

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

Date: Wednesday, 27 March 2024
Time: 4:00 pm
Meeting Room: Local Board Chambers
Venue: 35 Coles Crescent
Papakura
Auckland

Papakura Local Board

OPEN AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson
Deputy Chairperson
Members

Brent Catchpole
Jan Robinson
Felicity Auva'a
George Hawkins
Kelvin Hieatt
Andrew Webster

(Quorum 3 members)

Isobelle Robb
Democracy Advisor

21 March 2024

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1 Nau mai | Welcome

The Chair will lead the meeting in prayer.

2 Ngā Tamōtanga | Apologies

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

3 Te Whakapuaki i te Whai Pānga | 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.

4 Te Whakaū i ngā Āmiki | Confirmation of Minutes

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) whakaū / confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Wednesday, 28 February 2024, including the confidential section, as a true and correct record.

5 He Tamōtanga Motuhake | Leave of Absence

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

6 Te Mihi | Acknowledgements

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

7 Ngā Petihana | Petitions

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

8 Ngā Tono Whakaaturanga | 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 Papakura 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 Te Matapaki Tūmatanui | 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 three minutes per speaker 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 Ngā Pakihi Autaia | 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.”

Governing Body Members' Update

File No.: CP2024/02773

Item 11

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To provide an opportunity for Papakura-Manurewa ward Councillors to update the Papakura Local Board on Governing Body issues they have been involved with since the previous local board meeting.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Standing Orders 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 provide for Governing Body members to update their local board counterparts on regional matters of interest to the local board.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) whiwhi / receive verbal or written updates from Councillors Angela Dalton and Daniel Newman.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Isobelle Robb - Democracy Advisor
Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Chairperson's Update

File No.: CP2024/02774

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To provide an opportunity for the Local Board Chairperson to verbally update the local board on activities and any issues addressed in their capacity as Chairperson.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) receive the verbal report from the Papakura Local Board Chairperson.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Isobelle Robb - Democracy Advisor
Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Auckland Transport - Project Kōkiri March 2024

File No.: CP2024/02647

Item 13

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To receive and consider the recommendations from Auckland Transport contained in the attachment Project Kōkiri March 2024.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. The Papakura Local Board will consider recommendations contained in Attachment A of this report, Project Kōkiri March 2024, which provides a proposed Auckland Transport work programme for the year for the Papakura Local Board area.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) receive and consider the recommendations in the Project Kōkiri - Local Board Response to Auckland Transport's Proposed Work Programme report in Attachment A

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Papakura Local Board - Project Kōkiri March 2024	

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Isobelle Robb - Democracy Advisor
Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Approval for a private road name at 241 Park Estate Road, Hingaia

File No.: CP2024/01072

Item 14

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To seek approval from the Papakura Local Board to extend the use of a road name for an existing public road into a new private road, created by a development at 241 Park Estate Road, Hingaia.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Auckland Council Road Naming Guidelines (the guidelines) set out the requirements and criteria of the council for proposed road names. The guidelines state that where a new road needs to be named as a result of a subdivision or development, the subdivider /developer shall be given the opportunity of suggesting their preferred new road name/s for the local board's approval.
3. The developer and applicant, Fletcher Living has proposed to name a private road at 241 Park Estate Road, being an extension of an existing public road.
4. The proposed road name option has been assessed against the guidelines and the Australian & New Zealand Standard, Rural and Urban Addressing, AS NZS 4819:2011 and the Guidelines for Addressing in-fill Developments 2019 – LINZ OP G 01245 (the standards). The technical matters required by those documents are considered to have been met and the proposed names are not duplicated elsewhere in the region or in close proximity.

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) approve the name, 'Papakowhatu Road' for a new private road which is to extend off Papakowhatu Road created by a development undertaken by Fletcher Living at 241 Park Estate Road, Hingaia in accordance with section 319(1)(j) of the Local Government Act 1974 (Road naming reference RDN90112430, resource consent references BUN60411308 and SUB60411361).

