

**TO: COUNCIL**  
**FROM: CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
**MEETING DATE: TUESDAY 4 AUGUST 2015**

**REPRESENTATION REVIEW REPORT**

**Report Prepared by:** Kari Graber– Planning and Reporting Analyst

**SUMMARY**

This is a report detailing the residents' wishes for representation through an engagement process, run by staff and the use of an independent panel. The views expressed in this report are from both the public and the Independent Panel. It is broken into separate sections to reflect the key areas of review and additional areas that the Panel thought would be beneficial to add.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**The report be received;**

**AND**

**That Council adopt the recommendations within this report as follows:**

**That Council maintains the At Large voting system, where members are elected by electors of the district as a whole;**

**AND**

**That the number of Councillors remains at 12;**

**AND**

**That Council determines that the Bluff Community is the only community of interest in terms of the Local Electoral Act and that Bluff Community Board remains, with its existing boundaries and with five elected representatives and one Councillor appointment;**

**AND**

**That these representation arrangements will provide for effective representation of communities of interest within the district;**

**AND**

**That Council publicly notify the above resolutions as its "initial proposal" and invite submissions until 8 September 2015.**

**AND**

**That Council develop an engagement strategy that allows for more effective consultation and engagement using some of the tools utilised in this review to improve effective representation amongst groups identified in the report.**

**AND**

**That Council work with the Maori Community to develop an engagement strategy that allows for effective consultation and engagement with the Maori Community i.e. Iwi, hapu, whanau, individuals, groups and organisations, using some of the tools utilised in this review, to ensure fair and effective representation for Maori.**

## IMPLICATIONS

1.	<i>Has this been provided for in the Long Term Plan/Annual Plan?</i> Yes.
2.	<i>Is a budget amendment required?</i> No.
3.	<i>Is this matter significant in terms of Council's Policy on Significance and Engagement Policy?</i> Yes
4.	<i>Implications in terms of other Council Strategic Documents or Council Policy?</i> Yes
5.	<i>Have the views of affected or interested persons been obtained and is any further public consultation required?</i> Yes

## FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

## BACKGROUND

The Representation Review is a legislative process required to be undertaken by all Local Authorities every 6 years. The review is a requirement under the Local Electoral Act 2001(LEA) and must cover the following subjects:

- Basis of election (at large, wards, or a mix of both)
- The establishment of community boards and review of communities of interest
- Number of Councillors on the Council

The above subjects must be reviewed by the Local Government Commission (the Commission) and Council is required to submit an official report on its resolution deciding these matters. The Commission, as an overarching authority on these decisions, can require changes based on a right of appeal.

Other aspects of the Representation Review were conducted in 2014 and included, the electoral voting systems, first past the post voting system vs single transferable voting and the establishment of Maori ward/constituencies. The Council resolved to maintain the first past the post voting system and, after consultation with an iwi representative and visits to multiple Maori groups, the Council also resolved to not add a Maori seat on the Council. Both of these consultations and resolutions are not applicable to review by the Commission.

## REPRESENTATION REVIEW PROCESS

In May 2015 an independent panel of six individuals and one Councillor were appointed to educate and inform residents about the Representation Review. The Panel was also charged with getting feedback from the community and helping form the recommendations included in this report. Each Panel member has provided a report expressing their recommendations (*Appendix 1*).

The Panel had two initial meetings before starting the information/feedback process. In these meetings the Panel discussed what a Representation Review was, how the information should be distributed to the public and the content of the informational booklet. The Panel also spent time deciding the best way to ask relevant questions for the review and other aspects of the electoral system that were current and relative to elections.

The Panel worked through the best ways to interact with people to get as much contact and engagement as possible, ensuring this report was as robust in opinions as possible. It is a constant challenge for Council to find the best ways to engage and consult with the public; therefore the Panel and Council used a variety of tactics that resulted in the Council receiving feedback from 191 individuals. 55 of these were received through the use of survey monkey and 135 were returned through a feedback form removed from the back of the booklet distributed by Council, we also received written feedback and emails directly from the public and interest groups.

## **ENGAGEMENT PROCESS**

The public was reached in a multitude of formats, some that had never been used by the Council before, with good results. Using literature from the 2009 Representation Review and the motto Voice Your Choice, staff built a new informational booklet, with content constructed with Council and panel member suggestions.

