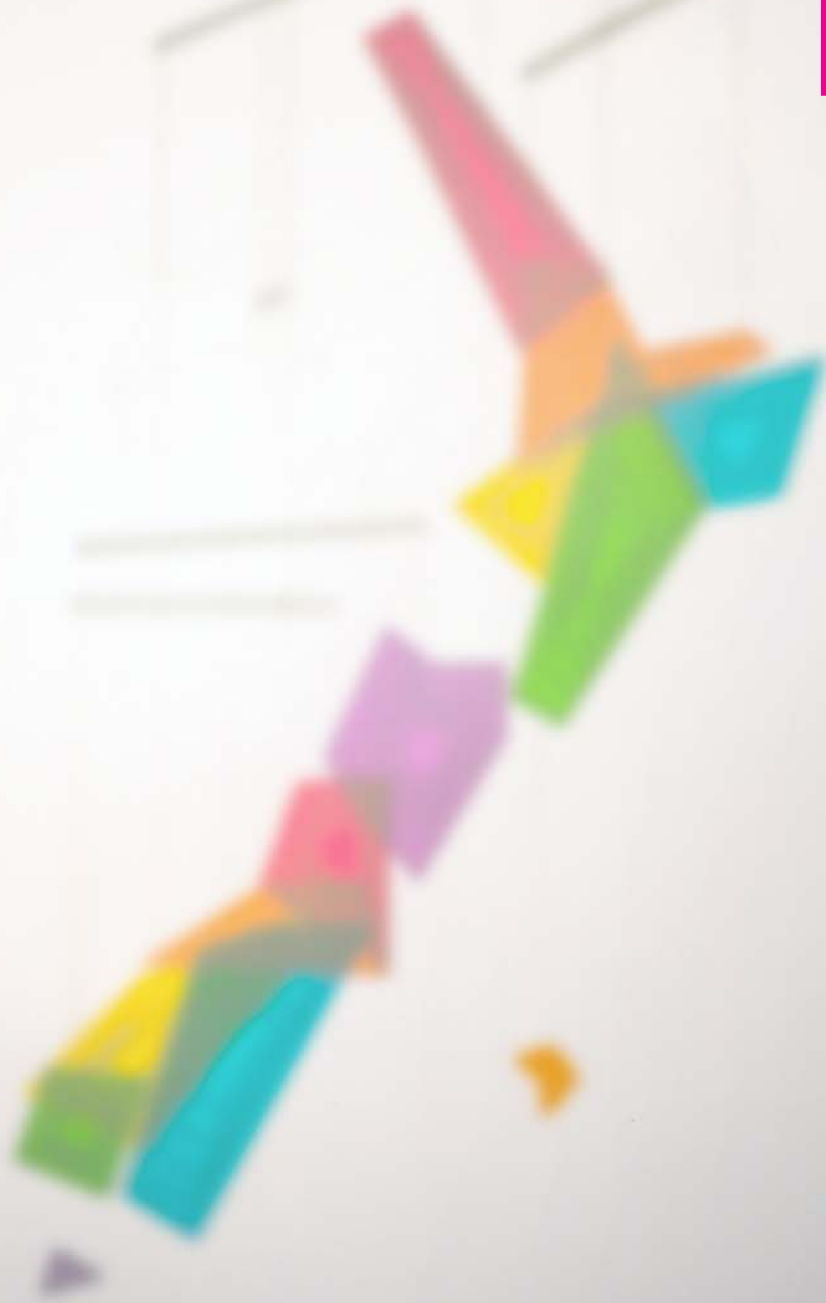


**NZ
ELECTORATE
BOUNDARY
REVIEW**



**REPORT OF THE
REPRESENTATION
COMMISSION 2020**



REPORT OF THE **REPRESENTATION COMMISSION** **2020**

A report to the Governor-General of New Zealand
pursuant to section 40 of the Electoral Act 1993

to be presented to the House of Representatives
pursuant to section 41 of the Electoral Act 1993

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REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATION COMMISSION 2020

TE KOMIHANA WHAKAATANGA ROHE PŌTI

To Her Excellency the Governor-General of New Zealand

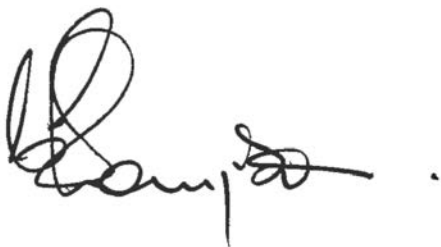
Your Excellency

The Representation Commission, constituted and acting under the Electoral Act 1993 (the Act) now reports to Your Excellency the names and boundaries of the General and Māori electoral districts fixed by the Commission. From 17 April 2020, being the date of the Gazetting of the notice of these names and boundaries, elections of members of Parliament will be based on those boundaries, until they are changed by the Representation Commission at the next boundary review.

The principal function of the Commission is, under section 28(1) of the Act, to make periodical readjustments of the electorate boundaries for the representation of the people of New Zealand in the House of Representatives. The Commission's functions are to be undertaken entirely independently of Parliament, and with the benefit of the public contributing through the objection and counter-objection process. This is a matter of wide public interest and importance. Knowing that Your Excellency will shortly present a copy of this Report to the House of Representatives, the Commission provides to Your Excellency, the members of the House of Representatives, and the people of New Zealand, this account of its proceedings.

This report is published in English and te Reo Māori, both official languages of New Zealand.

Signed for and on behalf of the Representation Commission this 14th day of April 2020.



Judge C J Thompson
CHAIRPERSON

TE PŪRONGO A TE KOMIHANA WHAKATAU ROHE PŌTI 2020

TE KOMIHANA WHAKATAU ROHE PŌTI

E te Ariki Tapairu, e te Kāwana Tianara o Aotearoa

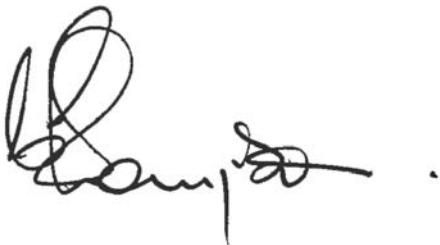
E te Ariki

Ko tēnei Te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti i whakatūria ai, e mahi ai i raro i te Ture Pōti 1993 (te Ture), pūrongo ana ki a koe e te Ariki, i ngā ingoa me ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Whānui, o ngā rohe pōti Māori i whakaūria ai e Te Komihana. Mai i te 17 o Paengawhāwhā 2020, te rā o te pānui Kāheti i aua ingoa, rohenga hoki, ka pōtingia ngā mema Pāremata e ai ki aua rohenga tae rawa atu ki wā e panonihia ai e Te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti ā tērā arotakenga rohenga.

Ko te mahi matua a Te Komihana i raro i ngā āhuatanga o te wāhanga 28(1) o te Ture, he āta whakarerekē i ngā rohenga pōti kia whai māngai te iwi whānui o Aotearoa ki te Whare Pāremata. Tū motuhake ai ngā mahi katoa a Te Komihana ki waho i te Pāremata, ka mutu ka whai wāhi te marea mā te hātepe whakahē, whakahē-ātete hoki. He kaupapa whānui, he kaupapa whakahirahira mā te marea. I runga i te mōhio ākuanei ka whakatakotoria tēnei pūrongo ki te Whare Pāremata, kei te tāpaehia e Te Komihana tēnei whakamāramatanga o āna mahi ki mua i tō aroaro e te Ariki, ki mua i te aroaro o te Whare Pāremata, ki mua i te aroaro o te iwi o Aotearoa.

Kua tāngia tēnei pūrongo ki te reo Ingarihi, ki te Reo Māori, ko aua reo he reo whai mana i Aotearoa nei.

Kua waitohua hei māngai mō Te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti i tēnei rā 14 o Paengawhāwhā 2020.



Kaiwhakawā C J Thompson

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Where possible, the Representation Commission has maintained existing electorate boundaries for the next two general elections. 36 electorates are unchanged.

The main areas of change are in Auckland, Waikato, Christchurch, Otago and Southland. 7% of the population will be in a different electorate at the 2020 election.

There is one new electorate in South Auckland. The proposed name was Flat Bush. The final name following public consultation is **Takanini**.

The boundaries of 30 General and 5 Māori electorates have been adjusted to some degree.

Most of the boundary changes were signalled in the proposed electorates report published in November 2019.

Thoughtful and useful submissions were made by the public resulting in some adjustments to the proposed boundaries and a number of name changes.

North Island General electorates

The number of General electorates in the Auckland region has increased from 24 to 25. Changes include:

- Rodney is redrawn to include Dairy Flat and Coatesville, and renamed **Whangaparāoa**
- **Helensville** is extended into **Northland**, **Whangaparāoa** and **Upper Harbour**, and loses the Waitakere Ranges to **New Lynn**. The redrawn Helensville electorate is renamed **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** following public consultation
- To move population southwards to create the new electorate consequential changes have been made to **Mt Roskill**, **Maungakiekie**, **Manukau East** and **Manurewa**
- Following public consultation, the redrawn Manukau East electorate is renamed **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**

- As a result of the public consultation process, a small area around Maungarei/Mount Wellington moves into **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** to maintain links with Panmure
- **Takanini** is created by drawing population from **Manurewa**, the former Hunua electorate, and **Papakura** and includes Wattle Downs and Takanini
- Population from **Waikato** is added to Hunua which is renamed **Port Waikato**. Adjustments have also been made to the boundaries of **Waikato** with **Coromandel**, **Hamilton West** and **Taupō**
- There have also been adjustments to the boundaries of **Whangārei** and **Bay of Plenty**.

There are no boundary changes for 31 electorates including all of the electorates in the southern half of the North Island and the following electorates in the Auckland urban area: **Auckland Central**, **Botany**, **East Coast Bays**, **Epsom**, **Kelston**, **Māngere**, **Mt Albert**, **North Shore**, **Northcote**, **Pakuranga**, **Tāmaki** and **Te Atatū**.

South Island General electorates

The number of South Island electorates is fixed at 16. Changes include:

- Brightwater is moved from **Nelson** to **West Coast-Tasman**
- A redraw of the fastest growing electorate, **Selwyn**, which loses the Banks Peninsula area to **Banks Peninsula** (formerly Port Hills). Adjustments are also made to **Ilam**, **Wigram**, **Banks Peninsula**, **Christchurch East** and **Rangitata**
- **Waitaki** loses the Alexandra and Clyde area to **Southland** (formerly Clutha-Southland)
- The Otago Peninsula is moved from Dunedin South to Dunedin North, and South Otago is added to Dunedin South from Clutha-Southland.

As a result of these boundary changes these electorates are renamed **Taieri**, **Dunedin** and **Southland**

- It was proposed Winton and The Catlins be added to the **Invercargill** electorate. Public submissions have resulted in both Winton and The Catlins staying in the renamed **Southland** electorate with **Invercargill** expanding into western Southland, including Tuatapere.

No changes have been made to **Christchurch Central**, **Kaikōura** and **Waimakariri**.

Māori electorates

The number of Māori electorates remains at 7.

Boundary changes have been made that affect 5 electorates:

- **Tāmaki Makaurau** has gained an area around Te Atatū South from **Te Tai Tokerau** and an area to the east of Manurewa and Waiheke Island from **Hauraki-Waikato**
- A minor adjustment between **Ikaroa-Rāwhiti** and **Te Tai Tonga** has been made in Naenae.

No boundary changes have been made to **Te Tai Hauāuru** and **Waiariki**.

Name changes

11 electorates have new or amended names, including the new electorate in South Auckland, to better reflect the geographic areas and communities they cover:

- Whangarei becomes **Whangārei**
- Helensville becomes **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**
- Rodney becomes **Whangaparāoa**
- Manukau East becomes **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**
- Flat Bush, the proposed name for the new electorate, becomes **Takanini**
- Hunua becomes **Port Waikato**
- Rimutaka becomes **Remutaka**
- Port Hills becomes **Banks Peninsula**
- Dunedin North becomes **Dunedin**
- Dunedin South becomes **Taieri**
- Clutha-Southland becomes **Southland**

The final electorates can be viewed through interactive mapping at www.vote.nz. Electorate maps are also included in this report.

THE FUNCTION OF THE COMMISSION

[1] The principal function of the Commission is to review and determine electorate¹ boundaries and names in accordance with the requirements of the Electoral Act 1993 (the Act) after each periodical census and the exercise of the Māori Electoral Option. The statutory formula for calculating the number of electorates and the electorate populations is explained from paragraph [12].

[2] Once the electoral populations and number of electorates have been calculated, by applying the statutory formula, the actual boundaries of each electorate are set having regard to the criteria set out in sections 35 and 36 (for the General electorates) and section 45 (for the Māori electorates), discussed at paragraph [23]. The expected result is that, so far as is practicable, each electorate member of Parliament represents approximately the same number of people.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

[3] The membership of the Commission comprises ex officio members, and those appointed under section 28 of the Act. The members are: Chairperson of the Commission, nominated by the members of the Commission:

- Judge Craig Thompson

Ex Officio Members:

- Anselm Haanen- Surveyor-General
- Liz MacPherson- Government Statistician
- Alicia Wright- Chief Electoral Officer
- Brendan Duffy- Chairperson of the Local Government Commission

Appointed Members:

- Hon Rick Barker- representing the Government
- Hon Roger Sowry- representing the Opposition

Appointed Members for the purpose of determining the Māori electorates:

- Dave Samuels (Waikato-Tainui, Te Whakatōhea)- Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri

- Moana Mackey (Ngāti Porou)- representing the Government
- Dan Te Kanawa (Ngāti Maniapoto)- representing the Opposition.

