%	5%	11%	100%

Table 3: Support for Wairarapa vision by district

12. Of note, in responses to all survey questions, answers of 'no' or 'unsure' do not imply a preference for the second option of Wairarapa becoming part of a Wellington super-council. In many cases, a 'no' or 'unsure' simply meant that the submitter did not prefer the Wairarapa unitary option, or needed more information, or was unable to decide. The qualitative analysis provides more detail on this.
13. The proposed ward structure, involving retention of the current wards for Martinborough, Featherston, Greytown and Masterton, plus a new Carterton ward and two rural wards, also received majority support ranging from 61% (Masterton) to 72% (Carterton). The distribution is summarised in Table 4: Support for proposed ward structure.

District	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
SWDC	66%	11%	23%	100%
CDC	72%	7%	21%	100%
MDC	61%	12%	27%	100%
Not stated/Unknown	29%	0%	71%	100%
Wairarapa overall %	66%	10%	25%	100%

Table 4: Support for proposed ward structure

14. The proposed community board structure, involving retention of the three current community boards at Martinborough, Featherston and Greytown respectively, plus new community boards at each of Carterton and Masterton, received similar majority support as the proposed ward structure. This summarised in Table 5: Support for community board structure by district. Support ranged from 61% (Masterton) to 75% (Carterton).

District	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
SWDC	71%	10%	19%	100%
CDC	75%	9%	16%	100%
MDC	61%	11%	29%	100%
Not stated/Unknown	29%	5%	67%	100%
Wairarapa overall %	68%	10%	22%	100%

Table 5: Support for community board structure by district

15. Support for a rural advisory committee also received a strong majority across Wairarapa's affected districts. As with the other questions, strongest support (70%) was in Carterton and least was in Masterton (61%). The distribution is shown in Table 6.

District	Yes	No	Unsure	Total
SWDC	66%	11%	23%	100%
CDC	70%	9%	21%	100%
MDC	61%	11%	28%	100%
Not stated/Unknown	29%	5%	66%	100%
Wairarapa overall %	65%	10%	25%	100%

Table 6: Support for rural advisory committee by district

3.2 Qualitative analysis methodology

16. In order to analyse the reasons given for the responses to the questions posed in the feedback form, a list of key themes was drawn up as follows:
- Concern about timetable
 - Can't afford option 1 (Wairarapa unitary authority)

- Concern over rates impact
- More information required
- Don't want to be governed by Wellington
- Need to join with Wellington
- Concern about capacity of Wairarapa to deliver services
- Concern about quality of Wairarapa councillors / staff
- Concern about loss of services
- Concern about public transport
- Concern about debt levels
- Prefer to amalgamate the 3 Wairarapa councils
- Lack of representation under super city
- Concern about large number of councillors currently in Wairarapa
- Concern about wards
- Concern about community boards
- Concern about rural advisory committee
- Wairarapa cannot replace GWRC functions
- Concern about not enough Maori representation
- Concern about too much Maori representation

17. Each feedback form was then analysed and the occurrence of these themes recorded. Some forms had no feedback other than ticked responses to the questions, others had a number of different reasons stated.

3.3 Qualitative analysis results

18. Once the qualitative feedback had been analysed, results were calculated based on the percentage of forms which included mention of each individual theme. These were not mutually exclusive, so if a form made reference to four different themes, it would contribute to the final percentage rating of each of those themes.

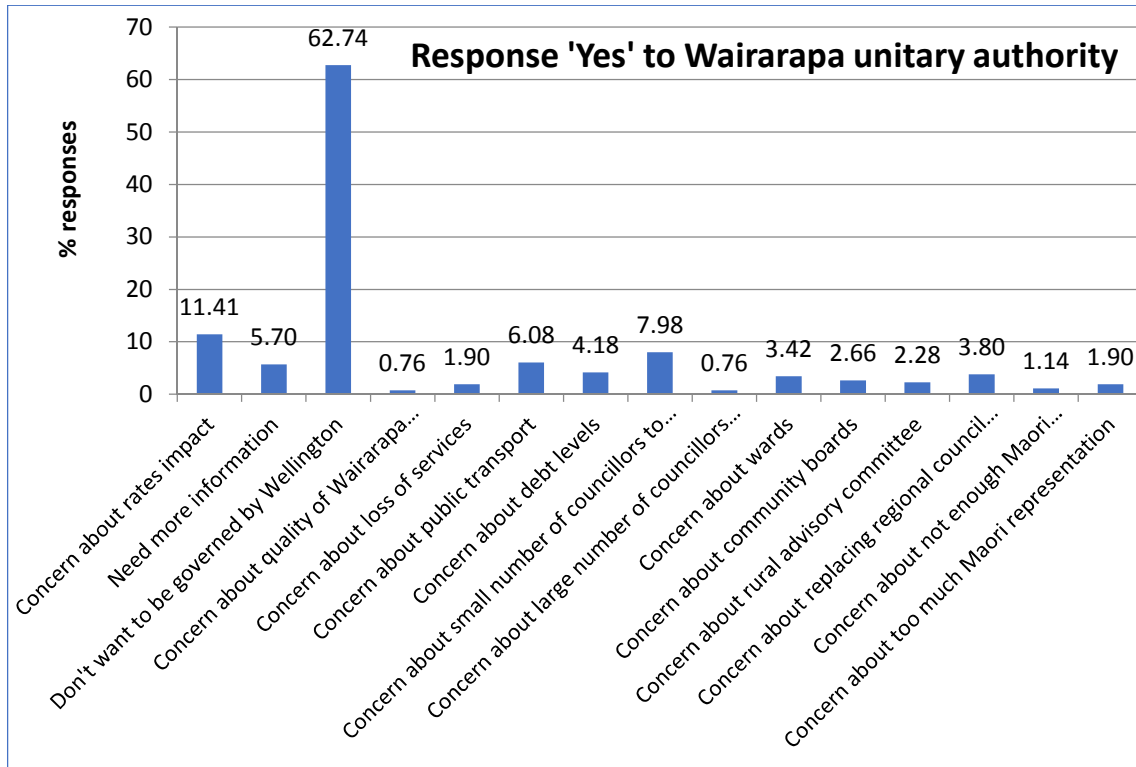
19. The top-ranking feedback responses, as a percentage of the total number of forms received, were as follows:

1. Don't want to be governed by Wellington	43% of respondents
2. Concern over rates impact	22%
3. Need to join with Wellington	15%
4. More information required	13%
5. Wairarapa cannot replace GWRC functions	12%
6. Concern over public transport	9%
7. Lack of representation under super city	6%
8. Concern over debt levels	4%

20. Qualitative responses were then grouped by their answer to the key question of whether or not they were in favour of the three Wairarapa councils' preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority: yes, no or unsure.

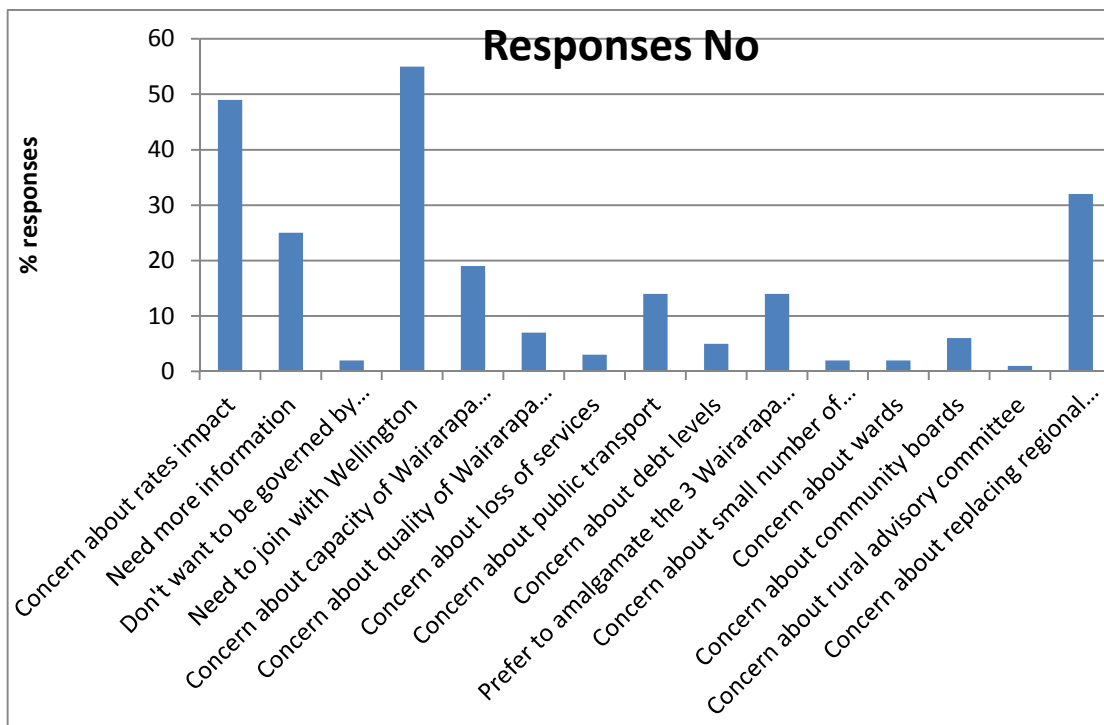
21. Of those who responded 'yes' to a Wairarapa unitary authority, the top-ranking feedback responses were:

- 1. Don't want to be governed by Wellington 63% of respondents
- 2. Concern over rates impact 11%
- 3. Lack of representation under super city 8%
- 4. More information required 6%
- 5. Concern over public transport 6%
- 6. Concern over debt levels 4%



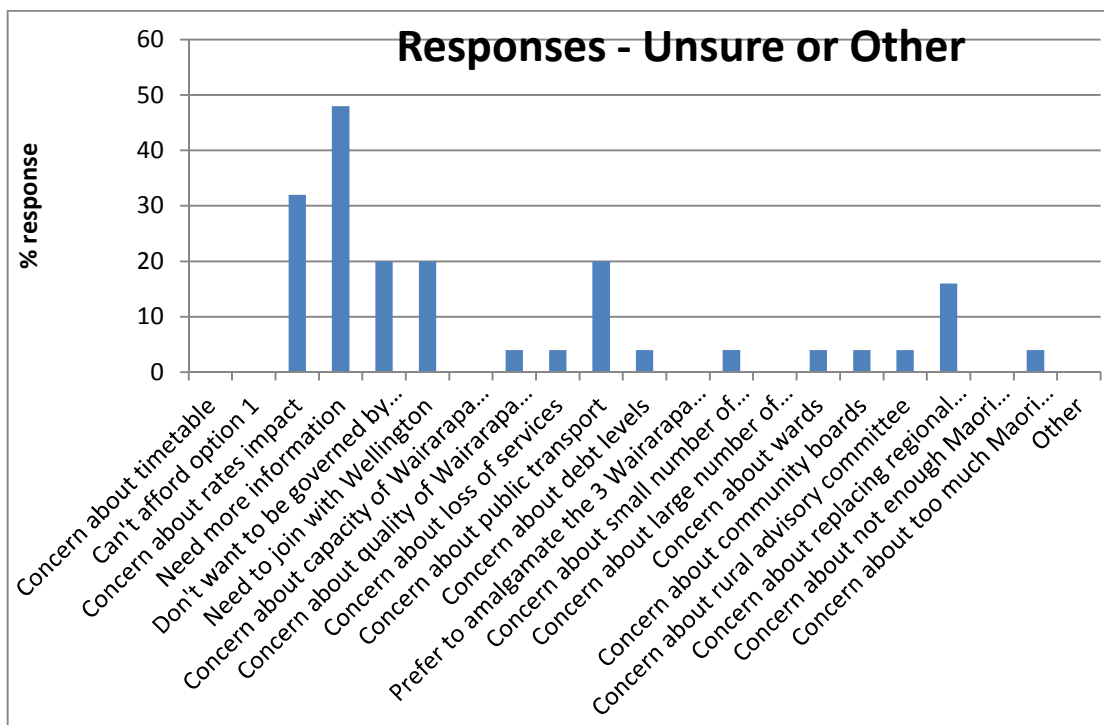
22. Of those who responded 'no' to a Wairarapa unitary authority, the top-ranking feedback responses were:

1. Need to join with Wellington 55% of respondents
2. Concern over rates impact 49%
3. Wairarapa cannot replace GWRC functions 32%
4. More information required 25%
5. Concern over capacity to deliver services 19%
6. Concern over public transport 14%
7. Prefer to amalgamate the three councils 14%
8. Concern over quality of Wairarapa councillors 7%
9. Concern over community boards 6%
10. Concern over debt levels 5%



