I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Kaipātiki Local Board will be held on:

**Date:**  
Wednesday, 19 February 2020

**Time:**  
9.30am

**Meeting Room:**  
Kaipātiki Local Board Office

**Venue:**  
90 Bentley Avenue  
Glenfield

**Kaipātiki Local Board**  
**OPEN AGENDA**

### MEMBERSHIP

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<tr>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>John Gillon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairperson</td>
<td>Danielle Grant, JP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>Paula Gillon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Hartley, JP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Melanie Kenrick</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cindy Schmidt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Andrew Shaw</td>
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<td>Adrian Tyler</td>
</tr>
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(Quorum 4 members)

**Jacinda Short**  
Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki

**12 February 2020**

Contact Telephone: (09) 484 6236  
Email: jacinda.short@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

**Note:** The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Members require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
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1 Welcome Karakia

Whakatake te hau kite uru: Cease o winds from the west.
Whakatake te hau kite tonga: Cease o winds from the south.
Kā mākinakina ki uta: Bring calm breezes over the land.
Kā mātaratara ki tāi: Bring calm breezes over the sea.
E hī ake ana te atakura: And let the red-tipped dawncome.
He tīo: With a touch of frost.
He huka: A sharpened air.
He hau hū: And promise of a glorious day.
Tīhei mauri ora!

2 Apologies

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

3 Declaration of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

The Auckland Council Code of Conduct for Elected Members (the Code) requires elected members to fully acquaint themselves with, and strictly adhere to, the provisions of Auckland Council’s Conflicts of Interest Policy. The policy covers two classes of conflict of interest:

i) A financial conflict of interest, which is one where a decision or act of the local board could reasonably give rise to an expectation of financial gain or loss to an elected member; and

ii) A non-financial conflict of interest, which does not have a direct personal financial component. It may arise, for example, from a personal relationship, or involvement with a non-profit organisation, or from conduct that indicates prejudice or predetermination.

The Office of the Auditor General has produced guidelines to help elected members understand the requirements of the Local Authority (Member’s Interest) Act 1968. The guidelines discuss both types of conflicts in more detail, and provide elected members with practical examples and advice around when they may (or may not) have a conflict of interest.

Copies of both the Auckland Council Code of Conduct for Elected Members and the Office of the Auditor General guidelines are available for inspection by members upon request.

Any questions relating to the Code or the guidelines may be directed to the Relationship Manager in the first instance.

4 Confirmation of Minutes

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Wednesday, 11 December 2019, as true and correct.
5 Leave of Absence
At the close of the agenda no requests for leave of absence had been received.

6 Acknowledgements
At the close of the agenda no requests for acknowledgements had been received.

7 Petitions
At the close of the agenda no requests to present petitions had been received.

8 Deputations
Standing Order 7.7 provides for deputations. Those applying for deputations are required to give seven working days notice of subject matter and applications are approved by the Chairperson of the Kaipātiki Local Board. This means that details relating to deputations can be included in the published agenda. Total speaking time per deputation is ten minutes or as resolved by the meeting.

At the close of the agenda no requests for deputations had been received.

9 Public Forum
A period of time (approximately 30 minutes) is set aside for members of the public to address the meeting on matters within its delegated authority. A maximum of 3 minutes per item is allowed, following which there may be questions from members.

At the close of the agenda no requests for public forum had been received.

10 Extraordinary Business
Section 46A(7) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“An item that is not on the agenda for a meeting may be dealt with at that meeting if-

(a) The local authority by resolution so decides; and
(b) The presiding member explains at the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public,-

(i) The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
(ii) The reason why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.”

Section 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (as amended) states:

“Where an item is not on the agenda for a meeting,-

(a) That item may be discussed at that meeting if-

(i) That item is a minor matter relating to the general business of the local authority; and
(ii) the presiding member explains at the beginning of the meeting, at a time when it is open to the public, that the item will be discussed at the meeting; but

(b) no resolution, decision or recommendation may be made in respect of that item except to refer that item to a subsequent meeting of the local authority for further discussion."
Landowner application for Kaipātiki Project Incorporated to temporarily relocate from Lauderdale Reserve at 17 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale to Eskdale Reserve at R76 Eskdale Road, Birkdale during a period of disruptive construction

File No.: CP2020/00573

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To request the Kaipātiki Local Board to grant:
   - landowner approval for Kaipātiki Project Incorporated to relocate existing nursery plants from the Lauderdale Reserve site at 17 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale; place two containers for storage of materials and equipment; and a portacom for office space on Eskdale Reserve during demolition and construction of the new purpose-built community building by Auckland Council.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Kaipātiki Project Incorporated holds a current community lease until 31 March 2026 for the land and building at 17 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale, Lauderdale Reserve, which is legally described as Lot 164 Deposited Plan 49720. The existing community building is to be demolished by the council to make way for the redevelopment and construction of a new building.

3. Kaipātiki Project Incorporated have requested to relocate the nursery plants from the construction area and place two containers for storage of materials, as well as equipment and a portacom for office space on Eskdale Reserve during demolition and construction.

4. The current building is not fit-for-purpose for staff to operate from so the redevelopment provides a concept design incorporating the green building framework. This was approved by Kaipātiki Local Board on 19 June 2019 with the request for staff to progress to construction (resolution number KT/2019/98).

5. The land for the relocation is part of Eskdale Reserve, legally described as Lot 11 Deposited Plan 51228 and is held in fee simple by Auckland Council as a classified recreation reserve subject to the Reserves Act 1977. Approval can be accommodated under section 53 (1) (f) as a permit and by way of a letter to Kaipātiki Project Incorporated, subject to specific conditions, including the removal of the containers from the site after 360 days and the site being fully reinstated.

6. The Kaipātiki Project Incorporated grow native plants for community restoration purposes and contribute to multiple community outcomes. The landowner application to use 300 square metres of Eskdale Reserve for the purpose of plant storage expired in October 2011 and needs to be renewed with a licence to occupy and to include a request for an extension of the area to 500 square metres. This matter will be dealt with in a separate report.

7. This report recommends that Kaipātiki Local Board approve the relocation of plants and placement of containers and a portacom on Eskdale Reserve to enable the demolition and new build on Lauderdale Reserve to proceed in a timely manner. The proposal aligns with council’s and the local board’s objectives of sustainable development.
Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) grant landowner approval under section 53(1)(f) of the Reserves Act 1977 for Kaipātiki Project Incorporated to relocate plants from the construction area at Lauderdale Reserve, legally described as Lot 164 Deposited Plan 49720, and place two containers for storage of materials and equipment and a portacom on Eskdale Reserve, legally described as Deposited Plan 51228, during demolition and construction of the community building for a period of 360 days as indicated on the plans attached to this report as Attachment A.

Horopaki
Context
8. This report considers the application for landowner approval from Kaipātiki Project Incorporated for temporary relocation from Lauderdale Reserve to Eskdale Reserve during construction of the new purpose-built community building.

9. The Reserves Act 1977 permits an administering body to allow a third party to place a container on land classified as a recreation reserve such as Eskdale Reserve for temporary occupation under section 53(1)(f) where the occupation is deemed temporary for a specified number of days per year. This applies to the Kaipātiki Project Incorporated situation where a new purpose-built community building will be constructed to replace the existing leased premises at 17 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale.

10. The agreement must limit the number of days allowed per year, in this instance, 360 days. For this activity there is an exemption for the requirement to obtain the Minister of Conservation consent under section 53(2) and public notification is not required. Iwi consultation and local board approval is still required.

11. The application is being presented to the Northern Mana Whenua Forum on 5 February 2020.

12. Kaipātiki Local Board is the delegated authority relating to local, recreation, sport and community matters.

Kaipātiki Project Incorporated
13. The Kaipātiki Project Incorporated manage an environment centre that includes growing native plants for community restoration purposes, teaching members of the community about gardening, pest control and conservation through volunteering in the nursery and hosting schools as part of their learning goals. The centre also has a restoration plan for the Eskdale Reserve Network of approximately 70 hectares which is delivered in cooperation with contractors and the community.

Planning Context
14. The application aligns with the Kaipātiki Local Board Plan 2017, outcomes to:
   - ‘protect our environment’ with increased flora and fauna
   - ‘provide high quality facilities’ with a green building
   - provide ‘well managed services which meet community needs and active and healthy people’ by encouraging active participation in horticultural activities
   - ‘identify Kaipātiki as their kāinga (home)’ by providing a community hub for education and training about plants, pest control and restoration projects in the area.
Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu
Analysis and advice

15. A range of locations over eight sites were considered by Kaipātiki Project Incorporated. Aspects assessed included:

- office and nursery space
- public transport
- visibility
- proximity to bush
- collaborative space and
- the potential for growth.

16. It was determined that the adjoining site at Eskdale Reserve was the best location for the interim period during construction.

17. The options for the local board are to approve or decline the landowner request for the relocation of plants from the construction area and place two containers and a portacom for office space on Eskdale Reserve for storage of materials and equipment during demolition and construction.

18. The advantages of approving the landowner application are that:

- the relocation will allow the Kaipātiki Project Incorporated to continue their operation and add value to the community
- other activities including pest control, hosting of schools and the restoration plan for the Eskdale Reserve Network delivered in cooperation with contractors and the community will continue from this location
- the relocation will allow the construction of the community hub as scheduled in the Kaipātiki 2019/20 Capex work programme and, on completion, enable a range of activities and groups to continue to use a functional, adaptive, socially and ecologically regenerative facility.

19. If the Kaipātiki Local Board declines the landowner application for the relocation into Eskdale Reserve, Kaipātiki Project Incorporated will need to find another location or cease nursery activities for community restoration projects during the demolition and construction of the new building. This option is not recommended by staff.

Land and Community Licence to Occupy

20. Kaipātiki Project Incorporated have also applied for landowner approval for a licence to occupy the adjacent land to the leased area within Eskdale Reserve for the current nursery operations of 300 square metres and extending the area of plants to cover 500 square metres. The proposed area is outside the current leased footprint at the back of the building and will cross into the grassed area within Eskdale Reserve.

21. Public notification of the proposal to grant a licence to occupy for additional nursery premises is required and will provide the public and iwi the opportunity to provide input. If public notification and iwi engagement results in no objections, a licence to occupy for land use would be issued. If objections to the proposal are received, the local board would be requested to nominate a hearings panel to assess the objections and make a decision.

22. Kaipātiki Local Board has delegated authority to approve the public notification and iwi engagement of council’s intention to grant a licence to occupy for additional land for nursery use. This can be a lengthy process so will therefore be considered in a subsequent report,
as the priority is to undertake the relocation of plants in the construction area and to provide a temporary storage area as indicated in Attachment A.

23. The request for the licence to occupy will be presented to Kaipātiki Local Board at a subsequent business meeting.

Specialists’ comments/consultation

24. The Parks and Places Specialist, Senior Maintenance Delivery Coordinator, Principal Project Manager, Senior Renewals Coordinator and Senior Arboriculture and Eco Specialist have been consulted and support the proposal.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement

25. There is no impact on greenhouse gas emissions as the proposal does not introduce any new source of emissions.

26. The proposed new green building is designed to reduce or eliminate the impact on the environment and to enhance social outcomes. Green buildings use resources more efficiently (e.g. materials, energy, water and waste) and are more resilient to the external changes that may affect them, from climate-related weather effects to energy and/or water supply interruption.

27. The new community hub will be a healthy building for occupants and visitors through the use of low impact materials, adhesives and finishes (for example; timber treatment, glues and paints). It will have a reduced embodied carbon footprint with the use of sustainable materials. The building design has been oriented to the climatic conditions, movements of the sun and hours of use to encompass passive solar design. This ensures reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved comfort for occupants.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera
Council group impacts and views

28. The proposed landowner approval and lease for additional premises have no identified impact on other parts of the council group. The views of council-controlled organisations were not required for the preparation of this report’s advice.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe
Local impacts and local board views

29. A workshop to review the developed concept plans for the new building was presented to the Kaipātiki Local Board during the Community Facilities workshop on 27 March 2019. A report was presented to Kaipātiki Local Board 19 June 2019 and the concept plan using the green building framework and was approved by the board, along with the request for staff to progress the project to the construction phase (resolution number KT/2019/98).

30. The recommendations in this report are within the local board’s delegated authority to grant landowner approvals.

31. The recommendations within this report support the Kaipātiki Local Board Plan 2017 as outlined above.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori
Māori impact statement

32. An aim of community leasing and land advisory is to increase targeted support for Māori community development projects. The new building proposal seeks to enable Māori to more easily participate and partner in ecological restoration activities and educational programmes within the Kaipātiki Local Board area, enabling better outcomes for Māori.
33. Mana whenua have been part of the concept development workshops for the new building and have provided input and feedback to the development of the concept design. Additional input is being sought from mana whenua during the developed design phase.

34. The relocation proposal will be presented to the Northern Mana Whenua Forum in February with a request for any additional input.

35. There are no sites of value or significance to mana whenua identified in the Auckland Unitary Plan – Operative in Part in relation to the application.

**Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea**

**Financial implications**

36. There are no financial operational implications for the local board over and above the existing maintenance requirements of this reserve for the relocation.

37. The financial implications for the new building were considered in the report to Kaipātiki Local Board dated 19 June 2019.

**Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga**

**Risks and mitigations**

38. There is a risk that the public may oppose the licence to occupy application to be considered at a later date by the local board for the increased occupation area for the nursery within Eskdale Reserve.

39. The current building is not fit for purpose for staff to operate from, so the redevelopment of the premises using the green building design provides future proofing of a community facility. This anticipates the future use of the building and land.

40. There is a risk with community facilities on public open spaces that, if the lessee surrenders the lease or is unable to continue to occupy the site, the council inherits a liability. Where any group owns a building on a park and surrenders its lease, they also surrender the building to council and in that regard the council has the opportunity to occupy or manage the facility itself, or on sell the buildings to another community group.

**Ngā koringa ā-muri**

**Next steps**

41. Subject to the local board’s approval the decision will be communicated to the applicant with a formal landowner approval letter for the relocation into Eskdale Reserve. Conditions will be placed on the landowner approval regarding (but not limited to):

- health and safety conditions
- ensuring the applicant controls rubbish at the site
- safety fencing during construction
- reinstatement of land.

**Ngā tāpirihanga**

**Attachments**

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<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board business meeting - Attachment A: Relocation site plan</td>
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## Ngā kaihaina

### Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Raewyn Sendles - Land Use Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Authorisers         | Rod Sheridan - General Manager Community Facilities  
|                     | Eric Perry - Relationship Manager |
Landowner application for Kaipātiki Project Incorporated to temporarily relocate from Lauderdale Reserve at 17 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale to Eskdale Reserve at R76 Eskdale Road, Birkdale during a period of disruptive construction.
Renewal of community lease and variation to The Marlborough Recreational Trust at 13A Chartwell Avenue, Glenfield.

File No.: CP2019/21553

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To grant a renewal and variation of the community lease to The Marlborough Recreation Trust at 13A Chartwell Avenue, Glenfield.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. The Marlborough Recreational Trust holds a community lease for their building and tennis courts in Marlborough Park, Glenfield. The current term of the lease expired on 30 November 2016. The lease is still operative on a month-by-month basis.

3. The Marlborough Recreational Trust has applied to renew its lease for the 10-year renewal period as provided for in the lease. The building and improvements on the site are owned by the trust.

4. Staff recommend the Kaipātiki Local Board grant a renewal of the community lease to The Marlborough Recreational Trust.

5. The renewal was presented at the November 2018 business meeting where the local board requested more work be done around the tennis club’s utilisation of the courts.

6. Staff have worked on a community outcomes plan for the tennis club to provide targets to increase utilisation of the tennis courts. This will be included in the lease renewal as a variation.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) grant a renewal and variation of the community lease to The Marlborough Recreation Trust at 13A Chartwell Avenue, Glenfield described as part Lot 152 DP 49525 and part Lot 20 DP 47205 shown on Attachment A to the agenda report and shown outlined in red on the following terms and conditions:

   i) term – ten (10) years commencing 1 December 2016 with no further right of renewal and final expiry on 30 November 2026

   ii) rent -$1.00 plus GST per annum, if requested

   iii) the agreed community outcomes plan for the Marlborough Park Tennis Club be appended to the lease renewal as a variation (refer Attachment B to the agenda report).

b) note all other terms and conditions will be accordance with the deed of lease dated 2009.
Horopaki

Context

7. The Marlborough Recreational Trust has a lease for their building and tennis courts at Marlborough Park which commenced 1 December 2006 for a term of 10 years. The initial term of the lease expired on 30 November 2016 and there is one right of renewal available.