Horopaki Context

5. Resource consent reference BUN60411308 was issued on 22 September 2023 for a residential development and subdivision including a retirement village at 43 Ngakoro Road and 241 Park Estate Road. Site and location plans of the development can be found in Attachments A and B.
6. In accordance with the standards, every public road and any commonly owned access lot (COAL), or right of way, that serves more than five lots generally requires a new road name in order to ensure safe, logical and efficient street numbering.
7. The private road that requires a name as part of this application has been identified in Attachment B. Whilst this COAL is not serving more than five allotments, it will be serving more than five units and so to ensure safe, logical, and efficient street numbering, the applicant would like to provide it with a name.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

8. The guidelines set out the requirements and criteria of the council for proposed road names. These requirements and criteria have been applied in this situation to ensure consistency of road naming across Auckland. The guidelines allow that where a new road needs to be named as a result of a subdivision or development, the subdivider/developer shall be given the opportunity of suggesting their preferred new road name/s for the local board's approval.
9. The guidelines provide for road names to reflect one of the following local themes with the use of Māori names being actively encouraged:
 - a historical, cultural, or ancestral linkage to an area; or
 - a particular landscape, environmental or biodiversity theme or feature; or
 - an existing (or introduced) thematic identity in the area.
10. The proposed road name is an extension of an existing road name and has been assessed by the council's Subdivision Specialist team to ensure that it meets both the guidelines and the standards in respect of road naming. The technical standards are considered to have been met and duplicate names are not located in close proximity. It is therefore for the local board to decide upon the suitability of the name within the local context and in accordance with the delegation.
11. Since this is an extension of an existing road name, approval from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) is not considered necessary.
12. For the same reason as stated above, mana whenua consultation is not mandatory. Nevertheless, Fletcher Living has consulted with Ngāti Tamaoho. Additional commentary is provided in the Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori section that follows.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

13. The naming of roads has no effect on climate change. Relevant environmental issues have been considered under the provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 and the associated approved resource consent for the development.

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

14. The decision sought for this report has no identified impact on other parts of the Council group. The views of council-controlled organisations were not required for the preparation of the report's advice.

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

15. This report seeks the decision of the local board, and the decision is unlikely to have an impact outside of the immediate vicinity of the road.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

16. To aid local board decision making, the guidelines include an objective of recognising cultural and ancestral linkages to areas of land through engagement with mana whenua, particularly through the resource consent approval process, and the allocation of road names where appropriate. The guidelines include an objective of recognising cultural and ancestral linkages to areas of land through the engagement with mana whenua through the road naming process.

17. In this instance, the application seeks the extension of the existing and previously approved name, Papakowhatu Road. Fletcher Living has an extensive history of working closely with mana whenua and Ngāti Tamaoho were consulted regarding the extension of the name at a hui in January this year, where they confirmed their support.
18. This site is not listed as a site of significance to mana whenua.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

19. The road naming process does not raise any financial implications for the Council.
20. The applicant has responsibility for ensuring that appropriate signage will be installed accordingly once approval is obtained for the new road names.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

21. There are no significant risks to Council as road naming is a routine part of the subdivision development process, with consultation being a key component of the process.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

22. Approved road names are notified to LINZ and recorded on its New Zealand wide land information database. LINZ provides all updated information to other users, including emergency services.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Report attachment A - Site Plan	
B	Report attachment B - Location Map	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Amy Cao - Subdivision Advisor
Authorisers	David Snowdon - Team Leader Subdivision Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Investigation of local art service requirements and service property optimisation of 8-10 Averill Street

File No.: CP2023/19015

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To approve detailed planning to integrate arts services currently provided at Papakura Art Gallery into Accent Point (located at 209 Great South Road).
2. To approve the disposal of 8 -10 Averill Street, Papakura (current location of the Papakura Art Gallery) using service property optimisation, with the net sale proceeds reinvested into the integration of arts services. Any residual proceeds would go towards a list of prioritised projects in the local board.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

3. 8-10 Averill Street, Papakura ('the property') is a 1,546m² site comprising the old Papakura Fire Station building where the council-managed Papakura Art Gallery (PAG) is operated (refer Attachment A for images).
4. The findings report (Attachment B) investigates the ongoing requirement for arts services in the Papakura area. Papakura Art Gallery offers unique exhibition and arts programming services in Papakura, however visitor numbers are low.
5. Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura requested that the property be investigated as a potential service property optimisation opportunity.
6. The property has underlying Crown ownership. Under the Department of Conservation's (DOC) Reserve Revocation and Disposal Policy, Auckland Council may retain up to 100% of the net sale proceeds.
7. The recommended option for the continuation of arts services in Papakura is to proceed with service property optimisation to facilitate arts services to be integrated into Accent Point, the home of the Sir Edmund Hillary Library and the Papakura Museum.
8. The benefits of integration into Accent Point include:
 - the value to the community of the co-location of complementary services
 - a central and accessible space that is open and staffed for more hours
 - the opportunities for improved activation of arts services
 - better value for money for an existing investment by the local board.
9. Independent valuation advice confirms the financial viability of the proposed sale subject to the Crown agreeing that funds can be retained. This will unlock funds to enable the integration of arts services.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura (Papakura Local Board):