Residents were made aware of the Representation Review through the following mediums: The informational booklets were made available from Invercargill City Council marked boxes placed at New World stores in North and South Invercargill, Countdown stores in Waikiwi and Tay Street and Splash Palace. An information video was posted on YouTube using ICC TV, which gave information on the Representation Review and how people could provide feedback.

The Council website promoted the review and listed all engagement events. Council's Facebook page promoted any meeting held by the Panel, and helped promote caravan outings and public workshops. Council's Community News ran an article on the Representation Review published in the Southland Express, and the review also featured in the Noticeboard printed in the Southland Times.

In order to engage with communities that were identified as a possible "community of interest" we used other methods of connecting. Bulk mailings of the Representation Review booklet were sent to Myross Bush. A meeting at the community hall in Kennington was held, this meeting was informed through letters sent directly to residents. Maori engagement was facilitated through staff attending meetings with the Iwi Representative on the Panel at the Maori Women's Welfare League, Nga Hau e Wha Society Inc. and the Nga Kete Matauranga Pounamu Charitable Trust.

Council staff used the new caravan to engage in Bluff, setting up in the Four Square parking lot both during the week and on the weekend. The caravan travelled to Glengarry, Splash Palace, the Feldwick gates at Queens Park and Windsor. Each of the caravan consultations were done in very central locations so that the maximum amount of foot traffic could be captured.

A table was set up at the Annual Rotary Book Fair. This engagement gave staff and panel members a plethora of opportunities to inform and educate residents about the Review. The book fair is one of the best attended events across Invercargill and the diversity of people that attend made it easy to reach a large cross section of the population.

Engagement was also done through a series of meetings that were arranged through the Council or independently by Panel members. These meetings included presentations at four local Rotary groups, the Grey Power AGM, the Bluff 2024 Rejuvenation Group, Bluff Promotions, the Otatara Community Group and South Alive Board. Staff organised two workshops at the Invercargill Public Library. These were notified through personal letters sent to people that had made submissions in the past, a Facebook post on the Council website, and a public notice in the newspaper.

By utilising such a broad range of communication forms, staff were able to reach an extremely large cross section of the population from which to draw conclusions. This personal contact made a huge difference in the number of attendees and helped greatly in determining what residents' preferred options were for the representation system. The basis for the engagement process was to go out to the public rather than waiting for them to come to us. It is the effort of staff and Panel members that made this review a real success in terms of the amount of feedback we received.

## **WORKSHOPS**

Another aspect of our consultation process and in an effort to try new forms of engagement, the Council held two Representation Review Workshops, one on Wednesday 1 July at 3.00 pm - 5.00 pm and the other on Tuesday 7 July at 8.00 pm. The times were designed to allow for people to attend at times that would suit them best.

Council sent out personal letters inviting anyone who had submitted on the Long Term Plan as well as a few other people that are known to make regular submissions. The workshops were also publicly advertised in the Newspaper and on the Council Facebook page and on the Council website. The idea in writing directly to submitters was to capture people that already have an interest in what the Council is doing. This meant that we could further engage and draw out residents that are fairly informed about the City Council. The first workshop had 33 people attend and the second one about 25. These are great numbers for any consultation.

The workshops included a short presentation covering the representation review information provided in the booklet. Each participant was given a copy of the booklet. They were seated at tables of 5 to 6 people and provided with paper and pens. Following the presentation the participants were given a question to discuss in their table groups and were asked to write notes. Each group was then asked to let the wider group know what stood out in their discussion. People were then asked to move to different tables and given another question. In total the following questions / subjects were asked:

- Identify and discuss communities of interest.
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the at large, ward and mixed systems.
- Whatever system we use how can we achieve more effective representation?
- What can the community do?
- What can Council do?
- Number of councillors?
- Random or alphabetical ballot?
- Do we need an online voting option?

The groups identified and discussed communities of interest at length. Bluff was identified as a community by everyone. Other potential groups identified include South City, Otatara and the rural areas. None of the communities of interest listed were identified as groups that needed community board representation.

There was a lot of good discussion around the establishment of wards and the advantages and disadvantages. The majority of groups concluded that the at large system was their preferred option with a few individual people saying they felt mixed was better. Comments in support of the At-Large system included: *“we can go to anyone for help; we can live in Waikiwi, have kids at Middle, Interest in pool, sports, get full say, paying full rates; Seems to be working well; Supports the range of socio-economic groups; can move anywhere in the city to support what they believe; 12 councillors to help; covers all city areas/community of interest; can go to someone you know, currently councillors are spread, if it ain't broke why fix it? can have community boards; councillors represent whole city can approach anyone; an area may not have any councillor living in an area”*

These meetings were a perfect opportunity for us to discuss what effective representation is and what Council and the community can do to improve this area. When asked about what participants think, most feedback indicated that although people prefer the current system, they did not always feel that Council effectively represented them.