Deputies of ex officio and appointed members

[4] Under sections 32 and 33 of the Act, both the ex officio members and the appointed members may arrange for deputies to act in their places. The following were appointed as deputies to carry out the functions, for all but the first meeting of the Commission on 24 September 2019, of the members noted:

- Carol Slappendel- Deputy Government Statistician, in the place of Liz MacPherson
- Di Grennell (Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Mutunga)- Deputy Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri, in the place of Dave Samuels.

¹ For brevity, we use the term “electorate” rather than “electoral district”.

THE TIMING OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK

[5] The Commission's work commenced after the 2018 Census results became available. The Government Statistician is required to report the results of the Census to the Commission, together with calculations of the Māori electoral population. When that report is available, the Surveyor-General is required to prepare provisional maps of the electorates, and to call a meeting of the Commission to review the boundaries. From the date of that meeting the Commission has six months to prepare its report.

[6] The 2018 Census had a lower than expected rate of response of 83.3%, compared with 92.2% in the 2013 Census. To acquire and then examine other government data so as to achieve the degree of coverage and quality which the Government Statistician regarded as acceptable took some months and the Commission was not able to begin consideration of the boundaries until mid-October 2019.

[7] The Report provided by the Government Statistician, and the provisional boundary maps produced by the Surveyor-General based on that information, are deemed to be sufficient evidence of the General electoral population and Māori electoral population of each electorate – see sections 35(8)

and 45(5) of the Act. The report of the Government Statistician to the Commission of 23 September 2019 is at Schedule A.

Meetings and hearings

[8] In all, the Commission formally met on 12 days, including 4 days deliberating on the proposed electorates in October 2019, 5 days hearing objectors and counter-objectors who wished to speak in support of their written material in February 2020 (during which there was also opportunity to undertake deliberations) and 1 further day deliberating on the final electorate boundaries. Additional days were spent by the members in preparation, analysis and report writing.

[9] The members of the Commission appointed to assist with determining the Māori electorates met, as a committee, to bring their knowledge and insight to bear in considering the issues particularly relevant to the boundaries and names of those electorates. They joined the other members of the Commission and shared their views on those issues, and in making the decisions about the boundaries and names of those electorates.

[10] The key dates relevant to the boundary review are:

6 March 2018	Census
3 April to 2 August 2018	Exercise of the Māori Electoral Option during this period
23 September 2019	Release of Census results including Government Statistician’s report to the Representation Commission
24 September 2019	First administrative meeting of the Commission
14 October 2019	Second meeting of the Commission to hear political parties’ submissions and receive the Surveyor-General’s provisional boundaries
21 October 2019	Meeting to commence deliberations on the proposed boundaries called by the Surveyor-General (the six month period to prepare this report runs from this date)
20 November 2019	Proposed electorates released for public consultation, Gazette notice notifying the opening of the objection period
20 December 2019	Close of objection period
9 January 2020	Publication of objections on www.vote.nz
10 January 2020	Counter-objection period opened, Gazette notice published notifying the opening of counter-objection period
24 January 2020	Close of counter-objection period
29 January 2020	Publication of counter-objections on www.vote.nz
10 to 18 February 2020	Public hearings of objectors and counter-objectors who wished to be heard in person
17 April 2020	Report of the Representation Commission presented.

SUBMISSIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

[11] The Commission identified five political parties and one independent member of Parliament as coming within the terms of section 34 of the Act, and so being entitled to make submissions to the Commission in relation to matters to be considered under section 35(3) and section 45(6) of the Act. Those parties were the ACT Party, the Green Party, the Labour Party, the National Party, and New Zealand First. The independent member was Mr J-L Ross. Each was invited to lodge written submissions and to make an oral presentation to the Commission. Three parties- the ACT Party, Labour and National- lodged submissions, and spoke to them at a meeting of the Commission on 14 October 2019. The submissions made under this provision largely addressed general issues of process and the statutory criteria.

DIVISION OF NEW ZEALAND INTO GENERAL AND MĀORI ELECTORATES

[12] The electoral population figures derived from the 2018 Census, as supplied by the Government Statistician in her report (see Schedule A), required that one new General electorate be created in the North Island.

[13] The Government Statistician also provided the population quotas used for drawing electoral boundaries. Every electorate must contain an electoral population that is within 5% (plus or minus) of the quotas set under the Act.

[14] The Commission had to work with the following quotas (and the 5% allowances) for the population of each electorate:

	Quota	5% +/- Allowance
South Island General electorates	65,458	3,273
North Island General electorates	64,899	3,245
Māori electorates	67,582	3,379

[15] The South Island quota is set by dividing the population of the South Island (1,047,321) by 16, giving a result of 65,458, which is then used as the number of people for each General South Island electorate.

[16] The South Island quota is also used to determine the number of North Island and Māori electorates and their populations for electoral purposes. Dividing the population of the North Island (3,180,037) by the South Island quota of 65,458 provides 49 General electorates in the North Island – one more than previously.

[17] The Māori electoral population – calculated according to the formula in section 3 of the Act (which includes the results of the Māori Electoral Option) – is a total of 473,077. The Māori electoral population is also divided by the South Island quota, giving a result

of 7 Māori electorates, which is unchanged from the existing number.

[18] At the start of the boundary review process, the populations of 11 North Island General electorates were more than 5% over the quota, but none were more than 5% under it. In the South Island, 3 General electorates were more than 5% over the quota, and 5 were more than 5% under it. For the Māori electorates, 2 were more than 5% over the quota, while 1 was more than 5% under it.

[19] While the number of South Island General electorates is fixed at 16, and the number of Māori electorates remains stable, population changes required adjustments of the boundaries of some of those electorates to keep the electorate populations within the permitted plus-or-minus 5% range, and to accommodate projected trends of population increase or decrease between now and the next boundary review.

[20] For the North Island, the creation of the new electorate and General population movements, or relative growth of populations in the regions also required boundary adjustments to a number of the existing electorates. There has been strong population growth in wider Auckland, and it was clear that the required new electorate should be located somewhere in that area. The creation of another General electorate inevitably requires consequential adjustments of the boundaries of nearby existing electorates.

[21] While issues about the List seats are not part of the Commission's function, we do note that the additional General electorate means that there will be one less List seat available in the elections to which this boundary review will apply.

[22] The Commission has not been required by the Remuneration Authority to classify the electorates under section 37 of the Act for the purposes of determining salaries or allowances of electorate members of Parliament.

THE STATUTORY CRITERIA FOR SETTING BOUNDARIES

[23] In setting electorate boundaries the population quotas must be the first and most rigidly applied consideration, as all electorates must contain populations varying by not more than the quota allowance figures set out at paragraph [14].

[24] In setting the General electorate boundaries to accommodate the required number of people, the Commission is required to give due consideration to:

- existing boundaries of the General electorates
- community of interest
- facilities of communications
- topographical features, and
- any projected variation in the General electoral population of those electorates during their life.

[25] In setting the Māori electorate boundaries, the Commission is required to give due consideration to:

- existing boundaries of the Māori electorates
- community of interest among the Māori people generally and members of Māori iwi
- facilities of communications
- topographical features, and
- any projected variation in the Māori electoral population of those electorates during their life.

[26] In considering both the General and the Māori electorates, the approach taken by the Commission has been, where possible, to retain existing boundaries which the public are familiar with, particularly because this boundary review is relatively close to the next scheduled election. Overall, one half of electorate boundaries remain unchanged from 2014 (see Schedule B).

[27] Local council areas are often a good indicator of communities of interest and a number of electorate boundaries have been drawn to coincide with these areas. The splitting of small communities has been avoided where possible, and the Commission has endeavoured to place communities in the same electorate as an adjoining area with which they have the most interaction. The Commission is conscious this has not been achieved in all instances - because of the requirement to remain within the quota limits, and the consideration of the criteria in sections 35 and 45. Features such as roads, rivers and mountain ranges often present physical barriers which can help define the appropriate extent of an electorate. The Commission also considered projected trends in population growth, or shrinkage, with the goal of maintaining the principle of equality of representation over the life of an electorate until the next resetting of the boundaries.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION – OBJECTIONS AND COUNTER-OBJECTIONS

[28] The Commission published the names of the proposed electorates together with maps showing their boundaries and summaries of reasons in print and online at www.vote.nz on 20 November 2019, with objections being invited from the public. The proposed electorates were distributed for public display to libraries, council offices, Electoral Commission offices and Te Puni Kōkiri regional offices. The release was supported by a nationwide advertising campaign and activity was upweighted in areas affected by change. Advertising channels included online, print, out-of-home (e.g. street posters) and radio. The Chair of the Commission and the Deputy Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri attended a media conference on 20 November for the release of the proposed electorates. There was good media coverage of the proposals and the timetable for the public to have their say.

[29] The public were able to have their say on the boundaries in a number of ways. They could use interactive maps to look at the existing and proposed boundaries online at www.vote.nz and make a submission via the website. Web analytics indicate that there were high levels of public access to these pages during the public consultation stage of the review. Paper objection and counter-objection forms were also produced for the public to use for written submissions. Objection forms, along with copies of the report on the proposed boundaries, were available at public libraries, Electoral Commission offices, and most Te Puni Kōkiri regional offices.

[30] By 20 December 2019, the date set for the close of objections, the Commission received 332 separate objections. Those objections involved some 450 people contributing through individual and form submissions and including one signed by 122 people.

[31] The objections received related to 39 electorates (although it is to be noted that some “objections” actually expressed support for the proposed boundaries and/or names rather than

opposition to them). Of that number, 217 related to the proposed boundaries, 84 related to proposed names and 31 related to both boundaries and names. No objections were received for 33 of the proposed 72 electorates.

[32] A change to the Act in 2017 meant the Commission no longer has to summarise the objections received and distribute this information to places of inspection. Instead, all objections were published online at www.vote.nz on 9 January 2020 and the counter-objection period opened the following day. By 24 January 2020, when the counter-objection period closed, the Commission received 106 counter-objections. Of those, 60 counter-objections related to boundaries, 18 to names and 28 to both boundaries and names.

[33] The Commission heard the people and organisations who wished to speak to their submissions in Christchurch (10 February), Dunedin (11 February), Wellington (13 February), Albany (17 February) and Manukau (18 February). In some cases, to save the time and expense of them travelling from a distance, submitters were heard by way of telephone conference. A total of 36 submitters attended the hearings. We believe that the hearing process worked well. While noting that the objection and counter-objection process is essentially a written one, the Commission appreciated the opportunity of hearing from, and being able to discuss issues with, the individuals and organisations who wished to speak to the material they had lodged.

[34] We should record that a number of the objections and counter-objections were particularly well-considered, insightful and helpful, both in confirming some proposed boundaries and names and, in other cases, persuading us that there was an alternative course which might better give effect to the purpose and criteria contained in the legislation. We are grateful to all those who committed time and

effort into that part of the process. Each objection and counter-objection was carefully considered by the Commission before final decisions were made.

[35] A list of the people and organisations who contributed through the objection and counter-objection process is provided at Schedule D.

[36] After considering the objections and counter-objections, the Commission avoided, as far as possible, changes that had not been the subject of objection or counter-objection, so that the public would not find that a boundary or name change had been made, about which they had not had the opportunity to object or counter-object.

THE REVISION OF ELECTORATE BOUNDARIES

[37] The Commission decided upon the proposed boundaries, having considered the Government Statistician’s report and the Surveyor-General’s provisional boundaries against the criteria in the Act. Having received the objections and counter-objections to those proposed boundaries, the Commission moved on to consider them and to decide the final boundaries.

[38] Overall, the final result is that no boundary changes have been made to 36 electorates: 31 General electorates in the North Island, 3 General electorates in the South Island, and 2 of the Māori electorates (see Schedule B for the list of unchanged and changed electorates).

[39] The populations for each electorate are provided at Schedule C. Overview maps showing the General and Māori electorate boundaries are at Schedule E and individual maps for each electorate can be found at Schedule F. Electorate information, including interactive mapping, is also available online at www.vote.nz.

[40] The following section explains what changes the Commission has made to the electorate boundaries, most of which were signalled in the proposed electorates report published in November 2019. Where changes have been made as a result of public consultation this is made clear below. Six electorates have also been renamed following the public consultation process. Electorate names are discussed at paragraph **[73]**.

[41] A number of minor technical adjustments, not involving population, have also been made to the electorate boundaries, i.e. to follow the correct alignment with roads and rivers.

North Island General electorate boundaries

[42] The boundaries of **Whangārei** and **Northland** have been adjusted, because of population growth, with population being moved into neighbouring **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** (formerly Helensville). **Whangaparāoa** (formerly Rodney) and **Upper Harbour** also had to lose population, which was also transferred to **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**. **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** extends from the Kaipara harbour in the west to Mahurangi in the east and includes the Kumeū area and Warkworth.

