

Communities of Interest: Summary

Data-gathering and pre-consultation

1. Data-gathering involved two main steps:
 - a. a desk-top review of key documents, and
 - b. pre-consultation with Napier residents to gather information about:
 - Residents' awareness of the current arrangements and how they feel about them,
 - Perceived representation,
 - Identifiable communities of interest within Napier,
 - How the new Māori wards should be structured, and
 - Whether community boards are needed.

Desk-top review

2. Key documents on previous representation reviews were reviewed including:
 - 2018 Representation Review: Analysis
 - 2019 Local Government Commission determination.
3. Data was also collected from the following sources to provide an evidence base:
 - For suburb demographic information 2018 Census Data was extracted at suburb level from Statistics New Zealand¹, and from 'Our People and Places Profile'².
 - Data on connectedness was also extracted from Napier City Council 2023 Social Monitor survey report and from the Napier City Council 2023 Post-Cyclone Community Wellbeing Survey Report³
 - 2023 estimated Census Data provided on request from Statistics New Zealand was used for mapping.
 - For information on the history of Napier's representation arrangements: Council's archives and records on Elections from 1977-2022.
 - Annual resident satisfaction survey for ward views on Democracy and Governance.

Communities of Interest

4. One definition of 'community of interest' describes it as a three-dimensional concept:

- Perceptual – a sense of belonging to a clearly defined area or locality, distinctive physical and topographical features, local history, demographics, economic and social activities;
 - Functional – ability of the area to meet the needs of communities for services, such as shopping areas, local schools, community and recreational facilities, employment, transport and communication links; and
 - Political – the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members.
5. A comprehensive analysis of Napier’s communities of interest was carried out in 2018. This paper seeks to identify if there have been significant changes to the 2018 findings.

What do Napier residents identify as their community of interest?

Napier City as a community of interest

6. Napier City Council has a small geographic area of 105.6 km² with approximately 67,500 residents and is made up of diverse groups of people.
7. Due to Napier’s small land mass many residents identified in pre-consultation that they feel connected to multiple communities of interest, and also sites and services available across the city. 55% identified Napier City as their community of interest, which is a drop of 13% since 2018.
8. The Hawke’s Bay region has been significantly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. The impacts on Napier City have been on property, mental health, physical health and other negative experiences, such as job losses, disruption to daily life and affected family members. Results from a community survey in 2023 found 84% of respondents reported negative impacts from Cyclone Gabrielle, being a larger perceived negative impact than the Covid-19 emergency in 2020. 47% of respondents believed their quality of life had declined and feelings of safety had declined by 24%. However 69% of respondents intended to stay living in Napier and this is in part attributed to strong community resilience and social connections and community unity experienced by respondents.
9. Key findings from the pre-consultation are:
 - A number of respondents identified that geographical features across the city give a strong sense of belonging, such as the Marine Parade and ocean proximity being cited by 34%, followed by Art Deco being cited by 16%.
 - The sense of belonging to the city as a whole was particularly high in Poraiti, Onekawa, Meeanee-Awatoto-Te Awa, Pirimai and Napier Hills.
 - Respondents from several areas highlighted connectivity, both across Napier and with neighbouring Hastings as important.
 - When looking at Māori pre-consultation participant views only, Napier City is identified as their community of interest by 44% of respondents, but this was a small sample size.

Current electoral wards as communities of interest

10. Key findings from the pre-consultation are:

- 5% of respondents felt a sense of belonging to the ward they live in. This is an increase from less than 1% in 2018.
- Half of respondents (49%) indicated that no boundary changes are necessary if wards are retained to reflect communities of interest.
- Respondents from Nelson Park and Onekawa-Tamatea wards (especially the Marewa and Pirimai suburbs) were more likely to agree that ward boundary changes are required to reflect communities of interest. The primary suggested change aligned with the reasons for feeling unrepresented, calling for councillors to be more visible, improved communication and community engagement.