8. The Marlborough Recreational Trust has requested a renewal of its lease.

Land and buildings

9. The Marlborough Recreational Trust leased area is on land that is held in fee simple by Auckland Council as a classified recreation reserve. The classification permits the proposed activity undertaken by trust.

10. The trust was incorporated on 21 December 2005. The trust was established by the North Shore Rock Hounds Club Incorporated, the Marlborough Park Tennis Club Incorporated, and the Glenfield Rovers Association Football Club and Sports Club Incorporated to “promote, provide and maintain recreational facilities in the Glenfield area”.

11. The trust’s building and tennis courts on Marlborough Park are owned by the trust and occupied by the North Shore Rock Hounds Club Incorporated and the Marlborough Park Tennis Club Incorporated.

12. During a site visit the building and other improvements were found to well maintained and tidy.

Marlborough Park Recreational Trust

13. The North Shore Rock Hounds Club through the trust has exclusive use of the downstairs area of the building. The club has over 200 members.

14. The club provides a workshop for polishing and carving gemstones and rock, field trips, gem shows and the opportunity to enter national competitions.

15. Marlborough Park Tennis Club via the trust occupies the upstairs of the building and Tennis Court situated on Marlborough Park.

16. The tennis club has 65 members and offer their facilities to local schools for use. Often the courts are used for wet weather training for other sport teams.

17. The club rooms are available for hire to other groups and is disability friendly.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Analysis and advice

18. Staff have determined that Marlborough Recreational Trust meet the renewal requirements under the terms of the original lease as evidenced below:

   i) it is still a registered incorporated society
   ii) it has complied with the terms of the operative lease
   iii) it has agreed to include a community outcomes plan for the Tennis Club portion of the trust to ensure the delivery of quality services to the local community
   iv) Marlborough Recreational Trust has provided a copy of its financial accounts, which indicate that its funds are sufficient to meets its liabilities and that it possesses adequate financial reserves
   v) the group is managed appropriately as evidenced by its longevity and programmes offered.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement
19. The designated impact level of the recommended decision on greenhouse gas emissions falls in the category of “no impact” because the proposal continues an existing activity and does not introduce any new sources of emissions.
20. Climate change has an unlikely potential to impact the lease as the site does not sit in close proximity of the coast.
21. No portion of the land is within a flood plain (refer Attachment C to the agenda report).

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera Council group impacts and views
22. The renewal was first presented to the Kaipātiki Local Board at a business meeting in November 2018. The Kaipātiki Local Board requested the tennis club portion of the Marlborough Recreational Trust work towards formulating a plan that targeted better utilisation of the tennis courts before considering a resolution to renew the community lease.
23. Council’s Community Leasing and Parks, Sport and Recreation departments worked collaboratively with the club to formulate a community outcomes plan that sets out targets and measures to maximise utilisation of the courts whilst still enabling the club to remain viable.
24. The draft community outcomes plan was circulated to the local board for approval in November 2019. No concerns were raised.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe Local impacts and local board views
25. The recommendations within this report fall within the local board’s allocated decision-making authority. The trust’s activities align with the Kaipātiki Local Board Plan 2017 outcome of “Our people are active and healthy”.
26. The lease renewal to the trust is an item on the Kaipātiki Community Lease Work Programme 2019/2020.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement
27. Auckland Council is committed to meeting its responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its broader legal obligations to Māori. The council recognises these responsibilities are distinct from the Crown’s Treaty obligations and fall within a local government Tāmaki Makaurau context. These commitments are articulated in the council’s key strategic planning documents: the Auckland Plan, the Long-term Plan 2018-2028, the Unitary Plan and local board plans.
28. Support for Māori initiatives and outcomes are detailed in Te Toa Takitini, Auckland Council’s Māori Responsiveness Framework. An aim of community leasing is to increase targeted support for Māori community development projects.
29. There is no statutory requirement for public notification or iwi engagement for the lease renewal. Public notification and iwi engagement were undertaken at the time of granting the lease.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications
30. All costs relating to the granting of this renewal is borne by Auckland Council’s Community Facilities department.
Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga
Risks and mitigations
31. Should the Kaipātiki Local Board resolve not to grant a renewal of the community lease to Marlborough Recreational Trust this decision will materially affect the group’s ability to undertake its core activities.

Ngā koringa ā-muri
Next steps
32. Subject to the grant of a renewal of a community lease, council staff will work with the group to finalise the deed of renewal and variation to include the community outcomes plan.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Phillipa Carroll - Community Lease Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Rod Sheridan - General Manager Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Renewal of community lease and variation to The Marlborough Recreational Trust at 13A Chartwell Avenue, Glenfield.

Attachment A: Site Plan for The Marlborough Recreational Trust

Location Map and Lease Area

Lease area outlined in Red.
### COMMUNITY OUTCOMES PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Group</th>
<th>Marlborough Park Tennis Club as part of the leased area to Marlborough Recreational Trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and Location of Land/Facility</td>
<td>Marlborough Park Tennis Courts, Chartwell Ave, Glenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Board Area</td>
<td>Kaipātiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreed Annual Report Due Date</td>
<td>30 November 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland Council and Local Board Outcomes</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Maintain the facility to a good or better condition, including routine maintenance of the building on a regular basis.</td>
<td>1. Develop and action an asset replacement and facility maintenance plan.</td>
<td>Evidence provided of the plan and key asset projects undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promote the facility within the community including offering use of the courts and the buildings.</td>
<td>2. Promote the availability of the clubrooms and courts for community use during hours outside of club business requirements. This will include local Facebook pages, school newsletters and community websites.</td>
<td>Evidence provided of external club bookings and alignment with community charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintain The Marlborough Park Tennis Club as a community-run club, run by volunteers.</td>
<td>3. Through a booking system, offer casual bookings of the courts to the community. Any fees charged would be aligned with council owned and run Beach Haven courts.</td>
<td>Evidence provided of booking system and fees charged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Offer several local schools in the area use of the facility during school time where use is not needed for club business.</td>
<td>Evidence of communication to local schools provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Provide opportunities to all members join the Marlborough Tennis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Our people are healthy and active | Provide opportunity for community to be involved and get physically active | 1. Promote the game to those interested in starting out giving a free game.  
2. Offer tennis coaching for beginners that is inclusive for all the Kaipātiki community to participate in.  
3. Engage the local community by offering one promotional event per year  
4. Provide interclub competition to enhance and develop skills. | Evidence provided of advertising offer.  
Evidence of the programmes delivered including participant numbers.  
Evidence of advertising undertaken for the event.  
Evidence of Teams entered in Tennis Northern Interclub. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Plan: A Maori identity that is Auckland's point of difference in the world</td>
<td>Provide opportunity for community to be involved and get physically active</td>
<td>1. Promote participation of Maori and Pacifica demographics through local schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Environment | Effective, frugal use of services and waste minimisation. | 1. Promote recycling to all using the club facilities.  
2. Engage with LiteClub for a free clubroom service.  
3. Carry out two actions from the LiteClub clubroom service. | Evidence of actions provided.  
Evidence provided of clubroom service completion.  
Evidence of changes implemented. |
Attachment B: Flood Plain Overview

Location Map

Flood Plains for Marlborough Park and surrounding areas
Auckland Transport Monthly Update

File No.: CP2019/21598

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. The Auckland Transport Monthly Update Kaipātiki Local Board February 2020 report is attached.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:
a) note the Auckland Transport Monthly Update Kaipātiki Local Board February 2020.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Auckland Transport monthly update February 2020</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auckland Transport February 2020, update to the Kaipatiki Local Board

File No.: 

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To provide an update to the Kaipatiki Local Board on transport related matters in their area.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. This report updates the Board on activities and issues in the Kaipatiki local board area, which have been raised by members and responded to in December 2019 and January 2020.

3. It includes local matters of interest and summarises the November and December 2019 carried decisions of Auckland Transport’s Traffic Control Committee as well as a summary of public consultations undertaken by Auckland Transport.

4. It provides an update on the current funds in the Boards Local Board Transport Capital Fund.

5. A quarterly report on Auckland Transports activities in the local board area for the period October to December 2019.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Kaipatiki Local Board:

a) receive the Auckland Transport February 2020 update to the Kaipatiki Local Board.

Horopaki

Context

6. This report addresses transport related matters in the Local Board area.

7. Auckland Transport (AT) is responsible for all of Auckland’s transport services, excluding state highways and reports on a monthly basis to local boards, as set out in the Local Board Engagement Plan. This monthly reporting commitment acknowledges the important engagement role local boards play within and on behalf of their local communities.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

Analysis and advice

Local board transport capital fund

8. The table below summarises the balance of funds in the Local Board Transport Capital Fund (LBTCF).
Annual Public Transport Fares Review from 9 February 2020

9. AT reviews public transport (PT) fares annually, taking into account such factors as contract price indexing (operator cost increases), agreed fare policies and the need to fund any extra services. The AT Board has agreed some modest changes to bus, rail and ferry fares in 2020.

10. Building on input from councillors at a Planning Committee Workshop on 5 May 2019 and the Mayor’s budget proposal, which was adopted by the Governing Body and provided for targeted fare reductions including ‘Child Fare Free Weekends’ and ‘Ferry Fare Integration’, this fare review will support AT achieving operational financial performance in line with its budget and the Statement of Intent (SOI) Performance Target for the Farebox Recovery Ratio.

11. Fare increases have been able to be contained through financial support from Auckland Council and NZTA and as a result of efficiency savings made by AT.

12. Key points to note are:
   - The average fare increase has been held to just 2.34% (or five cents per trip).
   - These modest increases will help fund a portion of AT’s annual cost increases and enable AT to target additional funding on:
     - Increase peak time frequencies
     - Expansion into new growth areas
     - Free child weekend fares.
   - For some journeys, the cost will decrease.
   - There will be no change to cash fares, some longer zone fares and monthly bus and rail passes.
   - Not increasing fares would slow down the rate of future investment in public transport.
   - The changes will see a farebox recovery ratio of 42.14% to 42.71% against a 43-46% SOI target.
   - The fare review quantum was identified in the 2019/2020 budget and was part of deliberations by Council and Governing Body in setting the budget.

13. AT is increasing the ferry monthly passes (inner-harbour; mid-harbour; outer-harbour) by $10 due to the pending implementation of Ferry fare integration, which will provide additional value for money for customers who purchase a ferry monthly pass, with the new fare including free travel in the zone of origin and arrival.

14. An annual PT fare review is a requirement under the Regional Land Transport Plan. In the SOI, the target of the percentage of PT costs recovered through fares for 2019-2022 is 43-46%. However, the main driver for fare increasing is investing back into public transport and ensuring a safe and reliable public transport system that supports Auckland’s growing population. In the past year AT has grown the public transport system in the following key areas:
Attachment A

Item 13

Kaipātiki Local Board
19 February 2020

Timetable changes in July saw additional peak bus services for West Auckland heading into the city centre via the motorway, and a route change from Henderson into the city via Williamson Avenue in Ponsonby.

Time-table changes in October saw several additions across Auckland, e.g.:

Central Auckland:
- More services for the 101 — Herne Bay across the city to the universities
- Additional peak services for the 105 — serving Richmond Road, Ponsonby and Queen Street
- Additional peak services on the 75 — Remuera Road and Newmarket into the city centre.

North Shore:
- More services from Hillcrest, down Lake Road (923/934) into the city centre
- Additional services from Beach Haven into the City Centre and return
- The extension of the 861 route to service the new residential development in Long Bay.

15. In October, the Waiheke New Network was introduced, bringing five new routes to the island and increasing services by 120% to match frequency principles which are applied across the Auckland Region.

16. General improvements include:
- 32.5% increase in AT Metro bus kilometres operated since 2016.
- 82.3% increase in rail services since 2013.
- 163% increase in the number of people now living within 500 metres of a frequent and/or rapid public transport stop or station.

17. Public transport fares also provide revenue that allows AT and Auckland Council to provide initiatives such as ‘Home Free’, free public transport after 4pm on the last Friday before Christmas, and fare free days such as the one held in June 2019.

Chair and Director Appointed to Auckland Transport Board

18. Auckland Council has appointed Adrienne Young-Cooper as the new chair of Auckland Transport and Darren Linton as a board director starting from 1 January 2020.

19. The council’s Appointments and Performance Review Committee approved the two appointments at its 5 December meeting following a rigorous selection process that considered several highly qualified and experienced candidates. The Appointments and Performance Review Committee is responsible for all appointments to the boards of council-controlled organisations.

20. Adrienne Young-Cooper’s past and present governance roles span large infrastructure projects, housing and urban growth and transport. She is the chair of Panuku Development Auckland and will keep that position in the short term, alongside her new role as chair of Auckland Transport.

21. The two appointments are for a three-year term beginning from 1 January 2020 until 31 October 2023.
**Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi**

**Climate impact statement**

22. On 20 January 2020 Auckland Transport and Vector announced a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to explore the impacts of a full implementation as it relates to the impacts on the electricity network of having electric buses charging at their depots.

23. The MoU is a direct response to AT’s Low Emission Bus Roadmap, published in late 2018, that outlined its commitment to have all new buses in Auckland being electric from 2025, with the whole fleet fully electric by 2040.

24. A faster transition to electric buses requires a detailed assessment of the future demand on the electricity network.

25. Two reports will be produced as part of the MoU, the first exploring a route and service profile, which will model the electricity demand that a fully electrified bus fleet will require. The second report will provide guidance on the electricity network infrastructure upgrades required at each bus depot, as well as likely timings and costs. These two reports are expected to be delivered by June 2020.

26. Buses make up 87 per cent of the carbon emissions produced from public transport, so converting them from diesel to electric will also be a significant step towards meeting New Zealand’s 2050 zero-carbon emissions goal.

**Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera**

**Council group impacts and views**

27. The impact of information in this report is are confined to Auckland Transport and do/does not impact on other parts of the Council group.

**Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe**

**Local impacts and local board views**

**Members issues**

28. The table below summarises the issue raised by a local elected member and responded to in December 2019 and January 2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue Name</th>
<th>Details Raised by Board Member</th>
<th>Response Provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Ayton Drive</td>
<td>A Local Board member requested NSAT lines be installed due to the number of parked cars in this street.</td>
<td>December 2019. CAS-1142000. After an assessment of the road, we regret to advise you that we are unable to proceed with any changes to the road. The road is operating safely as there have been no reported crashes related to visibility in the past five years. In addition, the road is not narrow enough to justify the addition of broken yellow lines. Auckland Transport (AT) considers a street narrow if it is less than 6.8 metres wide. Ayton Drive is approximately 7.5 metres wide. A street width of 6.8 metres allows for two metres of parallel parking on each side of the road while still allowing 2.8 metres for a through lane for drivers. This width also enables emergency vehicle access. While parked vehicles may reduce the traffic flow to a single lane at times, there are a number of points where vehicles can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Richmond Road Northcote - NSAAT Lines</td>
<td>A request was received asking AT to remove the NSAAT lines in Richmond Road as this prohibited parking. CAS-1142092. On-Street parking is a valuable asset for residents and for this reason parking restrictions are only installed where there is a significant safety or operation issue. In this instance the broken yellow lines were installed at this location to improve visibility at the crest in the road and help prevent cars from crossing the centre line. If vehicles were parked on the side of the road there would be the potential for head on collisions between vehicles travelling on the road. For this reason, the NSAAT lines will not be removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Berne Place Request for NSAAT Lines</td>
<td>A request was received to have NSAAT lines installed in Berne Place. December 19. CAS-1147828. In AT’s experience proposals that result in a loss of on-street parking are often not supported by the majority of the residents and stakeholders. To streamline this process and to reduce the possibility of future objections, AT is requesting that before investigating the issue, support is evidenced from at least four residents (not from the same property) who would be affected by the change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beach Haven Ferry Fares</td>
<td>A Local Board member requested information on how ferry fare amounts are established and why it costs $100 more per month to travel to the city from Beach Haven Wharf than Birkenhead. 3 February 2020. CAS-23091. Fares from Beach Haven to the City - In August 2016 a ‘Simpler Fares’ structure was implemented by Auckland Transport (AT) for bus and train journeys. Ferries were excluded from the structure at that time due to budget, solutioning and implementation risk issues. In order to bring ferry fares more in line with the ‘simpler fares’ structure for buses and trains, AT has developed a solution based on the distance travelled from the Downtown ferry terminal to outer ferry terminals. 'Simpler Fares' are calculated based on how many zones a passenger travels on using a bus or train. Ferry fares are currently designed to align with this concept. For example: - Inner Harbour ferries align with a 3-zone fare - Mid-Harbour ferries align with a 5-zone fare - Outer Harbour ferries align with an 8-zone fare This is in preparation to fully integrate ferry fares with ‘Simpler Fares’. The Beach Haven ferry service has been grouped into Mid-Harbour Zone with a 5-Zone fare. In terms of travel options from Beach Haven Wharf, a breakdown of the cost by different options has been outlined below (Based on 40 trips per month):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Fare Payment</th>
<th>Total travel cost at 40 trips/month</th>
<th>Cost per Trip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Page 5
Attachment A

5 Abandoned Vehicle Belle Vue Ave

A request was received to remove abandoned vehicles in Bell Vue Ave.