23. Of those who were 'unsure' about forming a Wairarapa unitary authority, the top-ranking feedback responses were:

1. More information required 48% of respondents
2. Concern over rates impact 32%
3. Don't want to be governed by Wellington 20%
4. Need to join with Wellington 20%
5. Concern over public transport 20%
6. Wairarapa cannot replace GWRC functions 16%



4. Key Findings

- a. The majority (63%) of respondents who were in favour of a Wairarapa unitary authority cited not wanting to be governed by Wellington as the main reason for their decision. Many described this as being 'swallowed up' by their metropolitan neighbours. Some (8%) also stated their concern over the lack of representation for Wairarapa under a super city model, expressing a desire for Wairarapa people to make Wairarapa decisions. Of those who elaborated on this, many were uneasy with metropolitan councillors governing a predominantly rural area.
- b. Of those who responded 'no' to a Wairarapa unitary authority, 55% were in favour of joining with Wellington, whilst 14% felt that amalgamating the three existing district councils would be preferable to forming a unitary authority. Others expressed a view that the status quo of three district councils and a Wellington Regional Council should remain in place and some made other suggestions such as Featherston becoming an independent entity from the rest of the region. Therefore, a response of 'no' to a Wairarapa unitary authority, did not necessarily mean a 'yes' to a Wellington-based super city council.
- c. The respondents who stated their opposition to the three Wairarapa councils' preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority, did so for a variety of reasons. While a 'no' response was recorded against 23% of the total number of feedback forms received, only 15% overall explicitly stated that Wairarapa should join with Wellington to form a super city-style unitary authority. This figure is skewed by the 20% of those who answered that they were 'unsure' about the formation of a Wairarapa unitary authority and also stated that they believed joining with Wellington would be a good idea. In some cases this was for regional, rather than district, functions.
- d. A total of 20% of the 'unsure' respondents also stated that they did not want to be governed by Wellington, an identical figure to those in that category who believed that they should.
- e. The biggest concerns of the 'no' respondents were the potential negative impact on rates following the formation of a Wairarapa unitary authority (49%), that Wairarapa could not replace the regional functions currently provided by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (32%) and concern over Wairarapa's capacity to deliver services (19%), with the last two being linked to a large extent.
- f. A lack of information, particularly of a financial nature, was a major concern in both the 'no' respondents (25%) and (not unsurprisingly) amongst the 'unsure' respondents (48%).
- g. The second most frequent theme overall in the qualitative responses (aside from the 43% who did not want to be governed by Wellington) was concern over the potential impact on rates, with 22% of respondents stating this as an issue. 11% of the 'yes' respondents specifically mentioned this, but this figure rose to 49% of the 'no' respondents and 32% of those who were unsure. However, it is not possible to determine how many of the latter category were concerned over the impact on rates of a Wairarapa unitary authority and how many were concerned over the impact on rates of a Wellington super city.
- h. Public transport was a concern for each group of respondents, with the overall figure of 9% who raised this issue broken down as follows: 'yes' 6%, 'no' 14% and 'unsure' 20%.
- i. A number of respondents expressed concern at the potential of Wairarapa becoming a 'backwater' as a result of changes to local government. It is problematic to quantify this response, as some felt that this could occur as a result of forming a Wairarapa unitary authority, others stated that it could happen under a Wellington super city and some were unsure about which option to choose because of this fear, without stating why.
- j. In conclusion, feedback from Wairarapa residents on the three councils' preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority was strongly in favour of the proposal, consistent with the results of earlier surveys and consultation.

5. Summary

24. In summary, the key themes found in the feedback received during the public consultation on the Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party's (WGRWP) preferred option of a Wairarapa unitary authority are as follows:

Those in favour of a Wairarapa unitary authority – 70%

- Wairarapa people do not want to be governed by Wellington
- Wairarapa people must make Wairarapa decisions
- Wellington-based councillors do not understand the rural provincial way of life and therefore cannot make informed decisions regarding Wairarapa's future

Those against a Wairarapa unitary authority – 23%

- Wairarapa needs to join with Wellington in order to gain the capacity required to deliver services
- Wairarapa cannot afford to replace the Greater Wellington Regional Council functions
- The rates will have to be increased considerably if Wairarapa goes it alone
- We should amalgamate the three councils, but not become a unitary authority

Those unsure about a Wairarapa unitary authority – 7%

- More financial information is required
- Need more detail about both options, particularly the negatives of a Wairarapa unitary authority and the positives for a Wellington super city
- Wairarapa cannot afford to replace the Greater Wellington Regional Council functions
- What will happen to rates with either option?
- Who will fund public transport?

Appendix A: Make your voice heard leaflet



Make your voice heard

Council structures across the wider Wellington region are highly likely to change. Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa district councils have agreed on a preferred option of a single Wairarapa council.

The councils are now jointly consulting Wairarapa residents. You are being asked to take an interest and become informed about one of the most important issues to affect Wairarapa residents in recent years, and the foreseeable future. What will our future look like?

1) Decisions & control within Wairarapa?



...have a single Wairarapa council that is elected by and accountable to Wairarapa ratepayers, with decisions made by Wairarapa people in Wairarapa?

2) Decisions & control in Wellington?



...be part of a super-city style Wellington council where almost all major decisions for Wairarapa would be made by that council, with less than 9% representation from Wairarapa?

Why is this discussion happening now?

Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa district councils have been considering becoming one council for some time. An alternative proposal is for Wairarapa to be part of a single Wellington super city council. New laws passed by Parliament in November 2012 have changed the purpose of local government and how it can be organised. These and more law changes expected in 2013 mean that change is inevitable.

This is your chance to have a say

We need your feedback so you can have an impact on the way decisions for our region are made in future. Usually it's those with strong opinions – either way – that send feedback in these types of consultations. We'd like for that to change, and for all Wairarapa people to have a hand in shaping our region's future. Take this chance to make your views known.

Return your feedback form by 4 February 2013. Ask questions & more info at:

www.wairarapasfuture.govt.nz

OPTION 1

A single Wairarapa council – 3 councils become 1

A single Wairarapa council is the preferred option of Masterton, Carterton & South Wairarapa district councils. This is based on investigations over the past 12 months and feedback we have received from our communities.

The key reason this is the preferred option is that a Wairarapa council would retain the right of residents and ratepayers to self-determination and control over all decisions that affect them.

Wairarapa is made up of mainly rural and provincial communities. It is different from Wellington in both geography and lifestyle; our water catchment and environment are physically independent.

A single Wairarapa council would combine both district and regional council functions. Other councils like this in similar areas of New Zealand with similar populations are in Tasman, Marlborough and Gisborne.

Under both Option 1 and Option 2 the current Greater Wellington Regional Council would no longer exist.

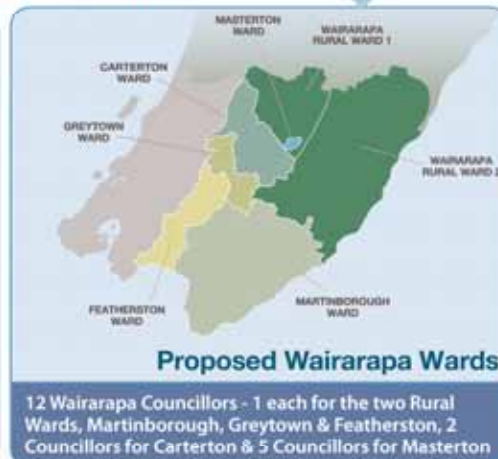
If we simply remove the district council boundary lines within Wairarapa and take on the Regional Council role here we will have failed. The world is in a time of change where we have to do things differently. We have to be smarter, find new ways of working and look at things differently. There will be challenges and a single Wairarapa council would work closely with its communities to meet these.



Our vision for Wairarapa... "A strong, friendly, thriving Wairarapa, valuing community and environment"

A single Wairarapa council would:

- be entirely elected by & accountable to Wairarapa people
- unify decision-making & create efficiencies of scale
- make decisions on funding policy & how rates are set
- control expenditure & be accountable for its own assets & staff
- own & manage local assets
- decide appropriate policies interlinked throughout Wairarapa
- allow direct access to a local Mayor & Councillors
- retain the region's rural voice on environmental & land use policy
- enable direct Māori participation in partnership with Council
- work with 5 Community Boards
- have 1 elected Mayor (reduced from the existing 3)
- have 12 elected Councillors (reduced from the existing 28)
- work with Wellington & other councils to the north on strategic issues for mutual benefit e.g. public transport, economic development
- give Wairarapa further options for the future



Proposed Wairarapa Council Structure



OPTION 2

Wairarapa is part of a Wellington super council - 9 councils become 1

In an alternative option being proposed, Wairarapa would be part of a Wellington super city or 'metro' council that would combine 9 existing councils, including Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council would no longer exist under this option.

New laws passed by Parliament in November 2012 now allow for an Auckland-style metropolitan council in Wellington that includes Wairarapa. This kind of council is defined under the law as a council in a 'predominantly urban area'.

This is different to the Wellington Review Panel's* recommendation of a similar 'two-tier' model of a main governing Council and 'Local Area Councils' (including one for Wairarapa). The Panel concluded that "the Auckland model cannot be imported into the Wellington region". The new law has now aligned the Wellington model with what is allowed in Auckland. The Panel also suggested that a "custom-built Wellington model" be allowed for under the new law. This has not happened. In short, the new law allows two types of metropolitan structures.



1. The same two-tier model as Auckland with a main governing Council and Local Boards OR
2. A 'one-tier' governing Council with local Community Boards

The two different suggestions make it difficult to be specific about Option 2 now. However, based on new law there are some things we do know.

Allowed in a 'metro' council	Not allowed in a 'metro' council
A 'metro' council in predominantly urban areas with more than 400,000 residents with a main governing Council for the whole area	The 'Local Area Councils' proposed by the Wellington Review Panel*. Instead they would be Local Boards**
Local Boards on the same basis as in Auckland whose powers & functions are set by the main governing Council	Local Boards and Community Boards under the same local body structure
'Local Boards' with between 4 & 9 elected members including the chairperson	A local Mayor – instead there would be a Board chairperson
A manager for a local board who is appointed from Wellington by the main governing council	Employment of staff by a Local Board
	Ownership or disposal of assets or property by a Local Board

*The Wellington Review Panel report was sponsored by Greater Wellington Regional Council and Porirua City Council (October 2012)

What does the new law mean for Wairarapa under Option 2

- Based on population, it would have less than 9% representation (and vote) on a main governing metro Council – 1 in 10 or perhaps 2 in 20 councillor/s
- Decisions on its **funding policies, rates, budgets and ownership of assets** would be made by this main Council
- Wairarapa could have a Local Board with up to 9 elected members - this is not a Council
- Wairarapa would not have its own mayor

****The role of a Local Board is very different to that of a Council. In summary a Local Board:**

- Has much more limited powers than a Council but a more formal role than a Community Board
- Does not decide on policy, funding, rates or budgets. It does not own assets or employ staff
- Can be delegated functions by the main Council
- Has formal agreements with the main Council & has input into planning

One possible structure for Option 2 under the new law



CURRENT SITUATION

Currently there are nine councils in the greater Wellington region – eight local councils (city and district councils) and the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Wairarapa is served by three district councils – Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa – and the Regional Council. South Wairarapa also has three community boards that advocate on behalf of their local communities.

District councils and the regional council have different responsibilities

In Wairarapa local district councils are responsible for positioning their communities for a prosperous future and for services such as:

- Setting and collecting rates
- Planning and consenting (rules for what can be built and where, issuing resource and building consents)
- Roads and footpaths
- Water supply, waste water, storm water, water races
- Parks, swimming pools, community centres, libraries, cemeteries
- Supporting events, tourism promotion and economic development
- Visitor attractions e.g. museums
- Rubbish collection
- Dog control, liquor licences and food premises.

In Wairarapa the Regional Council provides services that extend across local boundaries. They include:

- regulating use of natural resources - water, air, land
- Wairarapa's rail and bus services
- pest and plant control
- building and maintaining flood protection works



+ Greater Wellington Regional Council covers the whole area

Are there other options?

Potentially, yes, but this depends on what happens to proposals being made by Wellington councils. All options currently being proposed by Wairarapa and Wellington councils mean that the regional council will no longer exist. This means Wairarapa would not have a combined district council with a separate regional council. This presently leaves Wairarapa with the two options described here.

The table below shows how representation could look under the two options and the current situation.

Elected Wairarapa people on Councils & Boards

	Option 1	Option 2	Current
Mayor/s	1	0	3
Councillors	12	1/10 or 2/20	28*
Local Board	0	9 max	0
Community Boards	21***	0	12**

*Includes 1 councillor on Greater Wellington Regional Council

**Existing community boards for Martinborough, Greytown and Featherston

***For 5 community boards - 3 existing plus 1 each for Carterton and Masterton

Questions & Answers

Q: Will the subsidy that Wairarapa currently receives from the Regional Council continue under Option 2?