11. In analysing data from each ward it is clear there are communities of interest distinct to each ward. The current ward structure covers the following suburbs:

Current Wards	Suburbs with deprivation index level, where known
Taradale Ward (currently with 4 elected members)	Poraiti Hills (1), Poraiti Flat (1), Taradale West, Greenmeadows West (5), Taradale South (5), Taradale Central, Greenmeadows Central (5), Greenmeadows South (5), Tareha Reserve, Bledisloe Park, Meeanee(2)-Awatoto(6)
Ahuriri Ward (currently with 2 elected members)	Bay View (3), Napier Central, Westshore (7), Ahuriri (7), Bluff Hill (4), Hospital Hill (3), Nelson Park (9), McLean Park (7)
Onekawa-Tamatea Ward (currently with 2 elected members)	Onekawa Central (7), Onekawa West (6), Tamatea North (8), Tamatea South (8), Northern part of Pirimai (6), and the northern part of Marewa (i.e. consisting of all meshblocks north of Kennedy Road) (9)
Nelson Park Ward (currently with 4 elected members)	Nelson Park (9), McLean Park (7), Onekawa South (10), Maraenui (10), area of Marewa south of Kennedy Road (9), area of Pirimai south of Kennedy Road (6), and the most northern meshblock of Awatoto (6)

Key changes since 2018 and key points on Taradale Ward

Perceptual

- In light of Cyclone Gabrielle there is a high degree of social connection in the Taradale Ward.
- Taradale ward has risen to the highest percentage of self-employed or business owner residents from second highest in 2018.
- There is a low employment rate in Taradale ward and the highest percentage of people with no qualifications. This could be due higher numbers not being in the labour force as almost half of Napier residents aged 65+ live in this ward.

- This ward has the highest level of home ownership.
- The population in Taradale ward has increased by approximately 2,070 since the 2018 census.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found Taradale residents have a high sense of pride in their neighbourhood, they felt people in their community take care of one another, and they felt accepted by the community in Taradale.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found roughly half of Taradale residents felt their community could cope after a major event or disaster, they feel safe in Napier and were concerned about the impacts of climate change.

Functional

- There are new major housing developments in Guppy Road, Parklands Residential Estate, Te Awa Estates and on the Taradale Hills.
- There are several privately owned retirement villages and four Council senior housing villages.
- Council provides for the following shared facilities: Greenmeadows East Hall, Meeanee Indoor Sports Centre, Meeanee Memorial Hall, Taradale Community Rooms, Taradale Town Hall, and Taradale Plunket Rooms (unused at present).
- Taradale Village Shopping Centre is the second largest town centre in Napier. Greenmeadows also has a shopping area including a large supermarket.
- Major features of the area include:
 - Eastern Institute of Technology (Taradale Campus),
 - Recreational: Dolbel Reserve, Otatara Pā Historic Reserve, Riverside Park, Tareha Recreational Reserve, Bledisloe Park, Sugar Loaf/Tironui Reserve, Taradale Park, Lance Leikis Reserve, Park Island Recreation Ground, Anderson Park, Taipo Stream Walk, Forward Street Reserve, Missionview Reserve Playground, Meeanee Indoor Sports Centre, Maraenui Golf Club, Beach Domain, Papakura Domain.
 - Taradale Town Hall, Meeanee Memorial Hall, Greenmeadows East Community Hall.
 - Mission Estate Winery, Church Road Winery, Brookfields Vineyards
 - Taradale High School, Taradale Intermediate, St Joseph's Māori Girls' College, Taradale Primary School, Greenmeadows Primary School, Arthur Miller School.
 - the Main Outfall Channel.
 - Several cemeteries including Western Hills, Wharerangi Lawn, and Taradale Cemetery.
- Findings from the annual Resident Satisfaction Survey found overall 57% of Taradale ward residents are satisfied with Council's performance in a number of areas, but notably with the cycleways, kerbside rubbish collection, cemeteries, animal control, freedom camping, libraries, parks and reserves, playgrounds, gardens, and sports fields.