Item 15

- a) whakaae / approve the commencement of the planning for the integration of arts services into Accent Point, and the investigation of potential partnership opportunities for service delivery
- b) whakaae / approve, subject to the satisfactory conclusion of any required statutory processes, the disposal of 8-10 Averill Street, Papakura, being Allotment 206 Section 11 Village, Papakura, held in NA665/77, using the service property optimisation framework
- c) whakaae / approve reinvestment of the net sale proceeds from the disposal of 8-10 Averill Street, Papakura, into the integration of arts services, with any residual proceeds going towards the following prioritised list of approved projects:
 - i. Ōpaheke Park: sports field drainage improvements opposite the toilet facilities
 - ii. Hingaia Park: concept plan
 - iii. Bruce Pulman Park: destination playground on Kuaka Drive
 - iv. Keri Downs Park: shared path network to connect to Redcrest Avenue
 - v. Ray Small Park: sports field drainage improvements
 - vi. Smiths Avenue Reserve: concept plan stage two
- d) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that the integration of arts services will be funded from the net sale proceeds and that any residual proceeds will not be enough to complete all of the projects listed above.
- e) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note public consultation will be completed as part of the revocation of the reserves status of 8-10 Averill Street, Papakura allotment 206 Section 11 Village, Papakura, held in NA665/77 under the Reserves Act 1977.
- f) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that 8-10 Averill Street, Papakura has underlying Crown ownership, and Auckland Council's ability to retain the net sale proceeds is dependent on meeting the Department of Conservation's Reserve Revocation and Disposal Policy 2014 criteria.
- g) whakaae / agree that the final terms and conditions of the sale and purchase agreement be approved under the appropriate delegation.

Horopaki Context

10. The service property optimisation framework was approved by the Finance and Performance Committee in March 2015 (FIN/2015/16). Service property optimisation seeks to maximise efficiencies from service assets, while releasing part or all of a property for sale or development. The sale proceeds are reinvested back into the service asset or local projects.
11. Action 82 of the Community Facility Network Plan (CFNP) Action Plan led to the 2016 Papakura Takanini Community Needs Assessment and Library/Community Facility Location Analysis report. The report recommended investigating service improvements for existing facilities that are underutilised and not fit-for-purpose within the local network, including PAG.
12. Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura provided direction to staff on the proposed use of service property optimisation to integrate arts services at the workshop of 13 December 2023.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

Property background

13. In 1935, 8-10 Averill Street was vested in trust for municipal purposes in the Papakura Town Board, pursuant to the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928. It is held under the Reserves Act 1977 and has underlying Crown ownership.
14. In 1987 the Papakura District Council resolved to sell the property. This was not progressed, as at the time the funds from a sale would have reverted to the Crown. In 2014, the Minister of Conservation advised a change in policy whereby council may retain up to 100 per cent of the net sale proceeds after the Crown's internal costs to process the disposal have been met.
15. While the property is 1,546m², a right of way easement providing access to the adjacent owner's roof top car park reduces the developable area to approximately 280m².

Arts services at Papakura Art Gallery

16. Service and Asset Planning completed their investigation and the detailed findings are outlined in the report (refer Attachment B).
17. Papakura Art Gallery, located at 8-10 Averill Street, is a council-led arts facility offering exhibitions and arts programming to the community.
18. Although a 2019 survey of visitors indicated satisfaction with its services, visits to PAG are historically and currently very low, with 1815 visits in the 2022/2023 financial year.
19. The building is not a purpose-built art gallery and has been retrofitted. The building is in good condition for its age and use. Council's renewals modelling indicates there will be around \$345,580 in renewal costs over the next 16 years.
20. Papakura Art Gallery has an average annual operating cost of around \$44,619 for repairs, maintenance and utilities, and \$86,267 for programming and staff.