A: No one can answer this because the Regional Council will no longer exist (under both options). The answer would depend on decisions made by new Council/s that don't presently exist. Under Option 2, the Council would be one new entity after combining 8 councils and the Regional Council. It would make its own decisions on funding and rating, based on the needs of all areas within its control. Wairarapa would have less than 9% of the say in this. See more on the back of this leaflet.

Q: Will Option 1 mean that Wairarapa is cut off from Wellington?

A: No. Wairarapa would be able to enter into agreements with a Wellington council on matters of mutual interest such as public transport and economic development. It does not have to be in the same governing structure to work with Wellington. A line on a map will not stop Wairarapa working with other councils in Wellington or to the north of Wairarapa.

Q: Who will make the final decision on the future of Wairarapa local government?

A: There are 2 possibilities. The Local Government Commission, an independent body, will look at all applications for change in an area and advise a final proposal that it thinks will work best. Or, if 10% of electors in just one of the affected districts sign a petition in favour of a public poll, a poll must be held across the entire affected region (in this case, the greater Wellington region). In that case, the Commission's proposal will be accepted if the majority of the votes cast are in favour of it.

HOW WILL CHANGES AFFECT RATES?

An important aspect, but not the only one, is the question of finance, funding and, of course, rates. Rates are like a tax that is used to pay for services. Councils decide how rates are set and distributed amongst the ratepayers in their areas.

One of the challenges when changing council structures is working out how the current differences in ways of funding, rating and service levels across multiple councils can be brought together into a common system under one council.

The Wellington Review Panel* also recognised this when it said:

“Determining how to effectively manage the financial impact and consequences of these decisions at an individual ratepayer level is also very difficult.” (October 2012)

The reality is that no one can say what future rates will be under either Option 1 or 2 because those decisions will be made by entirely new councils, as they are being made in the new combined Auckland Council now.

The same questions and uncertainties apply under each option – a single Wairarapa council and a Wellington super city council.

One question that can be answered is: “Who will make the decisions on these unknowns?”

Option 1: A Wairarapa council & mayor entirely elected by Wairarapa people?

or

Option 2: A largely-metropolitan Wellington council

Here is a summary of some of what we do know and some of the difficult questions that can only be fully answered by new councils.

What we do know (under Options 1 & 2)	Questions to consider
The current councils will not exist, including the Regional Council. New councils with new cost structures will decide and set rates.	Should Wairarapa's future rating system be decided by a mostly metropolitan council or one made up of and elected by Wairarapa people?
New councils will be operating under new law which redefines the purpose of local government.	How will the purpose of local government in the new law affect services and therefore costs and the rates that are set?
The 9 existing councils in the greater Wellington region all have different ways of setting rates A new common way of rating & funding including user charges will result in changes for every ratepayer.	What can happen when you bring the different rating systems together? What will be the effect on Wairarapa residents, businesses & farms?
Businesses in commercial areas across Wellington/Wairarapa now pay rates at between 2 & 3.5 times more in each dollar (the 'differential') than households. Wairarapa businesses pay 2 times more. Wellington central businesses pay 2.8 times more. This helps subsidise many parts of the region including Wairarapa. The Wairarapa subsidy is said to be \$11 million currently.** In the past it was much lower.	What will a common commercial rating policy in a super city look like? What will the new rate in the dollar be? Can Wairarapa assume that the differentials that help provide the subsidies for regional services continue to come its way under Option 2? Is it sustainable for Wellington city businesses & residents to continue to subsidise other parts of the greater Wellington region?
The Regional Council's current funding arrangements, including its subsidy of Wairarapa & many other council areas will be reviewed under a new super city council	Will the current Regional Council subsidy to Wairarapa and other areas survive the new (mostly city-focused) council's funding policies under Option 2?
Some of the current Regional Council funding policies are more generous to Wairarapa than anywhere else in NZ (e.g. flood protection).	How sustainable are these policies? Can they be relied upon in a super city where there will be a much greater range of functions & services competing for funding?
Council assets & liabilities (debts) are likely to be managed in the same way across the whole region	Where will that leave the cost for strengthening earthquake prone buildings, leaking buildings & new trains? What is the risk to Wairarapa of its part in this – under both options?
Other decisions just as important as rates will be made by any new council e.g. decisions that will impact on permitted farming activities. These could have a greater financial impact than rates alone.	Should decisions for Wairarapa be made by councillors who are mostly city people with a metropolitan outlook or by councillors who live in Wairarapa and are familiar with its rural/provincial values & culture?

* In October 2012 the Wellington Review Panel, sponsored by Greater Wellington Regional Council and Porirua City recommended that Wairarapa be part of a single Wellington council.

** This could be reduced to \$8.6m with initial savings expected from combining Wairarapa's three district councils. Further savings can be expected in the future.

YOUR FEEDBACK

Please use this form or the online form at www.wairarapasfuture.govt.nz.

- Send it to Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party, P O Box 444, Masterton
- Deliver it to a South Wairarapa, Carterton or Masterton District Council office
- Email it to feedback@wairarapasfuture.govt.nz
- Fax it to 06 378 8400

Feedback forms will not be returned so please keep a copy.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Phone: _____ Mobile: _____

Organisation (if you are writing on behalf of an organisation)

1. Do you agree with the vision for Wairarapa – “A strong friendly thriving Wairarapa, valuing community and environment.” Yes No
2. Do you agree with the preferred option of a single Wairarapa council that is responsible for district and regional decisions and activities? Yes No
3. What are the reason/s for your answer in 2?

4. Under Option 1 - do you support the suggested:
 - Ward structure of representation? Yes No
 - Community Boards for each town? Yes No
 - Rural advisory committee? Yes No
5. Do you have any comments or other ideas on the structure of a single Wairarapa council (Option 1)? Yes No

6. Do you wish to discuss your feedback with members of the Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party? Yes No

Continue comments here

Please attach additional comments on a separate sheet

What do I do now?

Please read the information provided, find out more (see below), and tell us what you want, what decision you seek and why?

Send the feedback form and more pages if needed by post, email or letter by 4.00pm on 4 February 2013.

Where can I find more information?

This leaflet gives just a summary of the two options presently being considered for Wairarapa. More information is available through:

www.wairarapasfuture.govt.nz

South Wairarapa, Carterton or Masterton District Council offices and libraries

Public meetings:

(advertised from 29 November)