- The annual Resident Satisfaction Survey also found Taradale Ward had low satisfaction with Council swimming pools and drinking water.

Political

- Community groups operating to service the ward known to Council include: Tait Social Drive; Jervoistown Residents Group; Taradale Marketing Association. Taradale Residents Association relaunched in 2019.
- This ward with Ahuriri Ward has the highest voter turnout for the Local Government elections from 2007 – 2022.
- 87% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey named their ward correctly, and the ward system was most preferred by respondents.
- 42% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey felt represented, with 25% saying they did not feel represented.
- Findings from the annual Resident Satisfaction Survey found roughly half of residents were satisfied with Council leadership, were satisfied with Council's efforts in keeping people informed, and were satisfied with Council's provision of opportunities for people to have their say.

Key changes since 2018 and key points on Ahuriri Ward

Perceptual

- In light of Cyclone Gabrielle there is a high degree of social connection reported in the Ahuriri Ward.
- Ahuriri ward has fallen from the highest percentage of self-employed or business owner residents in 2018 to the second highest, and the highest percentage of residents with income from interest, dividends, rent, other investments; and wages, salary, commissions, bonuses in 2018 to the third highest.
- Ahuriri ward has fallen to having the second highest percentage of residents with University degrees from the highest in 2018.
- Respondents to the 2023 pre-engagement survey in this ward noted the Napier/Hastings connection as important to their sense of belonging.
- The population of this ward is estimated to have increased by approximately 780 people since the 2018 census.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found Ahuriri residents have a high sense of pride in their neighbourhood, they felt people in their community take care of one another, and they felt accepted by the community in Ahuriri.
- This ward has the highest level of concern of all wards about climate change.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found roughly half of Ahuriri residents felt their community could cope after a major event or disaster and 60% said they felt safe in Napier.

- Rough sleepers are predominantly found in the CBD, and along the Marine Parade, of which part is in this ward. Anti-social behaviour is more likely in the CBD.

Functional

- Council provides for the following shared facilities: King Georges Hall.
- Retail: Part of Napier's town centre, Ahuriri shopping centre, small Bayview and Westshore shops.
- Major features of the area include:
 - Industry: Port of Napier, Hawke's Bay Airport.
 - Recreational: Napier Botanical Gardens, Gleeson Park, Ahuriri Park, Perfume Point Recreation Reserve (East Pier), Spriggs Park, Ahuriri Coastal Boardwalk, Ahuriri Estuary/ Te Whanganui a Orotū and walk, Inner Harbour, Westshore Lagoon, Northern Pond (Watchman Road Reserve), the Esk River, Westshore Wildlife Reserve, Marine Parade Beach, Beach Domain, Mataruahou which incorporates Bluff Hill Domain, Sturm's Gully Reserve, Tiffen Park, Centennial Gardens, Bluff Hill Lookout.
 - Napier Conference Centre, Napier Municipal Theatre, Hawke's Bay Museum & Art Gallery, Ocean Spa, Tom Parker Fountain, Bluff Hill War Memorial, Floral Clock, Pania of the Reef Statue, Petane War Memorial Domain, King George Hall.
 - Crab Farm Winery, Esk Valley Estate (winery), Wishart Estate Winery, and the West Quay entertainment area.
 - Sacred Heart (Girls) College, Napier Girls' High School, Central School Primary, Westshore Primary, Port Ahuriri Primary, Eskdale Primary/Intermediate School.
 - Industrial area north of Prebenson Drive
 - A large privately owned retirement village – Princess Alexandra
- Hospital and Bluff Hills (Mataruahou) is now a Tsunami Evacuation area, with residents encouraged to prepare to host non-hill residents in the wake of an emergency.
- Findings from the annual Resident Satisfaction Survey found overall 51% of Ahuriri ward residents are satisfied with Council's performance in a number of areas, despite a slight decline in satisfaction from the previous survey. Notably they were satisfied with the sports fields, gardens, kerbside rubbish collection and parks and reserves.