16 December 2019. CAS-47165. An officer carried out a site visit and investigated the vehicles mentioned in your correspondence.

For a vehicle to be classed as abandoned, both the warrant of fitness and registration need to have been expired for 30 days or more.

None of the three vehicles mentioned in your correspondence are classed as abandoned. Please note that it is not an offence for a vehicle to be parked on-street for a long period of time. If the vehicle is not causing a safety concern or parked in a parking restriction, it can park on-street for as long as the owner wants it to.

If a vehicle is classed as abandoned, the process to remove it from the roadway can be lengthy. Auckland Transport (AT) incurs costs (and as a result the ratepayer) to remove abandoned cars and move them into storage. Therefore, whilst these checks are being carried out, it is AT’s policy to only remove a vehicle if it is a safety hazard.

6 Parking Issues Merton Ave and Orton Street Glenfield

A Local Board member raised the issue of parked cars blocking access to stormwater grates

28 January 2020. CAS-59011. An officer has been assigned to attend regularly at this intersection to ensure that vehicles are parked legally and are not blocking driveways and entrances. Vehicles parked within six metres of a corner can be infringed. These streets are unrestricted, so provided the vehicles are not a safety hazard, Auckland Transport will ensure their removal.

Cash $420.00 $10.50
Adult Hop fare $304.00 $7.60
AT HOP (Mid Harbour Monthly Pass) $255.00 $6.38

Most ferry services offer a monthly pass option which may be better value for regular ferry users.

We can also advise that the Ferry Fare Integration project has recently started to allow customers to tag onto a bus, train or ferry seamlessly as part of one journey.

Ferry fare levels

Auckland Transport also reviews public transport fares every year to meet Auckland’s Regional Public Transport Plan. The annual review considers the operating cost increases (such as fuel & labour), cost of living, together with the investment needed to provide additional services and also to improve & upgrade our infrastructure (including ferry terminals, train stations and bus stops). These factors can influence the cost of a fare.

Compared to buses and trains, ferries are more expensive to operate. This means that AT won’t be able to introduce fare parity between ferries and other services and the ferry fare will remain more expensive.
Consultations

29. The table below summarises the consultations in the Kaipātiki Local Board area which closed in November and December 2019.

| Consultations - Auckland Transport is required to consult on traffic control matters. The preliminary documents were provided to the Local Board for comment. |
|---|---|
| Consultation Pedestrian crossing improvements Kaipātiki Road and Easton Park Parade intersection | 27 November 1920. This was sent to elected members on 7 November for comment. A board member queried the proposed location. No other feedback was received. |
| Consultation - Proposed broken yellow lines Wairau Road, Totara Vale. | 19 December 2019. This was forwarded to the elected members on 29 November for comment. No objections were received. |

Traffic control committee (TCC) report items November and December 2019

30. The table below summarises the carried decisions of the traffic control committee in November and December 2019 within the Kaipātiki local board area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Suburb</th>
<th>Type of Report</th>
<th>Resolution ID</th>
<th>Nature of Restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Stanley Road / Peach Road / Contessa Drive</td>
<td>Glenfield</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>15995</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Bus Stop / Bus Shelter / Give-Way Control / Edge Line / “Slow” Advisory Marking / Traffic Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>High Road / Glenfield Road / Archers Road</td>
<td>Glenfield</td>
<td>Temporary Traffic and Parking changes (Event)</td>
<td>SE001422</td>
<td>Temporary Traffic and Parking Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Contessa Drive</td>
<td>Glenfield</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>16112</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Road Hump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tonar Street / Whakamua Parade / Road 2A / Koeko Road / Mowai Road</td>
<td>Northcote</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>16050</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Road Hump / Traffic Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Stanley Road / Peach Road / Contessa Drive</td>
<td>Glenfield</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>15995</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Bus Stop / Bus Shelter / Give-Way Control / Edge Line / “Slow” Advisory Marking / Traffic Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Domain Road / Coronation Road / Glenfield Road</td>
<td>Hillcrest</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>16100</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Bus Stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attachment A

#### Item 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Changes</th>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wairau Road / Elice Road</td>
<td>Glenfield</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes Combined</td>
<td>16101</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Bus Stop / Bus Shelter / Lane Arrow Marking / Flush Median / Traffic Island / Shoulder Marking / Give-Way Control / Stop Control / Clearway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Mokoia Road / Birkenhead Avenue / Rawene Road</td>
<td>Birkenhead</td>
<td>Temporary Traffic and Parking changes (Event)</td>
<td>SE001460</td>
<td>Temporary Traffic and Parking Controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Glenfield Road / Eskdale Road</td>
<td>Hillcrest</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes</td>
<td>16189</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Bus Stop / Bus Shelter / Lane Arrow Marking / Flush Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rawene Public car park</td>
<td>Birkenhead</td>
<td>Permanent Traffic and Parking changes</td>
<td>16179</td>
<td>No Stopping At All Times / Angle Parking / P120 Parking / P180 Parking / Mobility Parking / Lane Arrow Marking / No Heavy Vehicles / Give-Way Control / Traffic Island / Edge Line / Footpath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Auckland Transport quarterly report on Activities**

31. Attached is information on Auckland Transports activities in this local board area from October 2019 to December 2019. [Attachment A](#).

32. Also provided is an update on Travelwise School Activities undertaken in the local Board area. [Attachment B](#).

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori**

**Māori Impact statement**

33. The proposed decision of receiving the report has no impacts or opportunities for Māori. Any engagement with Māori, or consideration of impacts and opportunities, will be carried out on an individual project basis.

**Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea**

**Financial Implications**

34. The proposed decision of receiving the report has no financial implications.

**Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga**

**Risks and mitigations**

35. Auckland Transport will put risk management strategies in place on a project by project basis.

**Ngā koringa ā-muri**

**Next steps**

36. Auckland Transport will provide another update report at the next available opportunity.
### Ngā tāpirihanga
#### Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Auckland Transports Quarterly Activities to December 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Travelwise School Activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ngā kaihaina
#### Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Marilyn Nicholls, Elected Member Relationship Manager, Auckland Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Jonathan Anyon, Manager Elected Member Relationship Unit, Auckland Transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Quarterly Report on Auckland Transport Activities within the Kaipatiki Local Board Area over the period October 2019 to December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital Projects</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Project Start</th>
<th>Project Finish</th>
<th>Project Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.101642</td>
<td>New wayfinding signs: Identification and implementation of street to street walkway signage in Birkdale. The second phase covers, Glenfield, Bayview, Totara Vale, Wairau Valley and Hillcrest.</td>
<td>April 19</td>
<td>Nov 19</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.001748</td>
<td>This project is to construct safe cycle access along the 5.2 km route of Northcote Road, Lake Road, Onewa Road and Queen Street on Auckland's North Shore. It will provide various combinations consisting of on-road cycle lanes, shared cyclists/pedestrian paths and ‘Sharrow’ marking where possible and as appropriate for cyclists and pedestrian’s safety and priority.</td>
<td>Jul 12</td>
<td>Oct 21</td>
<td>Works are underway for the construction of the two pedestrian/cycle bridges running parallel to the Northcote bridge over SH1. Geotechnical exploratory works to confirm the piling construction works are completed. Vector power relocation works is underway. However, one of the Vector high voltage cable running under the motorway proved difficult to locate and has caused a delay to the commencement of the relocation works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.102165</td>
<td>Raised pedestrian table on Lynn Road outside the entrance to Lynn Reserve, including ‘SLOW’ on road markings. This is to enable safe crossing of Lynn Road to get to and from Lynn Reserve.</td>
<td>Mar 19</td>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 102168</td>
<td>Shared path through Birkenhead Memorial Park between Mahara Ave and Recreation Drive. Funding agreement for delivery by Auckland Council.</td>
<td>Jan 19</td>
<td>Oct 21</td>
<td>Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 13</td>
<td>Attachment A</td>
<td>Kaipatiki Local Board</td>
<td>19 February 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. 102211 Kaipatiki SLOW Markings</td>
<td>This project aims to bring additional level of safety for pedestrians in vicinity of schools that have established zebra crossings both on raised platform and on pavement/carrigeway.</td>
<td>Aug 19</td>
<td>Jan 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project implementation underway – plan to complete all school sites in mid Jan 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customer Experience - Community Transport</strong></td>
<td>Road Safety Campaigns, Education and Events</td>
<td>Community and Road Safety Programme: Delivered a learner licence workshop Delivered a restricted licence workshop Delivered a red-light running campaign Delivered a child restraint checkpoint Delivered a regional alcohol campaign Delivered 3 Kaihautu Raihana Whîtiki (Restricted Licence Workshop) Delivered 3 Kaihautu Raihana Akonga (Learner Licence Workshop)</td>
<td>Oct 19</td>
<td>Dec 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road Safety Campaigns, Education and Events</td>
<td>Deliver a learner licence workshop Deliver a restricted licence workshop</td>
<td>Jan 20</td>
<td>Mar 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On-Going</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Network Management</strong></td>
<td>Intersection Safety Improvements</td>
<td>Archers Rd/Coronation Rd intersection improvement roundabout</td>
<td>Jul 18</td>
<td>Jul 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In Detail Design. Part funded through community safety fund. Further consultation undertaken.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safety Improvements</td>
<td>Community Safety fund. Eskdale Road safety Improvements.</td>
<td>Jul 19</td>
<td>Jun 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme design phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedestrian improvements</td>
<td>Community Safety fund. Rangatira Road Entrance to Beach Haven Primary Safety Improvements.</td>
<td>Jul 19</td>
<td>Jun 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scheme design phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedestrian Improvements</td>
<td>Community Safety Fund. Rangatira Road – Kauri Park School Crossing</td>
<td>Jul 19</td>
<td>Jun 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pedestrian improvements</td>
<td>Community Safety Fund. Birkdale Road – Pedestrian safety measures.</td>
<td>MJJul19</td>
<td>Jun 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Investigation phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Optimisation</td>
<td>Glenfield road/Bentley Ave. Towncentre environment, high pedestrian and traffic movement, provide better sight for pedestrians.</td>
<td>Jul 18</td>
<td>Nov 19</td>
<td>Construction Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved flow and reduction in congestion</td>
<td>Wairau Road / Tristram Ave. Efficiency issues during AM and PM peak with significant queuing for motorway access.</td>
<td>Jul 19</td>
<td>Jun 21</td>
<td>Investigation phase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kaipatiki Local Board Report – AT School Community Transport - Attachment B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C = Completed</th>
<th>O = Ongoing</th>
<th>P = Planned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travelwise status</td>
<td>Total WSB routes</td>
<td>WSB event/ route audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g. cycle event, park and ride, walking promotion)</td>
<td>(e.g. slow down event)</td>
<td>(e.g. driver licencing training)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bayview School**  
Active  
2  
P C C  
Beach Haven School  
Active  
2  
P C C  
Beach Haven School held Community Evening promoting the Walking School Bus and Travelwise activities in term 4, 2019.

**Birkdale North School**  
Active  
4  
P P C C  
P C  
Birkdale North have started a new Walking School Bus route. They also ran a Slow Down Around Schools Campaign outside their school gates.

**Birkdale Primary School**  
Active  
P C  
P  
Birkdale Primary have just completed a Baseline Survey to identify how their students are currently travelling to/from school and what their road safety concerns are. The school also started a new Walking School Bus route in October.

**Te Puawaitanga o Te Punapuna Pai**  
Active  
P  
P  
Te Ara Haepapa are meeting with the new Lead Teacher in 2020, to discuss a Back to School and pedestrian crossing training in Te Reo.

**Birkenhead College**  
Active  
P C  
P  
Students attended a Learner Licencing Workshop in Term 4. The college have also booked a Road Safety Expo in Term 1, 2020.

**Birkenhead School**  
Active  
4  
P C  
P C  
Birkenhead School completed Scooter training with Years 3-4 at the start of December.

**Chelsea School**  
Active  
2  
P C  
P  
Chelsea School will complete Scooter Skills training in Term 1, 2020.

**Glenfield College**  
Active  
C  
P  
Students attended a Learner Licencing Workshop in Term 4.

**Glenfield Intermediate**  
Active  
P C  
P C  
Glenfield Intermediate completed a speed campaign in Term 4 and have a new Lead Teacher starting in Term 1, 2020.

**Glenfield Primary School**  
Active  
P C C C  
O  
Glenfield Primary have been working on increasing walking, cycling and scooting to school in Term 4, 2019.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>This school run a Wheels Days every Wednesday during the Term and the Community Transport Coordinator is booked in Term 1 to attend an assembly to talk about Road Safety.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manuka Primary School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>There are new pedestrian crossing improvements proposed on Kaipatiki Rd and Easton Park Parade intersection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marlborough School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Marlborough has just started a new Walking School Bus route and is starting another one in Term 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northcote College</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Students attended a Community Learner Licensing Workshop in Term 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Te Whanau o Te Kakano</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Te Ara Haepapa will be doing a Learner Licensing Workshop with students in the Maori Unit in Term 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northcote Intermediate</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Around 2000 homes being built/rebuilt in the area around the school in 2020. Auckland Transport will be working with the school to re-establish the Travelwise Programme to encourage more active modes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onepoto School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>The school will experience around 2000 houses being built in their area in 2020. Auckland Transport will be working with the school to support them with road safety through the changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Mary’s School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>St Mary’s ran some Signalised Crossing Promotions in Term 4 on Onewa Road. They would also like to start a new Walking School Bus route in Term 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunnybrae Normal School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>The school ran a Safe parking Postcard Promotion with the Travelwise group to send a friendly reminder to drivers not to park on Broken Yellow Lines and over driveways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Road School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Target Road ran a successful Wheels Day (220 scooters and bikes) in mid-November. The school is planning a similar day in early Term 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verrans Primary School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>The school is wanting to re-establish their Travelwise Programme and start some new Walking School Bus routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Park School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Willow Park is participating in the Safe Schools Streets Pilot Project. School will be running a demonstration event in Term 1, 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windy Ridge School</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Windy Ridge want to improve active transport modes to and from school. They completed Scooter Training and held a Wheels Day in Term 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appointment of LGNZ Lead and nominee for LGNZ Conference 2020

File No.: CP2020/01342

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To appoint a lead for Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) matters and nominate a representative to attend the 2020 LGNZ Annual Conference and General Meeting.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Local boards are invited to appoint a lead (and alternate) on Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) matters. The lead will be the main contact for all LGNZ issues and will represent the local board at meetings of Auckland/LGNZ zone and any related meetings.

3. The LGNZ Annual Conference and General Meeting (AGM) takes place at the ASB Theatre Marlborough in Waiharakeke Blenheim from 8am Thursday 16 July to 3pm Saturday 18 July 2020.

4. Local boards are invited to nominate a representative to attend the LGNZ conference. This can be the local board appointed LGNZ lead or another member of the local board. Given the cost and overall numbers of elected member attendance, staff recommend that one member per local board attend.

5. In addition to the official delegates, LGNZ requires prior notice of which local board members plan to attend the AGM. Members wishing to attend are asked to register their intention with the Democracy Services Business Hub team by Friday 17 April 2020 so that this information can be provided to LGNZ.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) appoint a lead and alternate for Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) related matters for the 2019-2022 triennium and task these members with representing the local board at Auckland/LGNZ meetings.

b) nominate one elected member per local board to attend the Local Government New Zealand 2020 Conference and Annual General Meeting in Waiharakeke Blenheim, Thursday 16 July to Saturday 18 July 2020.

c) confirm that Local Government New Zealand 2020 conference attendance, including travel and accommodation, will be paid for in accordance with the current Auckland Council Elected Member Expense Policy.

d) note that any members who wish to attend the Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Conference and Annual General Meeting must provide their names to the Democracy Services Business Hub team by Friday 17 April 2020 to ensure that they are registered with LGNZ.