Carterton Events Centre
Monday 10 December, 7.30pm

Featherston – Anzac Hall
Monday 10 December, 7.00pm

Greytown Town Centre
Tuesday 11 December, 7.00pm

Martinborough Town Hall
Wednesday 12 December, 7.00pm

Masterton Frank Cody Lounge
Thursday 13 December, 7.30pm

You can ask a question at www.wairarapasfuture.govt.nz

or talk to your local councillor

Appendix B: List of respondents by district council

Carterton

Number	Respondent	Category
2	Hank Optland	Individual
12	Hugh & Di Maxwell	Individual
35	Mr & Mrs Tomlinson	Individual
36	Glenis P Woodill	Individual
39	Geoffrey Duff	Individual
41	Tom Glengarry	Individual
42	Peter & Jocelyn Jackson	Individual
45	Dave McIntosh	Individual
48	Mark W Telford	Individual
53	Rob & Marrian Murray	Individual
55	Frances Archer	Individual
58	Toby Mills	Individual
63	Kathleen Brown	Individual
65	Yvonne M Hall	Individual
67	M Bogue	Individual
70	Warren Cameron	Individual
71	Leo & Heidi Hendrikse	Individual
72	Mark Miles	Individual
73	John Noble & Graham Polson	Individual
79	Norris Everton	Individual
80	Aneta Valcheva	Individual
85	Mr B Bailey	Individual
88	Jason Markham	Individual
89	Kirsty Leydon	Individual
93	Dr Peter Greener	Individual
105	Brendan Stanbury	Individual
113	Jan Eagle	Individual
115	Kevin Stewart	Individual
119	WL & LJ Irecki	Individual
128	Gary Riddell	Individual
145	Lesley Leydon	Individual
149	Doug Madgin	Individual
150	B J Allen	Individual
157	Antoinette Wilson	Individual
178	Robyn Carrig	Individual
191	Kate & Kevin Nolan	Individual
195	Peter Daily	Individual
200	R Norman	Individual
201	P & M Leerschool	Individual
204	Sue Chifney	Individual
207	Clint Tamihana	Individual
216	Mrs N Blackman	Individual
221	Mike Pilgrim	Individual
225	Vicki Waller	Individual
226	Tom Mitchelmore	Individual
256	John Tulloch	Individual
263	Bryan Tearle	Individual
265	Jayne Routhan	Individual
272	Andrea Cintra	Individual
276	Stephen Timperley	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
277	Joanne Culver	Individual
281	Terry Johnson	Individual
286	Rex McKay	Individual
287	Annette	Individual
309	Susanne Richardson	Individual
311	Murray Thompson	Individual
314	Corrina Rooderkirk	Individual
315	Carolyn Anderson	Individual
321	Gordon Wilson	Individual
333	Lucinda Birch	Individual
336	Peter & Karina Edwards	Individual
345	Ian Thompson	Individual
347	Wayne Cooper	Individual
348	Neil Hayes	Individual
349	Mrs P M Rzoska	Individual
350	Melody Hatch	Individual
366	Duncan Fraser	Individual
367	Jim Green	Individual
369	Greg Sandall	Individual
377	Thomas Westgarth	Individual
379	Jan Eagle	Individual
381	Leanne Hall	Individual
382	Barbara Cox	Individual
383	Dennis Stevenson	Individual
384	Carole Wrigley	Individual
385	Maureen Leach	Individual
386	Kevin Harvey	Individual
388	Leon Gillies	Individual
389	Katie Greig	Individual
390	W H Sloan	Individual
391	Betty Greathead	Individual
392	Jill Greathead	Individual
393	Alex Dittmer	Individual
394	WJ & MB Worsfold	Individual
395	Christopher Connor	Individual
396	Patricia Connor	Individual
397	Ian Bardsley	Individual
398	George Watt	Individual
399	Ian Reid	Individual
400	James King	Individual
401	Maraget Hooper	Individual
402	Milan Hautler	Individual
403	Susan Williams	Individual
404	Alex MacDonald	Individual
406	R E Jackson	Individual
410	Maggie Feringa	Individual
411	Ian Ingram	Individual
412	Margaret Sullivan	Individual
413	Betty Greathead	Individual
414	Paulette Harris	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
416	Charleen Watkinson	Individual
417	Klaas Verbeek	Individual
418	Sarah Wenden	Individual
419	Gina Collings	Individual
423	Donna Hewison	Individual
424	Lilly Hewison	Individual
431	Raymond & Nesta Ward	Individual
443	Graham Ross	Individual
446	Iain Matheson	Individual
454	Sue Laurence	Individual
455	Gail Powell	Individual
458	Roger Fenwick	Individual
459	WCM Legal Limited	Group
463	Rob Harris	Individual
464	K McDonald	Individual
471	Eric Turner	Individual
476	Pauline Porteous	Individual
482	Keith Lyster	Individual
483	Judy Lyster	Individual
484	L Bailey	Individual
485	Patricia Venn	Individual
486	Philip Engel	Individual
492	Bronwyn Barlass	Individual
493	Darren Barlass	Individual
497	Gareth Bodle	Individual
498	Bianca Lewis	Individual
499	S Holland	Individual
500	Jennifer George	Individual
501	Darroch George-Bodle	Individual
503	Pete Kings	Individual
504	R I Rayner	Individual
505	Noeline Rayner	Individual
506	Sandy Garrett	Individual
507	Malcolm Jackson	Individual
508	Karen Jackson	Individual
509	Celia Holt	Individual
510	Judy Pawson	Individual
511	A K Cross	Individual
512	Irene Cross	Individual
513	J Wright	Individual
514	Barry Hickland	Individual
515	Aaron Trevern	Individual
516	June & John Alexander	Individual
517	Jeremy Were	Individual
518	Pip Dalgliesh	Individual
519	Peter George	Individual
520	V F Campbell	Individual
521	Ron Tucker	Individual
522	K A Edwards	Individual
523	Michelle Alexander	Individual
524	Lynley St Martin	Individual
525	Margaret Cook	Individual
526	Garry Burton	Individual
527	Elaine Donges	Individual
528	Bruce Smith	Individual
529	Heather Smith	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
530	Alan Murphy	Individual
531	Amanda Were	Individual
532	Carolyn Manson	Individual
533	Amy Burgess	Individual
534	Sylvia Burgess	Individual
535	Dan Burgess	Individual
536	Kathleen Gordon	Individual
554	Miss E Towgood	Individual
559	David & Belinda Ware	Individual
564	Anwar Husen	Individual
565	Patel Bhikhubhri	Individual
567	B Columbus	Individual
568	Warwick Cashmore	Individual
569	Colleen Hare	Individual
570	Bridget Evans	Individual
575	Ted Taylor	Individual
582	Trino Koers	Individual
584	June Koers	Individual
585	Jeanie Geange	Individual
588	Joy Finn	Individual
589	Mrs B R Mansell	Individual
590	Jenny Duggan	Individual
591	J P Duggan	Individual
592	Frank Scott	Individual
593	Elizabeth Beesley	Individual
594	Kelly Sargent	Individual
598	Alison Sullivan	Individual
599	Gaylene Dunn	Individual
600	David Brant	Individual
601	Dan Broughton	Individual
602	Robert McGlone	Individual
603	Stuart McKay	Individual
604	Michelle Brown	Individual
606	J Zabell	Individual
607	A Bichon	Individual
608	Christine Tracey	Individual
610	Kenneth Bruce	Individual
611	Shirley Andrews	Individual
612	Patel Dipeshkumar	Individual
614	Kerry Teal	Individual
615	Debbie Buchan	Individual
616	Reidun Nicholson	Individual
617	Ron Mark	Individual
632	D A & E A Ross	Individual
636	Ian & Ruth Tollan	Individual
669	Minty Hunter	Individual
675	Julian Light	Individual
685	Christine Cornelius	Individual
686	R A Cornelius	Individual
691	Jill Livestre	Individual
694	Donna King	Individual
696	Rebekah Farr	Individual
698	Michael Woodcock	Individual
699	Gaye Woodcock	Individual
711	Colleen Fafeita	Individual
720	Trevor Fitzjohn	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
725	Janeen Taia	Individual
734	Gerard McMullen	Individual
737	Don Kinnell	Individual
738	Michael Hewison	Individual
745	Labour Party Wairarapa Committee	Group
752	Helen Ewan	Individual
754	Bill McKernan	Individual
759	Helen Dew	Individual
760	Martin Burke	Individual
761	Louise Burke	Individual
767	Jim Vollebregt	Individual
776	Richard Carter	Individual
785	Alastair Campbell	Individual
793	Wayne Dellabarca	Individual
807	June Thomassen	Individual
844	Jude Hull	Individual
845	Divya Patel	Individual
846	Ted Blomfield	Individual
847	Suzanne Zabell	Individual
848	Celia Towgood	Individual
850	B Poulsen	Individual
852	G Veugelaers	Individual
854	Ian Wither	Individual
855	Tina Faulkner	Individual
856	D B Gibbs	Individual
857	Mike Shipp	Individual
858	Rhonda Colban	Individual
859	Allan Renall	Individual
860	Jim Wilson	Individual
861	Bruce & Barbara Robertson	Individual
862	Allan Herd	Individual
863	Danny Hull	Individual
864	Maree Campbell	Individual
867	Temoorowate Moko Henare	Individual
868	Elliot Jaquierey	Individual
869	Colin A Hutana	Individual
870	R Hunter	Individual
871	Pearl Goodin	Individual
873	Kelsey Dewis	Individual
875	Barbara Hill	Individual
876	Pauline Harwood	Individual
877	Rosalind Paewai	Individual
878	Martin Sears	Individual
879	Nilesh Patel	Individual
880	James Morris	Individual
881	David Graham	Individual
883	Corina Brown	Individual
886	Daniel Lett	Individual
887	Phillip Lett	Individual
888	Paul Keatings	Individual
889	Peter Jephson	Individual
890	Steven Fennell	Individual
891	Mark Telford	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
892	Karen Friend	Individual
893	Damian Hill	Individual
894	Rangihiroa Sullivan	Individual
895	Garry Allen	Individual
896	Kevin Teece	Individual
897	Clinton Gordon	Individual
898	Rebecca Maxted	Individual
899	Simon Pittams	Individual
900	Stephen Wakefield	Individual
901	William Carter	Individual
902	Lewis Hemi	Individual
903	Steve Carson	Individual
904	William Jephson	Individual
905	Allan Pilcher	Individual
906	Jane & John McGeorge	Individual
907	M & M Chisnall	Individual
908	Leonie Eastergaard	Individual
909	Alan Eastergaard	Individual
910	Sharon Penny	Individual
911	Ann Oliphant	Individual
913	Garry Smith	Individual
914	Jill Smith	Individual
915	Gillian MacDonald	Individual
916	Lynda Nicholson	Individual
917	Chris Keegan	Individual
918	Rachael Cauburn	Individual
919	Louisa Broughton	Individual
920	Judy Keegan	Individual
921	Warren & Anne Blair	Individual
922	Gary Jonas	Individual
923	Margaret Jonas	Individual
924	Nina Selwood	Individual
925	Glenn Jonas	Individual
927	Roxana Johnson	Individual
928	David Johnson	Individual
929	Errol Bruce	Individual
930	Abbott Jack	Individual
932	Jean Falconer	Individual
933	Judith Engel	Individual
934	Sharlene Crawford	Individual
935	Sean Crawford	Individual
936	Bernard Cleary	Individual
937	Trevor Manson	Individual
938	Constance Walls	Individual
939	M Bazley	Individual
940	J P Crawford	Individual
942	Suzanne Ching	Individual
943	Sarah Greenall	Individual
944	Michael Osborne	Individual
945	Lorna Kelly	Individual
946	Roger Kelly	Individual
947	Helen Lord	Individual
948	Greg Lynch	Individual
950	Judith Jagger	Individual
951	Rod O'Leary	Individual
952	Wayne Friend	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
953	Jill Thomas	Individual
954	Perry Thomas	Individual
955	Michael Leach	Individual
956	Verna Parker	Individual
957	Madeline Hume	Individual
958	Bruce Bithell	Individual
959	Geoff Paterson	Individual
960	Pam Paterson	Individual
961	Gordon Lord	Individual
962	Graham & Merle Farley	Individual
963	Jordan Allen	Individual
964	Ashleigh Bedford-Allen	Individual
965	Kevin Morgan	Individual
966	Colin Morgan	Individual
967	W & B Cadwallader	Individual
968	Pamela Veugelaers	Individual
969	Garry Morris	Individual
971	C J Turley	Individual
972	Trevor Lamb	Individual
973	Thelma Lamont	Individual
975	Les Thomas	Individual
976	W Cardno	Individual
977	Stewart Taylor	Individual
978	Andrea Taylor	Individual
979	Peter Maloney	Individual
980	Andrew Miles	Individual
982	Oriel Shipp	Individual
983	Wendy Telford	Individual
984	Lisa Carruthers	Individual
985	Tony Price	Individual
986	V J Nielsen	Individual
987	D Daysh	Individual
988	Cambridge Thompson	Individual
989	Craig Thompson	Individual
990	Lynne Thomas	Individual
991	Robin Weaver	Individual
994	Dirk & Aletta van Velthuisen	Individual
1004	Lynette Morrell	Individual
1005	Grant Morrell	Individual
1013	A D Campbell	Individual
1025	Michael Roera	Individual
1064	Grant Smith	Individual
1069	Mrs Jan Gall	Individual
1071	Craig Donald	Individual
1072	Betty Holliday	Individual
1073	Betty Jamieson	Individual
1081	Adele Graham	Individual
1084	Marie Wakefield	Individual
1089	Cindy Veitch	Individual
1090	Lily Price	Individual
1092	John Quinn	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
1093	Mel Quinn	Individual
1098	Mrs J W C Husband	Individual
1099	Neil Wadham	Individual
1102	Hugo Manson & Rhondda Grey	Individual
1103	Belinda Crichton	Individual
1106	Sylvia Morrison	Individual
1107	M Robson	Individual
1108	Robyn Garner	Individual
1110	Hilary Thomson	Individual
1111	T. Richard Garner	Individual
1112	Roberta Garner	Individual
1115	Kevin Leydon	Individual
1118	Ian Harding	Individual
1017	Gary McPhee	Individual
1018	Sandy McPhee	Individual
1119	Judi Harding	Individual
1126	Roseanne Shailer	Individual
1131	John Abbott	Individual
1132	K Cochrane	Individual
1133	Richard Mears	Individual
1135	Judith Shepherd	Individual
1137	Ross & Sue Crundwell	Individual
1139	Stephen Rich	Individual
1140	Margaret & Andrew Priest	Individual
1141	Steve Laurence & Rosie Carter	Individual
1142	Sue Fleet	Individual
1143	Graham Brown	Individual
1144	Judy Mulligan	Individual
1145	Wai Guayle	Individual
1147	Henry Boutler	Individual
1148	Mrs B Wyatt	Individual
1149	Ross Black	Individual
1150	Timothy Quayle	Individual
1151	Dennis Mulligan	Individual
1152	Bryan Lyster	Individual
1154	L Sumenko-Bucknell	Individual
1155	A Sumenko-Bucknell	Individual
1156	Brian Lee	Individual
1158	Jay Rongonui	Individual
1159	Jason Rongonui	Individual
1160	Sonya Rongonui	Individual
1161	Ian Renall	Individual
1162	Liz Crow	Individual