Political

- Community groups operating to service the ward known to Council include: Westshore Residents Association; Ahuriri Business Association, Tangitū Bay Watch Community Resilience Group, King Georges Hall Board, Napier City Business Inc.
- This ward with Taradale Ward has the highest voter turnout for the Local Government elections from 2007 – 2022.

- 75% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey named their ward correctly, and the ward system was most preferred by respondents.
- 41% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey felt represented, with 26% saying they did not feel represented.
- Findings from the annual Resident Satisfaction Survey found roughly half of residents were satisfied with Council leadership, were satisfied with Council's efforts in keeping people informed, and were satisfied with Council's provision of opportunities for people to have their say.

Key changes since 2018 and key points on Onekawa-Tamatea Ward

Perceptual

- Telecommunication links have improved in this ward since 2018, with household access to cellphones at 91% and internet at 83%, which is similar to the Napier City average.
- This ward has the lowest religiosity in Napier.
- The population of this ward is estimated to have increased by approximately 910 people since the 2018 census.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found roughly half of the Onekawa-Tamatea Ward residents felt safe in Napier and were concerned about climate change.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found roughly 60% of the Onekawa-Tamatea Ward residents felt a sense of pride with their neighbourhood and felt people in their neighbourhood take care of one another. 68% felt accepted by their community.
- Only 37% felt their community could cope after a major event or disaster.

Functional

- Council provides for the following shared facilities: Onekawa Plunket Rooms
- Retail: Onekawa Shopping Centre, Tamatea shops (including a supermarket), Pirimai shops, League Park.
- There is a new retail center in this ward, with the development of The Crossing Industrial Park.
- Major features of the area include:
 - Tamatea Park, Essex Street Reserve, Lesser Park, Norfolk Street Reserve, Tamatea Circuit Walk, Napier Aquatic Centre, Onekawa Park, Humber Street Reserve, Pirimai Park, Marewa Park, Alexander Park, Marewa Walk.
 - Onekawa industrial area
 - Marewa Art Deco quarter, north of Kennedy Road
- Tamatea Primary, Tamatea Intermediate, Tamatea High School, Onekawa Primary School, Porritt Primary School, and St Patricks School
- 3 Council retirement villages

- Findings from the annual Resident Satisfaction Survey found 52% of Onekawa-Tamatea Ward residents are satisfied with Council's performance in a number of areas, most notably kerbside rubbish collection and parks and reserves.
- The annual Resident Satisfaction Survey also found Onekawa-Tamatea Ward had very low satisfaction with drinking water, and low satisfaction with parking in the CBD, stormwater and swimming pools.

Political

- Community groups operating to service the ward known to Council include: Ka Hao Te Rangatahi ki te Matau a Maui Trust, Pirates rugby club, and the Pirimai Residents Association.
- This ward with Nelson Park Ward has the lowest voter turnout for the Local Government elections from 2007 – 2022.
- 83% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey named their ward correctly, and the at-large system was most preferred by respondents, closely followed by the ward system.
- 41% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey felt represented, with 29% saying they did not feel represented.
- The Annual Resident Survey found roughly half of Onekawa-Tamatea Ward residents were satisfied with Council's efforts in keeping people informed and were satisfied with Council's provision of opportunities for people to have their say.
- The Annual Resident Survey found 44% of residents were satisfied with Council leadership.

Key changes since 2018 and key points on Nelson Park Ward

Perceptual

- Has the three highest ranked deprivation suburbs within its boundaries.
- Rough sleepers are predominantly found in the CBD and along the Marine Parade, of which part is in this ward. Anti-social behaviour is more likely in the CBD.
- The population of this ward is estimated to have increased by approximately 1,800 people since the 2018 census.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found over half of the residents felt a sense of pride with their neighbourhood and felt safe in Napier.
- The NCC Social Monitor survey found a majority felt accepted by the community in Nelson Park, felt that people in their community take care of or provide help for one another, and 60% were concerned about climate change.