[43] The population quota meant the populous Whangaparāoa area could not be in the same electorate as the area around Warkworth. **Whangaparāoa** includes the Whangaparāoa Peninsula, Orewa, Silverdale and the Dairy Flat area. As a result of the public consultation process, Waiwera has been included in **Whangaparāoa**, on community of interest grounds and to align with the local government boundaries. The Commission was unable to accommodate other suggested changes to the boundaries made by submitters to **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** without significant adjustments to neighbouring electorates where no changes had been proposed or signalled through the public consultation process.

[44] Other neighbouring electorates of **East Coast Bays**, **North Shore** and **Northcote** were within quota tolerance and have not been changed.

Creating the new electorate

[45] Some of the excess population from the north of Auckland has been moved southwards through the Auckland isthmus to create the new electorate in south Auckland. A line of Auckland urban electorates, that did not otherwise need to change, have been impacted through a domino effect. The Commission chose the path that affected the fewest electorates, which went through **New Lynn** which has gained the Waitakere Ranges, **Mt Roskill** which has gained

Blockhouse Bay, **Maungakiekie** which has gained Royal Oak, **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** (former Manukau East) which has gained Panmure and **Manurewa** which has gained an area south of Papatoetoe and lost areas around Greenmeadows and Redoubt Road to the new electorate.

[46] The Commission received relatively few objections or counter-objections to the boundary changes for **New Lynn**, **Mt Roskill**, **Maungakiekie** and **Manurewa**. There was strong support from the public submissions for the inclusion of the Royal Oak area in **Maungakiekie**.

[47] **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** spans the Auckland isthmus from Panmure in the north to Ōtara in the south. This electorate (for which the Commission had proposed to retain the name Manukau East) received the highest volume of boundary objections and counter-objections. There was strong support from objectors for the Panmure area to remain in **Maungakiekie**, on community of interest grounds. It was not possible to accommodate this change, without significantly redrawing **Maungakiekie** and neighbouring electorates. There were also strong counter-objections about potentially splitting the Mount Wellington community. After considering the objections and counter-objections, the Commission has made a minor adjustment to the proposed boundary, moving a small area around Maungarei/Mount Wellington into **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**, to keep it connected with the Panmure community.

[48] The Auckland electorates from **New Lynn** through to **Manurewa** are confirmed with no changes from the proposed electorates. No boundary changes were proposed or made to **Auckland Central**, **Botany**, **Epsom**, **Kelston**, **Māngere**, **Mt Albert**, **Pakuranga**, **Tāmaki** and **Te Atatū**.

[49] The new **Takanini** electorate, renamed from the proposed name of Flat Bush, comprises mainly urban population east of **Manurewa** and

south of **Botany**. Some objections and counter-objections suggested boundary adjustments to add neighbouring areas to the electorate. The Commission was not persuaded the suggestions would improve the boundaries and the proposed boundaries are confirmed.

[50] With the creation of the new **Takanini** electorate, **Port Waikato** (formerly Hunua) and **Papakura** have been significantly redrawn. Papakura has gained the north-eastern part of the former Hunua electorate, and **Port Waikato** has gained the western and northern parts of the former Waikato electorate. The majority of submitters for the **Papakura** electorate were in support of the proposed boundaries and these boundaries have been confirmed with no further change. There was little objection to the **Port Waikato** boundaries and these are also confirmed as proposed.

[51] **Bay of Plenty** was over quota and had to lose population, which has been achieved by moving the area around Omokoroa Beach into **Coromandel**. In turn, **Coromandel** had to lose population which has been achieved by moving the area around Te Aroha into the **Waikato** electorate. There were a number of objections to the movement of Omokoroa Beach to **Coromandel**. The Commission has not been able to accommodate these objections as there was no viable alternative way of moving the necessary numbers out

of **Bay of Plenty** without more disruptive changes affecting neighbouring electorates where no changes were proposed.

[52] **Hamilton West** and **Taupō** were both above quota and had to lose population, which has been transferred to **Waikato** through several boundary adjustments. **Waikato** has been redefined by changes to its boundaries with **Coromandel**, **Taupō**, **Hamilton West**, and **Port Waikato**. After considering objections and counter-objections to **Waikato**, the Commission has kept Karapiro and Tīrau in the **Taupō** electorate on community of interest grounds. The Commission was not able to keep all of the South Waikato District Ward in the **Taupō** electorate having been limited by the quota requirements.

[53] A small number of objections and counter-objections were received to some of the boundaries for the remaining electorates in the southern half of the North Island, none of which were proposed to change as they were within the 5% population allowance. Many of these were from individuals requesting minor boundary adjustments on community of interest grounds, which the Commission did not see as sufficient justification against the other criteria of retaining the existing boundaries. The Commission has retained the existing boundaries of these electorates.

South Island General electorate boundaries

[54] **West Coast-Tasman** was below quota and has gained the Brightwater area, previously in the **Nelson** electorate. Some submissions proposed, in the alternative, gaining the necessary population by extending the boundary of **West Coast-Tasman** across the alps and into **Kaikōura** and **Selwyn**. In order to achieve the required population the boundaries would have to extend almost to Christchurch, so this was not considered viable. While the Commission accepts that Brightwater shares a community of interest with **Nelson**, it had no alternative but to confirm the proposed change.

[55] The **Kaikōura**, **Waimakariri** and **Christchurch Central** populations were within the 5% population allowance and no changes were proposed for these electorates. After considering two objections to the boundary between **Kaikōura** and **Waimakariri**, the existing boundaries for these three electorates are confirmed with no changes.

[56] **Selwyn** has been the fastest growing electorate in the country and has had to shed significant population to nearby electorates. Adjoining electorates of **Ilam**, **Wigram** and **Banks Peninsula** (former Port Hills) each have boundary adjustments to balance the populations, including the Banks Peninsula area moving from **Selwyn** to **Banks Peninsula**.

[57] **Ilam**, which was under quota, has gained the Avonhead area from **Wigram** and the area west of the airport has been added from **Selwyn**. Further adjustments have been made between **Wigram**, **Banks Peninsula** and **Selwyn** in the area south of State Highway 76, to balance their populations close to quota. The area south of the Rakaia River has been moved from **Selwyn** into **Rangitata**, which allows for projected population growth and decline respectively, and with the river providing a more coherent boundary. The boundaries of **Selwyn** are now closely aligned with the Selwyn District Council boundaries. **Banks Peninsula** is completely contained within the Christchurch City Council boundary.

[58] There were no objections to the proposed boundary changes to the **Selwyn**, **Ilam**, **Wigram** and **Rangitata** electorates. These electorates are finalised with no changes to the proposed boundaries.

[59] **Christchurch East** was at the lower end of the quota limit and is not projected to grow. As a result the Commission proposed an area around Bromley be added to **Christchurch East** from the former Port Hills (now **Banks Peninsula**). After considering the objections and counter-objections for this boundary, the Commission has reduced the area that is moved into **Christchurch East** on community of interest grounds.

[60] A number of submitters objected to Geraldine being in the **Waitaki** electorate, and requested that it be moved to **Rangitata** due to its close links with Timaru. The Commission was not able to make this adjustment as the population of Geraldine (3,500) would take **Rangitata** over the permitted population limit.

[61] The boundaries of all five electorates in the Otago and Southland regions have had to be adjusted as they were either under or over the 5% population quota. The population of the electorates together was almost exactly on quota, so they have been balanced by moving population from the electorates with too much population to those with too little.

[62] **Waitaki** was above quota and had to lose significant population. An area that includes Alexandra and Clyde has been moved into **Southland** (formerly Clutha-Southland), as these communities are well connected.

[63] **Dunedin** (formerly Dunedin North) and **Taieri** (formerly Dunedin South) together were significantly under quota and have both had to gain population. The entire Otago Peninsula area has been added to **Dunedin** (from former Dunedin South) and the northern boundary between **Waitaki** and **Dunedin** has been moved south to the Dunedin

City Council boundary. In turn **Taieri** is extended into the south Otago area, including Balclutha. The Commission received a number of well thought through submissions with alternative boundaries proposed for these electorates. Some of these alternatives resulted in less overall change but would have resulted in significant consequential adjustments to neighbouring electorates. These changes did not always reflect communities of interest and in some cases affected areas that were not signalled as part of the submissions process. After considerable and intensive discussion, the Commission has confirmed the **Dunedin** and **Taieri** boundaries as proposed.

[64] A number of submitters asked the Commission to consider creating a Central Lakes electorate. It was not possible to accommodate this suggestion as it would have required a significant redraw of neighbouring electorates.

[65] **Invercargill** was below quota and has had to gain population from its only neighbour, **Southland**. The Commission's proposed solution was to add the Winton area, and The Catlins area. Objections raised on community of interest grounds have resulted in the Commission retaining The Catlins and Winton area in the renamed **Southland** electorate, with **Invercargill** being brought up to the required population figure by expansion into western Southland, including Tuatapere.

Māori electorate boundaries

[66] The boundaries of the Māori electorates were considered by the Māori members of the Commission, who support what we now set out, and the decisions were confirmed by the Commission as a whole.

[67] The Māori electorates had seen some growth in population since the last boundary review. However, because of similar rates of growth in the South Island General electoral population, the number of Māori electorates remains at 7.

[68] Most of the Māori electorates cover large geographic areas by comparison to the General electorates. This is unavoidable given there are currently 7 Māori electorates and the Māori electoral population is less dense in the South Island and the southern part of the North Island.

[69] Slower growth meant **Tāmaki Makaurau** was significantly below quota. By contrast, faster growth in neighbouring **Te Tai Tokerau** and **Hauraki-Waikato** had them both above the quota allowance. The populations of these three electorates have therefore been balanced by making boundary changes extending **Tāmaki Makaurau** into **Te Tai Tokerau** around Te Atatū South, and into **Hauraki-Waikato** to the east of Manurewa.

[70] In response to an objection, Waiheke Island has been moved from **Hauraki-Waikato** into **Tāmaki Makaurau**, to recognise the communication links to Waiheke Island are with **Tāmaki Makaurau**, through employment and transport connections.

[71] The populations of **Waiariki** and **Te Tai Hauāuru** were within the 5% population allowance and no changes have been made to these electorates.

[72] A minor boundary adjustment has been made to a short section of the **Te Tai Tonga** and **Ikaroa-Rāwhiti** boundary in Naenae, in the Hutt Valley. The boundary is now aligned with the General electorate boundary in this area. One 'objection' in support of this adjustment was received.

NAMING ELECTORATES

[73] As part of the boundary review the Commission must also settle the names of the electorates, which often reflect their communities and relevant geographic areas or features. As the result of boundary changes, some names have also been changed to better reflect those areas and features.

[74] For electorate names in te Reo Māori, the Commission has used macrons where it is considered appropriate, on advice from the New Zealand Geographic Board, Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa, and the Māori Language Commission, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

[75] The issue of the proposed electorate names was one on which very strong views were expressed in objections and counter-objections, and the Commission was persuaded by some of those views to change the names of some electorates.

[76] The electorates for which the names have changed, some being proposed by the Commission and some as a result of the objection and counter objection process are:

- **Whangārei** – a macron has been added on the advice of the Geographic Board.
- Helensville has been renamed **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**. The electorate proposed as Helensville was, geographically, significantly different from the electorate which formerly bore that name. There were a number of suggestions made in the objection process, most of which supported the name Rodney, reflecting the Rodney local board area included in the electorate. An area containing 19,800 people has been moved from the former Rodney electorate into this electorate. However, 54,200 people remain in the former Rodney electorate, which has been renamed **Whangaparāoa**. It was the Commission's clear view that calling this new electorate Rodney would be highly confusing. Alternative names considered included **Kaipara ki**

Mahurangi suggested by Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust. The name literally means Kaipara to Mahurangi. That name is accurately descriptive and distinctive and, after reflection and discussion, it has been adopted.

- Rodney – A new name was needed as the electorate no longer contained Cape Rodney, and the electorate was so different in coverage from what it had formerly been that to retain the same name would lead to confusion. The Commission proposed the name **Whangaparāoa**, arising from a dominant feature of the electorate, the Whangaparāoa Peninsula. There were a number of objections to the name, with most suggesting Hibiscus Coast as an alternative. The Commission understands Hibiscus Coast is a name mostly used by the business community, while Whangaparāoa is a long standing name and is a prominent geographical feature in the electorate and on this basis the name is confirmed.
- Manukau East – Significant boundary changes were made for this review as a consequence of population growth in the Auckland area and the creation of the new electorate nearby. The name was criticised by some objectors as being confusing and not sufficiently descriptive of the electorate's geography. We came to the view that the criticism was well-founded and the more precise name of **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** proposed by a number of submitters has been adopted.
- Flat Bush – This is the new electorate, created to accommodate the large population increase around the Auckland area. The name Flat Bush was proposed. Submitters generally wanted the name changed to better reflect the community and geography of the new electorate. The Commission was persuaded by submitters to give the electorate a name that better reflects the area. The electorate will be called **Takanini** which is a name that is well known and is nicely

descriptive of the area and reflects elements of its history as the name of a suburb in the electorate. In the public consultation process, the spelling of the name was suggested as Takanini or Takaanini. We are advised by the Geographic Board the official name for the suburb is Takanini, and so for consistency the same spelling has been adopted.