In regards to what Council needed to do to create more effective representation people stated the following:

- Talk to key people in the community and community groups
- More things like this review
- Booklet sent out helped me with making a submission
- Communities need to be educated about how to make submissions – time at library, someone on tap to help
- Have community groups formed not around demographics but more of a community focus
- Advertise – ICC TV, Email group
- Support representation review process – different ways of engaging
- Continue with print media – noticeboard, newspaper, letter box drop, notices with rates, calendar
- Website, Facebook, YouTube
- Being more available
- Acknowledging respectfully that people are trying to engage
- Having forums on topics of interest
- Using the Consultation Caravan
- Advertise that ICC has a website for any service (feature in the paper)
- Education process for councillors communicating with public
- Have open night/days for public
- Workshop/communication evening (like tonight)
- Needs to listen to what's being said – need to see how residents views feed in to decision making process
- Discussion groups

In regards to what the Community needed to do to create more effective representation people stated the following:

- Vote
- Interest groups register with the council and councillors take ownership of so many each
- Public should become more interested
- Need to advise council when they are not performing
- Community groups need to advertise their area of interest to attract people – actions, Facebook, advertising, word of mouth
- Interest groups – South Alive etc.
- Need to take responsibility / ownership to drive change in their own neighbourhood

There was no one that wanted to change the existing number of Councillors and most thought random name ordering on the ballot would make for better voting. Online voting was highly supported as long as postal was still available for those that lacked computer access.

At the end of the workshop participants were asked for feedback on the workshop itself. Staff wanted to know if the workshop was worthwhile and would people attend something like this in future. All the participants that responded said yes. Comments included: "Yes, very worthwhile; yes if we are heard..... and it's not just council ticking boxes; great idea to be able to have some input and hear others view, well done council; think about a focus on involving those that are not participating in the electoral processes; Interesting!; A good way to be introduced a little bit about how council works and why. Like the information and also how the whole night was run, effective and to the point; tea/coffee and sandwiches is a nice bonus too."

## **EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION**

The Local Electoral Act 2001 states Council must look at how Councillors are elected be it At-Large, or Wards and the number of Councillors that will be representing residents.

### *Section 19H Review of representation arrangements for elections of territorial authorities*

- (1) *A territorial authority must determine by resolution, and in accordance with this Part, —*
- (a) *whether the members of the territorial authority (other than the mayor) are proposed to be elected —*
    - (i) *by the electors of the district as a whole; or*
    - (ii) *by the electors of 2 or more wards; or*
    - (iii) *in some cases by the electors of the district as a whole and in the other cases by the electors of each ward of the district; and*
  - (b) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(i) applies, the proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole;*
  - (c) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(iii) applies, —*
    - (i) *the proposed number of members to be elected by the electors of the district as a whole; and*
    - (ii) *the proposed number of members to be elected by the wards of the district; and*
  - (d) *in any case to which paragraph (a)(ii) or paragraph (a)(iii) applies, —*
    - (i) *the proposed name and the proposed boundaries of each ward; and*
    - (ii) *the number of members proposed to be elected by the electors of each ward; and*

The recommendation to Council is to continue to have members elected by electors of the district as a whole (or at-large). Pursuant to section 19T of the Act, in carrying out the review, Council is required to ensure, in accordance with the principle of fair and effective representation, that the election of members of Council by the district as a whole, will provide effective representation of communities of interest within the District.

By far the majority of people preferred the At-large system. The phrase "status quo" was a common theme in the discussions surrounding the representation election system. The majority of respondents felt that having wards was not going to make for a better connection to Councillors or make them feel better represented. Because Invercargill is of a particularly small geographical size many saw the inability to vote for up to 12 candidates as a disadvantage.

There were some respondents that thought that the addition of a Mixed System could be of benefit and better represent the outlying rural communities. This however, was often dismissed once people realised that the rural areas would have to be extensively large to represent enough of a population to build a ward. There were discussions around other ways rural communities could be represented and this will be explained more in the communities of interest section.