Horopaki
Context
6. LGNZ is an incorporated society of local government organisations whose primary objective is to represent and advocate for the interests of local authorities in New Zealand. LGNZ champions policy positions on key issues that are of interest to local government and holds
regular meetings and events throughout the year for members. The schedule of meetings includes an annual conference and meetings of local government geographical clusters (known as LGNZ zones) and sectors.

7. LGNZ is governed by a National Council made up of representatives from member authorities as outlined in the constitution. Some of its work is conducted through committees and working groups which include representatives from member authorities.

8. Elected members who have been formally appointed to LGNZ roles are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mayor Phil Goff</th>
<th>National Council representative for Auckland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Auckland Council representative on the Metropolitan Sector Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Councillor Pippa Coom</td>
<td>National Council representative for Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Board Member Richard Northey</td>
<td>(appointed by Governing Body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Council representative for Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(appointed by local boards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore</td>
<td>Auckland Council representative on Regional Sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ (Auckland Zone)

9. As part of recent changes to the LGNZ Rules, Auckland Council is no longer part of LGNZ Zone 1 but is expected to organise itself, with its multiple local boards and Governing Body, as an informal LGNZ zone.

10. Meetings of the Auckland/LGNZ zone have been scheduled on a biannual basis. These meetings will be co-chaired by the two Auckland representatives appointed to the LGNZ National Council by the Governing Body (Councillor Pippa Coom) and local boards (Member Richard Northey).

11. Meetings of the Auckland/LGNZ zone will be open to all elected members but formal representation will sit with the nominated leads.

LGNZ Annual conference and AGM 2020

12. This year, the LGNZ conference and AGM will be held at the ASB Theatre Marlborough, Waiharaakeke, Blenheim, Thursday 16 July to Saturday 18 July 2020.

13. The conference takes place over the first two days commencing at 9.30am on Thursday 16 July 2020 and closing with the LGNZ Excellence Awards on the evening of Friday 17 July 2020.

14. The conference programme has the theme ‘Natural Capital’. The final programme will be publicly available at the end of February 2020. However, LGNZ has indicated that the programme is expected to include addresses from the Prime Minister, various political leaders and the President of LGNZ, and will also include sessions on the following topics:

- Natural capital - the Marlborough story
- Fishes in the river, fishes in the sea (water, aquaculture and the Resource Management Act)
- Tourism – working together to care for people, place and culture
- Building towards sustainable supply (housing)
- Resilience in the face of natural hazards (infrastructure and communities)
- Cultural wellbeing plenary session
- Interactive workshops on cultural, economic, environmental and social wellbeing
- Tours, showcases and dinners.
15. The AGM takes place on the last day of the conference from 9.30am to 12.30pm. The LGNZ constitution permits the Auckland Council to appoint four delegates to represent it at the AGM, with one of the delegates being appointed as presiding delegate.

16. Traditionally the four AGM delegates have been the Mayor, the Chief Executive and two Governing Body members who hold LGNZ roles. Delegates in 2019 were Mayor Phil Goff, Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore, Councillor Penny Hulse and Local Board Chairperson Pippa Coom.

17. The Governing Body will consider an item on AGM attendance at its meeting on 27 March 2020 which includes the recommendation that Mayor Phil Goff be the presiding delegate and the other three delegates be comprised of either:
   - two members of the Governing Body who hold a formal representation role with LGNZ and the Chief Executive, or
   - one member of the Governing Body who holds a formal representation role with LGNZ and the Chief Executive, and a local board member, or
   - two members of the Governing Body who hold a formal representation role with LGNZ and a local board member.

18. In addition to the official delegates, LGNZ requires prior notice of which local board members plan to attend the AGM. Attendance at the AGM is not compulsory for conference participants.

Pre-conference meetings

19. On Wednesday 15 July 2020, there will be a pre-conference meeting of the LGNZ National Council as well as a Te Maruata Hui. Elected members belonging to these two groups and wishing to attend these meetings would need to arrive earlier than other meeting participants.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu
Analysis and advice

Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ (Auckland Zone)

20. Local boards are requested to appoint a lead for the 2019-2022 triennium. The lead’s responsibilities include:
   - attending and representing the local board at meetings of Auckland/LGNZ zone and other LGNZ meetings, as appropriate
   - being the main contact for the local board on all LGNZ matters
   - sharing information from Auckland/LGNZ and other LGNZ-related meetings attended with the local board.

LGNZ Annual conference and AGM 2020

21. In 2020, with the venue in Waiharakeke, Blenheim, and given the cost and overall numbers of elected member attendance, it is recommended that one member per local board attend. Having one attendee per local board means a maximum of 21 Auckland Council local board members would attend the conference.

22. The annual conference and AGM are two separate meeting sessions.

23. Local board members are invited to attend and take part in the conference.

24. For the AGM, member authorities will be represented by officially appointed delegates. Members who are not appointed delegates can attend as observers, provided they are included on the AGM registration form. Local board members who wish to attend the AGM as observers must register their intention with the Democracy Services Business Hub team by Friday 17 April 2020 so that their names can be included on the AGM registration form.
25. Local board members who attend the conference and/or AGM are strongly encouraged to report back to their local boards on proceedings at the conference. This ensures members who do not attend can still benefit from this opportunity.

**Tauākī whakaaweaw e āhuarangi**

**Climate impact statement**

26. Conferences and events involving multiple participants, especially those requiring long distance travel, can generate a sizable carbon footprint. This is due to emissions associated with flights, car and taxi travel, hotel and event site emissions.

27. Estimates for emissions associated with travel to Blenheim or travel within Auckland for local meetings have not been calculated at the time of writing this report. Emissions, when known, can be offset through a verified carbon offset programme at a small cost.

28. Other opportunities to reduce emissions include:
   - reducing the number of delegates to the Blenheim conference as recommended
   - encouraging participants to opt for public transport options when attending meetings in Auckland
   - encouraging delegates to provide updates to their local boards, including the option of daily updates from the conference and meetings via the local board Facebook pages, so that non-attendance does not disadvantage other members
   - ensuring elected members are aware of the session recordings that LGNZ will make available after the conference. LGNZ have advised that they do not webcast or live-stream any parts of the conference as they try to encourage as many people as possible to attend in person.

**Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera**

**Council group impacts and views**

29. There are no impacts for council-controlled organisations or departments of council as the focus is on elected member attendance at meetings, including the LGNZ conference.

**Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe**

**Local impacts and local board views**

30. LGNZ advocates for issues that are important to local government. Many of these issues are aligned with local board priorities e.g. climate change. As such, there is interest at local board level in staying across the work of LGNZ and in identifying and harnessing opportunities to progress other advocacy areas that local boards may have.

31. Having a dedicated lead who can attend Auckland meetings on LGNZ matters and who can be part of future discussions about remits and other topics will enable local boards and their communities to continue to be informed and give considered input to work being led by LGNZ.

32. The LGNZ annual conference is always of interest to local board members. They provide a unique networking opportunity for local government leaders from around the country and the agendas of these meetings are designed to support local leaders in their roles and responsibilities. This is in line with the purpose of the elected member development programme which is to support elected members as governors and decision-makers.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori**

**Māori impact statement**

33. The work of LGNZ is expected to impact positively on Māori. LGNZ advocates on a variety of issues that are important to Māori including Māori housing, various environmental issues and council-Māori participation/relationship arrangements. In addition, LGNZ provides
advice including published guidance to assist local authorities in understanding values, aspirations and interest of Māori.

34. The LGNZ National Council has a sub-committee, Te Maruata, which has the role of promoting increased representation of Māori as elected members of local government, and of enhancing Māori participation in local government processes. It also provides support for councils in building relationships with iwi, hapu and Māori groups. Te Maruata provides Māori input on development of future policies or legislation relating to local government. In the previous term, Councillor Alf Filipaina was a member of the sub-committee. Te Maruata will hold a hui on Wednesday 15 July 2020 from 10am to 4.30pm.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea

Financial implications

Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ (Auckland Zone)

35. Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ are a new initiative being introduced this triennium following amendments to LGNZ zones. The two meetings for 2020 are scheduled for 13 March and 11 September and are not currently budgeted for. Staff will use existing resources and liaise with Kura Kāwana to identify combined opportunities for these meetings dates.

36. Managing attendance numbers by only requiring attendance of leads, with others as optional attendees if they wish, should contribute towards keeping meeting costs down.

Annual conference and AGM 2020

37. The normal registration rate for the LGNZ Conference and AGM is $1410 (early bird) or $1510 (standard). The total cost for early bird registration for 21 local board members is $29,610, with flights and accommodation additional.

38. Costs of attendance for one member from each local board are to be met from the elected members’ development budget as managed centrally by the Kura Kāwana programme.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga

Risks and mitigations

Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ (Auckland Zone)

39. The inaugural meeting of the Auckland Zone is planned for 13 March 2020. If a local board has not chosen an LGNZ lead by this date, they would need to select a member to attend this meeting as their official representative.

Annual conference and AGM 2020

40. The key risk is of delayed decision-making which can impact costs and registration choices. The sooner the registration for the nominated local board member can be made, the more likely it is that Auckland Council can take advantage of early bird pricing for the conference and flights, all done via bulk booking. Delayed information may also impact registration into preferred conference streams or events.

41. There is always a level of reputational risk associated with any financial expenditure. Large delegations to conferences can be costly, hence the advice that only one per local board attend.

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

Meetings of Auckland/LGNZ (Auckland Zone)

42. There are two planned meetings for the Auckland Zone in 2020. The inaugural meeting is scheduled for 13 March and the second meeting is on 11 September.
43. Preparations for the inaugural meeting are being made by staff with guidance from the co-chairs. The agenda will include a report from LGNZ Executive and will also include an update on the ‘Localism’ project. The agenda will be made available to members closer to the time of the meeting.

**Annual conference and AGM 2020**

44. Once members are confirmed to attend, the Democracy Services Business Hub team will co-ordinate and book all conference registrations, as well as requests to attend the AGM.

**Ngā tāpirihanga**

**Attachments**

There are no attachments for this report.

**Ngā kaihaina**

**Signatories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Shirley Coutts - Principal Advisor - Governance Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linda Gifford – Programme Manager – Elected Member Develop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorisers</th>
<th>Louise Mason - GM Local Board Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Australia and New Zealand Army Corps Service representatives 2020

File No.: CP2020/00431

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To seek nominations of members roles in the upcoming Australia New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) Day respective services.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. The Kaipātiki Local Board supports the commemoration of Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) Day with three services in the Kaipātiki Local Board area. This report recommends that members are allocated to various roles at the respective services.

3. The detail of each service, including the roles required to be fulfilled by board members, is outlined below:
   - Birkenhead (time TBC) – master of ceremonies and a wreath layer;
   - Northcote (time TBC) – master of ceremonies and a wreath layer; and
   - Glenfield (time TBC) – member to read out the ANZAC Day dedication and a wreath layer.

4. In the event any member is unavailable to undertake their role at the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) Day services, it is recommended that the Chairperson appoint a replacement board member to take their position.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) nominate a member for each of the following roles at the forthcoming Australia and New Zealand Army Corps Day (ANZAC) services:
   i) Birkenhead (time TBC) - Local board member as master of ceremonies, including delivering the welcome and laying the wreath
   ii) Northcote (time TBC) - Local board member as master of ceremonies, including delivering the welcome and laying the wreath
   iii) Glenfield (time TBC) - Local board member to deliver the welcome and read out the Australia New Zealand Army Corps Day dedication and lay the wreath.

b) delegate the Chairperson to appoint a replacement board member in the event that any member is unavailable to take their position at the Australia and New Zealand Army Corps Day (ANZAC) services as outlined in recommendation a) above.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.
Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
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Further appointments of local board members to external community organisations 2019-2022

File No.: CP2020/01329

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To consider making further appointments to community organisations in the Kaipātiki Local Board area.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Elected members participate as representatives of the local board on a number of external community and national organisations.

3. The beginning of the new electoral term generates the need for new appointments. At its 11 December 2019 business meeting the local board received a report titled 'Appointment of local board members to external community organisations', which provided advice on the context, background and process to make appointments to external community organisations.

4. At that business meeting the local board made appointments to eleven outside organisations which historically have requested an appointment be made and were limited to those organisations that receive annual contract grants from the local board (resolution number KT/2019/238). These appointments will be reviewed at the 17 March 2021 Kaipātiki Local Board business meeting.

5. The local board also agreed the following set of expectations of Members undertaking their role as local board appointments:
   
   • providing updates to the external organisation on Auckland Council and local board activities, plans and projects
   
   • communicating to the other local board members by providing information on the activities, plans and projects of the external organisation, preferably in the form of a Members Report on a business meeting agenda which maintains public transparency
   
   • ensuring that the collective board views on issues is represented
   
   • being the first point of contact, from a governance perspective, for the external organisation
   
   • committing to attend most of the external organisation’s governance meetings
   
   • being responsive in communication with the external organisation.

6. The local board requested staff investigate options for establishing a local board appointment to Pest Free Kaipātiki Restoration Society Incorporated and Uruamo Maranga Ake Marae Trust.

7. Staff contacted the two organisations above with the offer of a local board appointment. The following responses can be summarised as:
   
   • Pest Free Kaipatiki - are pleased to accept an appointment of a Kaipātiki Local Board Member to their organisation in the capacity of a liaison.
   
   • Uruamo Maranga Ake Marae Trust - thanked the local board for the offer but respectfully declined an appointment of a Kaipātiki Local Board Member to their organisation.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) confirm the further appointment as listed below to the external community organisation for the 2019-2022 political term noting that appointments will be reviewed at the 17 March 2021 business meeting and that appointments have been limited to those organisations that receive annual contract grants from the board:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External organisation</th>
<th>Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pest Free Kaipātiki Restoration</td>
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<td>Society</td>
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</table>

b) note that clauses b) and c) of Resolution number KT/2019/238 from the report titled ‘Appointment of local board members to external community organisations’ received at the 11 December 2019 business meeting of the Kaipātiki Local Board also apply to the community organisation listed in clause a) above, and are summarised as follows:

i) to avoid potential conflicts of interest, elected members appointed to any outside organisation do not exercise any voting rights conferred by the organisation.

ii) the role of being the appointed member to the external organisation comprises of:

A) providing updates to the external organisation on Auckland Council and local board activities, plans and projects

B) communicating to the other local board members by providing information on the activities, plans and projects of the external organisation, preferably in the form of a Members Report on a business meeting agenda which maintains public transparency

C) ensuring that the collective board views on issues is represented

D) being the first point of contact, from a governance perspective, for the external organisation

E) committing to attend most of the external organisation’s governance meetings

F) being responsive in communication with the external organisation.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Paul Edwards - Senior Local Board Advisor - Kaipatiki</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
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Adoption of a business meeting schedule

File No.: CP2020/00412

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To adopt the Kaipātiki Local Board meeting schedule for the 2019-2022 electoral term.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) have requirements regarding local board meeting schedules. In particular, clause 19, Schedule 7 of the LGA on general provisions for meetings requires the chief executive to give notice in writing to each local board member of the time and place of meetings. Sections 46, 46(A) and 47 in Part 7 of LGOIMA require that meetings are publicly notified, agendas and reports are available at least two working days before a meeting, and that local board meetings are open to the public.

3. Adopting a meeting schedule helps with meeting these requirements. Adopting a business meeting schedule also allows for a planned approach to workloads and ensures that local board members have clarity about their commitments.

4. At the Kaipātiki Local Board business meeting on 19 November 2019, the board resolved its next two business meetings for December 2019 and February 2020. At the time of resolution, the board indicated that the business meeting schedule for the rest of the 2019 – 2022 electoral term will be considered at the 19 February 2020 business meeting (resolution number KT/2019/223):

   “That the Kaipātiki Local Board:
     a) confirm that its next two business meetings will be held at 9.30am on Wednesday 11 December 2019 and Wednesday 19 February 2020 at Kaipātiki Local Board Office, 90 Bentley Avenue Glenfield, noting the business meeting schedule will be considered at the 19 February 2020 business meeting.

     ...

     f) note the dates and time for meetings for local board plans and local board agreements are yet to be finalised.

   CARRIED”

5. A draft meeting schedule for the remainder of the 2019-2022 electoral term has been developed and is included in Attachment A of the agenda report for adoption by the local board.