- Hunua – As the Hunua electorate no longer contained the place of that name, and gained the northern part of Waikato, a new name was needed to better reflect the altered boundaries. **Port Waikato** was proposed by the Commission, as that name has been used for a previous similarly located electorate, and the mouth of the Waikato River is a dominant feature of the area. Objectors suggested Franklin as an alternative name. Franklin was a former Council district, and is currently an Auckland ward mostly outside of the **Port Waikato** boundaries. We were not persuaded to change the name to Franklin, as this may cause confusion with the ward, and the **Port Waikato** name is confirmed.
- Rimutaka – The Commission proposed changing the name of the electorate to **Remutaka**, to reflect the 2016 Treaty settlement between the Crown and Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua, and the corresponding place name changes made in 2017 by the Geographic Board. There was no opposition to that proposal (in fact it was supported in an “objection”).
- Port Hills – The Commission proposed a change of name to **Banks Peninsula** to better reflect the geographic area, with the addition of the whole of Banks Peninsula from **Selwyn**. The Commission received submissions in support of **Banks Peninsula** and Port Hills as names for the electorate. It was decided that to retain the Port Hills name would be confusing and the **Banks Peninsula** name would be more accurate. As a result of valuable feedback through the public consultation process, the Commission has contacted the New Zealand Sign Language Board to ask them to look at **Banks Peninsula**, and any

other electorate names, that are not currently provided for in sign language.

- Dunedin North – The adjustments to Dunedin North mean it now includes most of urban Dunedin and the Otago Peninsula. In conjunction with the renaming of neighbouring Dunedin South to **Taieri**, it has been simply renamed **Dunedin**.
- Dunedin South – The Commission received a number of submissions suggesting a name change to better reflect the electorate’s geography that now contains a relatively small part of urban Dunedin and extends south to Balclutha. The Commission has renamed the electorate **Taieri**, which a number of submitters suggested as a more accurate and appropriate name for the revised electorate.
- Clutha-Southland – The area generally known as Clutha is no longer part of the redrawn electorate. To retain the Clutha name would be likely to cause confusion, and so the name is amended to **Southland**.

Names not changed

[77] There are no name changes for the Māori electorates and 54 of the General electorates.

[78] Alternative names were suggested for a small number of electorates which the Commission has not accommodated including:

- **New Lynn** – There was some support for a name change of the **New Lynn** electorate to Waitākere. However, the Commission has retained the New Lynn name, noting that some three-quarters of the population of the **New Lynn** electorate live in the New Lynn township.
- **Wairarapa** – The name of Wairarapa-Central Hawke’s Bay was suggested to more accurately represent the extent of the electorate. The electorate extends half-way into the Central Hawke’s Bay Council area. The Commission notes the electorate name does not accurately describe the whole of the electorate but decided not to change the name at this time.

FINAL RESULT

[79] The ultimate result of the Commission's work is that there will be one new General electorate and the boundaries of 31 General electorates have been amended to some degree, with 10 General electorates being renamed to better reflect their revised location and boundaries, or on the advice of the Geographic Board. The boundaries of 5 of the 7 Māori electorates were amended to some degree, but none were renamed. The boundaries of 34 of the existing 64 General electorates and 2 of the 7 Māori electorates remain unaltered.

[80] Of the total 2018 population, 251,378 in the North Island (7.9% of the population), 62,884 in the South Island (6% of the population) and 8,030 in the Māori electorates (1.7% of the population) will be in a different electorate at the next election.

[81] The names and electoral populations of the electorates are set out at Schedule C. Overview maps of the electorates are provided at Schedule E. The boundaries of the electorates are shown in the authoritative maps at Schedule F.

Duration of the electorate boundaries

[82] The boundaries described in this report will be used for the 2020 and 2023 general elections and any by-elections held before the 2026 general election. The next review of boundaries will occur after the next Census, scheduled for 2023, and the exercise of the next Māori Electoral Option, scheduled for 2024.

Notes of thanks

[83] The Commission records its thanks to the Surveyor-General, the Chief Electoral Officer, and the Deputy Government Statistician for the manner in which they and their departments have serviced the Commission. They and their staff at the Electoral Commission, Land Information New Zealand, and Stats NZ provided excellent professional service and invaluable support for the Commission's work.

[84] In particular the members thank Natalie McNaught, Principal Advisor Legal to the Electoral Commission and Secretary to the Representation Commission, who has led some significant improvements to the approach taken to this Commission and has professionally managed all that is required to ensure that the Commission delivers on the boundaries. We would also like to thank Tim Tuapola, Project Leader for supporting the Commissioners through the hearings.

[85] Our sincere thanks also go to the Commission's Technical Advisor Greg Byrom, from Land Information New Zealand, for his invaluable and expert work in managing the computer-based tools that enable the Commission to redraw the boundaries, and for arranging the drawing of the maps published at various stages throughout the process.

TE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

Ina ka taea, kua waiho Te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti i ngā rohenga pōti mō ngā pōti whānui e rua e heke mai nei. Kāore he panonitanga ki ngā rohe pōti e 36.

Ko ngā wāhi panonitanga nui rawa kei ngā rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau, o Waikato, o Ōtautahi, o Ōtākou, o Te Taurapa o Te Waka. Ka noho te 7% o te taupori ki rohe pōti kē ā te wā o te pōti whānui o 2020.

Kotahi te rohe pōti hou i Tāmaki Makaurau ki te tonga. I marohitia ko Flat Bush hei ingoa hou. Ko te whakataunga whai muri ake i te hui tūmatanui ko **Takanini**.

He paku noa te whakarerekētanga o ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Whānui 30 me ngā rohe pōti Māori e 5.

I whakarārangiāhia te nuinga o ngā panonitanga rohenga i roto i te pūrongo marohi i ngā rohe pōti i tāngia ai i te Whiringa-ā-rangi 2019.

I whai whakaaro, i whai kiko hoki ngā tāpaetanga kōrero a te marea, ā, nā tērā i āhua whakarerekēhia ngā rohenga marohitia, me te panoni hoki i ētahi ingoa.

Ngā Rohe Pōti o Te Ika-a-Māui

Kua piki te maha o ngā rohe pōti i te rohe o Tāmaki Makaurau mai i te 24 ki te 25. Anei ngā panonitanga tae atu ki:

- Kua tātuhia anō a Rodney kia uru atu ai a Dairy Flat me Coatesville, ā, kua tapaina ko **Whangaparāoa** kē
- Kua whakawhānuitia a Helensville ki roto o **Te Taitokerau**, ki **Whangaparāoa** me **Upper Harbour**, ā, kua taka atu te Paeroa o Waitākere tae atu ki **New Lynn** Kua tapaina te rohe pōti tātuhia anō o Helensville ko **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** kē, he hua nō ngā hui tūmatanui
- Hei whakanuku whakatetonga i te taupori ki te hanga i te rohe pōti hou, kua mahia ētahi

panonitanga ki **Mt Roskill**, ki **Maungakiekie**, ki **Manukau East**, ki **Manurewa**

- Whai muri i ngā hui tūmatanui, kua tapaina kētia te rohe pōti o Manukau ki te Rāwhiti ki te ingoa **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**
- Nā runga i ngā hui tūmatanui, kua nekehia tētahi wāhanga paku o Maungarei ki roto o **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**, mā reira e puritia ai ngā hononga ki Panmure
- Kua hangaia a **Takanini** mā te tō mai i te taupori o **Manurewa**, te rohe pōti i mua o Hunua, o **Papakura** hoki, ā, tae atu ki Wattle Downs me Takanini
- Ka tāpirihia te taupori mai i **Waikato** ki **Hunua**, ā, kua tapaina ko **Port Waikato** Kua whakarerekēhia ngā rohenga o **Waikato** ki a **Coromandel**, ki a **Hamilton West**, ki a **Taupō**
- Kua whakarerekēhia ngā rohenga o **Whangārei**, o **Bay of Plenty**.

Kāore he panonitanga ki ngā rohenga mō ngā rohe pōti 31, tae atu ki ngā rohe pōti katoa o te haurua whakatetonga o Te-Ika-a-Māui, me ngā rohe pōti e whai ake i te rohe tapatāone o Tāmaki Makaurau: Ko **Auckland Central**, ko **Botany**, ko **East Coast Bays**, ko **Epsom**, ko **Kelston**, ko **Māngere**, ko **Mt Albert**, ko **North Shore**, ko **Northcote**, ko **Pakuranga**, ko **Tāmaki**, ko **Te Atatū**.

Ngā Rohe Pōti Whānui o Te Waipounamu

Kua whakapūmauhia te maha o ngā rohe pōti o Te Waipounamu ki te 16. Ko ētahi anō panonitanga rohenga:

- Kua whakanukuhia a Brightwater mai i **Nelson** ki **West Coast-Tasman**
- Kua tātuhia anō te rohe pōti tere rawa te tipu,

ko **Selwyn**, ā, kua makere iho te takiwā o Horomaka ki **Banks Peninsula** (Port Hills i mua). Kua whakarerekēhia a **Ilam**, a **Wigram**, a **Banks Peninsula**, a **Christchurch East**, a **Rangitata**

- Kua tangohia mai i **Waitaki** te rohe o Alexandra me Clyde ka riro i a **Southland** (ko Clutha-Southland i mua)
- Kua nekehia te Otago Peninsula mai i Dunedin South ki Dunedin North, ā, kua tāpirihia a South Otago ki Dunedin South mai i Clutha-Southland. Nā aua panonitanga rohenga e rerekē ai ngā ingoa o aua rohe, ko **Taiari**, ko **Dunedin**, ko **Southland**
- I marohitia kia tāpirihia atu a Winton me The Catlins ki te rohe pōti o **Invercargill**. I runga i ngā tāpaetanga o te marea, ka noho a Winton, a The Catlins hoki i roto i te rohe pōti hou o **Southland**, ā ka toro atu a **Invercargill** ki Te Taurapa o Te Waka, tae atu ki Tuatapere.

Kāore he panonitanga mō **Christchurch Central**, mō **Kaikōura**, mō **Waimakariri**.

Ngā Rohe Pōti Māori

Ka noho tonu te maha o ngā rohe pōti Māori ki te 7. Kei te pāngia ngā rohe pōti e 5 e ngā panonitanga rohenga:

- Ka whakaurua ki **Tāmaki Makaurau** tētahi wāhanga i te tonga o Te Atatu i tangohia mai ai i **Te Tai Tokerau**, me tētahi wāhanga o te rāwhiti o Manurewa me te Moutere o Waiheke i tangohia mai ai i **Hauraki-Waikato**
- He whakarerekētanga iti noa ki a **Ikaroa-Rāwhiti** me **Te Tai Tonga** i Naenae.

Kāore he panonitanga rohenga mō **Te Tai Hauāuru** me **Waiariki**.

Ngā panonitanga ingoa

He ingoa hou ō ngā rohe pōti 11, tae atu ki te rohe pōti hou i Tāmaki Makaurau ki te Tonga kia hāngai pū ki aua takiwā, ki aua hapori.

- Kua huri a Whangarei ki **Whangārei**
- Kua huri a Helensville ki **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**
- Kua huri a Rodney ki **Whangaparāoa**
- Kua huri a Manukau East ki **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**
- Kua huri a Flat Bush, te ingoa marohitia mo te rohe pōti hou, ki **Takanini**
- Kua huri a Hunua ki **Port Waikato**
- Kua huri a Rimutaka ki **Remutaka**
- Kua huri a Port Hills ki **Banks Peninsula**
- Kua huri a Dunedin North ki **Dunedin**
- Kua huri a Dunedin South ki a **Taiari**
- Kua huri a Clutha-Southland ki a **Southland**

Kitea ai ngā rohe pōti kua ū mā te whakamahere pāhekoheko i www.vote.nz. He mahere rohe pōti kei roto hoki i tēnei pūrongo.

TE MAHI A TE KOMIHANA

[1] Ko te mahi matua a te Komihana he arotake, he whakatau i ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa rohe pōti i runga i ngā herenga o te Ture Pōti 1993 (te Ture) whai muri atu i te tatauranga me te whakaotinga o te Kōwhiringa Pōti Māori. E whakamāramahia ana te ture tātai hei tataui i te maha o ngā rohe pōti, i te tokomaha o te taupori rohe pōti hoki, ki te kōwae [12].

[2] Ka mutu ana te tātaitai i ngā taupori me ngā rohe pōti mā te ture tātai, ka whakatauria ngā rohenga o tēnā rohe pōti, o tēnā rohe pōti e ai ki ngā paearu i ngā wāhanga 35, 36 hoki (mō ngā rohe pōti Whānui), i te wāhanga 45 (mō ngā rohe pōti Māori), e kōrerohia ana i te kōwae [23]. Ko te tikanga me te wawata, ka āhua ōrite te tokomaha o ngā tangata kei roto i te rohe pōti o tēnā mema Pāremata, o tēnā mema Pāremata.