It is important to note there was a great deal of debate by both the panel and members of the public about the differences in the needs of the rural community and how to best represent their interest. Federated Farmers has sent in feedback that said they are concerned that Council will make decisions that are based on “solely urban ideals” unless a ward system is established that would allow for more direct representation.

The Panel’s only solution for rural representation was to possibly form a community board that would fill this perceived gap; however some people thought that the Federated Farmers worked in the same capacity as a community group and were a voice for this section of the community. If there is a large voice for a rural community board this is something Council could help put into place. The voice for this needs to be broader before this option is explored, but if enough support comes forward Council should consider looking at this prior to the next review.

Issues around effective representation were never about accessibility to elected members or the number of people Councillors represent. The real issues that the public focused on revolved around the perception that Councillors were unapproachable or did not provide enough opportunities to have public engagement. This is something that Council has been working to change since the last Representation Review in 2009, and is a common issue raised in many other Councils. As a result of the last review, regular public meetings were held with Councillors however the attendance levels were so small or non-existent that this exercise was discontinued.

There was feedback from Maori constituents that said they did not know that the Council had an Iwi liaison. They felt that the Councillors could better engage by attending some of the local meetings at the Marae and participating in Maori community activities. The feeling of disconnect appears to be partly that iwi is an overarching representation for all Maori but does not directly represent the local Maori population on the same level. Often times Maori engagement is done on a legislative level but not always on a local level.

As stated above, issues with effective representation, or the perceived lack of effective representation, are not about the number of population represented or the structure of an At-large voting system. The current Councillors reside in a variety of neighbourhoods. The issues identified in this Review are more about how Council engages throughout the year and working on connecting with the community through many different mediums to build stronger relationships with residents. This exercise in engagement serves as an example of the many different tools Council may wish to consider using when implementing effective representation in future.

It is considered that an at-large voting system will provide for effective representation of communities of interest.

*Under Section 19A Membership of territorial authorities, Every governing body of a territorial authority is to consist of not fewer than 6 members nor more than 30 members, including the mayor, who are the members of the territorial authority.* Since the majority of people preferred the At-Large voting system the Panel asked people what their preference for size of Council was.



When this topic was discussed amongst the community the overwhelming response was that the current amount of Councillors was working and that there was no need to change the number. People did not feel that lowering or enlarging the number of Councillors would benefit the district. The overwhelming majority felt that if we were to change aspects of representation this needed to be done through the use of community groups and engagement with the Councillors, not in the number of Councillors representing the population. By maintaining 12 Councillors and one Mayor, each Councillor represents around 4,308 residents. A map of the boundaries is attached in (*Appendix 2*).

## COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

The Local Electoral Act does not specify a definition for “community of interest” it is therefore up to Councils to determine their own interpretation of communities of interest. For the purposes of this review included below is the Merriam Webster definition of communities;

- a unified body of individuals: as
- the people with [common](#) interests living in a particular area;
- *broadly* : the area itself <the problems of a large *community*>
- an interacting population of various kinds of individuals (as species) in a common location
- a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society
- a group linked by a common policy
- a body of persons or nations having a common history or common social, economic, and political interests<sup>1</sup>

For this review we have used the above definitions and also have considered geographical and ecological parameters of residents in addressing communities of interest. Our survey asked people if they thought we needed more community boards and while a majority of people said no, many were in agreement that the rural areas of Invercargill need some kind of representation separate of the main Council, because their interests were often different from people residing in the suburbs of Invercargill.

Where there was a desire to have more community boards, the repeating theme was community boards in rural areas, Otatara was named a few times as were South City, Clifton, Waikiwi, and Glengarry. Most of the justification for the areas listed was due to the fact that people perceived that potentially these areas not having a voice at Council. While it is not always possible to have Councillors that reside in all areas of the district, Invercargill actually has a fairly large geographical spread of Councillors.

These same potential communities of interest arose in the 2009 Representation Review and the Council at that time put aside a budget of \$10,000.00 to divide up amongst any groups that wanted to form as a community group. The money has since been available and has funded the Otatara Community Group, Glengarry Community Group, public meeting with Councillors and South Alive. A number of projects have also been funded by Council with community groups like South Alive and Bluff 2024 using funds from the Urban Rejuvenation budget.