Masterton

Number	Respondent	Category
4	Kip Marks	Individual
5	Cedric Percy	Individual
6	Mrs R Laidlaw	Individual
7	J & CH Verheul	Individual
8	Margaret R Duncan	Individual
9	Mrs P Hannah	Individual
10	Sally McQuade	Individual
11	Paul Maguire	Individual
13	Alan & Marlene Anderson	Individual
15	Glen Meredith	Individual
16	Ngairé & Walter Greger	Individual
18	Nancy McCarthy	Individual
19	Anthony M Maquire	Individual
20	Sarah Broughton	Individual
21	Noeline I Stokes	Individual
22	Daniel Chu	Individual
23	CW Brace	Individual
24	Keith & Jean Hannam	Individual
25	Keith & Pat Jepsen	Individual
31	Molly Hammersley	Individual
34	Shirley & Edgar Hewson	Individual
37	Derek Daniell	Individual
40	Barbara Goodison	Individual
43	W A Gray	Individual
44	Ranjan Cyril	Individual
46	Lynette Richardson	Individual
47	Mike Longworth	Individual
50	Ian Stewart	Individual
51	Deborah Butterfield	Individual
56	Tony & Kathryn Reeves	Individual
57	John W Schnellenberg	Individual
62	WB & BE Oldfield	Individual
64	Lurline & Michael Guillum-Scott	Individual
68	John van der Loo	Individual
69	C van der Loo	Individual
76	G W Blathwayt	Individual
77	Frank Parker	Individual
81	Dave Hilliard	Individual
82	Vasly Lashman	Individual
84	Adrienne Hay	Individual
86	Michael Dixon	Individual
90	Chris Cross	Individual
91	Natalie Lashman	Individual
94	Owen Gray	Individual
96	Christine Connor	Individual
97	Michelle Cooper	Individual
100	Dave Mettrick	Individual
101	Chris Garland	Individual
102	Hugh Rawlings	Individual
103	Pauline McEwan	Individual
106	Michael Playford	Individual
110	Michael Teahan	Individual
111	Bruce Logan	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
112	Amber McEwan	Individual
114	Marg Patten	Individual
117	Mike Kelly	Individual
118	Avon	Individual
122	Eric & Edna Blown	Individual
123	Tony O'Boyle	Individual
124	Christine Macfarlane	Individual
125	Mrs Bernice Olsen	Individual
127	Joan Carter	Individual
129	Trevor Adair	Individual
130	Rosemary Adair	Individual
131	Brian Abraham	Individual
132	Pauline Clark	Individual
133	Mr R.W. Martin	Individual
135	Pam & Wally Drysdale	Individual
136	Absolute Denture Services Ltd	Individual
139	Valerie Pool	Individual
140	Fr. Stanley Neild	Individual
141	Shaun Andrewartha	Individual
143	M Van Ansem	Individual
146	Rod Miller	Individual
151	R & B Seymour	Individual
154	Gary & Barbara Lang	Individual
155	Lynn Lister	Individual
159	George & Shirley Groombridge	Individual
160	Kirsten Johnston	Individual
161	Sid & Joyce Winn	Individual
162	G & J Wallace	Individual
165	Michael Wilmshurst	Individual
167	EC & JH Peat	Individual
169	Davor Bejakovich	Individual
170	Robert Petre	Individual
171	Adam Philps	Individual
173	Kuripuni Ratepayer	Individual
174	Ian & Virginia Nelson	Individual
175	Terry & Nancy Norman	Individual
181	Adrianna C Caigou	Individual
182	Roger & Ann Stewart	Individual
183	Ron Robins	Individual
184	Godfrey Ball	Individual
185	R B King	Individual
186	Gabriel Rolls	Individual
188	Alan Rankin	Individual
190	Paul Richardson	Individual
194	Jason Christensen	Individual
198	Barbara Stimpson	Individual
199	Bruce Livingston	Individual
203	Michael Savage	Individual
205	Bill & Shona Harris	Individual
206	Lorraine Mudgway	Individual
208	J A Warren	Individual
215	Anne Waaka/Vatselias	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
217	E A Wishart	Individual
218	R W Martin	Individual
220	Shirley & Laurie Corlett	Individual
222	Jamie Falloon	Individual
223	Brent Goodwin	Individual
229	Peter McNeur	Individual
231	Phill & Suzanne Halligan	Individual
233	Bruce Laing	Individual
235	Mrs B F Hall	Individual
236	Elizabeth Maunsell-Cox	Individual
237	P B Phillipp	Individual
238	Doreen Davies	Individual
239	Jenny Cox	Individual
240	W A & MD Lane	Individual
241	D J Cobb	Individual
246	Ian Campbell	Individual
247	Don Adams	Individual
248	Douglas McLachlan	Individual
249	Nikos Fairburn	Individual
262	John Booth	Individual
266	Tom Holmes	Individual
267	Martin Winny	Individual
268	Susan Winny	Individual
269	Nick Hoskins	Individual
270	L & S Bryant	Individual
271	Peter Davison	Individual
273	James Dowd	Individual
274	Mr RR & Mr KR Levin	Individual
275	Janet Phipps	Individual
279	Neillssen Palmer	Individual
282	Janet & Barry Clement	Individual
284	Neill Inkster	Individual
288	Aaron Pinkham	Individual
289	Michael Eckford	Individual
290	Don Price	Individual
291	Keith Hannam	Individual
292	L J Wilton	Individual
293	A H Wall	Individual
294	Alan Fielding	Individual
295	Margaret McKechnie	Individual
296	N C Warren	Individual
297	Hugh & Mei Tollison	Individual
298	Walter Buchanan	Individual
299	Mike Cohr	Individual
300	Janet Shaw	Individual
301	Margaret Smith	Individual
302	Terence Trotman	Individual
303	Sandra & Tony Langridge	Individual
304	Julie Merriman	Individual
306	S Dale	Individual
307	Russell Carthew	Individual
308	Tim Henderson	Individual
312	Lands Trust Masterton	Group
313	J A Sadler	Individual
316	Kelvin and Margaret Biggs	Individual
317	Dianne Sutherland	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
320	J M Borman	Individual
322	D R Borman	Individual
325	W A & W W Dawid	Individual
326	Graham Dick	Individual
331	Georgiana Dods	Individual
332	Brian Bourke	Individual
335	Rae Wilkin	Individual
338	Jill Nelson	Individual
339	Ronald Southey	Individual
340	Susan Southey	Individual
342	Diana McLaren-Henderson	Individual
343	Sustainable Wairarapa Inc	Group
344	Lyn Bell	Individual
351	Nina Wells	Individual
352	A Terpstra	Individual
353	Kyle Wells	Individual
354	Tony White	Individual
355	A McCabe	Individual
356	Guy Gibson	Individual
357	Tim Daniell	Individual
358	Reece Pope	Individual
359	Karn Waiwai	Individual
360	Libby Trafford	Individual
361	Brendon Larsen	Individual
362	Tony Roseingrave	Individual
363	Graham Pillar	Individual
364	Yvonne Etherington	Individual
365	Kayla Williams	Individual
368	Sue Adams	Individual
372	Don Bell	Individual
374	Tranzit Group Ltd	Group
375	Pam Maunsell	Individual
378	Raymond and Nesta Ward	Individual
380	Stephen Duncan & Glenys Currie	Individual
407	Don Neilson	Individual
408	Nola Neilson	Individual
409	Janet Avery	Individual
415	Geoff Walker	Individual
420	Delvan & Anne Harris	Individual
432	Bruce & Mary Watkins	Individual
433	Harry Shackleton	Individual
434	R W Jones	Individual
436	Yvonne Jansen	Individual
437	Edward Penney	Individual
438	Joy Sinclair	Individual
440	Michael Scott	Individual
441	Neville & Anne Day	Individual
442	Nola King	Individual
444	M B Freer	Individual
447	Kieran McAnulty	Individual
448	Suzanne McNally	Individual
449	Chris Surman	Individual
450	Phill Wishnowsky	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
451	Linda Cameron	Individual
452	Jean McCombie	Individual
453	Bridget Canning	Individual
457	Randal Cornish	Individual
460	Mark Hinton	Individual
465	Doug Kennedy	Individual
466	Aaron	Individual
467	Alice	Individual
468	Wairarapa Chamber of Commerce	Group
473	Dennis Johnson	Individual
477	Peter Watson	Individual
479	Allan Dittmer	Individual
480	Anna Dittmer	Individual
481	Allan Carroll	Individual
494	Josephine Wagg	Individual
495	Marion Long	Individual
496	Annette King	Individual
537	Venetta Justice	Individual
538	Anne Scott	Individual
539	Gay Farmer	Individual
540	John Farmer	Individual
541	R B Hannon	Individual
542	Margaret Hannon	Individual
543	John Bunny	Individual
544	Christine McKendry	Individual
545	Robert Williams	Individual
546	Betty McGuinness	Individual
547	Elizabeth White	Individual
548	A C White	Individual
549	Maureen Apthorp	Individual
550	Ira Ogden	Individual
551	Joan Ogden	Individual
552	Vicky Dicky	Individual
553	Anna Morgan	Individual
555	Mrs T Dodds	Individual
557	James Lee	Individual
558	Leanne Nelson	Individual
560	Nola Bartlett	Individual
562	Phil Patterson	Individual
563	Carol Douglas	Individual
571	Louise Wensvoort & Eric de Graaf	Individual
572	Chris Horrocks	Individual
573	Mrs D Piotrowski	Individual
574	W Domanski	Individual
576	Robyn Bracey	Individual
577	Brian Cameron	Individual
578	W J & E A Richards	Individual
579	Sue & Mike Robinson	Individual
580	Graham Sims	Individual
581	Jillene Durham	Individual
583	M A Verboeket	Individual
586	Robin Carlyon	Individual
595	Mason Wilkie	Individual
596	Jason McCutcheon	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
609	Edwin Perry	Individual
613	Brenda Lewin	Individual
618	Joyce Ditchbury	Individual
619	Graeme Bidlake	Individual
620	Shirley Vicars	Individual
621	Nora Potangaroa	Individual
622	Keith Goldfinch	Individual
623	Lorraine Matson	Individual
624	Alan Williams	Individual
625	Pearl Sullivan	Individual
626	Valerie Seymour	Individual
627	Mrs L Witinitara	Individual
628	John Kamo	Individual
629	Noeline Strachan	Individual
630	Jim Bibby	Individual
631	Diana Bibby	Individual
633	Monmouth Trust	Group
634	Bruce Logan	Individual
635	Krystal Logan	Individual
637	Janet Finlayson	Individual
638	Peter Kelly	Individual
643	E Bassett	Individual
644	Rex Davies	Individual
645	D Towgood	Individual
646	Dorothy Ormsby	Individual
647	Michelle Yandle	Individual
648	H Newman	Individual
649	M Chaza	Individual
650	Daniel Staats	Individual
651	Gail Wallace	Individual
652	Bridget Needham	Individual
653	Roy Bambry	Individual
654	I C Harris	Individual
655	Shirley Hintz	Individual
656	Mizpah Mansfield	Individual
657	Greta Mita	Individual
658	Carmen Winiata	Individual
659	Janet Rimene	Individual
662	John Dalziell	Individual
663	Neil Cameron	Individual
666	Nigel Boniface	Individual
668	Don Bell & Ian Gunn	Sustainable Wairarapa
670	Derrick Field	Individual
672	Steve Palmer	Individual
673	Philip Palmer	Individual
674	Luther Toloa	Individual
676	Stephen Thawley	Individual
677	Geoff Copps	Individual
678	Duncan Walker	Individual
679	Ian Wishart	Individual
680	Tom Ward	Individual
681	Rowena Stainton	Individual
682	Barry Scobie	Individual
683	Elizabeth Steel	Individual
684	Patricia Madsen	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
687	H J & A R Vuleta	Individual
688	Lexie Paterson	Individual
689	Murray Henderson	Individual
697	K W Mason	Individual
704	Robin & Bernadette Kenning	Individual
705	Emily Crofoot	Individual
706	Cheryl Hughson	Individual
707	Graeme Claridge	Individual
708	Mike Grace	Individual
709	Paul Dunning	Individual
714	Peter Ladd	Individual
715	Ian Gunn	Individual
716	Jean Gunn	Individual
718	Andrew Stewart	Individual
719	Motuwairaka Marae, Riversdale	Group
721	Harold & Denise Devenport	Individual
724	Brett Cockeram	Individual
728	Bill & Ros Paterson	Individual
729	Kerrie McEwen	Individual
730	Northwestern Forests Ltd	Group
732	R E Stewart	Individual
739	Liz Barnes	Individual
740	Mike Sims	Individual
743	Dick & Sally Chamberlain	Individual
748	Brian McWilliams	Individual
751	Andrea Wyeth	Individual
753	Donald Simpson	Individual
758	Bryan Whitehead	Individual
762	G D Williamson	Individual
764	Caleb King	Individual
766	Maggie Morgan	Individual
768	AJW King Investments Ltd	Group
769	Hon. Max Bradford	Individual
770	Anders Crofoot	Individual
771	John Canning	Individual
772	Diane & Ian Grant	Individual
775	John Murray	Individual
778	R & M E Dunlop	Individual
779	Vicki Carroll	Individual
781	John Robinson	Individual
782	Chris Peterson	Individual
783	Liz Keane	Individual
786	Fiona Blair	Individual
787	Craig Turvey	Individual
788	Ewen Cameron	Individual
789	Megan & Aaron Slight	Individual
790	John Percy	Individual
791	Tim Stevenson	Individual
792	Theus Goodwin	Individual
794	Marlon Tortoza	Individual
795	B Christensen	Individual
796	George Norris	Individual
797	Gary Pickering	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
798	Alan Melville	Individual
799	Rod Field	Individual
800	Annette Kelynack	Individual
801	Jack Hayes	Individual
802	Stuart Kelynack	Individual
803	John & Sue Barber	Individual
804	G Henson	Individual
805	Roddy McKenzie	Individual
806	Mr T H & Mrs N E Dunn	Individual
813	Adele Cairns	Individual
830	Lorraine & Bryan Burcher	Individual
832	Sally & Dick Chamberlain	Individual
834	David & Rosey Wellbrock	Individual
835	Mark Jerlin	Individual
837	Douglas Blair	Individual
839	Megan Chasland	Individual
840	E M Dashfield	Individual
841	Paul Bracey	Individual
843	Jaryd Kelly	Individual
853	Monica Landy	Individual
865	Vaughan Paul	Individual
866	Quintin Campbell	Individual
872	Laura Bradley	Individual
882	Tony Kerr	Individual
884	Doris Teauter Kamo	Individual
885	Nui Kamo	Individual
941	David Sims	Individual
974	Dale Cairns	Individual
981	Robin Bradshaw	Individual
992	Hilary Drane	Individual
993	David Drane	Individual
995	Nathan Williams	Individual
996	Kate Williams	Individual
997	Clive Peters	Individual
998	Sally Peters	Individual
999	Kelvin Paris	Individual
1000	Marie Paris	Individual
1001	Trevor McQuilkin	Individual
1002	June Shields	Individual
1003	Albie Gaskin	Individual
1006	Sue Blathwayt	Individual
1007	G W Blathwayt	Individual
1058	Alan Jefferies	Individual
1059	Dennis Bell	Individual
1060	Larry & Gaye Mercer	Individual
1062	Lawrence Cheetham	Individual
1063	Mr & Mrs Martin	Individual
1066	Kate and Malcolm Hopkins	Individual
1067	Anne Smith	Individual
1070	Lynette Reed	Individual
1076	Lorna Perry	Individual
1077	J & H Arends	Individual
1078	Wendy Leitner	Individual
1079	Mike George	Individual
1080	Susan Proctor	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
1082	Joanne Edwards	Individual
1083	Lisa Burch	Individual
1085	John & Liz Waddington	Individual
1094	Dr Keith Houston	Individual
1095	Colleen Swanson	Individual
1096	Deb Woodhouse	Individual
1101	Dean Wadham	Individual
1104	Owen Hutchings	Individual
1105	Hone Oneroa	Individual
1109	Margaret Hutchings	Individual
1114	Harley McPhee	Individual
1116	Jesse McPhee	Individual
1117	Justin Simpson	Individual
1120	Ian Perry	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
1121	Helen Perry	Individual
1123	Alic Foreman	Individual
1124	Mark Shailer	Individual
1125	Di Shailer	Individual
1127	Michael Shale	Individual
1128	L M M Coulson	Individual
1129	John Tatham	Individual
1130	Mrs M P Tatham	Individual
1134	Glenda Garrett	Individual
1136	James O'Dowd	Individual
1146	A J Hunter	Individual
1153	Aidan McWilliams	Individual
1157	Kelsi McWilliams	Individual