6. Commencing the business meeting during business hours will enable meetings to be productive and ensures best use of resources.

7. One business meeting per month is sufficient for formal business to be considered. There are some instances for which the local board may need to have meetings in addition to this schedule. The specific times and dates for meetings for matters such as local board plans and local board agreements are yet to be finalised. Local board meeting schedules may need to be updated once these details are confirmed.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) adopt the meeting schedule outlined in Attachment A to the agenda report, consisting of:

   i) one business meeting per month, generally to be held on the third Wednesday of each month, commencing at 9.30am at the Kaipātiki Local Board Office, 90 Bentley Avenue, Glenfield, to consider the general business of the board; and

   ii) public forum and deputations will be scheduled in the early part of the business meeting, to enable participation by the public and stakeholders in the democratic process.

b) note that only the dates and times that are finalised for local board plans and local board agreements have been included.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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<th>No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Proposed meeting schedule for Kaipātiki Local Board 2020 - 2022</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

Authors  | Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki
Authorisers | Eric Perry - Relationship Manager
## Proposed meeting schedule for Kaipātiki Local Board 2020-2022

### Business meetings

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Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To make a submission to the Justice Committee’s inquiry into the 2019 local elections and liquor licensing trust and recent energy trust elections.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary


3. Its terms of reference include matters relating to the 2019 elections, in particular:
   (i) Low voter turnout
   (ii) Liquor licensing trusts
   (iii) Council staff releasing information that may affect the election outcome
   (iv) Disclosure of candidates having serious criminal convictions
   (v) Irregularities that could have compromised the fairness of the elections.

4. The Committee also invites feedback on its recommendations arising from the inquiry into the 2016 elections, in particular:
   i) Electoral Commission to have responsibility for running local elections
   ii) Same voting system to be used for all elections
   iii) Foreign interference.

5. This report outlines recommended responses to the Committee’s terms of reference, identifies recommended responses to other recommendations made by 2016 inquiry (disclosure of interests, probity and Māori wards) and adds recommendations in regard to election issues not yet considered by the Committee:
   (i) disclosure of interests
   (ii) probity
   (iii) Māori wards
   (iv) review of representation arrangements
   (v) timing of polls for creation of a Māori ward or change of electoral system

6. The draft submission is attached as Attachment “A”.

7. Local board feedback is attached as Attachment “X”.

8. A summary of recommendations made in the council’s submission is as follows:

   Low voter turnout

   • Note the research conducted by Auckland Council which is available on knowledgeauckland.govt.nz.

   • Note the successful initiatives undertaken by Auckland Council including: Vote Friday and One-stop Shops.
• Consider that the response to low voter turnout may best be through a multi-modal approach which provides voters with options.

**Liquor licensing trusts**
• Note that with the passage of time trust boundaries no longer align with local government boundaries in the Auckland area and this creates complexity in terms of the number of different combinations of voting documents that are required.

**Disclosure of candidates or members with serious criminal convictions**
• Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to align with the Local Government Act 2002, schedule 7, clause 1, with the effect that a person is not eligible for election if they have been previously convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or more (unless their record has been wiped by the clean slate provisions).

**Electoral Commission to be responsible for local elections**
• Further investigate the Committee’s recommendation for the Electoral Commission to conduct local elections

**Same electoral system, First Past the Post (“FPP”) or Single Transferable Vote (“STV”) in all elections**
• Amend legislation to the effect that all elections run in conjunction with the elections of a territorial authority use the same electoral system and the same order of names on voting documents.

**Foreign interference**
• The council has noted the Committee’s recommendations and supports them.

**Disclosure of interests**
• Review the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1965.
• Provide a consistent framework across all local authorities for registers of interests.

**Probity**
• Auditor-General to republish guidelines on the use of council resources during the pre-election period.

**Māori wards**
• Records the council’s current resolved position.

**Review of representation arrangements**
• Amend the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to remove the specification that Auckland Council’s governing body will comprise 20 members in addition to the mayor so that Auckland Council has the same discretion as any other council to review its membership.

**Timing of polls for creation of a Māori ward or change of electoral system**
• Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 so that if a petition for a poll in respect of a resolution relating to Māori wards or change of electoral system is received by 21 February in the year prior to an election, a council has the discretion to conduct a poll in conjunction with the next triennial elections.

**Ngā tūtohunga**

**Recommendation/s**

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:
a) approve the draft submission in Attachment “A” for submitting to the Justice Committee’s Inquiry into the 2019 Local Elections and Liquor Licensing Trust Elections, and Recent Energy Trust Elections.

b) receive the local board feedback and agree that local board recommendations are appended to the Auckland Council submission.

c) advise the Justice Committee that the council wishes to present its submission.

d) nominate a councillor to attend the Committee hearing.

e) authorise the General Manager Democracy Services, in consultation with the mayor, to make amendments to the draft submission in line with changes made to the submission by the meeting and to make any other changes of a minor nature.

**Horopaki Context**

9. Following each local and parliamentary election, a select committee of Parliament, the Justice Committee, (“Committee”) conducts an inquiry to receive submissions and consider legislative changes. Its full terms of reference for its inquiry into the 2019 local elections are:

The Justice Committee have opened for submissions on the Inquiry into the 2019 Local Elections and the Liquor Licensing Trust elections, and Recent Energy Trust Elections

The terms of reference for the inquiry are:

1) Examine the law and administrative procedures for the conduct of the 2019 local elections, with particular reference to:
   a) low voter turnout at local elections
   b) liquor licensing trusts
   c) the role of council staff during election periods around decisions to release or not release information or any public statements that may be construed to affect the election outcome
   d) the issue of disclosure in respect of candidates or elected members with serious criminal convictions
   e) any irregularities or problems that could have compromised the fairness of elections.

2) The inquiry will not be investigating allegations of any specific illegal behaviour by any person but is focussed on the issues of general law and administrative procedures.

3) Consult stakeholders and the wider public about the recommendations in the Justice Committee’s report on the 2016 local elections, with particular reference to:
   a) the recommendation that the Government consider giving responsibility for running all aspects of local elections to the Electoral Commission
   b) the recommendation that the Government consider encouraging or requiring the same voting system to be used in all local elections
   c) feedback on the committee’s recommendations on foreign interference.

4) Examine the law and administrative procedures for the conduct of elections for energy trusts held since 2016.

10. Submissions are to be lodged by 29 February 2020.
11. The Committee’s inquiry into the 2016 local elections was extended to include the inquiry into the 2017 general elections, to consider petitions in relation to Māori wards and accessibility and to consider the matter of foreign interference in elections. Auckland Council submitted to this inquiry.

12. The Committee’s report on its inquiry into the 2016 local elections was published on 10 December 2019 and the terms of reference for the current inquiry seek further submissions on key recommendations made by the committee.

13. This report firstly notes the responses to council’s submission to the inquiry into the 2016 local elections.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu
Analysis and advice

14. The following analysis considers:

(i) matters raised in the Committee’s terms of reference regarding the 2019 elections:
- low voter turnout
- liquor licensing trusts
- the role of council staff
- disclosure of candidates or members with serious criminal convictions
- irregularities.

(ii) matters raised in the Committee’s terms of reference regarding its recommendations arising from its report on the 2016 local elections:
- Electoral Commission to be responsible for local elections
- same electoral system in all elections
- foreign interference.

(iii) additional matters for consideration by the Committee:
- disclosure of interests
- probity
- Māori wards
- review of representation arrangements
- timing of polls for creation of a Māori ward or change of electoral system.

Low voter turnout

15. Auckland Council has undertaken research into voter awareness in conjunction with the 2013, 2016 and 2019 elections. The following are highlights from the survey results that might be of assistance to the Committee in its investigation into low voter turnout.

16. After the 2019 elections a random sample of 1,871 Aucklanders were surveyed online. The survey tested respondents’ awareness of advertising and included questions relating to whether they voted or not. Of those who did not vote (643), the top four reasons given for not voting were:
- “I didn’t know anything about the candidates” 11%
- “I forgot to vote” 11%
- “I did not know when voting finished, missed the deadline” 10%
- “I was away from home over the voting period” 8%

17. Of those who did not vote, 25% had filled in all or part of their voting documents but did not cast their vote. The top four reasons given were:
- “I didn’t send it off in time / ran out of time” 29%
- “I forgot to send / complete it” 21%
- “I had other commitments during that time” 17%
18. Non-voters were asked “What could Auckland Council do to encourage you to vote?”. The top four (unprompted) replies were:
   - “Have online voting” 19%
   - “It was my own fault” 8%
   - “More advertising” 7%
   - “Send reminders and notifications by post / email / txt” 7%

19. All respondents were asked whether they preferred online voting or postal voting if they had the choice. 66% preferred online voting and 26% preferred postal voting.

20. Of non-voters, 28% said they would have been more likely to vote if it had been booth voting.

21. Research was also undertaken into the impact of different messaging on voter behaviour. The most effective message was a social norm message “74% of Aucklanders are planning to vote. Join them and vote this election!”. As compared with other messages such as a message of concern about low voter turnout, this had a more positive effect. This indicates election administrators should be cautious about negative messaging such as highlighting low voter turnout.

22. Survey results are being written up for publishing onto the council’s website knowledgeauckland.govt.nz.

23. Auckland Council held 50 one-stop events which provided the ability to enrol (the Electoral Commission attended) and to cast special votes. Our experience of these could be described as “social voting”. A lot of people made use of them, enrolled then sat down to complete their voting documents. Typically, venues where the one-stop shops were held were packed with people wanting to vote.

24. Another project was “Vote Friday” through which business organisations gave staff time to fill out voting documents at work. 60 organisations, representing 55,000 employees, took part.

25. One of the answers to lifting turnout might include a multi-modal approach which does not seek to identify just one way for voting but develops options for voters. For example:
   - Postal voting
   - Advance voting
   - One-stop shops
   - Vote Friday
   - Marae-based
   - Ballot boxes at convenient locations such as supermarkets
   - Online voting (once considered secure)

Liquor licensing trusts

26. The Committee’s terms of reference include examining the law and procedures around liquor licensing trusts in the context of the 2019 elections.

27. Licensing trusts are established under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (or the earlier Sale of Liquor Act 1989 and continued under the 2012 Act). The Law Commission, when it reviewed alcohol legislation prior to the 2012 Act, noted that licensing trusts were well supported by their communities and there was the ability for the community to petition for those trusts with monopoly powers to become competitive. It recommended no change to the law around licensing trusts.
28. Of the licensing trusts in the Auckland area, only the Portage and Waitakere Licensing Trusts have the sole right to establish and operate on-licences in hotels and taverns, and off-licences in their districts. The other licensing trusts are the Birkenhead, Mt Wellington and Wiri Licensing Trusts.

29. The aspect of licensing trusts that impinges on election administration the most relates to trust areas. Because these are not aligned with local government areas there are 26 more permutations of voting packs required in the Auckland Council area.

30. An example is the Birkenhead Licensing Trust. This was constituted in 1967 with its area being the whole of the then borough of Birkenhead. The area has not changed since then.

31. Any change to the western trust boundaries would have implications in terms of existing licences. However it may be possible to align the boundaries of the other three trusts, say with local board boundaries. Staff have not considered this in depth.

32. The aspect that affects overall voting is the complexity licensing trusts add to council elections.

33. The draft submission notes the boundary issue.

The role of council staff

34. Auckland Council staff were involved in three types of scenarios regarding requests for information:

   (i) Ordinary requests for information from the public which are dealt with under the procedures in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), which clearly states that decisions on requests are made by the chief executive. There was no change to normal procedures.

   (ii) Requests for information from candidates. Staff noted that researching information for use by a candidate could be perceived as council resources being used for benefit of an election candidate. Given that LGOIMA still applied in such situations and requests for information had to be met, responses to requests for information from candidates were published to the website so the information would be available to all candidates. Staff also considered it was useful for candidates and the electorate to have factual information rather than be misinformed.

   (iii) Proactive media statements of fact. If a candidate continues to make public statements that are factually incorrect, there may be the need to correct that through the media, particularly if there are incorrect allegations about council operations. However such statements should be the exception - staff should not be involved in political debate.

35. Staff consider there is no need for legislative change in this respect.

Disclosure of candidates or members with serious criminal convictions

36. There were no issues in this respect with the Auckland Council 2019 elections. However there was media coverage of candidates in other parts of the country who had previous convictions.

37. Under the Local Government Act 2002, an elected member will lose their position if convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more. However, there is no requirement to disclose such offences if standing for election – there is no criminal check undertaken.

38. One argument is that all candidates are subject to the ballot box and a candidate who has committed serious crime in the past is unlikely to be elected.

39. An alternative approach is to amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to apply to candidates the provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 for sitting members. So that not only is a sitting member disqualified but a person is prevented from standing if they have had a criminal
conviction of the same type of offence (unless their record has been wiped by the clean slate provisions). If this alternative approach is taken then a candidate would need to declare on their nomination form that they are not prevented from standing by this requirement.

40. The draft submission supports this alternative approach as it creates consistency between the Local Electoral Act 2001 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Irregularities that could have compromised the fairness of the elections

41. The term “irregularity” has a legal meaning - if a judge as the result of an inquiry into an election determines there was an irregularity that materially affected the result, the judge may determine the election to be void.

42. The draft submission notes there were no irregularities of this nature in the Auckland Council 2019 elections.

Inquiry into the 2016 local elections

43. The council submitted to the inquiry into the 2016 local elections. The Committee supported many of the council’s recommendations.

44. A comprehensive table of the outcome of previous submissions is attached as Attachment B. The following summarises those council submissions which have already been incorporated into enacted legislation:
   
   (i) ability to conduct online voting pilots
   (ii) legislative confirmation that local authorities are to promote participation
   (iii) access to data associated with the electoral roll.

45. The following summarises the council’s submissions which have been included into the Committee’s recommendations to government:
   
   (i) when a non-mayoral vacancy occurs within 12 months after a triennial local body election, the position be filled by the next highest polling candidate (or STV equivalent) at that election
   (ii) shift the local election polling day to avoid the school holidays
   (iii) align local election overseas voting processes with general election overseas voting processes
   (iv) allow the electronic receipt of nomination forms and candidate statements and appropriate deadlines for them (consistent with the overall theme of wanting alignment between general and local elections)
   (v) give local authorities access to the supplementary roll and the deletions file held by the Electoral Commission.

46. A full list of the Committee’s additional recommendation is attached as Attachment C.

47. The Committee has asked for feedback on specific recommendations and the following outlines the proposed council response.

Electoral Commission to be responsible for local elections

48. The options for the Electoral Commission ("Commission") being responsible for local elections range along a spectrum from the Commission being responsible for a few key aspects working collaboratively with local authorities, to the Commission being totally responsible. The Committee’s recommendation is that the Commission should be responsible for running all aspects of local elections.

49. The draft submission considers the following aspects of this proposal:
   
   • The arguments around centralisation vs decentralisation
• Efficiencies that could be created
• Issues that will need to be considered
• Effect on the voter experience

50. The proposal has merit but also has issued that need to be addressed. The recommendation in the draft submission is that this proposal is considered further.

Same electoral system (FPP or STV) in all local elections

51. The council has previously submitted pointing out the complexity of our elections with electors having to also elect DHB members and Licensing Trust members. Our previous submission was that DHB elections should be moved to a different year.

52. The committee does not support moving DHB elections and so requiring the same electoral system for all elections is the next best option. However the committee indicated the standard voting system might be STV. From its report:

> Some submitters suggested that the mixture of voting systems affects participation by confusing voters. Some suggested that all local elections should use the same system; the more popular system suggested was STV.

53. Reducing the complexity of the voting documents should contribute to higher voter participation and so the draft submission supports the recommendation to standardise the electoral system.

54. The submission also notes that additional complexity is provided by the council, district health boards and licensing trusts making separate decisions about order of names. This should be standardised.

Foreign interference

55. The Committee was asked by the Justice Minister to look into the issue of foreign interference and the committee has asked for feedback on its recommendations. The committee’s recommendations are summarised in Attachment C.

56. The draft submission expresses support for these recommendations.

Disclosure of interests

57. The Committee’s report notes inconsistencies between the requirements for Parliamentarians and for local authority members in terms of declaring interests and makes recommendations that Government should introduce legislation setting out requirements for local authority members.

58. The existing legislation that applies to local authority members is the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1965. This has been noted for some years as needing a complete review. In particular, section 3 provides for a person to be ineligible to be an elected member if they have an interest in a contract with the local authority of over $25,000 per annum. Most contracts of that amount are let by staff under delegated authority and members do not participate in those decisions yet their eligibility for office might be affected.