TE MEMATANGA O TE KOMIHANA

[3] Ko te mematanganga o te Komihana ko ngā mema ex officio, me ngā mema i tohua ai i raro i te wāhanga 28 o te Ture. Ko ngā mema o te Rōpū:

Ko te Heamana o te Komihana i tautapangia e ngā mema o te Komihana:

- Ko Kaiwhakawā Craig Thompson

Ko ngā Mema Ex Officio:

- Ko Anselm Haanen – Kairūri Matua
- Ko Liz MacPherson- Kaitatau Kāwanatanga
- Ko Alicia Wright- Āpiha Matua mō te Kaupapa Pōti
- Ko Brendan Duffy- Heamana o te Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe

Ngā Mema i Tohua:

- Hon Rick Barker- māngai Kāwanatanga
- Hon Roger Sowry- māngai Āpitihana

Ngā Mema i Tohua hei whakatau i ngā rohe pōti Māori:

- Dave Samuels (Waikato-Tainui, Te Whakatōhea)- Te Toihautū o Te Puni Kōkiri

- Moana Mackey (Ngāti Porou)- māngai Kāwanatanga

- Dan Te Kanawa (Ngāti Maniapoto)- māngai Āpitihana

Ngā tuarua o ngā mema ex officio, o ngā mema i tohua

[4] E ai ki ngā wāhanga 32, 33 o te Ture, kei te wātea ngā mema ex officio me ngā mema i tohua ki te whakarite i ngā tuarua hei kairiwhi mō rātou. I tohua ēnei tāngata hei mema tuarua ki te whakatutuki i ngā mahi katoa hāunga te hui tuatahi o te Komihana i te 24 o Mahuru 2019:

- Carol Slappendel- Kaitatau Kāwanatanga Tuarua, hei kairiwhi mō Liz MacPherson
- Di Grennell (Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Mutunga)- Toihautū Tuarua o Te Puni Kōkiri, hei kairiwhi mō Dave Samuels.

TE WĀTAKA O NGĀ MAHI A TE KOMIHANA

[5] I tīmata te mahi a te Komihana whai muri ake i te putanga o ngā hua o te Tatauranga o 2018. Ko tā te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga, he pūrongo i ngā hua o te Tatauranga ki te Komihana he pūrongo hoki i ngā tātaiaranga e pā ana ki te taupori pōti Māori. Ka puta ana taua pūrongo, ko tā te Kairūri Matua he whakarite i ngā mahere hukihuki o ngā rohe pōti, he karanga hui mā te Komihana hei arotake i ngā rohenga. Mai i te rā o taua hui e ono ngā marama kia whakaotihia e te Komihana tana pūrongo.

[6] E ai ki te Tatauranga 2018, e 83.3% noa iho te tokomaha o te hunga urupare; he kaute iti iho i te 92.2% o te Tatauranga 2013. I pau ētahi marama ki te whakaemi, ki te mātai i ngā raraunga kāwanatanga kia rahi ai te raraunga kounga mā te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga, nā reira i takaroa ai te mahi a te Komihana, arā, te āta titiro ki ngā rohenga tae rawa atu ki waenga-Whiringa-ā-nuku 2019.

[7] He taunakitanga pai te Pūrongo a te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga, me ngā mahere rohenga hukihuki a te Kairūri Matua i puta mai ai i taua pūrongo, mō te taupori pōti Whānui me te taupori pōti Māori o tēnā rohe pōti, o tēnā rohe pōti- tirohia ngā wāhanga 35(8) me te 45(5) o te Ture. Kei te Puka Āpiti A te pūrongo a te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga ki te Komihana o te 23 o Mahuru 2019.

Ngā hui me ngā nohoanga

[8] Ka mutu, ka hui ōkawa te Komihana mō ngā rā 12, tae atu ki ngā rā e 4 hei wānanga i ngā rohe pōti kua marohitia i te marama o Whiringa-ā-nuku 2019, ki ngā rā e 5 e whakarongo ana ki ngā kaiwhakahē me ngā kaiātete i aua whakahē nō rātou te hiahia ki te kōrero ā-waha mō ā rātou kōrero ā-tuhi i te marama o Huitanguru 2020 (he wā anō tērā ki te wānanga anō ki a mātou anō), me te rā kotahi anō hei whakatau i ngā rohenga pōti whakamutunga. I tāpirihia ētahi anō rā kia oti ai i ngā mema te whakarite, te tātari, te tuhi pūrongo.

[9] I hui ā-komiti ngā mema o te Komihana i tohua ai ki te whakatau i ngā rohe pōti Māori, hei wānanga i ngā take e hāngai pū ai ki ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa o aua rohe pōti. I hui ki te taha o ērā atu mema o te Komihana kōrerorero ai i aua take, whakatau ai i ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa o aua rohe pōti.

[10] Ko ngā rā whakahirahira e hāngai ai ki te arotakenga rohenga ko:

Te 6 o Poutūterangi 2018	Te Tatauranga
Te 3 o Paengawhāwhā ki te 2 o Hereturikōkā 2018	Ka wātea te Kōwhiringa Pōti Māori i tēnei wā
23 o Mahuru 2019	Ka whakaputaina ngā hua o te Tatauranga tae atu ki te pūrongo a te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga ki te Komihana Whakatau Māngai
24 o Mahuru 2019	Te hui whakahaere tuatahi a te Komihana
14 o Whiringa-ā-nuku 2019	Hui tuarua a te Komihana ki te whakarongo ki ngā tāpaetanga a ngā pāti tōrangapū, kia whiwhi hoki ngā rohenga hukihuki a te Kairūri Matua
21 o Whiringa-ā-nuku 2019	Ka tū te hui e tīmata ai ngā wānanga e pā ana ki ngā rohenga hukihuki i runga i te karanga a te Kairūri Matua (ka tīmata te ono marama e wātea ana ki te whakarite i tēnei pūrongo)
20 o Whiringa-ā-rangi 2019	Ka puta ngā kōrero mō ngā rohe pōti marohitia hei matapakinga mā te marea, ka puta te pānui Kāheti e tohu ana i te tīmatanga o te wā whakahē
20 o Hakihea 2019	Ka mutu te wā whakahē
9 o Kohitātea 2019	Ka pānuitia ngā whakahēnga i www.vote.nz
10 o Kohitātea 2020	Ka tīmata te wā ātete i te whakahēnga, ka puta te pānui Kāheti e tohu ana i te tīmatanga o te wā ātete i te whakahē
24 o Kohitātea 2020	Ka mutu te wā ātete i te whakahēnga
29 o Kohitātea 2019	Ka pānuitia ngā ātete i te whakahēnga i www.vote.nz
10 ki te 18 o Huitanguru 2020	He nohoanga mā te kaiwhakahē me te kaiātete i te whakahē i hiahia ai ki te tuku kōrero ā-kanohi
17 o Paengawhāwhā 2020	Ka whakatakotoria te pūrongo a te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti.

NGĀ TĀPAETANGA O NGĀ PĀTI TŌRANGAPŪ

[11] I tautohua e te Komihana ngā pāti tōrangapū e rima me te mema motuhake kotahi o te Pāremata i runga i ngā āhuetanga o te wāhanga 34 o te Ture, nā reira i āhei ai rātou ki te whakatakoto tāpaetanga ki te Komihana e pā ana ki ngā take e whakaritea a i raro i te wāhanga 35(3) me te wāhanga 45(6) o te Ture. Ko aua pāti, ko ACT, ko te Green Party, ko te Labour Party, ko te National Party, ko New Zealand First. Ko Mr J-L Ross te mema motuhake. I karangahia rātou katoa ki te whakatakoto tāpaetanga, ki te kōrero ā-kanohi hoki ki te Komihana. Nā ngā pāti e toru- arā nā ACT rātou ko Labour, ko National, i whakatakoto tāpaetanga, ā, i kōrero ā-waha hoki ki te Komihana i te 14 o Whiringa-ā-nuku 2019. Ko te kiko o aua tāpaetanga, he kōrero e pā ana ki ngā take whānui o te hātepe, me ngā paearu ā-ture.

TE WHAKAINATI I A AOTEAROA HEI ROHE PŌTI WHĀNUI, HEI ROHE PŌTI MĀORI

[12] E ai ki ngā tatauranga taupori i takea mai i te Tatauranga 2018, i roto i te pūrongo a te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga (tirohia te Puka Āpiti A), me hanga i tētahi rohe pōti Whānui hou i Te Ika-a-Māui.

[13] Nā te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga hoki ngā tau taupori ā-ture hei whakatau i ngā rohenga pōti. Ko te taupori pōti o tēnā rohe pōti, o tēnā rohe pōti, me noho i roto i te 5% (nui ake, iti iho rānei) o te tau ā-ture i whakatauria ai i raro i te Ture.

[14] I hāngai ngā mahi a te Komihana ki ngā tau ā-ture e whai ake nei (me ngā tukunga 5%) mō te taupori o tēnā rohe pōti, o tēnā rohe pōti:

	Tau ā-ture	Tukunga 5%+/-
Ngā rohe pōti Whānui o Te Waipounamu	65,458	3,273
Ngā rohe pōti Whānui o Te Ika-a-Māui	64,899	3,245
Ngā rohe pōti Māori	67,582	3,379

[15] Whakatauhia ai te tau ā-ture o Te Waipounamu mā te whakawehe i te taupori o Te Waipounamu (1,047,321) ki te 16, ka hua ko te 65,458, ka mutu koia te tokomaha o te hunga mō tēnā rohe pōti, mō tēnā rohe pōti o Te Waipounamu.

[16] Whakamahia ai te tau ā-ture o Te Waipounamu ki te whakatau i te maha o ngā rohe pōti o Te Ika-a-Māui, o ngā rohe pōti Māori, me ngā taupori o aua rohe pōti mō ngā take pōti. Ka whakawehe te taupori o Te Ika-a-Māui (3,180,037) e te tau ā-ture o Te Waipounamu arā e te 65,458, ka hua mai e 49 ngā rohe pōti Whānui i Te Ika-a-Māui- ka piki mā te kotahi.

[17] Ko te taupori pōti Māori- e tātaihia nei e ai ki te ture i te wāhanga 3 o te Ture (e aro ai ki ngā hua o te Kōwhiringa Pōti Māori)- ko te 473,077. Whakawehea ai te taupori pōti Māori e te tau ā-ture o Te Waipounamu hoki, ka mutu e 7 ngā rohe pōti Māori, he ōrite tonu.

[18] I te tīmatanga o te hātepe arotake rohenga, he nui ake i te 5% o te tau ā-ture te nui rawa o ngā tangata kei ngā rohe pōti Whānui o Te Ika-a-Māui, heoi anō kāore he rohe pōti i taka ki raro i taua 5%. I Te Waipounamu, e 3 ngā rohe pōti Whānui he nui ake i te 5% o te tau ā-ture, ā, e 5 ngā rohe pōti i nui ake i te 5% i raro iho i te tau ā-ture. Mō ngā rohe pōti Māori, e 2 ngā rohe pōti i hipa nui ake ai i te 5% i tua o te tau ā-ture, ā, 1 te rohe pōti i nui ake i te 5% ki raro iho i te tau ā-ture.

[19] Ahakoa kua ū te maha o ngā rohe pōti o Te Waipounamu ki te 16, ahakoa he ōrite tonu te maha o ngā rohe pōti Māori, ko ngā panonitanga taupori te take me rerekē ai ngā rohenga o ētahi o aua rohe pōti kia noho tonu ai te nui o ngā taupori pōti ki te whānuitanga 5% tāpiri rānei, tango rānei, ā, e whakaaetia ana, kia hāngai ai ki ngā piki, ngā heke o te matapaenga taupori, mai i tēnei wā ki te arotake rohenga ka whai ake.

[20] Mō Te Ika-a-Māui, nā te hanga i te rohe pōti hou, nā ngā nekehanga o te taupori Whānui hoki, te tere o te piki rānei o ngā taupori i ngā takiwā, i rerekē ai ngā rohenga o ētahi rohe pōti. Kua tino piki te taupori o Tāmaki Makaurau whānui, ka mutu he mārāma te kite me noho te rohe pōti hou ki tērā takiwā. Ina hangaia ai tētahi anō rohe pōti Whānui, me whakarerekē ka tika i ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti e karapotia ana i taua rohe pōti hou.

[21] Ahakoa ehara mā te Komihana e whiriwhiri ngā take e hāngai ai ki ngā turu Rārangi, kua kite mātou i te hua o taua rohe pōti Whānui hou, arā ka makere te tūru Rārangi kotahi i ngā pōti nui whai muri i tēnei arotake rohenga.

[22] Kāore te Komihana i whakahaua e te Remuneration Authority ki te whakarōpū i ngā rohe pōti e ai ki te wāhanga 37 o te Ture hei whakatau i ngā utu me ngā pūtea tāpiri o ngā mema Pāremata rohe pōti.

NGĀ PAEARU Ā-TURE HEI WHAKARITE ROHENGANGA

[23] Ka whakataua ana i ngā rohenga rohe pōti me mātua whakaio te aro atu ki ngā tau ā-ture taupori nā te mea me noho te tokomaha o te taupori o te rohe pōti ki roto i ngā taiapa o te tau ā-ture i te kōwae [14].

[24] Ka whakataua ana i ngā rohenga rohe pōti Whānui kia tika ai te tokomaha o ngā tāngata, me āta aro atu te Komihana ki:

- ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Whānui kua whakatūria kētia
- te hapori whai pānga
- ngā rauemi whakawhiti kōrero
- ngā āhuatanga e pā ana ki te takotoranga o te whenua, me
- te matapaenga o tētahi rerekētanga o te taupori rohe pōti Whānui o aua rohe pōti.

[25] Ka whakataua ana i ngā rohenga rohe pōti Māori, me āta aro atu te Komihana ki:

- ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Māori kua whakatūria kētia
- te hapori whai pānga o te iwi Māori whānui, ki ngā iwi hoki
- ngā rauemi whakawhiti kōrero
- ngā āhuatanga e pā ana ki te takotoranga o te whenua, me
- te matapaenga o tētahi rerekētanga o te taupori rohe pōti Māori o aua rohe pōti.