The current and future provision of arts services in Papakura

21. The Papakura study area is projected to grow by 27 per cent over the next 30 years. The study area has high socio-economic deprivation, with 72 per cent of the population in the highest 8-10 deciles of the New Zealand Deprivation Index.¹
22. The Papakura Local Board Plan 2023 includes objectives and key initiatives to strengthen arts and culture, as well as ensuring that services and facilities meet the need of the community now and in the future.
23. The strategic context of the 10-year budget 2021-2031 underscores the importance of a new investment approach that focusses on operating a cost-effective service network. Future trends in service delivery indicate a focus on co-located or integrated services.
24. Papakura Art Gallery offers a unique service as an asset-based dedicated exhibition and visual arts space in the network of community facilities in Papakura. The local board has indicated its support for the continued need for these services now and in the future.

Options development

25. A long list of ten options to continue to deliver arts services in Papakura has been developed.
 - Four options continue to offer arts services at the current property.

¹ Source: LTP 21-32 Growth Assumptions i11V6, 2018 NZ Census, Deprivation Index University of Otago

- Four options involve changing the use of the property to a community lease with arts services offered in different delivery methods.
 - Two options involve service property optimisation with arts services integrated into another facility.
26. Staff identified critical success factors to determine the best option for the future of arts services in Papakura. Each of the ten options has been assessed against the critical success factors, rating them in strong, medium, or weak alignment. Refer Attachment B for the full detail of options analysis.
27. Staff have undertaken a high-level financial assessment of the ten options for the future of arts services in Papakura. This includes the opex and capex costs over a 15-year period.
28. Option nine (service property optimisation of the site and integration of arts services into Accent Point after two years) is the lowest cost option that allows for an asset-based continuation of arts services in Papakura. The delivery of arts services through this option is estimated to cost \$1.8 million over the next 15 years.²
29. Option nine will include some reduction in capex renewal requirements and cost savings from the opex costs for annual maintenance and utilities costs for PAG.
30. Option nine has been selected as the best option due to the following benefits.
- Aligns with local board plan outcomes.
 - Least expensive option.
 - Increases participation through increased visibility.
 - Efficient use of a third-party lease.
 - Retains ability to undertake service property optimisation.
 - Opportunity to explore community-led delivery.
 - Continued investment in arts and culture services in Papakura.
31. This option includes the following assumptions.
- Local board continues to support and fund arts services through locally driven initiatives funding (or alternate).
 - Both PAG and Accent Point can remain in service during the integration planning phase and through the disposal process.
 - Staff will investigate community-led model of delivery at PAG.

Integration of arts services

32. Level 3 of Accent Point is the only site that fits the criteria when investigating potential sites to integrate arts services in Papakura.
33. Accent Point a is third-party leased space located at 209 Great South Road. It contains council-aligned services such as the Sir Edmund Hillary Library, Papakura Museum, and a council service centre.
34. Benefits of integration at Accent Point include:
- increased access to the community to arts services in Papakura
 - being located at a central site that is accessible

² Estimated future operating costs are subject to the outcome of the investigation into community-led arts delivery

- being located with other council-aligned services
 - opening with more staffed hours
 - synergies and opportunities for service providers to increase activation of space through the integration of arts services into the site
 - shared site amenities and a more cohesive customer experience
 - value for money to the local board through the improved use of space in an existing council asset.
35. The detailed planning for the integration of services will take place in the next phase of the project, with the local board as the decision-maker on the integration of services and spaces.

Service property optimisation

36. An independent valuation received in December 2022 confirmed the financial viability of the disposal of the property using service property optimisation. The valuation took into account the impact of the existing encumbrance on the property. A high-level overview of the current market value was presented to Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura in December 2023.
37. Any remaining proceeds will be put towards the following projects listed below in order of importance, based on priorities workshopped with Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura in December 2023.
- Opaheke Park (sports field enhancement drainage opposite the toilet facilities).
 - Hingaia Park (concept plan).
 - Bruce Pulman (destination playground Kuaka Drive).
 - Keri Downs Park (shared path network to connect to Redcrest Avenue).
 - Ray Small Park (sports field drainage).
 - Smiths Avenue Reserve (concept plan stage two).

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

38. The site is not flood prone nor is it subject to any other environmental instabilities.
39. With the integration of arts services into Accent Point from Papakura Art Gallery, there is one less asset for council to maintain. Any future redevelopment may result in short or long-term climate impacts. These will be assessed and mitigated through council's standard regulatory processes.