South Wairarapa District

Number	Respondent	Category
3	JQ & PM Donald	Individual
14	Rodger Leitz	Individual
26	S Lagah	Individual
27	Bevan & Cecelia Sherwood	Individual
28	William James and Elizabeth E Higginson	Individual
29	David McKee	Individual
30	P A Randall	Individual
32	Sid Kempton	Individual
33	Keith & Jean Hannam	Individual
38	Richard Schofield	Individual
49	Shane Atkinson	Individual
52	Beryl Roche	Individual
59	Gay Reed	Individual
60	Ash Reed	Individual
61	Ernest & Joan Taylor	Individual
66	Mark Lark	Individual
74	Dave Taylor	Individual
75	Craig Andrews	Individual
78	Peter Sharpe	Individual
83	Kath Butler	Individual
87	Robbie Fryer	Individual
92	Prue Vincent	Individual
95	Desmond Pugh	Individual
98	Gwenda Farrel & John Alloway	Individual
99	Ted Sheehan	Individual
104	Kirsten Bett	Individual
107	Gordon McCarthy	Individual
108	Kate Clark	Individual
116	Dr R.F. Tuckett & Mrs S Tuckett	Individual
120	Viv Napier	Individual
121	Susan Finlayson	Individual
126	Feija Hoogendoorn	Individual
134	Colin Robinson	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
137	I.H. Feast	Individual
138	Roger Fraser	Individual
142	Liz Melish	Individual
144	David Binning	Individual
147	Claire Browning	Individual
148	R Huggins	Individual
152	I J Cameron	Individual
153	Pete Roberts	Individual
156	Roy Challis	Individual
158	Rhona Fraser	Individual
163	John Hickson & Margaret Bradshaw	Individual
164	Wim van der Voet	Individual
166	Roger Foote	Individual
168	Bruce Cole	Individual
172	A H Webster	Individual
176	Dennis Hoskin	Individual
177	Rupert Watson	Individual
179	WJ & EM Gooding	Individual
180	Michael Beckett	Individual
187	W T & J F Druzianic	Individual
189	Shirley Jamieson	Individual
192	Mary Beckett	Individual
193	Andrew Marshall	Individual
196	Jocelyn Konig	Individual
197	Graeme L Tod	Individual
202	Rebecca Dixon	Individual
209	J M Ward	Individual
210	Liz Bondy	Individual
211	B M Thompson	Individual
212	Bruce Eglinton	Individual
213	Clair and Patrick Bleakly	Individual
214	Garry McGuire	Individual
219	Ron Hughes	Individual
224	Alex Hoogendoorn	Individual
227	Ted Preston	Individual
228	David Kershaw	Individual
230	Auriga Martin	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
232	NR & LM Shalders	Individual
234	Andrew Clark	Individual
242	Bill Perry	Individual
243	Kay Martin	Individual
244	Brian McKenzie	Individual
245	Marguerite Hajnos	Individual
250	Darlene Nix	Individual
251	Murray Nix	Individual
252	Dar Nix	Individual
253	Bevan Harris	Individual
254	Stefanie Stillaman	Individual
255	Jennifer Smith	Individual
257	George & Helen Kirk	Individual
258	Adrienne Marchioni	Individual
259	John Rhodes	Individual
260	Elizabeth Patchett	Individual
261	John Taber	Individual
264	Lyn	Individual
278	Linda Kirkland	Individual
280	Walter Wisler	Individual
283	Grahame Alecock	Individual
305	Noel McKay	Individual
310	Julia Reed	Individual
318	Robert & Patricia Louheed	Individual
319	Barbara Page	Individual
323	Rex Nicholls	Individual
324	Gretchen Dick	Individual
327	Jennifer Pomeroy	Individual
328	Andrew Wright	Individual
329	John Jamieson	Individual
330	New Zealand Birds	Group
334	Mrs M A Coventry	Individual
337	Roger Coventry	Individual
341	Theresa Moran	Individual
346	Joanne Bailey Gibson	Individual
370	J Archer	Individual
371	John Ansell	Individual
373	H D Baigent	Individual
376	Emily Greenberg	Individual
387	Brian Robinson	Individual
405	Linda Gibbs	Individual
421	Patricia Wilson	Individual
425	Margaret Malneek	Individual
426	John Jones	Individual
427	Garry O'Dwyer	Individual
428	Owen Rippey	Individual
429	Raynard & Shirley Lind	Individual
430	W B Wilson	Individual
435	Gay & Tom Rodgers	Individual
439	Jeff & Liz Warburton	Individual
445	Jonathan Routledge	Individual
456	Colin Wright	Individual
461	Martin Napier	Individual
462	Susan McLean	Individual
469	Dave Butler-Peck	Individual
470	David Famularo	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
472	David McGibbon	Individual
474	Barbara Evans	Individual
475	Esther Read	Individual
478	David Stevenson	Individual
488	Sonia Hillier	Individual
489	Dawn Wylie	Individual
502	Kim Hayes	Individual
556	Bernard Hillier	Individual
566	Elaine Fox	Individual
587	Raymond & Susie Matthews	Individual
597	Nathan Sargent	Individual
639	Adi McMaster	Individual
640	Rob McMaster	Individual
641	Margaret Rowe	Individual
660	Pam Colenso	Individual
661	Edward Colenso	Individual
664	Bob Tosswill	Wairarapa Regional Irrigation Trust
665	Jo & Arron Woodcock	Individual
667	Bob Tosswill	Individual
671	John Gilberthorpe	Individual
690	Jim Flack	Individual
692	Frank Minehan	Individual
693	Colin Gibbs	Individual
695	Sandra Gibbs	Individual
700	Theresa Tracy	Individual
701	Dean Davies	Individual
702	AJ & SV Barton	Individual
703	T & J McNelly	Individual
710	Justine Thorpe	Individual
712	Denise Allen	Individual
713	Jacquelin Wright	Individual
717	James Gunn	Individual
722	Phillip Percy	Individual
723	Ro Griffiths	Individual
726	Jennifer Lewis	Individual
727	Richard Winder	Individual
731	David Montgomerie	Individual
733	Daniel Geuze	Individual
735	Anne & Brian Opie	Individual
736	Bill & Gill Lundie	Individual
741	Andrea Hutchison	Individual
742	David Hutchison	Individual
744	Dorothy Hatt	Individual
746	Christine Stevenson	Individual
747	Sandy Gunn	Individual
749	Richard Airey	Individual
750	Justine Vincent	Individual
755	Kevin Montgomerie	Individual
756	Russell Calvert	Individual
757	Jim Bicknell	Individual
763	Warwick Bennett	Individual
765	Alistair Holmes	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
773	Robin McConachy	Individual
774	Melville McConachy	Individual
784	Rita Vincent	Individual
808	David Buick	Individual
809	John Te Whaiti	Individual
810	Arthur Te Whaiti	Individual
811	Erina Spierling	Individual
812	Georgina Brown	Individual
814	Ian Warren	Individual
815	Carol Hawkins	Individual
816	David & Winifred Bull	Individual
817	Ian Cresswell	Individual
818	David Richardson	Individual
819	Anne Wihongi	Individual
820	Mrs J Warren	Individual
821	Susan McRae	Individual
822	A A Gurney	Individual
823	Rhonda Ashworth	Individual
824	Erin Daines	Individual
825	Wayne Jephson	Individual
826	Sharon Jephson	Individual
827	Carolyn Jephson	Individual
828	Paul Daines	Individual
829	Wiremu Poutu	Individual
833	Colleen Eagar	Individual
838	John Petrie	Individual
849	Paul Thompson	Individual
912	JE & CR Manning	Individual
926	W Borowicz	Individual
931	Lorna Wilton	Individual
949	Julie Wilson	Individual
970	J Crafts	Individual
1008	Max Higgison	Individual
1009	Irene Higgison	Individual
1010	D M Hammon	Individual
1011	L J Christians & DC Cleal	Individual
1012	David Kinzett	Individual
1014	Ed Clark	Individual
1015	Glynne McLean	Individual
1016	Kaye Cotes	Individual
1019	Rebecca Thorley	Individual
1020	Robert Petelin	Individual
1021	Alistair McLeod	Individual
1022	Garrick Wells	Individual
1023	Tom & Diana Bunny	Individual
1024	Kevin McGillicuddy	Individual
1026	Solitaire Robertson	Individual
1027	John Rutene	Individual

Number	Respondent	Category
1028	Terry Te Maari	Individual
1029	Garry Dittmer	Individual
1030	Gina Dittmer	Individual
1031	Ted & Jo Taptikilis	Individual
1032	Sarah Dittmer	Individual
1033	Jenny Adamson	Individual
1034	J L Adamson	Individual
1035	Mr Douglas Waygood	Individual
1036	Mrs Alice Waygood	Individual
1037	Mrs J Moon	Individual
1038	Mr Campbell Moon	Individual
1039	F L Hammond	Individual
1040	N Bukholt	Individual
1041	Johanne Bukholt	Individual
1042	Katie Abbott	Individual
1043	Ron & Pam Lukies	Individual
1044	Robert Lawlor	Individual
1045	Geoffery Clark	Individual
1046	J C & L I Garrity	Individual
1047	Barry Kempton	Individual
1048	Marian Carpenter Harris	Individual
1049	Audrey Bosch	Individual
1050	Graham Edridge	Individual
1051	K & M Sage	Individual
1052	Juliet Oliver	Individual
1053	A W & JM Eaton	Individual
1054	Kevin Armstrong	Individual
1055	Margot MacGillivray	Individual
1056	Neil Galbreath	Individual
1057	J Thomas	Individual
1061	Paul Crimp	Individual
1065	Merrill Coke	Individual
1068	Maureen Wempe	Individual
1074	J R Law	Individual
1075	Thelma Feist	Individual
1086	Christine Wilton	Individual
1087	Stuart Wilton	Individual
1088	B D Whisker	Individual
1091	Keith Sexton	Individual
1097	Mark Beatty	Individual
1122	Graeme Thomson	Individual
1138	Neil Cade	Individual

Wellington

Number	Respondent	Category
285	Caroline Ammundsen	

Not Stated

Number	Respondent	Category
17	Anonymous	
54	Aneta	
109	Graeme Day	
422	<i>Not stated</i>	
487	John Haar	
490	Anonymous	
491	Anonymous	
561	Anonymous	
605	Anonymous	
642	Helen	
777	Anonymous	
780	Aaron & Jacqui Loder	
831	Peter Gawith	
836	Anonymous	
842	Anna Hunt	
851	Anonymous	
874	John Fraser	
1113	Robin Bracefield	

Appendix Four: Discussions with interest groups

Feedback resulting from the following activities carried out by the three Wairarapa councils over the 21 month period ending March 2013 has contributed to the overall measure of community support for this application.