- The NCC Social Monitor survey found only 39% thought their community could cope after a major event or disaster.

Functional

- This ward has five Council housing villages within its boundaries. Council housing is being reviewed as part of the Long Term Plan process and it is possible some of the villages may be divested.
- Marewa shopping centre in this ward has increasing anti-social behaviour.
- Respondents to the 2023 pre-engagement survey in this ward noted bus routes as important to their sense of belonging.
- Council provides for the following shared facilities: Pukemokimoki Marae, Chapman Pavilion, Graham Lowe Stand, Rodney Green Centennial Centre.
- Retail: Napier's town centre, Marewa Shopping Centre, Maraenui Shops and Pirimai.
- Major features of the area include:
 - Marine Parade Beach, Beach Domain, Nelson Park, Marine Parade Foreshore Reserve, May & Peter Harris Playground, Clive Square, the Soundshell, Par 2 Mini Golf, National Aquarium of New Zealand, McLean Park, Beach Domain, Centennial Event Centre, Chapman Pavilion, Graeme Lowe Stand, Kennedy Park, Whitmore Park, Alexander Park, Te Awa Park, Allen Berry Avenue Reserve, Fitzgerald Place Reserve, the character area of Napier South
 - Part of the CBD
 - The Art Deco suburb of Marewa
 - Maraenui
 - Nelson Park Primary, Napier Intermediate, Napier Boys' High School, Te Awa School, Marewa Primary, Richmond School, Henry Hill, William Colenso College, Maraenui Bilingual, Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Ara Hou.
- The Annual Resident Survey found Nelson Park had the highest satisfaction with Council swimming pools and were very happy with cemeteries and kerbside rubbish collection.
- The Annual Resident Survey found Nelson Park residents were not satisfied very satisfied with Council leadership, roads, and stormwater.

Political

- Community groups operating to service the ward known to Council include: Maraenui Donations, Tu Tangata Trust, The Koha Shed, Menz Shed, Nga Raukura o Maraenui, Ka Hao Te Rangatahi ki te Matau a Maui Trust, Marewa Napier South Community Resilience Group, Marewa Residents Group, Marewa Business Association, Pirimai Residents Association.
- This ward with Onekawa-Tamatea Ward has the lowest voter turnout for the Local Government elections from 2007 – 2022.

- 33% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey named their ward correctly, and the ward system was most preferred by respondents.
- 34% of respondents in the pre-engagement survey felt represented, with 32% saying they did not feel represented.
- The Annual Resident Survey found half of Nelson Park's residents were satisfied with Council's provision of opportunities for people to have their say.
- The Annual Resident Survey found less than half of Nelson Park's residents were satisfied with Council's efforts in keeping people informed and only 38% were satisfied with Council leadership.

Individual suburbs as communities of interest

12. Although it typically only takes 10 minutes or less to drive from any suburb in Napier to reach the CBD, the suburbs of Bayview, Meeanee, Awatoto, and Poraiti Hills could be described as geographically isolated.
13. Key findings from the pre-consultation are:
 - 26% of respondents felt most connected to the suburb they live in. This is an increase of 7% from 2018.
 - Bayview, Westshore and Ahuriri respondents were more likely to express a sense of belonging to their local area.
 - Across different neighbourhoods, a strong emphasis on community ties is evident, with Family/Friends, Local Associations/Clubs (15%), and Church Activities being common threads. This highlights the interconnectedness of Napier's residents and their commitment to fostering a sense of belonging together.
14. When considering options for a ward structure there are some things which need to be considered:
 - Avoiding arrangements that may create barriers to participation.
 - Voters in high deprivation areas (see Appendix A), in particular the suburbs of Maraenui and Onekawa South, are given adequate representation in a ward structure. Community Boards are one method of giving these areas dedicated representation. Another are Council Strategies and initiatives which aim to eliminate barriers towards engagement with Council for specific groups (a list of these is at Appendix B) and Council Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups (a list of these is at Appendix C).
 - Accessibility, size and configuration of the area.
 - Although Napier is geographically small and geography alone may not inhibit access to Council. Similar to the above point the evidence shows that there are differences in the ability for voters to access Council, for example barriers for some residents can include transport and telecommunications access.