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

40. Staff from relevant council business units and Council Controlled Organisations have contributed to the investigation, including Regional Services and Strategy, Parks and Community Facilities, Connected Communities, Finance and Business Performance and Eke Panuku.
41. Papakura Art Gallery will remain in service while staff investigate the future delivery model and plan for the integration of arts services into Accent Point.

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

42. Te Poari ā-Rohe o Papakura first indicated its support for utilising service property optimisation of this property at a workshop in May 2023. The local board gave additional direction at workshops in October and December 2023, where it indicated its continued interest in using service property optimisation.
43. The proposed disposal of the property will likely be of interest to the community, as the location and delivery method of arts services in the local board area would change.
44. The community will be given an opportunity to provide their views on the proposed reserve revocation through a public consultation process.
45. Papakura Art Gallery will continue to operate out of the facility until the property is sold. This is anticipated to take at least two years.
46. As the right of way easements will transfer with the site, the public will continue to be able to access the Selwyn Centre's car park without restriction.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

47. There is currently a higher proportion of younger, and Māori and Pacific residents in the study area compared to Auckland.
48. One of PAG's core objectives is to support the development of Māori arts and artists in Papakura, and to facilitate meaningful connections that encompass Te Ao Māori. This objective should be considered through the planning for the integration of arts services.
49. The detailed planning of the service, and spatial design for integrating arts services at Accent Point, will involve engagement with iwi groups. If the service property optimisation process is approved, engagement with iwi groups will be undertaken to notify them of the opportunity of sale and seek feedback on the proposal. Iwi will also be engaged as part of the reserve revocation process.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

50. Independent market valuation advice confidentially shared with the local board, considered the existing right of way easements encumbering the property. The assessed open market value confirms the financial feasibility of the proposal. As the property will not be taken to the market for several years, it is noted that the value will change and need to be reassessed at the time of sale.
51. In financial year 2022/2023, the total net opex to operate PAG was \$116,689. Council's renewals modelling indicates that there will be a requirement for around \$345,580 in renewal costs to keep the current PAG building fit-for-purpose over the next 16 years.
52. The recommended option will allow the local board to avoid some costs in the future. Costs avoided include the renewals costs for PAG and the approximately \$44,619 annual opex costs currently being spent on utilities, repairs, and maintenance.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

53. The following table outlines the main risks and mitigations associated with the recommended option.

Type of risk	Risk	Risk level	Mitigation
Operational	Impacts on the delivery of services at 8-10 Averill Street and Accent Point during the period of optimisation and integration of services.	Medium	This can be mitigated through detailed planning of the delivery of any physical works to integrate services. Ensure integration planning provides the appropriate spatial requirements and operational requirements to deliver services.
Operational	Council is unable to dispose of 8-10 Averill Street due to underlying Crown ownership and/or reserve revocation process.	Medium	Staff will need to work with DOC to meet the criteria as per their asset disposal guidelines. Auckland Council and Eke Panuku will liaise with the local board accordingly if this changes how the proceeds of sale can be allocated to ringfenced projects.
Operational	The corporate property's local board office optimisation programme is investigating co-location into Accent Point which could impact available space for the integration of arts services.	Medium	Staff to work closely with Auckland Council Corporate Property team and communicate with the local board any potential impacts when more information is available.
Financial	Market value will have shifted by the time the statutory processes have been completed and could be more or less than the current assessment.	Medium	Updated valuation advice will be sought as part of the go to market strategy. If the sale price is less than the minimum expected, Auckland Council and Eke Panuku will liaise with the local board on next steps
Financial	As Accent Point is a commercial lease, there is a risk that any major works will need landlord approval.	Medium	This can be mitigated by working with the Eke Panuku Commercial Leasing team ensuring that the landlord is well informed of the project and intentions for building usage.
Financial	Costs for integrating arts services at Accent Point are higher than anticipated.	Low	This can be mitigated through clear communications to the architect about the total construction budget available. This will be managed through the indicative business case process.
Reputational	Internal impact on staff at PAG and Accent Point through the optimisation and integration of services.	Medium	Connected Communities will ensure communications and processes for change are initiated with affected staff.
Reputational	Community members are displeased with the optimisation of 8-10 Averill Street (including reserve revocation) and/or the integration of services into Accent Point.	Medium	Communications with the public that outline the benefits to be achieved through this process during the indicative business case. There will be an opportunity for the public to have their say regarding the lifting of the reserve status through the public consultation process.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