The issue that has been identified through this consultation process is that communities often lack an individual in their group who wants to take the responsibility of organising and building a group. It has been identified that groups often form over problems directly affecting their community, but become inactive once the problems directly affecting them are removed. The Council can help groups initially by offering advice and help to set up a purpose

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/communities>

statement and also provide funding, but the ultimate outcome is in the hands of those community members. The Council could possibly do a better job of ensuring that communities know these services are available, but it is ultimately up to individuals to facilitate these groups themselves. In this review Bluff was the only community of interest that the Panel felt required it's own representation through a Community Board. It was considered that the at-large representation system would effectively represent any other potential communities of interest.

## **BLUFF COMMUNITY BOARD**

Review of maintaining, establishing or removing community boards is a requirement of this review under *Section 19J Review of community boards*:

- (1) *A territorial authority must, on every occasion on which it passes a resolution under [section 19H](#), determine by that resolution, and in accordance with this Part, not only the matters referred to in that section but also whether, in light of the principle set out in [section 4\(1\)\(a\)](#) (which relates to fair and effective representation for individuals and communities),—*

The question was asked of all feedback participants, do you think we should keep the Community Board in Bluff? The overwhelming majority of the survey respondents believed that Bluff still needed to retain their Community Board. The geographical locality of Bluff seemed to be the main reasoning for this support. The Bluff community is located roughly 28km's from the city centre and has many services that are located locally to them. These services include their own pool, library and a Council Service Centre. While they are very much a part of Invercargill, the distance makes for some isolation. The Community Board allows for engagement with Council and an ability to keep Bluff related issues current. The relationship has been very good for both Bluff and Invercargill.

The Bluff community has become very active since the last review and in recent years there has been the formation of a new community group in Bluff, the Bluff 2024 Group. The addition of this community group is a great example of Council supporting a local area and residents taking the charge for change in their area. As it currently stands the community at large and the residents of Bluff have asked that the status quo remain and the Bluff Community Board remain as it is with five members and one appointed ICC Councillor. The map of the Bluff Community Board area has been included in (*Appendix 3*)

## **MAORI COMMUNITY**

Consultation with members of the Maori community was facilitated by the appointed Iwi Representative to the Panel. Feedback, opinion and suggestions from those consultations and discussions form the basis of the Iwi Representative report. Though the voice of the Maori population may not be strong in the feedback forms it is nevertheless expressed through the report.

Through formal and informal discussions with a range of Maori organisations, groups and individuals, and by posting on the Southland email network of the Southern Maori MP a representative portion of the Maori Community were provided with information on the Representation Review.

In relation to the three major points of this review the following has been conveyed. Most reiterated the voice of status quo in terms of the voting system remaining at large. There was some discussion about South Invercargill possibly benefiting from a Ward. The number of Councillors was another area where no change was seen as necessary. Through this review process some deeper issues emerged in regards to effective representation.

Some Maori respondents were of the opinion that there was a lack of connect with Council and Maori communities. Most were unaware of the role of Iwi Liaison Councillor or what the role entailed. Some Maori residents we spoke to thought they may have a need to form an advisory group or a community group of their own.

Members of the Maori community expressed the desire to feel more included in local government and were of the opinion that there was a need for Council to assess how it consults and engages with Maori constituents. Many were concerned the current strategy employed to communicate with Iwi does not engage with and inform all members of the Maori community i.e. all Maori entitled to vote. An example of this is Council's consultation with Iwi around the addition of a Maori ward being established as part of the review.

Effective representation for the Maori community is deeper then engaging with Iwi at Runanga and Marae level only and requires different tools to be successful. Wider and more effective consultation with the Maori population could be achieved through the development with Maori of an agreed engagement strategy. This could be initiated by the Council's Iwi Liaison.

The Panel makes the further recommendation:

**That Council work with the Maori Community to develop an engagement strategy that allows for effective consultation and engagement with the Maori Community i.e. Iwi, hapu, whanau, individuals, groups and organisations, using some of the tools utilised in this review, to ensure fair and effective representation for Maori.**

#### **ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK SURROUNDING THE REVIEW**

Although the legislative requirements for the review are limited to certain areas the Panel thought it would be advantageous to ask some additional questions. Through multiple panel member meetings, members decided to ask the following questions about other aspects of voting.

These questions included the following:

- Do you think voting ballots should list candidate's names in alphabetical order or in a random pattern?
- Would you like to be able to vote online?
- Which form of Voting would you prefer? Postal, Online or Both?

The Panel felt this was an opportune time for Council to look at other aspects of voting that are not always reviewed on a regular basis and the feedback can also be useful for staff and the Chief Electoral Officer.