- Not splitting recognised communities of interest between electoral subdivisions.
 - The Taradale suburb has more commonalities with Greenmeadows than with Marewa for example. There is also a difference in communities of interest between the suburbs (the facilities residents use most and their feeling of connectedness to an area for example).
- Not grouping together two or more communities of interest that have few common interests.
 - This should be given the same consideration as the point above. There are some suburbs in Napier which have very distinct characteristics such as Bayview, Poraiti Hills and Meeanee-Awatoto suburbs, which could be considered geographically isolated from the rest of Napier City. If they are grouped with their closest neighbouring suburbs, they may not be considered a fit. However, given Napier is a compact city it does not take long to get from one of these suburbs to the central city, along the same transport lines as other suburbs, and residents report using similar facilities and identifying with similar landmarks.

15. Elected member feedback indicated that:

- Deprivation is getting worse in Tamatea.
- There is a lot of development across the city, including intensification of housing and expansion of residential development in Maraenui, Meeanee, the Taradale Hills, Te Awa and in Napier South.

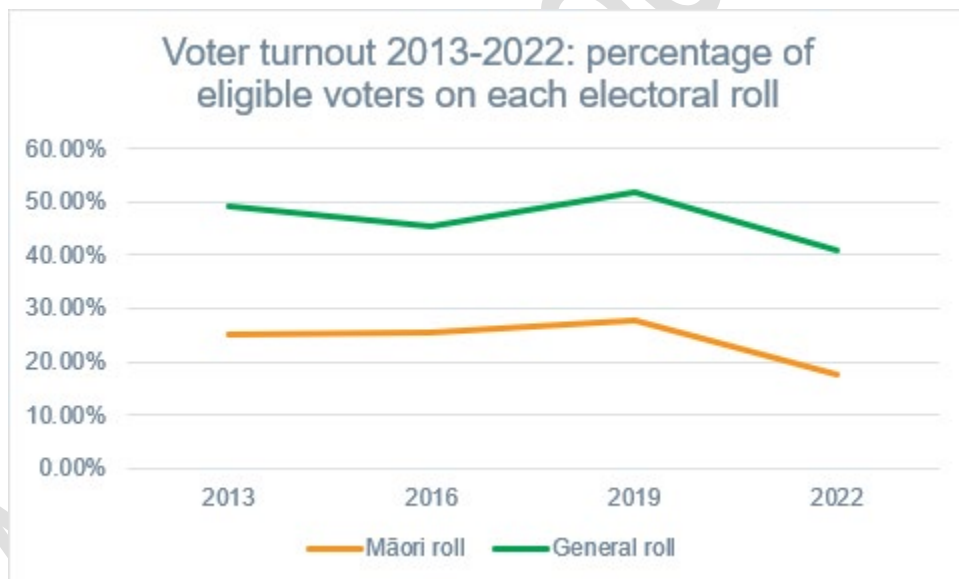
Māori Communities of Interest

16. The Māori population of Napier are distributed across the city, however there are larger numbers of the Māori Electoral Population in the suburbs of Maraenui, Onekawa South and East, Marewa East, and Pirimai East, which are all within the current boundaries of the Nelson Park Ward.
17. Napier City does not have any active traditional marae within its boundaries. There are two urban marae (one in Taradale and one in Onekawa) and two private marae (one in Greenmeadows and one in Onekawa).
18. Napier City has two Post Treaty Settlement Groups, Mana Ahuriri Trust and Maungaharuru-Tangitu Trust, and one hapū trust, Ngāti Pārau.
19. There is a Maraenui Bilingual School in Maraenui, and Te Kura Kaupapa Māori school, Te Ara Hou in Onekawa.
20. The rohe or takiwā of Napier's mana whenua is Ahuriri / Napier City.
21. Feedback from mana whenua has indicated that NCC's Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi komiti (Māori Committee) is effective in bringing a Māori lens to council work and projects of significance to Māori communities of interest.
22. The difference between Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi komiti, a potential community board in Maraenui and Māori wards is:

- Māori wards – Those enrolled on the Māori electoral roll determine which candidate will be elected to a Māori Ward. Candidates may/may not be mana whenua.
- Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi komiti - mana whenua and post treaty settlement groups have a direct voice as they put forward who they wish to attend. This means mana whenua retain the ability to have their voice heard at the council table and representatives of this komiti also have voting rights on council Standing Committees.
- Maraenui Community Board – the community in Maraenui would decide who to elect on their board to represent and advocate for their interests to Council.

Findings related to political interaction