54. Eke Panuku will:
- commence the required statutory process including liaising with DOC on the retention of net sale proceeds
 - undertake public consultation to progress the reserve revocation in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977
 - once the required statutory processes have been complete, the property will be taken to market with commercial terms and conditions to be executed under appropriate delegation.
55. Papakura Art Gallery will remain in service and funded through the Papakura Local Board Work Programme while staff investigate the future delivery model and plan for integration of art services. Staff will return to the local board for further decision-making regarding detailed planning for the integration into Accent Point and partnership opportunities.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Appendix A 8-10 Averill Street Property Overview	
B	Attachment B Papakura Arts Services Findings Report, February 2024	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Andrew Elcoat - Strategic Property Specialist, Eke Panuku Michelle Ball - Service and Asset Planner
Authorisers	Justine Haves - General Manager Regional Services & Strategy Mirla Edmundson - General Manager Connected Communities Taryn Crewe - General Manager Parks and Community Facilities Marian Webb - General Manager Assets and Delivery, Eke Panuku Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Representation review and local board reorganisation

File No.: CP2024/02610

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To seek feedback from the local board on:
 - i) The review of representation arrangements for the 2025 elections
 - ii) Local board reorganisation.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. There are two projects underway in relation to governance arrangements for the 2025 elections:
 - i) a review of representation arrangements for the 2025 elections
 - ii) a local board reorganisation plan.
3. Every council is required to review its current representation arrangements at least every six years. Auckland Council's previous review was for the 2019 elections. It must review arrangements for the 2025 elections.
4. A council's representation arrangements are its electoral arrangements. For the Governing Body a review includes the total number of councillors and whether councillors are elected by ward or at-large. If by ward then the number of wards, their names and the number of members in each ward.
5. For local boards a review includes, for each local board, the total number of members, whether members are elected at-large or by subdivision, number of subdivisions, their names and number of members in each subdivision. The local board name may also be reviewed. A review of representation arrangements reviews each current board's representation arrangements. It does not alter the number of local boards. It cannot change local board boundaries other than make very minor adjustments to correct anomalies.
6. At the same time there is a project investigating a local board reorganisation plan which will provide for fewer local boards. If the Governing Body decides to proceed with the reorganisation plan and it is approved by the Local Government Commission, the local board representation arrangements set out in the plan will take effect at the 2025 elections.
7. The Governing Body has tasked the Joint Governance Working Party (JGWP) with developing the council's initial proposal for the representation review and developing options for the reorganisation plan.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) provide feedback on any matters relating to the review of representation arrangements for the current 21 local boards (except for any matters specific to this local board that are addressed in a separate report)
- b) provide feedback on the proposal to reduce the number of local boards through a reorganisation plan noting that Governing Body has supported the development of a 15 local board model as described in this report.

- c) support a reorganisation plan for local boards proceeding to public consultation.

Item 16

Horopaki Context

Overview

8. Every council is required to undertake a review of representation arrangements at least every six years. Auckland Council conducted a review for the 2019 elections and must now conduct a review for the 2025 elections. The Governing Body has referred the development of an initial proposal to the JGWP. The Governing Body resolved in April 2023:

That the Governing Body:

...

- e) *whakaae / agree that the council's initial proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 elections is developed by the Joint Governance Working Party as follows:*
- i) *the Joint Governance Working Party will develop Auckland Council's initial review of representation arrangements after seeking feedback on issues and options from the Governing Body and local boards, then make recommendations to the Governing Body for the Governing Body to formally resolve its proposal for public notification for submissions.*
 - ii) *the Joint Governance Working Party will conduct the hearing of submissions and report its findings to local boards and the Governing Body before the Governing Body makes the final statutory resolution on any representation changes, which will then be publicly notified for objections and appeals.*

(Resolution: GB/2023/68, 27 April 2023)

9. On the initiative of the mayor, the Governing Body has also referred to the JGWP the development of a reorganisation plan relating to local boards. The Governing Body resolved:

That the Governing Body:

- a) *whakaae / agree that any reorganisation of local boards is considered under the provisions of the "unitary authority-led reorganisation application" of the proposed Schedule 3A to the Local Government Act 2002*
- b) *tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that these provisions include requirements for the council to consider the views and preferences of affected local boards and to demonstrate community support for a reorganisation plan*
- c) *tautohu / refer to the Joint Governance Working Party the development of a reorganisation plan, or options for reorganisation plans, for recommendation back to the Governing Body so that the Governing Body may then decide whether to proceed further, including whether to undertake public consultation.*