Many people thought that by listing the Candidates randomly there was a better chance for new people to get elected and that voters would have to think more thoroughly about who they were voting for. 63% of people that responded thought that the ballots should be listed randomly.

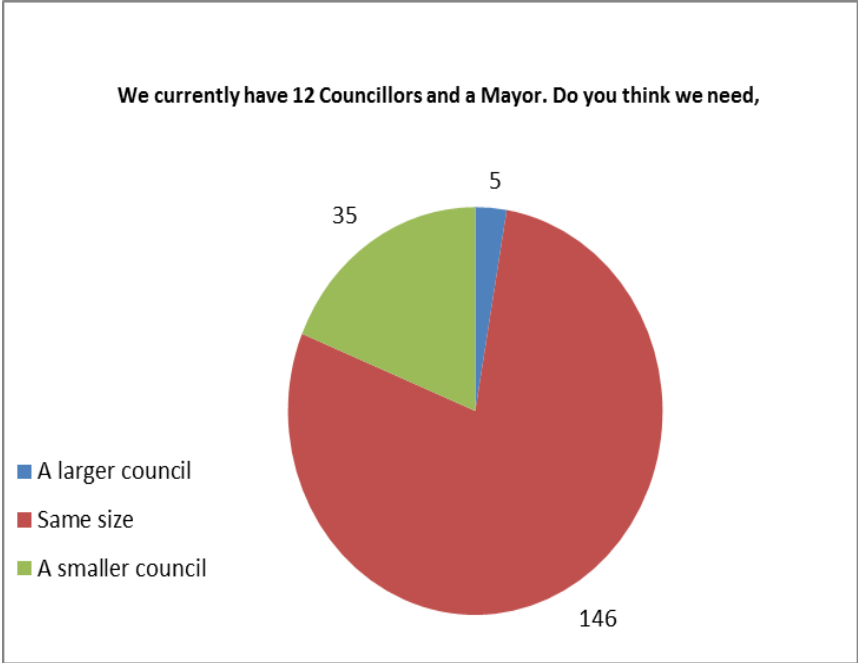
Voting online got an overwhelming voice of support. Over 90% of respondents were in support of having online voting as an option and many thought this would help encourage a greater voter turnout. Although this is not something the Council can currently offer it is something that will be coming in the near future and this is a good indication of how residents feel. It is important to note that many thought it was important to offer both online and postal voting as some are still with out internet and some members of the community may have difficulty accessing a computer.

**CONCLUSION**

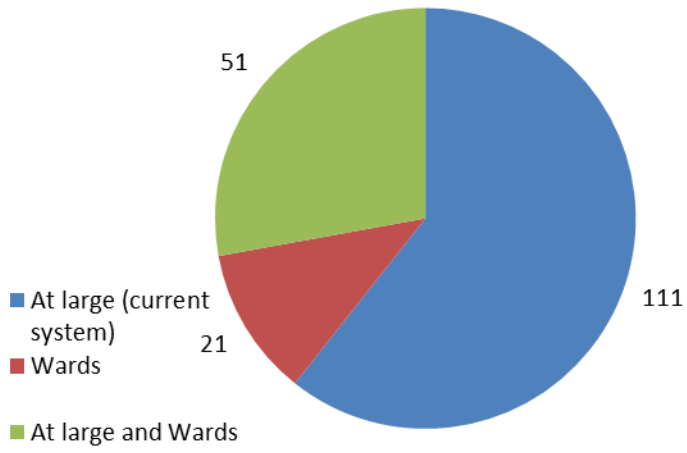
The feedback period ran for almost three months and the panel members selected were extremely dedicated and effective in engaging with people. Staff were extremely happy with the group. The six panel members and Council Representative Councillor Rebecca Amundsen, were enthusiastic, dedicated and worked very hard to educate people about the Representation Review. They were extremely diligent in getting views from as many residents as possible and used a number of resources to communicate with people.

Council received a total of 133 Feedback forms (*Appendix 4*) from the booklets that were given out and left in public places, and we received a further 58 surveys completed through the online service Survey Monkey. This means that we received feedback form a total of 191 individuals. This shows real success in engagement.