59. The Committee’s report also notes that maintaining a register of interests is ad hoc – some councils include this in their code of conduct and others do not.

60. The draft submission states that the council supports a review of this legislation.

Probity in the 2019 elections

61. The Committee’s report states there are not appropriate provisions for dealing with complaints about the conduct of local elections and recommends that the Government introduce legislative changes to provide better mechanisms. For parliamentary elections, the Commission has a key role in making determinations, which can be challenged in court.
62. A probity aspect which the report does not mention relates to the use of council resources during the pre-election period. The Auditor-General is responsible for monitoring the use of public funds and property and had published guidelines about communications and the use of council resources during the pre-election period but withdrew these guidelines during the 2019 pre-election period. There is now a lack of guidelines for providing consistent action by councils during this period. The draft submission makes this point and advocates that these guidelines be replaced.

Māori wards

63. The Justice Select Committee also considered the petition of Andrew Judd requesting that the legislative basis for establishing Māori wards is changed to become a part of a council’s representation review. A representation review addresses the number of councillors, whether they are elected by ward and, if so, how many per ward.

64. The Government members and National Party members of the committee had different views:

- National Party members of the committee do not consider that any change is needed in this area. We consider that it is appropriate to continue to treat the creation of separate Māori wards as a matter of community choice.

  Government members of the committee recommend that the Government consider aligning the process of establishing Māori wards with all wards through representation review.

65. The Committee’s current terms of reference do not include reconsideration of the petition for legislative change around Māori wards.

66. The draft submission notes the council’s current resolved position on Māori wards.

67. If the Governing Body wishes to consider establishing a Māori ward for the 2022 elections it must pass a resolution to that effect by 23 November 2020. This will be reported to the Governing Body closer to the time.

Issues arising from the review of representation arrangements

68. The review of representation arrangements is undertaken under the Local Electoral Act 2001 and is part of the overall election process.

69. Every other council is able to review the number of its councillors but the number of councillors on the Auckland Council governing body is set at 20 in the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

70. Problems relating to this came to light in the recent review of representation arrangements. A workable option to address the under-representation in the Waitemata and Gulf ward would have been to increase the number of councillors but this option was not available. We made this point in our submission on the Local Electoral Matters Bill to the Justice Committee.

71. The set number of councillors was also noted as an issue when the Governing Body considered establishing a Māori ward. The Governing Body supported Māori wards in principle but did not proceed further because a member elected by a Māori ward would have to be one of the twenty members. The Governing Body wished to have discretion to increase the number of councillors.

72. The council has previously made submissions for this legislative provision setting the number of councillors to be repealed but this has not happened yet. The draft submission raises this matter again, though it is noted the Committee may view this as out of scope of their terms of reference.
Timing of polls on STV or Māori ward

73. The current provisions in the Local Electoral Act 2001 (“LEA”) for the council to resolve to change the electoral system (for example from FPP to STV) or to establish a Māori ward, allow for a petition for a poll of the community to be conducted. The LEA requires the chief executive to advise the electoral officer as soon as practicable once a valid petition is received. If received by 21 February in the year prior to the election, the electoral officer must conduct the poll within 89 days of receiving notice from the chief executive.

74. In the case of Auckland Council, conducting a standalone poll of over 1 million electors costs over $1 million.

75. On the other hand, the council has the discretion to initiate its own poll and may choose to hold a poll in conjunction with an election, which would lower the cost.

76. The draft submission requests legislative change so that a council has discretion to conduct a poll that is required to conduct as the result of a petition, in conjunction with the next triennial elections.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi
Climate impact statement

77. If election processes are modernised such that more electors become engaged with issues facing local government, this will likely facilitate addressing climate issues.

78. It is also noted that an election consumes a large amount of paper – with each elector being posted a candidate booklet and voting document. There were 1,065,383 electors for the Auckland Council 2019 elections.

79. The global print and paper industry accounts for about 1% of global carbon dioxide emissions (though this is minor as compared to 69% of greenhouse gases from the energy and transportation industries).

80. Following an election, voting documents are kept by the district court for 21 days then shredded and sent for recycling.

81. Online voting may reduce the impact of elections on climate, however this is not likely to occur for some time.

Ngā whakaaweawe me ngā tirohanga a te rōpū Kaunihera
Council group impacts and views

82. Staff liaised with council-controlled organisations during the pre-election period in regard to protocols. Council-controlled organisations were keen to understand what protocols should be followed in terms of elected members taking part in events, facility openings or community consultation during the pre-election period. Guidance that is standardised for the country from the Auditor-General is helpful.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe
Local impacts and local board views

83. Due to the requirement to complete a submission by 29 February 2020 and the intervening holiday period, there has not been the opportunity to formally report the draft submission to local boards.

84. A presentation was given to the local board chairs forum and some local boards used their urgent decision-making processes to provide feedback.
Voter turnout among those of Māori descent in the Auckland Council local elections is a concern, being 11.3% lower than non-Māori (24.7% vs 35.9%). This compares with voter turnout for those of Māori descent in the general elections being 9.3% lower than for non-Māori (71.1% vs 80.4%).

During the 2019 elections there was engagement with Māori through marae (*????). Staff were also aware of an initiative at a marae on Waiheke Island to hold a voting event, though there was some concern by others in the community around normal election protocols such as ballot secrecy and offering inducements.

The matter of Māori wards was considered by the Committee which was divided on including such wards in the existing reviews of representation arrangements which councils conduct. A deterrent to establishing a Māori ward is the potential cost of a referendum, which would be over $1 million for Auckland Council. The cost could be reduced if the legislation was changed to allow a council to hold a referendum in conjunction with the upcoming triennial election.

The IMSB’s previous recommendations to the Governing Body on Māori wards were:

“That the council establishes one or more Māori wards for the purpose of electing members of the council.

If a valid petition was received, that the council conduct a referendum on its own initiative in conjunction with the upcoming election in 2019

The Independent Māori Statutory Board in Auckland was created by an act of Parliament; the Board supports having both a Māori ward and an Independent Māori Statutory Board, not one or the other.

The Board considers that Māori wards are an investment into the future partnership and leadership of regions and is a tangible demonstration of how local government shows respect and regard for the Treaty of Waitangi and how they can give effect to this. That identifying the cost of $1m for a referendum as a risk is a poor way to consider this opportunity for a Māori ward/s. It perpetuates the misunderstanding that the general public have about Māori wards which is that it is a race-based approach to becoming an elected member to councils and therefore ratepayers funds should not be used for referendums of this type. It also perpetuates the ignorance that the general public have about the challenges and difficulties Māori face being elected onto councils due largely to the low turnout of Māori voters for local government elections.”

The Governing Body resolved:

That the Governing Body:

a) receive the report and reiterate to government the position adopted by Council in 2015 supporting the need for legislative change to allow Auckland to determine the number of members on the Governing Body and subject to that, agree in principle to establish a Māori ward and request for a consistent policy regarding Māori representation in line with legislation governing the composition of Parliament.

The aspects of the submission that have financial implications are:

(i) Consideration of the financial impact on councils if the Electoral Commission becomes responsible for the conduct of local elections
(ii) The request for legislative change to give councils discretion to hold a referendum in conjunction with the next triennial elections if a referendum is required to be held as the result of a petition, thereby reducing costs.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga
Risks and mitigations
91. In the wider context of elections, there are some risks, including the deterioration of the postal service and the declining turnout. These are risks to the democratic process itself. It is very important to address these issues.

Ngā koringa ā-muri
Next steps
92. Following approval of the submission it will be conveyed to the Justice Committee. The Governing Body needs to decide whether it will address the Committee.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Warwick McNaughton - Principal Advisor - Democracy Services</th>
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| Authorisers | Rose Leonard - Executive Officer  
Phil Wilson - Governance Director  
Stephen Town - Chief Executive  
Eric Perry - Relationship Manager |
SUBMISSION OF THE AUCKLAND COUNCIL TO THE JUSTICE COMMITTEE INQUIRY INTO THE 2019 LOCAL ELECTIONS AND LIQUOR LICENSING TRUST ELECTIONS, AND RECENT ENERGY TRUST ELECTIONS.

Introduction

1.1 This is the Auckland Council submission to the Justice Committee’s Inquiry into the 2019 Local Elections and Liquor Licensing Trust Elections, and Recent Energy Trust Elections. Auckland Council welcomes the opportunity to provide comments for consideration by the Committee.

1.2 The address for service is Auckland Council, Private Bag 92300, Victoria Street West, Auckland 1142.

1.3 Please direct any inquiries to Warwick McNaughton, Principal Advisor and Deputy Electoral Officer, Democracy Services, phone 021 191 1009 or email: warwick.mcnnaughton@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

1.4 Auckland Council wishes to appear before the Justice Select Committee to discuss this submission.

1.5 Auckland Council local boards have provided feedback into this submission and their comments are appended.

2 Background

2.1 Auckland Council is responsible for local government elections in its area, which comprises a total of 1,065,383 electors. The 2018 elections for Auckland Council involved 170 elected member positions:

- one mayor
- 20 governing body members, elected on a ward basis
- 149 local board members for 21 local boards
2.2 Elections for three district health boards and four licensing trusts were held at the same time.

2.3 The Council’s submission sets out recommendations in respect of:

(i) matters raised in the Committee’s terms of reference regarding the 2019 elections:
   - low voter turnout
   - liquor licensing trusts
   - the role of council staff
   - disclosure of candidates or members with serious criminal convictions
   - irregularities

(ii) matters raised in the Committee’s terms of reference regarding its recommendations arising from its report on the 2016 local elections:
   - Electoral Commission to be responsible for local elections
   - Same electoral system in all elections
   - Foreign interference

(iii) additional matters for consideration by the Committee:
   - disclosure of interests
   - probity
   - Māori wards
   - Review of representation arrangements
   - Timing of polls for creation of a Māori ward or change of electoral system

3 Low voter turnout

3.1 Auckland Council has undertaken research into voter awareness in conjunction with the 2013, 2016 and 2019 elections. The following are highlights from the survey results that might be of assistance to the Committee in its investigation into low voter turnout.

3.2 After the 2019 elections a random sample of 1,871 Aucklanders were surveyed online. The survey tested respondents’ awareness of advertising and included questions relating to whether they voted or not. Of those who did not vote (643), the top four reasons given for not voting were:
   - “I didn’t know anything about the candidates” 11%
   - “I forgot to vote” 11%
   - “I did not know when voting finished, missed the deadline” 10%
• “I was away from home over the voting period” 8%

3.3 Of those who did not vote, 25% had filled in all or part of their voting documents but did not cast their vote. The top four reasons given were:

• “I didn’t send it off in time / ran out of time” 29%
• “I forgot to send / complete it” 21%
• “I had other commitments during that time” 17%
• “I didn’t know anything about the candidates” 8%

3.4 Non-voters were asked “What could Auckland Council do to encourage you to vote?”. The top four (unprompted) replies were:

• “Have online voting” 19%
• “It was my own fault” 8%
• “More advertising” 7%
• “Send reminders and notifications by post / email / txt” 7%

3.5 All respondents were asked whether they preferred online voting or postal voting if they had the choice. 66% preferred online voting and 26% preferred postal voting.

3.6 Of non-voters, 28% said they would have been more likely to vote if it had been booth voting.

3.7 Research was also undertaken into the impact of different messaging on voter behaviour. The most effective message was a social norm message “74% of Aucklanders are planning to vote. Join them and vote this election!” As compared with other messages such as a message of concern about low voter turnout, this had a more positive effect. This indicates election administrators should be cautious about negative messaging such as highlighting low voter turnout.

3.8 Survey results are being written up for publishing onto the council’s website knowledgeauckland.govt.nz

3.9 Auckland Council held 50 one-stop shop events which provided people the ability to enrol (the Electoral Commission attended) and to cast special votes. Our experience of these could be described as “social voting”. A lot of people made use of them, enrolled then sat down to complete their voting documents. Typically, venues where the one-stop shops were held were packed with people wanting to vote.

3.10 Another project was “Vote Friday” through which business organisations gave staff time to fill out voting documents at work. 60 organisations, representing 55,000 employees, took part.

3.11 One of the answers to lifting turnout might include a multi-modal approach which does not seek to identify just one way for voting but develops options for voters. For example:

• Postal voting
• Booth voting
• Advance voting
• One-stop shops
• Vote Friday
• Marae-based
• Ballot boxes at convenient locations such as supermarkets
• Online voting (once considered secure)

Recommendations

3.12 Note the research conducted by Auckland Council which is available on knowledgetaxucland.govt.nz.

3.13 Note the successful initiatives undertaken by Auckland Council including: Vote Friday and One-stop Shops.

3.14 Consider that the response to low voter turnout may best be through a multi-modal approach which provides voters with options.

4 Liquor licensing trusts

4.1 Licensing trusts are established under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (or the earlier Sale of Liquor Act 1989 and continued under the 2012 Act). The Law Commission, when it reviewed alcohol legislation prior to the 2012 Act, noted that licensing trusts were well supported by their communities and there was the ability for the community to petition for those trusts with monopoly powers to become competitive. It recommended no change to the law around licensing trusts.

4.2 Of the licensing trusts in the Auckland area, only the Porirua and Waitakere Licensing Trusts have the sole right to establish and operate on-licences in hotels and taverns, and off-licences in their districts. The other licensing trusts are the Birkenhead, Mt Wellington and Wiri Licensing Trusts.

4.3 The aspect of licensing trusts that impinges on election administration the most relates to trust areas. Because these are not aligned with local government areas there are 26 more permutations of voting packs required in the Auckland Council area.

4.4 An example is the Birkenhead Licensing Trust. This was constituted in 1967 with its area being the whole of the then borough of Birkenhead. The area has not changed since then.

4.5 Any change to the western trust boundaries would have implications in terms of existing licences. However it may be possible to align the boundaries of the other three trusts, say with local board boundaries. Auckland Council has not considered this in detail.
4.6 Apart from the issues around trust areas, the election of trust members adds complexity to the voting documents used for council elections.

Recommendations

4.7 Note that with the passage of time trust boundaries no longer align with local government boundaries in the Auckland area and this creates complexity in terms of the number of different combinations of voting documents that are required.

5 The role of council staff

5.1 The Committee’s terms of reference include the role of council staff during election periods around decisions to release or not release information or any public statements that may be construed to affect the election outcome.

5.2 Auckland Council staff were involved in three types of scenarios regarding requests for information:

(i) Ordinary requests for information from the public which are dealt with under the procedures in the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), which clearly states that decisions on requests are made by the chief executive. There was no change to normal procedures.

(ii) Requests for information from candidates. Staff noted that researching information for use by a candidate could be perceived as council resources being used for benefit of an election candidate. Given that LGOIMA still applied in such situations and requests for information had to be met, responses to requests for information from candidates were published to the website so the information would be available to all candidates. Staff also considered it was useful for candidates and the electorate to have factual information rather than be misinformed.

(iii) Proactive media statements of fact. If a candidate continues to make public statements that are factually incorrect, there may be the need to correct that through the media, particularly if there are incorrect allegations about council operations. However such statements should be the exception - staff should not be involved in political debate.

5.3 Auckland Council considers there is no need for legislative change.

6 Disclosure of candidates or members with serious criminal convictions

6.1 Under the Local Government Act 2002, an elected member will lose their position if convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more. However, there is no requirement to disclose such offences if standing for election – there is no criminal check undertaken.

6.2 One argument is that all candidates are subject to the ballot box and a candidate who has committed serious crime in the past is unlikely to be elected.
6.3 An alternative approach is to amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to apply to candidates the provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 for sitting members. So that not only is a sitting member disqualified but a person is prevented from standing if they have had a criminal conviction of the same type of offence (unless their record has been wiped by the clean slate provisions). If this alternative approach is taken then a candidate would need to declare on their nomination form that they are not prevented from standing by this requirement.

Recommendation

6.4 Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to align with the Local Government Act 2002, schedule 7, clause 1, with the effect that a person is not eligible for election if they have been previously convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of 2 years or more (unless their record has been wiped by the clean slate provisions).

7 Irregularities

7.1 The Committee’s terms of reference include irregularities that could have compromised the fairness of the elections.

7.2 Auckland Council is not aware of any irregularities in the Auckland Council elections.

8 Inquiry into 2016 local elections

8.1 The Auckland Council made a number of requests of the Committee in its submission to the inquiry into the 2016 local elections and notes that the Committee’s recommendations in its report support many of the council’s recommendations.