- On-going updates and discussions with elected Wairarapa councillors
- Submission process and joint Wairarapa hearings on the PricewaterhouseCoopers study on Wellington regional governance commissioned by the Wellington Mayoral Forum (Aug 2011)
- Completion of a submissions analysis report by MartinJenkins (31 August 2011) following the above consultation process, commissioned by the Wellington Mayoral Forum
- Consultation with 22 interest groups during the Morrison Low vision/strategy exercise
- Meeting with most of the 22 groups to present the first Morrison Low report and gain their feedback on the findings, conclusions and next steps (June 2012)
- Meeting with local iwi to present the first Morrison Low report and gain their feedback on the findings, conclusions and next steps
- Email updates to the 22 interest groups and iwi established at the start of the initial Phase 1 visioning stage and enclosure of new reports
- Further meeting with submitters on the PricewaterhouseCoopers report - to gain their feedback on the first Morrison Low report (June 2012)
- Invitations to provide email feedback and questions via the Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party's (WGRWP) dedicated website (May 2012 – present)
- Engagement and feedback through the WGRWP website and Facebook page
- Letters and information requests received through council offices and libraries
- A Wellington-region-wide Colmar Brunton telephone survey which included interviews with 1,200 Wairarapa people (June - July 2012)
- On-going discussions on reorganisation with Wellington councils through the Wellington Mayoral Forum
- Meeting with the Wellington Review Panel to help it understand issues for Wairarapa (August 2012)
- Meeting with NZ Transport Agency on issues to consider in local government reform (August 2012)
- Sessions with Greater Wellington Regional Council to seek and understand information on funding issues (from August 2012)
- Participation at a hui held in Petone on governance planning for elected council members in the greater Wellington region (September 2012)
- Meeting Tasman District Council as a working example of a unitary authority with councillors and invited interest groups (September 2012)
- Participation by the three mayors in a panel discussion at a public meeting arranged by Toastmasters – attended by approximately 100 people (October 2012)
- Local, informal online polls independently run by the Wairarapa Times-Age (June 2012 and February/March 2013) and Wairarapa News
- Community consultation on the three Wairarapa councils' preferred option including face-to-face meetings with submitters as requested, and meetings with interest groups
- Public meetings in Featherston, Martinborough, Greytown, Carterton and Masterton in mid-December 2012 – with a total attendance of more than 700 people
- Separate meetings with the Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tamaki Nui a Rua Tribunal Settlement Trust, Hurunui o Rangī, Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust, and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa to explain the Wairarapa reorganisation proposal and to discuss issues and options for future Māori participation and contribution to the proposed council's decision making processes
- Liaison with the Western Working Party (WWP), representing Wellington City Council, Porirua City Council, Kapiti Coast District Council and Wellington Regional Council, at a political and officer level, on matters of mutual interest (collaborative structures for delivery of cross-

boundary services etc)

- Meeting Wellington City Council in February 2013 to present and discuss the Wairarapa proposal with regional councillors
- Meeting with Lower Hutt City Council in February 2013 to discuss the respective issues and approaches taken by the two councils
- Meeting with Wellington Regional Council in March 2013 to present and discuss the Wairarapa proposal with regional councillors
- Meeting with Porirua City Council 6 March 2013 to present and discuss the Wairarapa proposal with Porirua City councillors
- Meeting with Kapiti Coast District Council 21 March 2013 to discuss the respective issues and approaches taken by the two councils
- Meeting with Upper Hutt City Council on 3 April 2013 to discuss the respective issues and approaches taken by the two councils

Executive summary

- There is a strong strategic and economic (cost effectiveness) case for a Wairarapa Unitary Authority
- From Wairarapa’s perspective, the additional strategic and economic benefits for a Supercity that includes Wairarapa are unproven and there are significant financial risks associated with the Supercity option
- A Wairarapa Unitary Authority would be financially viable.

Introduction

Wairarapa Councils¹ have been considering governance options for the Wairarapa. The Councils have previously arrived at an “in principle” decision that a Wairarapa Unitary Authority² would best provide for the interests of Wairarapa. Feedback from communities on this option was sought and this raised questions from some stakeholders as to whether the Unitary Authority option is viable and whether a better option would be for Wairarapa to join a region-wide Supercity.³

In light of this, Wairarapa Councils have sought advice regarding the issue of viability and they have also sought comment on how the Unitary Authority Option compares to the Supercity option. This report assesses these issues from strategic, economic and financial perspectives. Our report is based on information available as at March 2013.

Context

It is useful to begin by outlining some of the characteristics of Wairarapa and the Western Area.⁴ In geographic, demographic and economic terms, the two areas are quite distinct. They are separated by a clear boundary formed by the Rimutaka and Tararua mountain ranges. Wairarapa is a widely spread, low population rural/provincial community. The Western Area has a much larger population (around 450,000 compared to about 40,000 in Wairarapa) and is, for the most part, a densely populated urban zone.

¹ Carterton District Council, Masterton District Council and South Wairarapa District Council.

² A Wairarapa Unitary Authority would involve forming a single Council for Wairarapa and it would have responsibility for the territorial functions currently undertaken by the Wairarapa Councils and the regional functions (as they apply to Wairarapa) currently undertaken by the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

³ The Supercity option would involve establishing a single unitary authority for the whole of the greater Wellington region including Wairarapa.

⁴ Defined as the area within the greater Wellington region but excluding Wairarapa and the small section of Tararua district north-east of Masterton district.

Economic activity in Wairarapa is predominantly rural and the primary sector is the single largest source of employment. In contrast, the major areas of employment in the Western Area are public administration and other service industries.

Strategic and economic assessment of the options

If there are to be changes to governance arrangements, applications need to be made to the Local Government Commission (the Commission). Under the Local Government Act, the Commission is required to satisfy itself that any proposed new arrangement will meet a number of requirements including, for example, the proposed local authority will have the resources to effectively carry out its responsibilities, the purposes of local government will be promoted (including enabling democratic decision making and meeting current and future needs of communities) and arrangements will facilitate improved economic performance (including efficiencies and cost savings).

We have had regard to these requirements and our assessment of the options, from strategic and economic perspectives, is structured in general around the requirements outlined above.

Local democracy

We conclude that, from Wairarapa's perspective, an independent Wairarapa Unitary Authority is the preferred governance structure in terms of engagement with, and representing the needs of, the local community.

We would expect a Wairarapa Unitary Authority to be more approachable, find it easier to engage and consult with the local community and be more in tune with the needs and desires of local Wairarapa residents and businesses than a Supercity council. Wairarapa would have minority representation on a Supercity Council and most of the important decisions will be made centrally rather than through, for example, a local board. There is a significant risk that under a Supercity option the voices of the 40,000-strong population of the Wairarapa will be drowned out by those of the 450,000 people in the Western Area.

A Wairarapa Unitary Authority would provide Wairarapa's community with strategic control over land use, environmental management, asset management and water use policies.

Communities of interest

While there are economic and social relationships and interdependencies between the Wairarapa and the Western Area, these do not of themselves provide a rationale for co-governance of the areas. Moreover, the inter-dependencies and relationships are not wholly reliant on, or necessarily impacted by, local governance arrangements.

For several reasons, we conclude that communities of interest are likely to be better recognised and served under the Wairarapa Unitary Authority option than they are the Supercity option.

The assessment of population, economic and geographic characteristics of Wairarapa and Western Area indicate there is a stronger argument for differences in community of interest than there is for commonality of interest. In terms of these characteristics, it could be argued that Wairarapa shares more in common with communities to its north than it does with those to the West.

Reflecting the different characteristics, specific preferences regarding land use planning, environmental management and water use are likely to differ significantly between Wairarapa and the Western Area.

There is alignment of Wairarapa governance boundaries with rohe of Ngāti Kahungunu⁵ under the Wairarapa Unitary Authority and this is likely to facilitate closer cooperation between local government and matters of special interest and importance to Māori (a Wairarapa Council would also want to have strong links and participation with Rangitane o Wairarapa).

Implications for major strategic and economic issues facing Wairarapa

There are three main aspects of local government functions that are particularly important in terms of their impact on strategic and/or economic issues facing Wairarapa. These are the provision of public transport services (mainly commuter rail services), environmental regulation and management and economic strategy and development.

- The provision of public transport services between Wairarapa and the Western Area confer benefits on both areas. Reflecting this, the services and the benefits they confer should continue to exist irrespective of any changes to local government governance structures. A pan-region approach to the funding and provision of public transport is, therefore, highly desirable and a key part of this is ensuring that the public transport services continue to be eligible for funding from the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA). Public transport funding and provision arrangements would not be affected by the Supercity option. We understand that mechanisms exist to enable continuation of NZTA funding under a Unitary Authority option (this would require a joint arrangement between the Wairarapa Unitary Authority and whatever local government structure emerges for the Western Area).
- Specialist personnel are needed for environmental regulation and management functions. Many of these are currently located in Wairarapa and it is assumed that they would continue to be willing to work in Wairarapa if governance arrangements changed. There are significant differences in economic activities between Wairarapa and the Western Area. Furthermore, Wairarapa has its own water catchments and shares no water connections with the west. Reflecting these and other differences between the two areas, planning and

⁵ The larger of the Wairarapa iwi in terms of population.

policy preferences and priorities relating to land use, environmental management and water use are likely to differ between Wairarapa and the Western Area. A Wairarapa Unitary Authority is likely to be better placed than a Supercity to take account of the interests and needs that are specific to Wairarapa.

- There are many factors bearing on the economic health and development of Wairarapa. Important among these from a Wairarapa perspective is irrigation, tourism and local roads. In each of these areas, Wairarapa is likely to have preferences and priorities that are different to those of the Western Area and we doubt that these would be adequately recognised under a Supercity option. Irrigation is a major issue for Wairarapa but much less so for the Western Area. From a Wairarapa perspective, the risk is that under a Supercity option, the focus is directed toward local roads in densely populated urban areas (because these are used by many people) at the expense of lightly used, but nonetheless vital, rural roads. In terms of what drives tourism, there are differences between Wairarapa and the Western Area but, there are also overlaps (eg some international tourists who come to Wellington also visit Wairarapa and many domestic tourists to Wairarapa come from Wellington). There is, therefore, a case for joint destination marketing but this can be achieved through contract with Positively Wellington Tourism without the need for changed governance arrangements.

Cost effectiveness of service delivery

Many people would expect there to be economies from joining councils together. Economies of scope⁶ are likely to be realised by bringing together the territorial functions performed by the Wairarapa Councils with the regional functions performed by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) including, for example, regulatory and policy functions. We would also expect there to be some economies of scale⁷ compared to the status quo.

Evidence from a joint New Zealand/Australia study into local government consolidation⁸ indicates that economies of scope are likely to be more significant than economies of scale. Moreover, evidence and common sense points to economies of scale and scope diminishing the greater are the physical distances between the parts of the overall organisation. For example, it is hard to see how economies in sports field administration and management would be achieved in situations where fields are over 100 kilometres apart.

The evidence points, therefore, to a situation where economies of scope and scale should be expected for the Unitary Authority option. It is much less clear, however, whether there would

⁶ Economies of scope refer to a situation where it is more cost efficient for one organisation to undertake two functions rather than have each function performed by a separate organisation.

⁷ Economies of scale exist where the average cost of providing a service falls as the quantity of service increases.

⁸ Aulich, C., et al (May 2011) "Consolidation in Local Government: A Fresh Look" Vol 2 report prepared for Australian Centre of Excellence for Local Government, Local Government Association of South Australia and Local Government New Zealand p17.

be any additional economies for Wairarapa from going to the next level and becoming part of a Supercity. Possible additional benefits stemming from the larger size of a Supercity include greater purchasing power (leading to lower costs) and increased ability to undertake more large-scale projects. There is, however, a risk that economies of scale and scope under the Supercity option may be less compared to the Unitary Authority option when distance is taken into account. In short, there is a case on cost effectiveness grounds for a unitary authority, but whether there are additional benefits for Wairarapa from moving to the next level and being part of a Supercity is not proven.

Financial viability

Compared to the status quo, there will be several factors impacting on costs under a Unitary Authority option. We have made a number of assumptions.

The first of these relates to the “subsidy” associated with regional functions that are undertaken by the GWRC and that benefit residents of the Wairarapa. The GWRC has previously stated the value of the subsidy is estimated to be \$11.2 million.⁹ GWRC’s advisers - PwC – have subsequently revised this estimate to \$8.0 million as a result of excluding the “subsidy” associated with public transport and making adjustments to various income and expenditure items (a reconciliation is provided in Appendix 1).

We agree that public transport should be excluded from the subsidy figure because funding arrangements reflect a balance of who benefits and who should pay. We see no reason why this should change because of changes in local government structures.

We have made some adjustments to the \$8.0 million subsidy figure. Among these, we have:

- eliminated costs attributed to Wairarapa forests because cutting rights are in the process of being sold by GWRC (which means no ongoing cost and may mean there are net sale proceeds that should be attributed to the Wairarapa)
- reduced costs associated with environmental policy, regulation and science activities as we consider a review of the scope of these services and the way they are provided is warranted.

We have also assumed that cost efficiencies can be achieved under a Unitary Authority option across the territorial functions performed by the Wairarapa Councils. Evidence from New Zealand and overseas indicate a 3% saving is realistic.¹⁰ A modest amount (\$400,000) has been allowed for to cover the costs of maintaining a pan-region approach to the funding and provision of public transport services. The impact of these adjustments is summarised in Figure 1 below.

⁹ GWRC press release dated 13 December 2012. <http://www.gw.govt.nz/wairarapa-subsidy-figures-released>.

¹⁰ Refer to section 2 (paragraph 99) for a summary of the evidence.

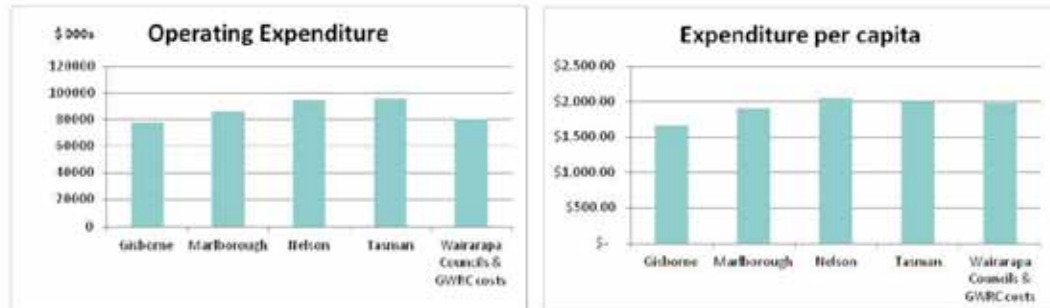
Figure 1: Wairarapa Unitary Authority income and costs

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Overall, we estimate a deficit in the region of \$2.0 million under a Unitary Authority option. There are several options for addressing this including reprioritising existing plans, seeking to achieve further efficiency gains, implementing a phased rates adjustment (rather than one-off change), borrowing, or do nothing. Any one of these options would, in our view, render the Unitary Authority option financially viable.