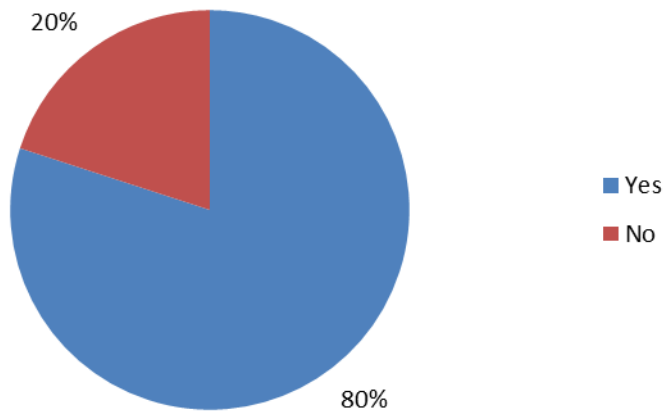
The recommendations moving forward are as follows, Council maintains the At Large voting system, the number of Councillors remains at 12, and Bluff Community Board remain with the same number of elected representatives and one Councillor appointment. It is considered that these arrangements will best provide for effective representation in the Invercargill City Council District. Staff would also recommend developing a programme that allows for better consultation and engagement using some of the tools used in this report to improve effective representation amongst groups identified in the report. Please refer to the charts below to see what the compiled data from the feedback forms presented.



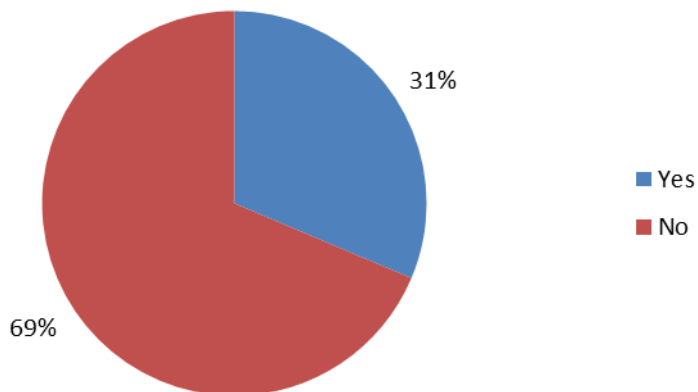
What electoral system do you prefer?



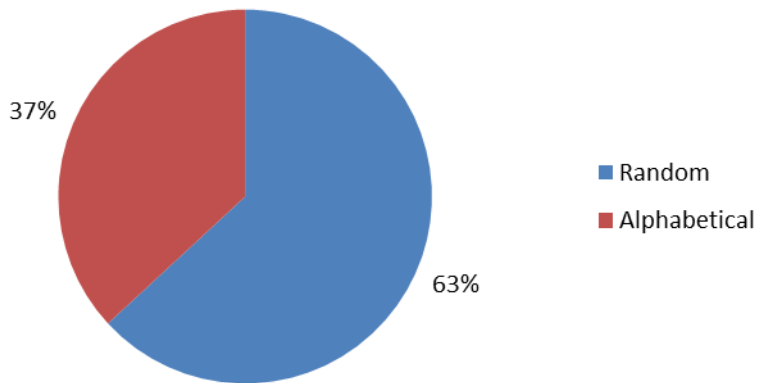
Do you think we should keep Bluff Community Board?



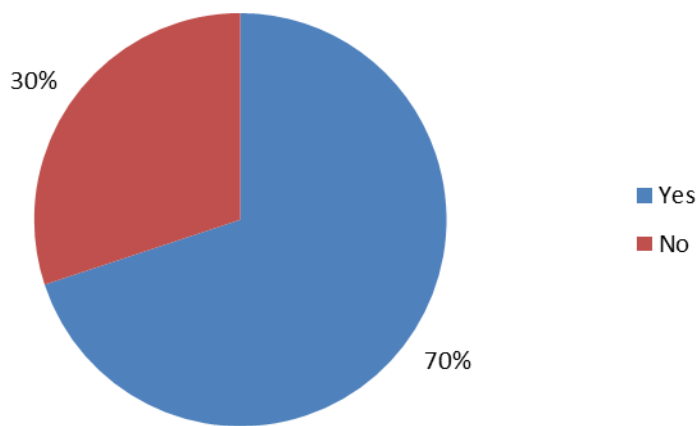
Do you think we need more Community Boards?