8.2 The following comments address the feedback the Committee has requested in terms of its key recommendations arising from the 2016 inquiry.

9 Electoral Commission to be responsible for local elections

9.1 The options for the Electoral Commission (“Commission”) being responsible for local elections range along a spectrum from the Commission being responsible for a few key aspects working collaboratively with local authorities, to the Commission being totally responsible. The Committee’s recommendation is that the Commission should be responsible for running all aspects of local elections.

Centralisation vs decentralisation

9.2 Parliament devolves responsibilities to local government when it is more important for local communities to decide matters than it is to have national consistency. The notions of subsidiarity and localism are important to local government.
9.3 However, these considerations do not apply to the same extent to decision-making about elections. Local political decision-making around the running of elections should be minimised. Local politicians should not be too involved in making decisions about elections because they themselves may be candidates. It is considered best practice for local politicians to be at arms-length from the running of elections.

9.4 However, it is important that local community characteristics are reflected in the administration of local elections (for example translation into languages that are appropriate for a local community). A “one size fits all” needs careful consideration.

Efficiencies

9.5 There are efficiency benefits from centralising election administration:

9.6 Reduce or eliminate duplication among councils. For example, rather than each council’s web team developing web pages for candidates and voters there might be only one central web-based information portal for the whole country (as for parliamentary elections). Likewise, there might be just one branding for the whole country.

9.7 Provide a permanent team focussed on elections. Currently each council has to budget for local elections happening on a three-yearly cycle. For Auckland Council this has also meant engaging temporary additional staff for the elections who develop expertise in running elections then who leave after the election is over. Although the Commission also has to engage additional staff for each triennial election, it has a core team which is permanent.

9.8 Those who are responsible for the electoral roll would also be responsible for running local elections. Currently, local elections are run by councils who must use the electoral roll which is administered by the Commission. For the 2019 elections there was excellent collaboration between the council and the Commission. However, collaboration needs to be a conscious effort and making the Commission responsible for both the electoral roll and the local elections could create synergies. The Electoral Commission, as part of its responsibility for the electoral roll, undertakes awareness raising in the community to ensure people enrol and update their details. If the commission already has community engagement processes in place, it could use these to raise awareness for local elections as well.

9.9 Consistent development of legislation. Currently legislation for central and local elections is comprised in two separate statutes and regulations. This is not a problem in itself, but developments of the legislation in order to bring about improvements happens as the result of separate organisations making submissions regarding separate legislation. There have been occasions in the past where the Commission has achieved improvements in its legislation, but these do not flow through to local electoral legislation (one example being the ability to vote from overseas).

Issues
9.10 An issue related to local elections is the review of representation arrangements. For Parliamentary elections a Representation Commission undertakes a review of boundaries. It would be a significant undertaking for the Representation Commission to undertake the review for all local authorities. Even though incumbent members might be seen as having an interest in electoral boundaries, local councils are best placed to propose changes to boundaries due to their knowledge of communities of interest in their area. The representation review is a process where representation is decided by a council in conjunction with its community, and if the community appeals, the final determination is made by the Local Government Commission. The review should be retained as a community-based process led by the community's council. The discretion around establishing Māori wards should become part of the representation review (it should be a local consideration rather than decided centrally by a Representation Commission).

9.11 Another issue is the candidate nomination process. Currently candidates bring in their nominations physically to a council office for processing. For Parliamentary elections, individual nominations are lodged with electorate returning officers who are employed on a short-term basis for each Parliamentary election and who establish an electorate office for the election. (Alternatively party secretaries send nominations to the Commission in Wellington for processing.) Following an election the electorate office is closed. Whether the Commission retains returning officers to also cover local elections or appoints a council employee or an election service provider as returning officers just for local elections may be options. Another alternative is legislative change to allow nominations to be submitted electronically. This is noted as a matter of operational detail.

9.12 One feature of local elections is the candidate profile booklet. While some voters say this does not tell them much about candidates, it is better than nothing. Surveys show clearly that lack of information about candidates is a key deterrent for voters – voters do not have meaningful information with which to make voting decisions. Any move to centralise elections and amalgamate the legislation should retain candidate profile statements.

9.13 There are two providers of election services who have developed considerable expertise and resources for conducting local elections. Those resources and expertise should be recognised. The Commission may choose to use their services for any local elections for which it is responsible. A move to centralising the administration of local elections does not necessarily mean the services of these providers will no longer be required. This is noted as a matter of operational detail.

9.14 The Commission is funded out of Vote Justice (the current estimate is $46 million). This is expressed as services purchased by the Minister of Justice. If the Commission provides additional services to the Minister for conducting local government elections there is a question of whether these additional services result in some form of levy on local government and, if so, how it is calculated. The fairest form of any levy might be one based on providing minimal core services so that those councils who do not require more value-added services are not charged for something they do not need. If the Commission provides only core services, some
councils might wish to supplement what the Commission provides with additional services (for example, council websites providing local information, additional participation campaigns).

9.15 Any centralised arrangement must recognise differences at the local level, particularly in terms of demographics. Branding, collateral, images and translations must be relevant to the local communities. The Commission should collaborate with local council staff over appropriateness.

**Effect on the voter experience**

9.16 A decision on centralising local elections should consider its effect on voters and voter turnout.

9.17 There is anecdotal evidence that some voters find the current system confusing. For example, the Commission receives calls from voters who did not know they should be contacting the council’s local electoral officer.

9.18 A voter who changes residence and forgets to update the electoral roll through the Commission, will blame the council when they do not receive their voting documents. Voters sometimes do not understand that the electoral roll is not maintained by the council.

9.19 Candidates currently lodge their nominations with the council electoral officer. However, if there is a problem with the eligibility of nominees then that must be taken up instead with the Commission if the problem relates to the electoral roll.

9.20 Participation campaigns are currently conducted by the Commission and councils separately. The Commission conducts a campaign to ensure people are enrolled to vote. Councils conduct campaigns to encourage people to vote. The commission could use its campaigning for enrolment to also encourage people to vote in local elections.

9.21 It is intuitive that a simplification of the process from the voter’s perspective might facilitate greater turnout, though there is no guarantee. There are no obvious aspects of moving to the commission that would be likely to work the other way – that is, that might lead to lower turnout.

**Recommendation**

9.22 Further investigate the Committee’s recommendation for the Electoral Commission to conduct local elections.

**10 Same electoral system (FPP or STV) in all elections**

10.1 In its submission into the inquiry into the 2016 local elections the council noted the complexity created by holding the District Health Board elections in conjunction with the council elections.

10.2 The council advocated moving these elections to a different year, but the Committee, in its report, noted there are efficiencies in holding these elections
together. Instead, the Committee has recommended requiring all elections to use the same electoral system as a response to this complexity.

10.3 The council also notes that additional complexity is created by the council, district health boards and licensing trusts making different decisions about order of names on voting documents. This should also be standardised.

**Recommendations**

10.4 Amend legislation to the effect that all elections run in conjunction with the elections of a territorial authority use the same electoral system and the same order of names on voting documents.

11 **Foreign Interference**

11.1 The council has noted the Committee’s recommendations and supports them.

12 **Disclosure of interests**

12.1 The Committee’s report notes inconsistencies between the requirements for Parliamentarians and for local authority members in terms of declaring interests and makes recommendations that Government should introduce legislation setting out requirements for local authority members.

12.2 The existing legislation that applies to local authority members is the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1965. This has been noted for some years as needing a complete review. In particular, section 3 provides for a person to be ineligible to be an elected member if they have an interest in a contract with the local authority of over $25,000 per annum. Most contracts of that amount are let by staff under delegated authority and members do not participate in those decisions yet their eligibility for office might be affected.

12.3 The Committee’s report also notes that maintaining a register of interests is ad hoc — some councils include this in their code of conduct and others do not.

**Recommendations**

12.4 Review the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1965.

12.5 Provide a consistent framework across all local authorities for registers of interests.

13 **Probity**

13.1 The Council notes that the Auditor-General is responsible for monitoring the use of public funds and public property and had published guidelines about communications and the use of council resources during the pre-election period but withdrew these guidelines during the 2019 pre-election period. There is now a lack of guidelines for providing consistent action by councils during this period.

**Recommendation**
13.2 Auditor-General to republish guidelines on the use of council resources during the pre-election period.

14 Māori wards

14.1 The Council notes the consideration of the Committee given to the petition of Andrew Judd and records its current resolved position in regard to Māori wards:

That the Governing Body:

a) ... reiterate to government the position adopted by Council in 2015 supporting the need for legislative change to allow Auckland to determine the number of members on the Governing Body and subject to that, agree in principle to establish a Māori ward and request for a consistent policy regarding Māori representation in line with legislation governing the composition of Parliament.

15 Review of representation arrangements

15.1 As part of the election process, councils are required to conduct a review of representation arrangements at least every six years.

15.2 Every other council can review the number of its councillors but the number of councillors on the Auckland Council governing body is set at 20 in the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009.

15.3 Problems relating to this came to light in the review of representation arrangements for the 2019 elections. A workable option to address the under-representation in the Waiwera and Gulf ward would have been to increase the number of councillors but this option was not available.

15.4 As noted above, this restriction also affects decisions around the creation of Māori wards.

Recommendation

15.5 Amend the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 to remove the specification that Auckland Council’s governing body will comprise 20 members in addition to the mayor so that Auckland Council has the same discretion as any other council to review its membership.

16 Timing of polls for creation of a Māori ward or change of electoral system

16.1 The current provisions in the Local Electoral Act 2001 for the council to resolve to change the electoral system (for example from FPP to STV) or to establish a Māori ward, allow for a petition for a poll of the community to be conducted. The Local Electoral Act requires the chief executive to advise the electoral officer as soon as practicable once a valid petition is received. If notice is received by 21 February in
the year prior to the election, the electoral officer must conduct the poll within 89
days of receiving notice from the chief executive.

16.2 In the case of Auckland Council, conducting a standalone poll of over 1 million
electors costs over $1 million.

16.3 By contrast, the council has the discretion to initiate its own poll and may choose to
hold a poll in conjunction with an election, which would lower the cost.

Recommendation

16.4 Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 so that if a petition for a poll in respect of a
resolution relating to Maori wards or change of electoral system is received by 21
February in the year prior to an election, a council has the discretion to conduct a
poll in conjunction with the next triennial elections.

17 Conclusion

17.1 The Council looks forward to appearing before the committee to speak to its
recommendations.

17.2 Some of the Auckland Council local boards asked for their comments to be
forwarded in to the committee and these are attached.
## Outcome of Auckland Council’s submissions to the Justice Select Committee’s Inquiry into the 2016 Local Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland Council submission to Inquiry into the 2016 Local Elections</th>
<th>Committee’s recommendation to Parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mataatua</strong>&lt;br&gt;Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to include in section 56, for the purposes of avoiding doubt, a statement on whether a mataatua title is, or is not, a prohibited title under section 56 (c)(iii).</td>
<td>(Not addressed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vacancies occurring within six months of an election</strong>&lt;br&gt;Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 by including a provision in section 117 “Extraordinary vacancies” to the effect that, if a vacancy occurs in the office of an elected member of a local authority, local board or community board within six months of a triennial election, the local authority responsible for conducting a by-election may fill that vacancy either by appointing the highest-polling unsuccessful candidate, providing the votes received by that candidate were at least 20% of the lowest polling successful candidate, or by holding a by-election. This provision would not apply to the position of mayor.</td>
<td>We recommend that the Government introduce legislation to require that, when a nonmayoral vacancy occurs within 12 months after a triennial local body election, the position be filled by the next highest polling candidate (or STV equivalent) at that election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Online voting</strong>&lt;br&gt;The Auckland Council submission included recommendations for online voting. These were separately addressed by the Justice Select Committee through the Local Electoral Matters Bill which amended the Local Electoral Act 2001.</td>
<td>(Included in Local Electoral Matters Bill which has now been enacted, however the committee has reported further on security concerns relating to elections.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal requirement for candidate to state whether residing in area</strong>&lt;br&gt;Amend the requirement in section 61 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 for a residency statement so that, for a local board candidate, it applies only to whether the candidate’s principal place of residence is in the full local board area and not the subdivision area. The existing requirement in regard to governing body candidates is retained.</td>
<td>(Not addressed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing of school holidays</strong>&lt;br&gt;Amend section 10 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 so that local government triennial elections are held on the first Saturday in October.</td>
<td>We recommend that the Government shift the local election polling day to avoid the school holidays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Separation of District Health Board elections</strong>&lt;br&gt;Note the confusion created for voters by the current system which combines local authority, district health board and licensing trust elections and that online voting has the potential to make the voting process more friendly to voters by being better able to guide voters through the process.</td>
<td>Committee report states: “There are advantages to holding local elections at the same time as DHB ones. It reduces overall cost and effort for both administrators and voters. We consider that the advantages of holding local and DHB elections together outweigh the advantages...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic transmission of voting documents to and from voters overseas</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amend the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 to allow for electronic transmission of voting documents to voters overseas in similar fashion to clause 45A in the Electoral Regulations 1996</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We recommend that the Government align local election overseas voting processes with general election overseas voting processes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legislative confirmation that local authorities may promote elections</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001 to give a clear mandate to local authorities to promote local authority elections as in the Cabinet papers describing a proposed “Local Government Regulatory Systems Bill”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This has now been enacted – placing the responsibility on the chief executive for “facilitating and fostering representative and substantial elector participation in elections.”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Electronic nominations and candidate profile statements</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amend the Local Electoral Regulations so that a nomination and the associated profile statement may be submitted electronically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We recommend that the Government introduce amendments to allow the electronic receipt of nomination forms and candidate statements and appropriate deadlines for them, consistent with our overall theme of wanting alignment between general and local elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Consistency between Electoral Regulations and Local Electoral Regulations</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modernise provisions in the Local Electoral Act 2001 or Local Regulations 2001, as appropriate, by including similar provisions to those in the Electoral Regulations which make use of modern technology to assist voters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Electoral Officer to have access to the supplementary roll</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amend the Local Electoral Act 2001, Electoral Act 1993, or their regulations, as appropriate, to provide access to the supplementary roll to electoral officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We recommend that the Government introduce amendments to the necessary legislation to give local authorities access to the supplementary roll and the deletions file held by the Electoral Commission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Access to data associated with electoral roll</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include a provision in the Electoral Act 1993 providing for anonymous statistical information from the electoral roll to be provided by the Electoral Commission to local authorities for the purposes of election planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This was addressed in the Local Electoral Matters Bill.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Time period for printing electoral rolls</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amend clause 10(1) the Local Electoral Regulations 2001 so that the date for entitlement of residential electors to be included on the roll is brought forward from 7 July to 1 July, thus allowing more time for the roll to be printed and distributed for public inspection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Not addressed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic access to electoral rolls for election staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Electoral Commission to provide online access to electoral officials for the purpose of verifying the electoral qualifications of nominators of candidates and legislation amended as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Further recommendations made to Government by the Justice Select Committee in Its Inquiry into the 2016 Local Elections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centralising the running of local and general elections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. We recommend that the Government consider giving responsibility for running all aspects of local elections to the Electoral Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. As part of centralising the management of local elections, we recommend that the Government consider encouraging or requiring the same voting system to be used in all local elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHB elections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. We recommend that the Government ensure that, where practicable, DHB boundaries align with local authority boundaries.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voting method (postal, booth, etc)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. We recommend that the Government investigate what is the best voting method (or combination of methods), as an enduring solution for increasing turnout at local elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. We recommend that the Government consider the need to regulate for security protections when vote collection boxes are put in public areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. We recommend that the Government support a trial of advance booth voting at the next local elections in 2022.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. We recommend that the Government require the administrator of local elections to ensure that local election information is provided in accessible formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. We recommend that the Government develop a funding support model, similar to that proposed in the Election Access Fund Bill, for local elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improving information about voting and elections</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24. We recommend that the Government, as part of expanding the Electoral Commission’s role in local elections, make the Electoral Commission responsible for leading and coordinating triennial, nationwide campaigns to encourage and support people standing for and voting in local elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improving information about local election issues</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25. We recommend that the Government strengthen legislation so that, when a local election candidate wishes to state on their candidate nomination form that they represent a non-registered political organisation or group, the election administrator may require the candidate to produce evidence that the organisation or group exists, and must reject any claimed affiliation unless there is clear evidence to show that the organisation or group exists.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advertising and campaigning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. We recommend that the Government align local election advertising rules with general election advertising rules, including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- include online electoral advertising in section 113 of the Local Electoral Act 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• align the definition of electoral advertising in the Local Electoral Act with that in the Electoral Act so that it covers all advertising that attempts to persuade people to vote or not to vote in a particular way
• ensure that spending limits in section 111 of the Local Electoral Act are indexed to change annually, in line with inflation
• introduce regulation of third party promoters in local elections for spending, registration, and declarations, based on similar principles to the framework in the Electoral Act
• align provisions requiring candidates to report political donations that they have received for an election (section 112A of the Local Electoral Act and section 209 of the Electoral Act), so as to align the timeframes and format of donations and campaign expenditure
• align local and general election provisions on anonymous, overseas, and corporate donations (see our recommendations in Chapter 3).