[26] I tōna tirohanga ki ngā rohe pōti Whānui, Māori hoki, ka ngana te Komihana ki te pupuri i ngā rohenga e mōhiotia ana e te marea- he mea nui tēnei i tēnei wā tonu nā te mea he āhua tata te wā pōti e tū mai nei. Ka mutu, kei te ōrite tonu te haurua o ngā rohenga rohe pōti ki ērā o te tau 2014 (tirohia te Puka Āpiti B).

[27] Ko ngā takiwā kaunihera ā-rohe he pai hei whakaatu i ngā hapori whai pānga, nā reira kua whakatauritehia ētahi rohenga rohe pōti ki aua takiwā. Kāore te Komihana i pīrangi ki te mātītore i ngā hapori iti noa, nā reira kua whakapau kaha ki te whakauru i ngā hapori ki roto i ngā rohe pōti pātata e pāhekoheko ai tētahi ki tētahi. Kei te mōhio te Komihana kāore i tutuki taua wawata i ngā wā katoa, nā te mea me noho ki roto i ngā taiapa o ngā tau ā-ture, me ngā paearu o ngā wāhanga 35 me te 45. I ētahi wā ka tū ngā rori, ngā awa, ngā paemaunga, hei ārai; mā reira e tāraihia ai te horanga o te rohe pōti. I whakaaro anō te Komihana ki ngā matapaenga e pā ana ki te piki, heke rānei o te taupori. Ko te whāinga ia, he pupuri i te ōritenga o ngā māngai mō te roanga ake o te rohe pōti tae noa ki te wā ka whakatauhia anō ngā rohenga.

NGĀ HUI TŪMATANUI – NGĀ WHAKAHĒ ME NGĀ ĀTETE I NGĀ WHAKAHĒ

[28] Nā te Komihana i pānui atu ngā ingoa o ngā rohe pōti marohitia me ngā mahere e whakaatu ana i ngā rohenga me ngā whakarāpopototanga o ngā kōrero tautoko ā-tuhinga, ā-ipurangi hoki i www.vote.nz i te 20 o Whiringa-ā-rangi 2019, ka mutu ka karangahia te marea ki te tuku whakahē. I tiritiria ngā rohe pōti marohitia ki te marea i ngā whare mātauranga, i ngā tari kaunihera, i ngā tari o Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri, i ngā tari Te Puni Kōkiri. I tautokona aua pānui e te whakatairanga ā-motu, ā, he nui ake taua whakatairanga i ngā wāhi e pāngia ai e ngā panonitanga. Ko aua huarahi whakatairanga, he ipurangi, he pānui ā-tuhi, he waho-kāinga (hei tauira he pānui whakaahua), he reo irirangi. I tae atu te Heamana o te Komihana me te Toihautū Tuarua o Te Puni Kōkiri ki te hui hunga pāpāho i te 20 o Whiringa-ā-rangi kōrero ai mō te putanga o ngā rohe pōti marohitia. I whakapāoho whānuitia ngā marohitanga me te wātaka e wātea ai ki te urupare a te marea.

[29] He maha ngā huarahi kia whai wāhi te marea ki te tuku urupare. I wātea ā-ipurangi ngā mahere pāhekoheko e kitea ai ngā rohenga o te wā me ngā rohenga marohitia i www.vote.nz i taea hoki te tāpae ā-ipurangi. E ai ki ngā tātaringa ipurangi, he kaha te pāheko a te marea ki aua whārangi i te wā o ngā hui tūmatanui o te arotakenga. I tāngia ngā puka whakahē, me ngā puka ātete i te whakahē, hei whakamahi mā te marea ki te tuhi tāpaetanga. I wātea ngā puka whakahē me ngā kape o te pūrongo e pā ana ki ngā rohenga marohitia, i ngā whare mātauranga, i ngā tari o Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri, i te nuinga o ngā tari Te Puni Kōkiri.

[30] I te 20 o Hakihea 2019, te rā kati mō ngā whakahē, kua tae atu ngā whakahē e 332 ki te Komihana. E 450 ngā tāngata i tuku whakahē mā te tāpaetanga takitahi me ngā tāpaetanga ā-puka tae atu ki te tāpaetanga kotahi i waitohua ai e ngā tāngata 122.

[31] E pā ana aua whakahē ki ngā rohe pōti e 39 (heoi anō kia mōhio mai, ko ētahi "whakahē" he mea

tautoko kē i ngā rohenga marohitia, i ngā ingoa hoki/rānei, ehara i te mea whakahē). O aua whakahē, e 217 i hāngai atu ki ngā rohenga marohitia, e 84 i hāngai atu ki ngā ingoa marohitia, e 31 i pā atu ki ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa. Kāore he whakahē mō ngā rohe pōti e 33 o 72.

[32] I runga i te panonitanga ki te Ture i te tau 2017, ehara i te mea me whakarāpopoto e te Komihana ngā whakahē, me tiritiri rānei i aua mōhiohia kia mātaihia. Heoi anō, i whakaputaina ā-ipurangi ngā whakahē katoa i www.vote.nz i te 9 o Kohitātea 2020, ā, ka whakatuwherahia te wā ātete i ngā whakahē i te rā whai muri ake. I te 24 o Kohitātea 2020, te rā kati mō ngā ātete i ngā whakahē, kua tae atu ngā ātete i te whakahē 106 ki te Komihana. E 60 o aua ātete i te whakahē i hāngai atu ki ngā rohenga, 18 i hāngai atu ki ngā ingoa, e 28 i hāngai atu ki ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa.

[33] I whakarongo te Komihana ki ngā tāngata me ngā whakahaere i pīrangi ai ki te tautoko ā-waha i ā rātou tāpaetanga i Otautahi (10 o Huitanguru), i Otepoti (11 o Huitanguru), i Te Whanganui-a-Tara (13 o Huitanguru), i Albany (17 o Huitanguru), i Manukau (18 o Huitanguru). I ētahi wa, mēnā he tawhiti te haere mō te kaitāpae, ka hui ā-waea kia wawe ake, kia penapena pūtea. E 36 ngā kaitāpae i tae atu ki aua nohoanga. Ki ō mātou whakaaro, i tutuki pai te hātepe nohoanga. Ahakoa ko te tikanga he hātepe ā-tuhi te hātepe whakahē me te ātete i te whakahē, i pai tonu ki te Komihana te whakarongo, te kōrerorero ki ngā tāngata, ki ngā whakahaere hoki i ngā take i whakatakatoria ai e rātou.

[34] Me mōhio atu, ko ētahi o ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i te whakahē he mea i whakatakatoria i runga i te ngākau kohuki, i te whakaaro atamai, i te ngākau āwhina, nā reira i ū ai ētahi o ngā rohenga me ngā ingoa marohitia, nā reira rānei i huri ai ō mātou whakaaro ki huarahi kē, ka mutu he pai te whakatutuki i te whāinga me ngā paearu o te ture. Tēnei te mihi ki

aua tāngata i whakapau kaha, i whakapau wā kia tutuki ai taua wāhanga o te hātepe. I āta aro atu te Komihana ki tēnā whakahē, ki tēnā ātete i te whakahē i mua i te whakataunga whakamutunga.

[35] Kei te Puka Āpiti D te rārangi o ngā tāngata me ngā whakahaere i pāheko atu ki te hātepe whakahē, ātete i te whakahenga hoki.

[36] Whai muri i te whakaaro ki ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē, i tino ngana te Komihana ki te karo i ngā panonitanga ki ngā rohe pōti kāore i whakahēngia, kia kore ai e panonihia tētahi rohenga, ingoa rānei i kore whai wā te marea ki te whakahē, ki te ātete i te whakahē rānei.

TE AROTAKENGA O NGĀ ROHENGANGA PŌTI

[37] I whakatauria ngā rohenga e te Komihana whai muri i te āta matapaki i te pūrongo o te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga, i ngā rohenga hukihuki o te Kairūri Matua hoki, me te whakahāngai ki ngā paearu o te Ture. Ka mutu te wā whakahē, te wā ātete i te whakahē i aua rohenga marohitia, ka tīmata te Komihana ki te matapaki, ki te whakatau i ngā rohenga whakamutunga.

[38] I te mutunga atu, kāore he panonitanga rohenga ki ngā rohe pōti e 36: e 31 ngā rohe pōti Whānui i Te Ika-a-Māui, e 3 ngā rohe pōti Whānui i Te Waipounamu, e 2 ngā rohe pōti Māori (tirohia te Puka Āpiti B mō te rārangi o ngā rohe pōti kāore i panonihia, me ngā rohe pōti kua panonihia).

[39] Kei te Puka Āpiti C ngā taupori o tēnā rohe pōti, o tēnā rohe pōti. Kei te Puka Āpiti E ngā mahere e whakaatu ana i ngā rohenga rohe pōti Whānui me ngā rohenga rohe pōti Māori. Kei te Puka Āpiti F ngā mahere mō tēnā rohe pōti, mō tēnā rohe pōti. Kei te wātea ngā mōhiohio rohe pōti tae atu ki ngā mahere pāhekoheko i www.vote.nz.

[40] Ko te wāhanga e whai ake nei he whakamārama i ngā panonitanga ki ngā rohenga rohe pōti kua oti i te Komihana; i roto i te pūrongo rohe pōti marohitia o Whiringa-ā-rangi 2019 te nuinga o aua panonitanga. Mēnā ko aua panonitanga he hua nō te hui tūmatanui, kua tuhia ki raro iho nei. Kua tapaina houtia ngā rohe pōti e ono whai muri i te hātepe hui tūmatanui. Ko ngā kōrero mō aua ingoa rohe pōti kei te kōwae **[73]**.

[41] Kua whakarerekētia paku nei ētahi rohenga rohe pōti heoi anō ehara i te take taupori engari he whai i te rere o ngā rori, o ngā awa kē.

Ngā rohe pōti o Te Ika-a-Māui

[42] Kua whakarerekētia ngā rohe o **Whangārei** me **Northland**, ko te pikinga o te taupori te take; kua whakanukuhia tētahi wāhanga taupori ki **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** (Helensville i mua). I tangohia tētahi wāhanga taupori o **Whangaparāoa** (Rodney i mua) me **Upper Harbour**, ā, i whakawhitihia ki **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**. Whātoro ai a **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** ki Kaipara i te hauāuru, ki Mahurangi i te rāwhiti, ā, ko ētahi anō wāhanga ko te takiwā o Kumeū me Warkworth.

[43] Nā te tau ā-ture taupori i kore ai i uru te takiwā o Whangaparāoa ki te rohe pōti e noho nei a Warkworth. Kei roto i a **Whangaparāoa** te Kūiti o Whangaparāoa, a Orewa, a Silverdale me te takiwā o Dairy Flat. Whai muri i te hātepe hui tūmatanui, kua whakauruhia a Waiwera ki roto i a **Whangaparāoa**, nā runga i ngā hiahia o te hapori whai pānga me te hāngai ki ngā rohe kāwanatanga ā-rohe. Tē taea e te Komihana te whakatutuki i ngā panonitanga ki ngā rohe ki **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** i tāpaehia ai e ngā kaitāpae nā te mea ka tino whakarerekētia ngā rohe pōti pātata e noho panonitanga kore i roto i te hātepe hui tūmatanui.

[44] I te pai tonu a **East Coast Bays**, a **North Shore**, a **Northcote** e ai ki te tau ā-ture nō reira kāore i panonihia.

Te hanga i te rohe pōti hou

[45] Kua whakanukuhia whakatetonga tētahi wāhanga o te taupori tuhene mai i te raki o Tāmaki Makaurau ki te kūititanga o Tāmaki Makaurau hei hanga i te rohe pōti hou i Tāmaki Makaurau ki te tonga. Nā taua hanganga i pāngia ai tētahi rārangi rohe pōti tapataone o Tāmaki Makaurau. I whirihia e te Komihana te ara e pāngia ai ngā rohe pōti torutoru noa, arā, kua whiwhi i a **New Lynn** ngā Paemaunga o Waitakere, kua whiwhi i a **Mt Roskill** a Blockhouse Bay, kua whiwhi i a **Maungakiekie** a Royal Oak, kua whiwhi i a **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** (Manukau East i mua) a

Panmure, kua whiwhi i a **Manurewa** tētahi wāhanga ki te tonga o Papatoetoe, ā, kua makere ētahi wāhanga i Greenmeadows me Redoubt Road ki te rohe pōti hou.

[46] He torutoru noa iho ngā whakahē, ngā ātete i ngā whakahē hoki, ki ngā panonitanga rohe mā **New Lynn**, mō **Mt Roskill**, mō **Maungakiekie**, mō **Manurewa**. He nui te tautoko i roto i ngā tāpaetanga a te marea kia whakauruhia te takiwā o Royal Oak ki roto i a **Maungakiekie**.