23. 63% of Māori respondents in the pre-engagement survey named their ward correctly, and a mixed system was most preferred by respondents.
24. 32% of Māori respondents in the pre-engagement survey felt represented, with 42% saying they did not feel represented.
25. Voter turnout of those enrolled on the Māori Electoral Roll is much lower than those enrolled on the General Electoral Roll, as shown in the graph below:



Key Points on Communities of Interest

26. There are identifiable communities of interest across Napier; characterised by diverse demographics, access to facilities and community representation.
27. Of these communities of interest, most can be identified within suburbs.
28. The current ward structure mostly groups together suburbs that share communities of interest.

- Does it make more sense to group together the higher deprivation suburbs into one ward and the lower deprivation suburbs into one ward?
29. There are some suburbs that show a particular distinctness and do not necessarily fit completely within any ward structure (Maraenui, Poraiti, Bayview, and Meeanee/Awatoto). However, there are commonalities with other suburbs under the current ward structure.
- Do the more isolated suburbs share commonality due to geographical separation from their closest neighbouring suburbs?
 - Would a community board cater to distinct suburbs?
30. The 2019 Local Government Determination, in response to the last representation review, highlighted that striking a balance between the city-wide Napier community of interest, which many residents say they identify with, and more localised communities of interest was the fundamental issue to be addressed by NCC.
- Would a mixed system cater to those residents who consider their community of interest to be across the whole city?

Commonalities between suburbs

Appendix A

Of those who answered the 2018 census question, percentage of Napier residents:

	Deprivation Index	No heating used	No access to telecommunications	Income from Jobseeker support	Household income less than \$50,000	Households without a car	Do not own home or hold home in a family trust	<25yr olds with no qualifications	Households composed of ≥2 families
Napier City	6	1.68%	1.20%	7.79%	41.39%	6.72%	43.03%	9.86%	2.42%
Bay View	3	0.04%	0.01%	0.14%	0.78%	0.03%	1.11%	0.10%	0.08%
Poraiti Hills	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.19%	0.01%	0.39%	0.20%	0.04%
Poraiti Flat	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.55%	0.01%	0.45%	0.10%	0.05%
Westshore	6	0.03%	0.03%	0.10%	0.81%	0.04%	0.80%	0.10%	0.03%
Inlet Napier City									
Onekawa West	7	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.18%	0.03%	0.24%		0.01%
Ahuriri	8	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.85%	0.15%	1.03%	0.10%	0.03%
Taradale West		0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.65%	0.04%	0.99%	0.10%	0.08%
Greenmeadows West	5	0.01%	0.03%	0.07%	1.45%	0.18%	1.09%	0.10%	0.08%
Taradale South	5	0.03%	0.03%	0.21%	1.82%	0.34%	1.67%	0.30%	0.09%
Bluff Hill	4	0.10%	0.04%	0.22%	1.40%	0.22%	1.62%	0.10%	0.04%
Hospital Hill	3	0.10%	0.04%	0.23%	1.45%	0.21%	1.78%	0.20%	0.05%
Tamatea West	8	0.10%	0.08%	0.23%	1.49%	0.23%	1.49%	0.40%	0.09%
Tamatea North	8	0.03%	0.01%	0.25%	1.13%	0.23%	1.22%	0.20%	0.05%
Taradale Central		0.04%	0.03%	0.20%	2.43%	0.29%	1.62%	0.40%	0.07%
Tamatea East	8	0.08%	0.03%	0.26%	1.24%	0.23%	1.23%	0.40%	0.09%
Marewa West	9	0.06%	0.03%	0.23%	1.39%	0.19%	1.28%	0.20%	0.05%