Disclosure regimes should be consistent
27. We recommend that the Government introduce requirements in legislation for elected members of local authorities to disclose financial and certain other interests that align with the requirements that apply to members of Parliament.

Updating local election processes
30. We recommend that the Government introduce amendments to the Local Electoral Act to require candidates to provide satisfactory evidence of New Zealand citizenship if required by the local electoral officer, and ensure that this requirement aligns with the Electoral Act.
31. We recommend that the Government make enrolment on the ratepayer electoral roll continuous, unless a ratepayer no longer wishes to remain enrolled or ceases to be eligible.
33. We recommend that the Government introduce legislation to require that, when a non-mayoral vacancy occurs within 12 months after a triennial local body election, the position be filled by the next highest polling candidate (or STV equivalent) at that election.

Probit in the 2016 local elections
34. Consistent with our broader recommendations for alignment with general elections and a greater role for the Electoral Commission, we recommend that the Government introduce amendments to the Local Electoral Act to provide better mechanisms for the investigation and resolution of complaints related to the conduct of local elections.

Foreign interference
35. We recommend that the Government ensure that the intelligence agencies proactively provide advice to all parliamentary candidates and their parties which is politically neutral, cost effective, and proportionate to a person’s risk of foreign interference.
36. We recommend that the Government resource the Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB) and the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NZSIS) appropriately to allow them to provide advice proactively to local election candidates, local body elected members, and local body officials in a way that is politically neutral, cost effective, and proportionate to the risk of foreign interference in the circumstances.
37. We recommend that the Government encourage local authorities engaging with foreign governments to actively seek out advice about foreign interference from the intelligence agencies.

38. We recommend that the Government encourage all candidates and parties in general and local elections to seek help to protect their online security.

39. We recommend that the Government adequately fund appropriate agencies to provide specialist advice and support against targeted cyber-attacks that cannot be avoided by best practice online.

40. We recommend that the Government retain manual or paper-based voting systems in local and general elections for the foreseeable future because of security concerns.

41. We recommend that the Government consider amendments to existing legislation to incorporate an offence, similar to that in section 482 of the Canada Elections Act 2000, that would prohibit hacking into computer systems owned by Parliament, local authorities, the Electoral Commission, election service providers, election officers, political parties, candidates, or members of Parliament with the aim of intending to affect the results of an election.

42. We recommend that the Government ensure that a contingency system is in place in case of a security breach of relevant computer systems that compromises the integrity of a local or general election.

43. We recommend that the Government consider the applicability of implementing recommendations relating to foreign interference via social media content from the UK House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee’s report on Disinformation and fake news and the Australian Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters’ Report on the conduct of the 2016 federal election and matters related thereto. We recommend that the Government also consider the applicability to local government of the UK and Australian recommendations.

44. We recommend that the Government follow the Australian Government in prohibiting foreigners from advertising in social media to influence a New Zealand election outcome and that it provide appropriate constraints and legal obligations on social media platforms so that this can be enforced.

45. We recommend that the Government introduce amendments to the Electoral Act to require political party secretaries to be New Zealand residents.

46. We recommend that the Government introduce legislation to allow only persons or entities based in New Zealand to sponsor and promote electoral advertisements.

47. We recommend that the Government introduce legislation creating an offence for overseas persons placing election advertisements as well as organisations selling advertising space to knowingly accept impermissible foreign-funded election advertising.

48. We recommend that the Government examine how to prevent transmission through loopholes, for example, shell companies or trusts. We recommend that these issues be further explored and that the Government consult with political parties about how best to approach the problem.

49. We recommend that the Government consider one over-arching anti-collusion mechanism, including penalties, to replace those in the Electoral Act.

50. We recommend that the Government:
   - make it unlawful for third parties to use funds from a foreign entity for electoral activities
   - require registered third parties to declare where they get their donations from.

51. We recommend that the Government investigate whether the Australian Foreign Influence Transparency Scheme is applicable to New Zealand, taking into account the evidence of problems in this area relative to the costs of introducing such a regime.
52. We recommend that the Government:
   - engage with international social media platforms to encourage them to adhere to our laws and customs regarding free speech
   - explore regulatory tools that would assert New Zealand’s strong tradition of free speech.

53. We recommend that the Government consider requiring all media organisations to have a majority of board members who live in New Zealand.

54. We recommend that the Government prohibit foreign governments or foreign state entities from owning or investing in media organisations in New Zealand.

55. We recommend that, as part of its review of media content regulation, the Government consider requiring all media companies to belong to an industry self-regulating body.
Kaipatiki Local Board submission on the Urban Development Bill

File No.: CP2020/01284

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To provide retrospective endorsement of feedback on the Urban Development Bill.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities was established as a new Crown entity on 1 Oct 2019 by the Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities Bill. Kāinga Ora provides two key functions of leading and coordinating urban development, and being a public housing landlord.

3. The Urban Development Bill was introduced on 5 Dec 2019 and sets out the functions, powers, rights and duties of Kāinga Ora to enable it to undertake its urban development functions.

4. Council will be making a submission on the Urban Development Bill and local boards can provide feedback outlining the impact on their local community as an appendix.

5. Council’s draft submission was circulated on 5 Feb 2020, and local boards were given a deadline of 7 Feb 2020 for their feedback. Submissions on the Bill were required by Friday, 14 Feb 2020.

6. Given the deadline for submissions fell before the February business meeting, Deputy Chair Danielle Grant compiled and submitted the attached feedback (refer Attachment A to the agenda report) on behalf of the board. Retrospective endorsement of the feedback on the Urban Development Bill is sought from the Kaipātiki Local Board at its first business meeting of 2020.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) endorse the feedback (as outlined in Attachment A to the agenda report) on the Urban Development Bill.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Kaipātiki Local Board submission on the Urban Development Bill</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Daniel Han - Local Board Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kaipātiki Local Board submission on Kāinga Ora - the Urban Development Bill

The Kaipātiki Local Board would like to acknowledge the work done by Auckland Council staff to prepare a detailed response to the Kāinga Ora - Urban Development Bill. We endorse the suggestions provided in the Auckland Council response.

The Kaipātiki Local Board agree that there is a significant need to increase housing and support in principle the objectives of the Urban Development Bill. It is important that Auckland Council as a Territorial Authority be seen as a partner with government with a focus on collaboration.

The Kaipātiki Local Board note the following points:

- The Urban Development Bill (UDB) should be put on hold until any future changes to the Resource Management Act have been made, to ensure alignment between both Acts.

- Territorial Authorities should be seen as a key partner, not just a stakeholder and a barrier to progress.

- UDB can override the Auckland Unitary Plan and have little regard for development beyond the urban boundary, or the infrastructure required for growth in greenfield areas.

- Kāinga Ora should not be a Resource Consenting Authority as this will cause confusion and unintended consequences of becoming a ‘quasi’ local authority, creating a duplicate consenting authority within the Auckland region.

- Territorial Authorities should retain the consenting and monitoring functions of housing developments.

- Kāinga Ora should not have the power to veto all other consent applications within their area, especially if the application is from a landowner who wants to make changes on their private land, but finds themselves within a new Special Development Area.

- Special Development Areas are undefined in their size and scale. When they are being established SDAs should be defined as properties that are either contiguous to each other i.e. side by side or within close proximity to each other.

- More regard to good Urban Design principles should be incorporated into the UDB.

- More reference needs to be given to the social needs for the people who will live in these Special Development Areas, ensuring that there is a provision for adequate schooling at all levels, medical centres, libraries, urban public space such as plazas, open space and recreational areas.
- The UDB is unclear about what protections are given to recreational land and Kāinga Ora should not be able to revoke, reclassify and reconfigure Reserves. This could have significant impacts on our local communities if our Reserves are targeted for Special Development Areas.

- It is being proposed in the UDB that Kāinga Ora be able to determine the provision and service levels required for reserves land. Kāinga Ora also believe that where there is adequate provision, that the development contributions set aside for Reserves could be used for other purposes. We do not support this point and believe that Territorial Authorities and in the case of Auckland Council, that Local Boards also need to be involved in determining the need for open space.

- There is inadequate time for Territorial Authorities to provide accurate infrastructure feedback, both in terms of the funding required to implement the necessary infrastructure and to accurately anticipate the appropriate levels needed for the housing developments.

- Greater clarification on who will incur the costs of future-proofed infrastructure and how this will impact on the surrounding and adjacent areas beyond the designated Kāinga Ora Special Development Areas.

- The rights of appeal are limited to an Independent Hearings Panel who will present to the Ministers responsible for a final decision. It is unclear if the Minister can override the recommendations of the Independent Hearings Panel.

- The setting of Targeted Rates will be removed from local authorities and it is unclear what input Territorial Authorities will have on the setting of these rates.

- It is unclear what safeguards will be put in place for properties acquired under the Public Works Act and transferred to developers. It should be a requirement that unused land be transferred back to the original owner in the first instance.

The Kaipatiki Local Board acknowledges the work of Deputy Chair Danielle Grant, for her contribution to the Urban Development Bill political working party and her preparation of the Board’s submission.
Kaipātiki Local Board Chairperson's Report

File No.: CP2019/21600

Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report

1. An opportunity is provided for the Kaipātiki Local Board Chairperson to update members on recent activities, projects and issues since the last meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) note the chairperson's report.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Eric Perry - Relationship Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Members' Reports

File No.: CP2019/21601

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

1. An opportunity is provided for members to update the Kaipātiki Local Board on the projects and issues they have been involved with since the last meeting.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) note any verbal reports of members.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Governing Body and Independent Maori Statutory Board Members’ Update

File No.: CP2019/21602

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary

1. An opportunity is provided for Governing Body and Independent Maori Statutory Board members to update the board on Governing Body or Independent Maori Statutory Board issues, or issues relating to the Kaipātiki Local Board.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s

That the Kaipātiki Local Board:

a) note the Governing Body and Independent Maori Statutory Board members’ verbal updates.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina
Signatories

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. The purpose of this report is to record the Kaipātiki Local Board workshop held on Wednesday 4 December 2019.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. At the workshop held on Wednesday 4 December 2019, the workshop session was on:
   • New Zealand Transport Authority update
     - SeaPath
     - Auckland Harbour Bridge Shared Path
   • Auckland Transport
     - Local Board Transport Capital Fund
     - Auckland Transport Forward Works Programme
     - Northcote Ferry Wharf Project
   • Service Strategy and Integration
     - Kaipātiki Parks Management Plan
   • Community Facilities
     - New online CF RFS system
     - Birkenhead War Memorial Masterplan
     - Windy Ridge Reserve – renewal of Kaipātiki play and sunsmart priorities
   • Arts, Community and Events
     - Placemaking
     - Community Grants Round Two

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:
   a) note the record for the Kaipātiki Local Board workshop held on Wednesday 4 December 2019.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Wednesday 4 December 2019 Workshop Record</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kaipātiki Local Board Workshop Record

Workshop record of the Kaipātiki Local Board held at 90 Bentley Avenue, Glenfield on 4 December 2019, commencing at 9.38am.

PRESENT
Chairperson: John Gillon
Deputy Chairperson: Danielle Grant
Members: Paula Gillon, Ann Hartley, Melanie Kenrick, Cindy Schmidt, Andrew Shaw, Andrew Tyler

Apologies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop Item</th>
<th>Governance role</th>
<th>Summary of Discussions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NZTA (New Zealand Transport Authority)</td>
<td>• Keeping informed</td>
<td>• The Kaipātiki Local Board received an update on SeaPath and Auckland Harbour Bridge Shared Path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Kay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Project Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennifer Hart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jen Scott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications and Engagement Lead</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beca consultants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart Barton, Alister Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Transport</td>
<td>• Keeping informed</td>
<td>• The Kaipātiki Local Board received an update on the Local Board Transport Capital Fund, Auckland Transport Forward Works Programme and Northcote ferry wharf project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marilyn Nicholls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elected Member Relationship Manager, Auckland Transport</td>
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<td>Gareth Willis</td>
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<td>Manager Ferry Services, Auckland Transport</td>
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<td>Joshua Hyland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery Manager – Rail, Auckland Transport</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Strategy and Integration</td>
<td>• Keeping informed</td>
<td>• The Kaipātiki Local Board received an update on the Service Strategy and Integration work programme, including the Kaipātiki Parks Management Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicki Malone</td>
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<td>Service and Asset Planning</td>
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<td>Elaine Lee</td>
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<td>Service and Asset Planner</td>
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<td>Tania Utley</td>
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<td>Tracey Williams</td>
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<td>Sophie Bell</td>
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<td>and Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Facilities</td>
<td>• Keeping informed</td>
<td>• The Kaipātiki Local Board received an update on the new online CF RFS system, Birkenhead War Memorial Masterplan and Windy Ridge Reserve – renewal of Kaipātiki play and sunsmart priorities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherie Veza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Advisor,</td>
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<td>Community Facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penny Newbigin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Change Manager,</td>
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<td>Digital and Transformation</td>
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### Arts Community and Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Challen Wilson</td>
<td>Strategic Broker, Arts Community and Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion Davies</td>
<td>Grants and Incentives Manager, Rates Valuations and Data Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayr Jones</td>
<td>Specialist Advisor, Arts Community and Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naomi Layzell</td>
<td>Specialist Advisor, Arts Community and Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Klenholz</td>
<td>Senior Grants Advisor, Rates Valuations &amp; Data Management</td>
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</table>

- Setting direction
- The Kaipātiki Local Board received an update on placemaking and the Community Grants Round two.

The workshop concluded at 5.35pm.
Te take mō te pūrongo
Purpose of the report
1. To provide an update on reports to be presented to the board for 2020 and an overview of workshops scheduled for the month ahead.

Whakarāpopototanga matua
Executive summary
2. The governance forward work calendar was introduced in 2016 as part of Auckland Council’s quality advice programme. The calendar aims to support local board’s governance role by:
   - ensuring advice on meeting agendas is driven by local board priorities;
   - clarifying what advice is expected and when; and
   - clarifying the rationale for reports.
3. The calendar also aims to provide guidance for staff supporting local boards and greater transparency for the public. The calendar is updated monthly, reported to local board business meetings, and distributed to council staff.
4. The March – May 2020 governance forward work calendar for the Kaipātiki Local Board is provided as Attachment A to the agenda report.
5. The February – April 2020 workshop forward work plan for the Kaipātiki Local Board is provided as Attachment B to the agenda report. Scheduled items may change at short notice depending on the urgency of matters presented to the local board.

Ngā tūtohunga
Recommendation/s
That the Kaipātiki Local Board:
   a) note the Kaipātiki Local Board March – May 2020 governance forward work calendar and February – April 2020 workshop forward work plan.

Ngā tāpirihanga
Attachments

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Governance Forward Work Calendar March - May 2020</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>19 February 2020 - Kaipātiki Local Board Business Meeting - Workshop Forward Work Plan February - April 2020</td>
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Ngā kaihaina
Signatories
Authors | Jacinda Short - Democracy Advisor - Kaipatiki
Authorisers | Eric Perry - Relationship Manager
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday, 18 March 2020 (TBC)</td>
<td>Auckland Council’s Quarterly Performance Report: Kaipātiki Local Board for Quarter two 2019/2020</td>
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<td>Keeping informed</td>
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<td>Inter-regional Marine Pest Pathway Management Plan (TBC)</td>
<td>Input to regional decision-making</td>
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<td>Auckland Climate Action Framework (TBC)</td>
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<td>Open Space Management Framework (TBC)</td>
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<td>Signage Bylaw 2015 (March – April)</td>
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<td>Birkenhead War Memorial Park Connection</td>
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<td>Annual planning (LBA) agree feedback and advocacy</td>
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<td>Northcote redevelopment</td>
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<td>Break</td>
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<td>Regional session - work programme</td>
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