[47] Whātoro atu a **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu** i te kūititanga o Tāmaki Makaurau mai i Panmure ki te raki tae atu ki Ōtara ki te tonga. Ko tēnei te rohe pōti (ko te marohitanga a te Komihana he pupuri i te ingoa Manukau East) i whiwhi ai te nuinga o ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē e pā ana ki te rohe. He nui te tautoko a ngā kaiwhakahē kia noho a Panmure ki roto i a **Maungakiekie**, ko te hapori whai pānga te take matua. Tē taea te whakatutuki i taua whakaaro; ka nui rawa ngā panonitanga ki te rohe pōti o **Maungakiekie** me ngā rohe pōti pātata. He nui ngā ātete i ngā whakahē- ko te mātītore i te hapori o Mount Wellington te āwangawanga. I āta whakarongo te Komihana ki ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē, ka mutu he paku te whakarerekē i te rohe marohitia, arā, kua whakanukuhia tētahi wāhanga iti o Maungarei ki roto o **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**, mā reira e pūmai ai te hononga ki te hapori o Panmure.

[48] Kua ū ngā rohe pōti Tāmaki Makaurau mai i **New Lynn** tae atu ki **Manurewa**, kāore he panonitanga mai i ngā rohe pōti marohitia. Kāore he panonitanga rohe ki a **Auckland Central**, ki a **Botany**, ki a **Epsom**, ki a **Kelston**, ki a **Māngere**, ki a **Mt Albert**, ki a **Pakuranga**, ki a **Tāmaki**, ki a **Te Atatū**.

[49] Ko te rohe pōti hou o **Takanini** – ehara i te ingoa marohitia a Flat Bush – he taupori tapataone nō **Manurewa** ki te rāwhiti, me **Botany** ki te tonga. I pīrangi ētahi kaiwhakahē me ētahi kaiātete i te whakahē ki te whakarerekē i ngā rohe mā te tāpiri i ētahi wāhanga pātata ki te rohe pōti. Kāore

te Komihana i whakaae ki te kōrero ka pai ake ngā rohenga, ā, kua whakaūhia ngā rohenga marohitia.

[50] Nā te mea kua hangaia te rohe pōti hou o **Takanini**, he nui ngā rerekētanga mō **Port Waikato** (Hunua i mua), me **Papakura**. Kua whiwhi i a **Papakura** te wāhanga raki-rāwhiti o te rohe pōti o Hunua (ingoa i mua), kua whiwhi i a **Port Waikato** ngā wāhanga hauāuru, raki hoki, o te rohe pōti o Waikato (ingoa i mua). I tautokona ngā rohenga tāpaetia e te nuinga o ngā kaitāpae o te rohe pōti o **Papakura**, ka mutu kua ū ēnei rohenga kāore he panonitanga anō. He iti noa iho ngā whakahē i ngā rohenga o **Port Waikato**, ā, kua ū aua rohenga.

[51] I nui rawa te **Bay of Plenty** i runga i ngā herenga o te tau ā-ture, nā reira i whakanukuhia te takiwā o Omokoroa Beach ki **Coromandel**. Nā taua āhuatanga me makere i a **Coromandel** tētahi wāhanga taupori, ka mutu ka whakanukuhia te wāhanga huri noa i a Te Aroha ki te rohe pōti o **Waikato**. I tāpaehia ētahi whakahē ki te whakanukuhanga o Omokoroa Beach ki **Coromandel** Kāore te Komihana i āhei ki te whakatutuki i ngā hiahia o aua kaiwhakahē nā te mea kāore he huarahi kē atu ki te whakanuku i te wāhanga taupori e hiahia ana atu i te **Bay of Plenty** nā te mea ka nui rawa ngā panonitanga ki ngā rohe pōti pātata e kore nei ngā panonitanga marohitia.

[52] Nā te nui rawa o te taupori o **Hamilton West**, o **Taupō** hoki e ai ki te tau ā-ture, i whakarerekētia ngā rohenga kia āhei te whakawhiti i tētahi wāhanga taupori ki **Waikato**. Kua rerekē te āhua o **Waikato** nā ngā panonitanga ki ōna rohenga ki a **Coromandel**, ki a **Taupō**, ki a **Hamilton West**, ki a **Port Waikato** hoki. Whai muri i ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē i a **Waikato**, kua whakatau te Komihana kia puritia tonutia a Karapiro me Tīrau ki roto i a **Taupō**, nā runga i ngā hiahia o te hapori whai pānga. Tē taea e te Komihana te pupuri te South Waikato District Ward katoa i roto i te rohe pōti o **Taupō**, nā runga i ngā herenga o te tau ā-ture.

[53] He torutoru noa iho ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē i ētahi o ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti e toe ana i te haurua whakarunga o Te Ika-a-Māui, heoi anō kāore he panonitanga marohitia nā te mea kai roto i te whānuitanga 5% o te tau ā-ture taupori. I tāpaetia aua whakahē e ngā tāngata e tonono ana i ngā rerekētanga rohenga paku noa nā runga i ngā hiahia o te hapori whai pānga. E ai ki te Komihana i ngoikore rawa te tāpaetanga mēnā ka tirohia ngā paeuru hei pupuri i aua rohenga. Kua puritia e te Komihana ngā rohenga o aua rohe pōti.

Ngā rohe pōti Whānui o Te Waipounamu

[54] I raro iho a **West Coast-Tasman** i te tau ā-ture nā reira kua whiwhi te takiwā o Brightwater, i roto i te rohe pōti o mua o **Nelson**. Ko ētahi marohitanga he whakapiki taupori mā te whakawhānui i te rohenga o **West Coast-Tasman** kia uru ai ngā paemaunga tae atu ki **Kaikōura**, ki **Selwyn**, hoki. Me tata tae rā anō ki Ōtautahi hei whakapiki i te taupori ki te tokomaha tika, nā reira kāore i whakaaetia. Ahakoa kitea ai e te Komihana he hāpori whai pānga a Brightwater me **Nelson**, tē taea te paku aha, nā reira kua ū te panonitanga marohitia.

[55] I roto ngā taupori o **Kaikōura**, o **Waimakariri**, o **Christchurch Central** hoki, i te 5% e whakaaetia ai, nō reira kāore i marohitia he panonitanga mō aua rohe pōti. E rua ngā whakahē i te rohenga i waenganui i a **Kaikōura** me **Waimakariri**, heoi anō kua ū ēnei rohe pōti e toru, kāore he panonitanga.

[56] Ko **Selwyn** te rohe pōti he tere rawa atu te tupu o te motu, nō reira kua makere ētahi wāhanga taupori ki ngā rohe pōti pātata. Kua whakarerekētia ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti pātata o **Ilam**, o **Wigram**, o **Banks Peninsula** (Port Hills i mua), hei whakataurite i ngā taupori, tae atu ki te whakanukuhanga o Banks Peninsula atu i **Selwyn** ki **Banks Peninsula**.

[57] I raro iho a **Ilam** i te tau ā-ture, nā reira kua whiwhi a Avonhead mā i a **Wigram**, ā, kua tāpirihia te wāhanga kei te hauāuru o te taunga rererangi ki a **Selwyn**. He rerekētanga anō kei waenga i a **Wigram**, i a **Banks Peninsula**, i a **Selwyn** hoki, i te takiwā kei te tonga o Te Rori Matua 76, hei whakataurite i ngā taupori kia tata ake ki te tau ā-ture. Kua whakanukuhia te takiwā ki te tonga o te Awa o Rakaia atu i **Selwyn** ki **Rangitata**; mā reira e whai wāhi ai te piki, te heke rānei o te taupori, ka mutu he pai ake te awa hei rohenga. Ināianei kua āhua ōrite ngā rohenga o **Selwyn** ki ngā rohenga o te Kaunihera o Selwyn District. Kei roto a **Banks Peninsula** katoa i te rohenga o te Kaunihera o Ōtautahi.

[58] Kāore he whakahē ki ngā panonitanga marohitia ki ngā rohe pōti o **Selwyn**, o **Wigram**, o **Rangitata**. Kua oti ēnei rohe pōti, kāore he panonitanga ki ngā rohenga marohitia.

[59] I te taha hahaka o te tau ā-ture a **Christchurch East**, ā, e matapaetia ana kāore pea e tupu. I runga i tērā, i marohitia e te Komihana kia tāpirihia tētahi wāhanga i Bromley ki **Christchurch East** mai i a Port Hills (te ingoa i mua, ko **Banks Peninsula** inaianei). Whai muri ake i ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē ki tēnei rohenga, kua whakaitihia e te Komihana te wāhanga i whakanukuhia ai ki **Christchurch East** i runga i ngā āhuatanga hāpori whai pānga.

[60] Nā ētahi kaitāpae i whakahē i te noho a Geraldine i roto i te rohe pōti o **Waitaki**, ā, i tonoa kia whakanukuhia ki **Rangitata**, nā ngā hononga tata ki Timaru. Tē taea e te Komihana te whakatutuki i taua tono nā te mea mā te taupori o Geraldine (3,500) e hiki a **Rangitata** ki tua o te tau ā-ture o te Kāwanatanga.

[61] Kua whakarerekēhia ngā rohenga katoa o ngā rohe pōti e rima o Ōtākou me Te Taurapa o te Waka, nā te mea i raro iho rānei, i runga ake rānei i te 5% o te tau ā-ture taupori. I tata eke te tapeke o ngā taupori ki te tau ā-ture, nō reira kua taurite ngā rohe pōti mā te whakanuku i te taupori nō te rohe pōti nui rawa ki te rohe pōti iti rawa.

[62] I nui rawa a **Waitaki**, nō reira me makere tētahi wāhanga taupori nui. Kua whakanukuhia a Alexandra me Clyde ki **Southland** (Clutha-Southland i mua), nā te mea he hāpori noho tata ēnei.

[63] I raro iho a **Dunedin** (Dunedin North i mua) me **Taieri** (Dunedin South i mua) i te tau ā-ture nō reira me whiwhi taupori aua rohe pōti e rua. Kua tāpirihia te Kūiti o Ōtākou ki **Dunedin** (mai i Dunedin South i mua), ā, kua whakanukuhia te rohenga ki te raki i waenganui i a **Waitaki** me **Dunedin** ki te tonga, ki te rohenga o te Kaunihera o Ōtepoti. Ka mutu ka whakawhānuihia

a **Taieri** tae rawa ki te takiwā o Ōtākou ki te tonga, tae atu ki Balclutha. I whiwhi i te Komihana i ētahi tāpaetanga tino whai whakaaro e tāpae ana i ngā rohenga kē atu mō ēnei rohe pōti. Ko te hua o aua tāpaetanga he panonitanga āhua paku nei, engari he hua nui mō te whakarerekētanga o ngā rohe pōti pātata. Kāore aua panonitanga i aro atu ki ngā hapori whai pānga i ētahi wā, ka mutu kāore i tautohua i roto i te hātepe tāpaetanga ngā wāhi i pāngia ai. Whai muri i te kōrerohanga nui, kua whakaū te Komihana i ngā rohenga marohitia o **Dunedin** me **Taieri**.

[64] I tonoa te Komihana e ētahi kaitāpae kia hangaia tētahi rohe poti mō Central Lakes. Tē taea tēnei tono te whakatutuki nā te mea he nui rawa te pānga ki ngā rohe pōti pātata.

[65] I raro iho i te tau ā-ture a **Invercargill** arā, me whiwhi taupori mai i a **Southland**. Ko te marohitanga a te Komihana he tāpiri i te takiwā o Winton, o The Catlins hoki. I ara mai ngā whakahē i runga i te āhuatanga o te hapori whai pānga, ka mutu ka puritia e te Komihana The Catlins me Winton i roto i te rohe pōti o **Southland**, ka tāpiri atu ki te taupori e tika ana mō **Invercargill** mā te whātoro atu ki Te Taurapa o Te Waka ki te hauauru, tae atu ki Tuatapere.

Ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Māori

[66] I aro atu ngā mema Māori o te Komihana ki ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Māori. Kei te tautoko rātou i ngā kōrero e whai ake nei, ā, kua ū ngā whakataunga a te Komihana katoa.

[67] Mai i tērā arotakenga rohenga, kua piki te taupori o ngā rohe pōti Māori. Heoi anō, nā te mea he āhua ōrite te pikinga taupori i ngā rohe pōti Whānui o Te Waipounamu, ka 7 tonu te rahi o ngā rohe pōti Māori.

[68] He rahi ake te mahora whenua o ngā rohe pōti Māori i ō ngā rohe pōti Whānui. Tē taea te karo i tērā āhuatanga nā te mea e 7 ngā rohe pōti Māori, ā, he āhua iti iho te taupori Māori i Te Waipounamu me te Te

Ika-a-Māui ki te tonga.

[69] I tino raro iho te taupori o **Tāmaki Makaurau** i te tau ā-ture. Heoi anō, i kaha ake te piki o te taupori i **Te Tai Tokerau** me **Hauraki-Waikato** ka mutu i nui ake i te tau ā-ture. Kua whakatauritehia ēnei rohe pōti e toru mā ngā panonitanga rohenga. Ka whātoro a **Tāmaki Makaurau** ki roto i **Te Tai Tokerau**, huri noa i Te Atatu ki te Tonga, ka whātoro hoki ki roto i a **Hauraki-Waikato**, arā, ki Manurewa ki te rāwhiti.

[70] Ko te urupare ki tētahi whakahē, he whakanuku i te moutere o Waiheke mai i **Hauraki-Waikato** ki **Tāmaki Makaurau** i runga i ngā hononga ki **Tāmaki Makaurau** arā ko ngā kaupapa mahi me te ikiiki.