The Councils have roughly \$10 million in cash and investments and these are forecast to increase in value steadily over the 10 year horizon of the long term plan. Councils have debt totalling around \$70 million. The net cost of servicing this amounts to only 5% of total operating expenditure – a very manageable level. Reflecting these points, we consider that the combined Councils are in a reasonably good financial position with an ability to withstand financial shocks, which is an important feature of viability.

As a further check on the viability of a Wairarapa Unitary Authority, we have benchmarked other existing unitary authorities. The graphs in Figure 2 below are based on 2012/13 budgets and do not take into account adjustments to the Wairarapa Council or GWRC costs described earlier. They indicate that the cost level for a Wairarapa Unitary Authority would be within the norms of other unitary authorities.

Figure 2: Benchmarking against other unitary authorities

The graphs also illustrate that, in size terms, a Wairarapa Unitary Authority would be comparable with other existing unitary authorities. This helps to provide confidence that a Wairarapa Unitary Authority would have the scale and critical mass to manage, and secure technical and other capabilities needed for, major projects such as the Wairarapa Water Use project (for which funding has been allocated by the GWRC and Ministry for Primary Industries).

In summary, from a financial perspective we consider that the Wairarapa Unitary Authority is a viable option.

It is harder to assess in a quantitative sense the financial implications of the Supercity option. Possibly, the Wairarapa subsidy might be retained for the benefit of Wairarapa under a Supercity option, but there can be no guarantee of this. From Wairarapa's perspective, there are several financial risks associated with the Supercity option.

- Wairarapa would probably face the cost of supporting a local board. The annual cost of this could be anywhere between \$0.5 million (based on an estimate by the joint Working Party on Local Government Reform) and \$1.0 million (based on Auckland experience).
- There would be an exposure to liabilities (and assets) of other territorial authorities and costs associated with major capital projects.
- Financial Assistance Rates (FARs) provided by the NZTA for roads is likely to fall under a Supercity option. Preliminary indications are that this could involve a reduction from around 52% under a Unitary Authority option to 47% under a Supercity option. The extra contribution required from Wairarapa would amount to around \$1.0 million per year. Moreover, policy decisions regarding standards and priorities for Wairarapa roads would no longer be within the full control of Wairarapa.
- It is likely that Wairarapa would be required to increase its financial contribution to regional amenities. We have estimated this could be an additional \$0.5 million per year.

Financial comparisons with the Wairarapa's fate under a Supercity is difficult, not least because no one can say how a future Supercity would recalibrate its rating and funding policies as required when it merges all the current policies together. This has the potential to completely

overwhelm any other factors, such as additional efficiencies or whether the 'Wairarapa subsidy' is continued or not, for individual ratepayers.

In summary, while we consider that the case for a Wairarapa Unitary Authority to be strong, and that it would be financially viable, it is ultimately up to people of Wairarapa and, potentially, the Local Government Commission to decide whether Wairarapa should form a Wairarapa Unitary Authority, retain the status quo, or join a region-wide Supercity.

Appendix Six: MartinJenkins response to Greater Wellington Regional Council's "Assessment of MartinJenkins report on a Wairarapa Unitary Authority."



3 May 2013

Lyn Patterson
Chair
Wairarapa Governance Review Working Party

Dear Lyn

Greater Wellington Regional Council Review of Viability Report

On behalf of the Wairarapa Councils, you have asked us to review an assessment, prepared by the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC), of the report that we recently prepared on the viability of a Wairarapa Unitary Authority. Specifically, you have asked us to indicate whether, in light of GWRC's comments, we consider there is a need to revise any of the analysis in our report and/or its findings and conclusions.

We welcome GWRC's review of our report. The future governance of the Wairarapa is a significant issue. It is important and desirable that the Wairarapa Councils and their constituents are presented with a range of perspectives on the future implications of the governance options. Determining how future governance arrangements will play out is unknown and, accordingly, assessment of the future options has to rely on the exercise of informed judgement. In this regard, we view GWRC's comments as being a useful contribution to challenging the judgements that we have set out in our report.

Having carefully considered GWRC's comments, we conclude that the findings of our original report still stand. In short, we have not identified anything in GWRC's comments that would materially affect our key finding that a Wairarapa Unitary Authority would be financially viable and that there is a strong strategic and economic case for this governance option – stronger than the case for its inclusion as part of region-wide super city.

Below, we respond to issues raised by GWRC that are in our view most material to the findings in our earlier report and that, by implication, are most critical to the assessment of the two main governance options that formed our brief.

As indicated in our original report (page 19), there are three main aspects of local government functions that are particularly important in terms of assessing the strategic, economic and financial case for the governance options. We comment on each in light of GWRC's comments.

Public transport

GWRC concludes that under a Wairarapa Unitary Authority "in all likelihood Wairarapa residents would pay significantly more in rates, or Wairarapa fares would have to be increased substantially". We are not convinced that this would be the case. There are two main issues involved with public transport. One of these is the mechanics of enabling a regional approach to funding if governance arrangements

change. GWRC indicates this may not be straightforward. We agree but, equally, GWRC appears to concede that there are ways of addressing this, such as by an Order in Council. The second issue is whether the allocation of funding responsibility would change as a result of changes in governance arrangements. The GWRC seem to think they would. We are not convinced by this for the following reasoning.

GWRC has indicated that current funding policy for public transport focuses on requiring payment for causing disbenefits (ie the amount of congestion otherwise caused if public transport is not used). That being the case, it is not obvious to us why the level of disbenefit changes as a result of modifying local government governance arrangements. Congestion (and, hence, disbenefit) is a function of the amount of traffic on the road network – keeping nearly 1,000 Wairarapa commuters off the road by using the train benefits Hutt Valley and Wellington city road commuters, who experience commensurately lower congestion. We do not see how changes in governance structures impact on these congestion levels. Accordingly, we struggle to understand why funding arrangements would change. We accept that funding arrangements could change as a result of a change in funding policy, but that could happen anyway irrespective of any change to governance arrangements.

Environmental regulation and management

GWRC has taken issue with the \$1 million saving we estimate in relation to environmental regulation. Before commenting on this further, we note that GWRC has mistakenly assumed that the saving spans the areas of environmental regulation *and* land and water management. That is not correct. The savings we assumed related to environmental regulation only. GWRC also appears to believe that the savings relate solely to the functions currently performed by the GWRC. That is also not a correct interpretation of our report. The \$1 million figure was based on benchmarking the costs of the relevant environmental functions of the combined Wairarapa Councils *and* the GWRC; not the GWRC in isolation.

Several concerns have been raised by the GWRC in terms of the possible impact of the assumed savings. Our responses to a summary of these are as follows.

GWRC concern	Our response
Councils cannot opt out of their obligations under the Resource Management Act	Nowhere in our report do we suggest that Councils could opt out, nor that they would be under pressure to do so. Statutory obligations must be met.
Service levels will drop	Our report said that given the size of costs, a review of environmental regulation services would be warranted to assess whether the services are appropriately aligned to the needs of the Wairarapa and delivered in a cost-efficient way. That does not necessarily mean service levels would drop, particularly if they are found to be cost inefficient.
The benchmarking is meaningless	Comparing apples with apples is always a challenge. The benchmarking that we and Morrison Low performed identified environmental regulation as an area where cost levels appeared to be out of line. The review is the mechanism through which the appropriate level of cost would be determined.

GWRC concern	Our response
Loss of regional rate contribution to land and water management functions would mean Wairarapa ratepayers having to contribute more	There are several functions currently performed by GWRC for which there is a regional rates contribution, and land and water management is among these. Our report makes clear that even if the loss of the regional rates contribution in the area of land and water management occurs, a Wairarapa Unitary Authority is financially viable and capable of ensuring the delivery of services to its constituents.

Economic development

Irrigation

GWRC takes issue with our proposition that irrigation could be of relatively lesser priority under a Supercity than it would a predominantly rural Wairarapa Unitary Authority. This is clearly an area of judgement but we note that, under a Supercity unitary council covering the Wellington region, territorial functions would make up over 75% (measured in cost terms) of total activity, with regional functions making up less than 25%. We also note that Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 defines a unitary authority as:

a territorial authority that has the responsibilities, duties, and powers of a regional council conferred on it under-

(a) the provisions of any Act; or

(b) an Order in Council giving effect to a reorganisation scheme.

Even if irrigation is the uppermost priority from a current regional council perspective, it does not follow that it will be the top priority once priorities associated with territorial functions are added into the mix. Furthermore, as emphasised in our report, under a Wairarapa Unitary Authority, Wairarapa can decide for itself to make irrigation the top priority. It cannot unilaterally do this under a Supercity option.

Tourism

GWRC interprets our position as saying that an integrated tourism strategy that takes the best opportunities from both metropolitan Wellington and Wairarapa is not possible. We do not accept this as an accurate representation of what we say in our report. What we do say in our report is that a Wairarapa Unitary Authority, more so than a Supercity council, would be likely to give more focus to a tourism strategy that benefits Wairarapa. Moreover, we also say that if it makes sense, as seems likely, to leverage work on developing a tourism strategy for metropolitan Wellington, then it would be sensible to enter into a contract with Positively Wellington Tourism to bring this about.

Local roads

The key issues we raised in our report are that under a Supercity there is a likelihood that NZTA's financial assistance rates would fall and there is a risk that the focus will be directed more toward urban roads than rural roads. GWRC contends that a Wairarapa Unitary Authority would struggle to

influence the NZTA and the government. That's a matter of judgement but we note that GWRC has not challenged our concern regarding financial assistance rates.

Local democracy

GWRC makes a number of comments in relation to our assessment that local democracy is better served under a Wairarapa Unitary Authority than under the Supercity option.

We reiterate our findings that, taken on the whole, the Wairarapa is a distinct community of interest from the western area of Wellington: it has a predominately rural economy, significantly more sparsely populated land area, and a border with the western area that is demarcated by the Rimutaka and Tararua ranges. We cannot agree with GWRC's implication that because Wellington City has a large (and largely unpopulated) rural landmass it is comparable to the Wairarapa.

We also confirm our assessment that a Wairarapa local board, under the Supercity option, would have significantly reduced direct, accountable control over policy and fiscal decisions. At present, the three Wairarapa councils directly control over 80% of all local government expenditure in the Wairarapa. This figure drops to somewhere in the region of 5% for a local board, and around 10% influence on the parent body of a Supercity Council. There may be arguments for trading off direct control in order to capture other perceived benefits, but the analysis is very clear that direct control of local democracy is greatly reduced for the Wairarapa under a Supercity option.

Other issues

There are other issues raised by GWRC in its assessment of our report but, in our view, these do not go to the core of the issue of the viability of a Wairarapa Unitary Authority.

We note that GWRC alleges we have made errors of fact. We firmly reject that. We note a couple of examples provided by GWRC:

- Regarding the ownership shares of Centreport, the 2012 Annual Report for Horizons-Manawatu (page 127) makes clear that it has a 3/13ths share of the port company and its share of the Company's dividend is determined on this basis. This is confirmed by the Local Government Commission's report on the final reorganisation scheme for the Wellington region. Our report calculated Wairarapa's share of dividends using the Centreport's 2011/12 dividend of \$5.2 million and on that basis, a 2/13ths share equals \$800,000 and not the figure of \$615,000 asserted by GWRC.
- GWRC states that PwC has allocated the benefits of Centreport dividends based on relative population. That is not what PwC states in its reports to the GWRC. The PwC reports make it clear that the allocation has been made on the basis of relative shares of general rates.

Concluding comment

We continue to be very comfortable with the analysis and judgements contained in our report to the Wairarapa Councils. We acknowledge that, because we have been tasked with assessing future states of the world, inevitably reliance has had to be placed on the exercise of judgement. In that

regard, we welcome GWRC's comments because judgement necessarily implies the possibility of more than one view on a matter.

Clearly, it is up to the Wairarapa Councils to determine the merits of our original advice and the further advice contained in this letter. We support the Councils' decision to make our report public as this assists in informing public debate on governance issues facing Wairarapa. In this regard, we have no issue with this letter also being made public if that is the wish of the Wairarapa Councils.

If there are any other matters that you would like us to consider, we would be pleased to assist further.

Yours sincerely



Doug Martin
Director, MartinJenkins



Phil Barry
Director, TDB Advisory Ltd