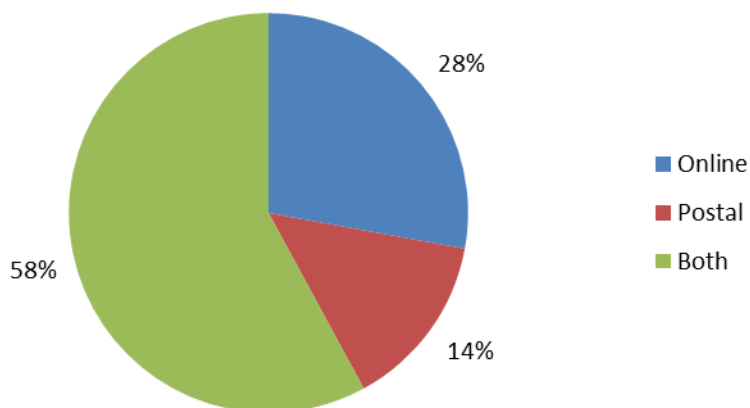
**Do you think voting ballots should list candidate's names in alphabetical order or in a random pattern?**

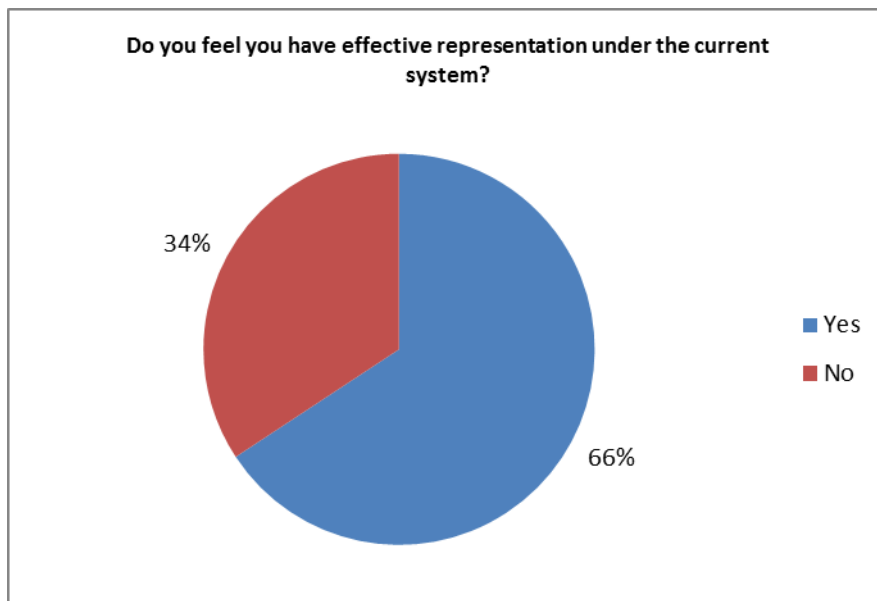


**Would you like to be able to vote online?**



**What type of voting would you prefer?**





### **ENGAGEMENT EVENTS AND ADVERTISING**

- Community News - Southland Express - April 16
- Noticeboard - Southland Times - April 22 and June 24

### **MAORI REPRESENTATIVE ENGAGEMENTS**

May 1 - Jan Ormsby Secretary to Southern Maori MP Rino Terikatene. Distributed an information flyer on Jan's extensive mailing list of Maori organisations, groups and individuals. Left pamphlets for public

May 4 & July 1 - Ani Wainui Principal of Te Whare Kura O Arowhenua and distributed pamphlets for staff

June 17 - Waihopai Kaumatua Group - presented to group and distributed pamphlets

June 17 & July 15 - Waihopai Runaka monthly meeting

June 22 - Parker Ormond Teacher Education Fellow - Presented to Parker - ***Parker's comment included in the feedback***

July 8 - Arahi Maori Women's Welfare League monthly meeting

July 9 - Nga Hau e Wha Society Inc - meeting

July 21 - Nga Kete Matauranga Pounamu Charitable Trust

### **SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS JON TURNBULL**

- Invercargill Rotary
- South Rotary
- Sun Rise Rotary

**CARAVAN ENGAGEMENT**

- Bluff 4-Square - May 21st and June 6th
- Windsor (Next to Found My Way) - May 23rd
- Splash Palace - May 8th
- Rugby Park - May 17th
- Queens Park - May 14th

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS**

- Kennington Hall - May 6th
- Library Workshops - July 1st and July 7th
- Rotary Book Sale - Civic Theatre June 12th and 13th
- Glengarry Market - June 27th
- Greypower AGM - June 29th
- Otatara Community Group - June 11th
- South Alive Board Members - June 10th