Greenmeadows Central	5	0.03%	0.01%	0.08%	1.24%	0.10%	0.99%	0.10%	0.05%
Onekawa Central	7	0.04%	0.00%	0.13%	1.04%	0.16%	1.04%	0.20%	0.05%
Pirimai West	6	0.06%	0.05%	0.26%	1.18%	0.23%	1.21%	0.30%	0.07%
Napier Central		0.04%	0.00%	0.05%	0.23%	0.07%	0.40%		0.01%
Greenmeadows South	5	0.06%	0.04%	0.21%	1.58%	0.29%	1.63%	0.30%	0.08%
Nelson Park	9	0.08%	0.07%	0.36%	1.66%	0.45%	1.73%	0.40%	0.07%
Bledisloe Park		0.03%	0.04%	0.18%	1.65%	0.27%	1.69%	0.20%	0.08%
Pirimai East	6	0.04%	0.04%	0.26%	1.30%	0.15%	1.47%	0.70%	0.09%
Onekawa East		0.06%	0.04%	0.42%	1.66%	0.41%	1.45%	0.40%	0.09%
Tareha Reserve		0.04%	0.03%	0.26%	2.30%	0.29%	2.19%	0.20%	0.10%
Marewa East	9	0.12%	0.12%	1.06%	3.03%	0.69%	2.80%	0.90%	0.16%
Onekawa South	10	0.07%	0.08%	0.64%	1.84%	0.29%	2.25%	1.20%	0.17%
McLean Park	7	0.10%	0.07%	0.38%	1.81%	0.37%	2.14%	0.20%	0.12%
Maraenui	10	0.16%	0.18%	1.02%	2.03%	0.42%	2.57%	1.59%	0.24%
Meeanee-Awatoto	2-6	0.04%	0.04%	0.18%	1.00%	0.07%	1.47%	0.20%	0.14%

Working

Appendix B

Napier Positive Ageing Strategy (focusing on residents aged 65 and older)

Disability Strategy (focusing on residents with disabilities)

Joint Alcohol Strategy (focusing on 'at risk' groups)

Napier Libraries Strategy (focusing on the wider community)

Napier Youth Strategy (focusing on residents aged between 12-24 years)

Safer Napier Strategy (focusing on priority minority or disadvantaged groups)

Welcoming Communities (focusing on newcomers, migrants, former refugees and international students)

Napier Neighbourhood Support (focusing on the wider community)

Appendix C

Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee – membership is marae and Post Treaty Settlement Groups)

Ahuriri Regional Park Joint Committee (Joint Committee with mana whenua and Hawke's Bay Regional Council)

Te Komiti Muriwai o Te Whanga (Joint Committee with mana whenua, the Department of Conservation, and Hawke's Bay Regional Council)

Active Transport Group (membership is key stakeholder groups in the Active Transport space)

Arts Advisory Panel (membership is key stakeholder groups from the Fine Arts community)