[71] I pai noa iho ngā taupori o **Waiariki** me **Te Tai Hauāuru** arā i roto i te whānuitanga 5% o te tau ā-ture, nō reira kāore he panonitanga ki aua rohe pōti.

[72] He paku noa iho te rerekētanga ki tētahi wāhanga poto o te rohenga o **Te Tai Tonga** me **Ikaroa-Rāwhiti** i Naenae, i roto i Te Awakairangi. Nā reira e hāngai ana ināianei te rohenga ki te rohenga o te rohe pōti Whānui i tēnei takiwā. I tae mai tētahi 'whakahē' e tautoko ana i taua rerekētanga.

TE TAPA I NGĀ ROHE PŌTI

[73] I roto i te arotakenga rohenga, me tapa e te Komihana ngā rohe pōti; i ētahi wā ko te ingoa he whakaataranga o ngā āhuatanga hapori, āhuatanga whenua hoki. Nā runga i ngā panonitanga ki ngā rohenga, kua panonihia anō ētahi ingoa kia pai ake te whakaatu i aua takiwā me aua āhuatanga.

[74] Kua tāpirihia e te Komihana he tohu tō ki ngā ingoa rohe pōti i te reo Māori i ngā wāhanga e tika ana, he mea whai i ngā tohutohu a Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa, me Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

[75] Ko ngā ingoa rohe pōti marohitia he kaupapa e kitea ai te whakapātaritari i roto i ngā whakahē me ngā ātete i ngā whakahē, ka mutu i ētahi wā i whakaae te Komihana ki te panoni i te ingoa rohe pōti.

[76] Ko ngā rohe pōti i panonihia ai ngā ingoa, ko ētahi nā te Komihana i marohi, ko ētahi he hua nō te hātepe whakahē, ātete i te whakahē, ko:

- **Whangārei** – kua tāpirihia tētahi tohu tō i runga i ngā tohutohu a Ngā Pou Taunaha.
- Ko te ingoa hou o Helensville ko **Kaipara ki Mahurangi**. Ko te rohe pōti i marohitia ko Helensville he rohe pōti tino rerekē ā-matawhenua ki te rohe pōti i mau ai taua ingoa i mua. He maha ngā whakaaro i whakatakotia ai i te hātepe whakahē e tautoko ana i te ingoa Rodney, he ingoa e whakaata ai i te poari ā-rohe o Rodney e noho ai ki taua rohe pōti. Kua whakanukuhia tētahi wāhanga 19,800 ngā tāngata, mai i te rohe pōti o mua o Rodney ki roto i tēnei rohe pōti. Heoi anō e 54,200 ngā tāngata kei roto tonu i te rohe pōti o mua o Rodney, ā, kua tapaina ko **Whangaparāoa** kē. Ki te whakaaro o te Komihana, he āhuatanga rangirua rawa mēnā ka tapaina te rohe pōti hou ko Rodney. Ko Kaipara ki Mahurangi te ingoa i whakatakotia ai e ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust. Ko **Kaipara ki Mahurangi** te ingoa, ko Kaipara ki Mahurangi te tikanga. He ingoa e whakaahua ai

te wāhi, he ingoa motuhake, ka mutu kua ū taua ingoa.

- Rodney – me whai ingoa hou nā te mea kāore e noho a Cape Rodney ki taua rohe pōti, ā, he tino rerekē te āhua o te rohe pōti ki tō tērā o mua, arā, mēnā ka puritia te ingoa ka ara mai ngā whakaarorangirua. Nā te Komihana i marohi te ingoa **Whangaparāoa**, he ingoa i ara mai i te āhuatanga whenua matua o te rohe pōti, arā ko te Kuititanga o Whangaparāoa. I whakatakotia ētahi whakahē i taua ingoa, ko Hibiscus Coast te ingoa i rata ai ki te nuinga o ngā kaiwhakahē. Ki te mōhio o te Komihana ko Hibiscus Coast he ingoa e whakamahia ai e te hapori pakihi, arā ko **Whangaparāoa** tētahi ingoa nō mua noa atu, ā, he āhuatanga matawhenua matua o te rohe pōti, nā reira i ū ai taua ingoa.
- Manukau East – Nā te pikinga o te taupori i te takiwā o Tāmaki Makaurau i tino panonihia ai ngā rohenga, ka mutu ka hangaia te rohe pōti e pātata ana. E ai ki ētahi o ngā kaiwhakahē he ingoa whakarangirua i te tangata, ā, kāore e whakaāhua tika i te matawhenua o te rohe pōti. I runga i aua kōrero, i huri ō mātou whakaaro, ā, ka tau te marohitanga o ētahi kaiwhakahē kia ū ai te ingoa **Panmure-Ōtāhuhu**.
- Flat Bush – Ko tenei te rohe pōti hou i hangaia ai hei urupare ki te pikinga taupori nui i Tāmaki Makaurau. I marohitia ko te ingoa Flat Bush. Ko te ia o ngā kōrero a ngā kaitāpae, he hiahia nō rātou ki tētahi ingoa e whakaata ai i te hapori me te matawhenua o te rohe pōti hou. I whakawherehia te Komihana ki te whakatau i tētahi ingoa e hāngai pai ai ki te takiwā. Ko **Takanini** te ingoa o te rohe pōti, he ingoa e waia ai, he ingoa e whakaatu ai i te takiwā, he ingoa e whakaata ai i ētahi āhuatanga hītori, arā ko te ingoa o tētahi pekanga o te rohe pōti. I te wā o ngā hui tūmatanui e ai ki ētahi ko Takanini te tuinga kupu tika, ko Takaanini

rānei. E ai ki Ngā Pou Taunaha ko te ingoa ōkawa mō te pekanga ko Takanini, nā reira kua puritia tērā tuhinga kupu.

- Hunua – Nā te mea kāore a Hunua i roto i taua rohe pōti ināiane, me te mea hoki kua whiwhi i te wāhanga whakateraki o Waikato, e tika ana te kimi ingoa hou hei whakaatu i ngā rohenga kua whakarerekēhia. Ko **Port Waikato** te ingoa i marohitia ai e te Komihana nā te mea koia te ingoa i whakamahia ai mō tētahi rohe pōti o mua kei taua takiwā, ā, ko te awa o Waikato he āhuatanga matawhenua matua o te rohe. Ko Franklin te ingoa pai ki ngā kaiwhakahē. Ko Franklin te ingoa o tētahi rohe Kaunihera o mua, ā, i tēnei wā koia tētahi o ngā tapahanga o Tāmaki Makaurau, kei waho te nuinga o Franklin i ngā rohenga o **Port Waikato**. Ka mutu kāore i whakaaetia te panoni i te ingoa ki Franklin, kei pōhēhētia ko te tapahanga kē, nā reira kua ū te ingoa **Port Waikato** kē.
- Rimutaka – Ko tā te Komihana marohitanga, he panoni i te ingoa o te rohe pōti ki **Remutaka** hei whakaata i te whakataunga Tiriti o 2016 i waenganui i te Karauna, rātou ko Rangitāne o Wairarapa, ko Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua, me ngā panonitanga ingoa i oti ai i Ngā Pou Taunaha i te tau 2017. Kāore he whakahē i taua whakaaro (i tautokona kētia i roto i tētahi "whakahē").
- Port Hills – Nā te Komihana te ingoa **Banks Peninsula** kia pai ake ai te whakaataranga o te matawhenua, me te mea hoki i tāpirihia te Banks Peninsula katoa mai i **Selwyn**. I tae atu ki te Komihana ngā tāpaetanga i tautoko ai i te **Banks Peninsula** me Port Hills hei ingoa mō te rohe pōti. Ko te whakataunga he ingoa whakarangirua te ingoa Port Hills, ā, he hāngai ake te ingoa **Banks Peninsula**. I runga i ngā urupare tino pai i puta i te hātepe hui tūmatanui, kua whakapā atu te Komihana ki te New Zealand Zealand Sign

Language Board ki te tono i a rātou ki te titiro atu ki **Banks Peninsula**, ki ētahi atu ingoa rohe pōti hoki, kāore anō kia whakamāoritia ki te reo rotarota.

- Dunedin North – nā runga i ngā rerekētanga, kei roto te nuinga o Dunedin tapataone me Otago Peninsula i a Dunedin North. Kua tapaina tana rohe pōti a Dunedin South ki **Taieri**, nā reira kua tapaina ki **Dunedin**.
- Dunedin South – I tae atu ki te Komihana ētahi tāpaetanga mō te ingoa hou e whakaata ai i te matawhenua o te takiwā e noho nei tētahi wāhanga paku o Dunedin tapataone, arā he rohe pōti e whātoro ana ki te tonga ki Balclutha. Kua tapaina e te Komihana te rohe pōti ko **Taieri**, he ingoa e tautokona ai e ētahi kaitāpae hei ingoa pai ake mō te rohe pōti kua arotakehia.
- Clutha-Southland – I tēnei wā kāore a Clutha e noho ki tēnei rohe pōti kua whakarerekētia. Mēnā ka puritia te ingoa Clutha, ka pōhēhē te tangata, nō reira kua tapaina kētia ki **Southland**.

Ngā ingoa kāore i panonihia

[77] Kāore he panonitanga ki ngā ingoa o ngā rohe pōti Māori, ki ngā rohe pōti Whānui e 54.

[78] I tonoa ētahi ingoa kē mō ētahi rohe pōti torutoru nei, heoi anō i whakanaua e te Komihana:

- **New Lynn** – I tautoko ētahi i a Waitakere hei ingoa mō te rohe pōti o **New Lynn**. Heoi anō, kua puritia te ingoa o **New Lynn**; E toru hauwhā o te taupōri o New Lynn, kei te noho ki te taone o New Lynn.
- **Wairarapa** – I whakatakotoria a Wairarapa-Central Hawke's Bay hei ingoa e whakaatu ai i te mahora o te rohe pōti. Whātoro ai te rohe pōti ki te hauruatanga o te takiwā o te Kaunihera o Central Hawke's Bay. Kei te mōhio te Komihana kāore te ingoa i te whakaahua i te rohe pōti katoa, engari ko te whakataunga he waiho i te ingoa i tēnei wā.

TE HUA WHAKAMUTUNGA

[79] Ko te hua whakamutunga o te mahi a te Komihana: kotahi te rohe pōti Whānui hou, kua whakarerekēhia ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Whānui e 31, kua tapaina anōtia ngā rohe pōti Whānui 10 kia pai ake te whakaahua i te matawhenua, i ngā rohenga, i runga rānei i ngā tohutohu o Ngā Pou Taunaha. I āhua whakarerekētia ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Māori e 5 o 7, heoi anō karekau he ingoa hou. Kāore i panonihia ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti Whānui e 34 o 64, ngā rohe pōti Māori e 2 o 7.

[80] Mō te tapeke taupori o te tau 2018, ka noho ki rohe pōti kē atu e 251,378 i Te Ika-a-Māui (7.9% o te taupori), e 62,884 i Te Waipounamu (6% o te taupori), e 8,030 i ngā rohe pōti Māori (1.7% of the population) mō te pōti whānui e tū mai nei.

[81] Kua tuhia ngā ingoa me ngā taupori pōti o ngā rohe pōti ki te Puka Āpiti C. Kitea ai ngā mahere tirohanga whānui ki te Puka Āpiti E. Whakaaturia ai ngā rohenga o ngā rohe pōti i roto i ngā mahere ki te Puka Āpiti F.

Te roa o te wā ka noho pēnei ēnei rohenga rohe pōti

[82] Ko ngā rohenga kei roto i tēnei pūrongo, ko aua rohenga e whakamahia ai i te pōti nui o te tau 2020, o te tau 2023 hoki, i ngā pōti motuhake e tū ai i mua i te pōti nui o te tau 2026. Ka arotakehia anō ngā rohenga whai muri atu i te Tatauranga e whai ake nei, hei te tau 2023, me te whakahaerenga o tērā Kōwhiringa Pōti Māori hei te tau 2024.

Ngā mihi

[83] Tēnei te mihi a te Komihana ki te Kairūri Matua, ki te Āpiha Matua o ngā Take Pōti, ki te Kaitatau Kāwanatanga Tuarua, nā rātou ko ō rātou tari te Komihana i tautoko ā-ratonga. He rawe te ratonga ngaio a ngā kaimahi o Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri, o Toitū te Whenua, o Tatauranga Aotearoa, nā rātou katoa i tautoko te mahi a te Komihana.

[84] Me mihi ka tika ngā mema ki a Natalie McNaught, Kaitohutohu Take Ture o Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri me te Hekeretari o te Komihana Whakatau Rohe Pōti, nāna i ārahi ngā whakaritenga kia pai ake ai te mahi a te Komihana, nāna hoki i whakarite ngā mahi katoa kia tutuki pai ai te mahi a te Komihana e pā ana ki ngā rohenga. Kei te mihi atu ki a Tim Tuapola, te Kaiārahi Kaupapa, nāna ngā Kaikomihana i tautoko i ngā nohoanga.

[85] Kei te mihi atu ki te Kaitohutohu Take Hangarau a te Komihana ko Greg Byrom nō Toitū te Whenua, ko ia te mātanga hangarau i whakahaere ai ngā taputapu rorohiko kia taea ai e te Komihana te whakarerekē ngā rohenga, nāna hoki i whakarite te tānga o ngā mahere i whakamahia ai i tēnā wāhanga, i tēnā wāhanga o te hātepe.