(Resolution: GB/2023/108, 22 June 2023)

10. The Governing Body further resolved on 14 December 2023

That the Governing Body:

- a) *whakaae / agree that the Joint Governance Working Party continue to develop an initial proposal for the Auckland Council review of representation arrangements, based on retaining rural Governing Body wards and noting that this results in 20 ward councillors*
- b) *tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that the Joint Governance Working Party intends to report an initial proposal for representation arrangements for the Governing Body and for all*

current local boards, to the May 2024 meeting of the Governing Body, for public notification for submissions

- c) *whakaae / agree that the Joint Governance Working Party continue to develop a draft reorganisation plan for local boards based on option one (15 local boards) vs the status quo as per resolution number JGWPC/2023/28 and report back its findings at the same time as it reports its recommendations for the review of representation arrangements*
- d) *tuhi ā-taipitopito / note that when the Joint Governance Working Party reports back its findings that the Governing Body will then decide whether to proceed further with formal public consultation on a reorganisation plan, based on the Working Party's investigation into costs and benefits, or to stay with the status quo in terms of number of local boards*
- e) *whakaae / agree that as part of developing a reorganisation plan for local boards the Joint Governance Working Party will seek initial local board, Māori and targeted community feedback on preferences either for the status quo or for one or more other options for the number of local boards, as identified by the Joint Governance Working Party and that this will also include early engagement on representation arrangements.*

(Resolution GB/2023/237)

11. The table below outlines the differences between a review of representation arrangements and a local board reorganisation plan.

	Representation review	Reorganisation plan
Legislation	Local Electoral Act 2001	Local Government Act 2002
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of councillors • Wards and their boundaries • Number of members of local boards • Subdivisions and their boundaries • Names of local boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local boards • Local board boundaries • Representation arrangements for each local board
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal for the 2025 elections which is publicly notified for submissions • Appeals on final proposal are determined by Local Government Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local board reorganisation plan which is submitted to the Local Government Commission for approval
Frequency	At least once every six years	Ad hoc

12. If the council decides to submit a reorganisation plan, the Local Government Commission will consider the approval of the reorganisation plan parallel with any appeals and objections to the council's proposal for representation arrangements for the 2025 elections. If it approves the reorganisation plan then the contents of the Order in Council relating to the reorganisation plan will be reflected in the Commission's final determination for representation arrangements.

Representation review

Legislative requirements

13. A review of representation arrangements must take into account:

- effective representation of communities of interest
 - fair representation.
14. Ward and local board boundaries should align as far as is practicable.
15. The legislation does not define “communities of interest”. The Local Government Commission has provided guidance suggesting there are three dimensions:
- Perceptual:
 - a sense of belonging to an area or locality which can be clearly defined
 - Functional:
 - the ability to meet with reasonable economy the community’s requirements for comprehensive physical and human services
 - Political:
 - the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members.
16. The “fair representation” requirement applies if an area is comprised of wards (in the case of governing body members) or subdivisions (in the case of a local board). The population per member in the ward, or subdivision, must not vary by more than 10 per cent from the average across the whole of Auckland (for councillors) or across a whole local board area (for local board members).
17. A council may decide to not comply with this requirement if complying would compromise effective representation of communities of interest by:
- dividing a community of interest or
 - joining communities with few commonalities of interest.
18. The Local Electoral Act 2001 requires the council to base its population statistics on the ordinarily resident population as provided by the Government Statistician.
19. Legislation that was passed in 2023 allows the council to include minor adjustments to a local board’s external boundary for the purpose of aligning with a ward. The number of residents affected by such a change must not be greater than 2,000 residents.

Reorganisation plan

Legislative requirements

20. Legislation was passed in 2023, amending the Local Government Act 2002 by adding a Schedule 3A that deals with the reorganisation of local boards in a unitary authority area. That schedule provides a process titled “Unitary authority-led reorganisation applications”.
21. The process involves a unitary authority adopting a reorganisation plan and submitting it to the Local Government Commission which is required to approve it unless the required documentation is not supplied or the council has not considered the views and preferences of local boards or the plan does not have community support.
22. The council is required to consider a number of matters. It must consider the **scale** and **likelihood** of achieving the objectives set out in legislation:
- enabling democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities
 - better enabling the purpose of local government
 - efficiencies and cost savings
 - boards have the necessary resources
 - effective responses to opportunities, needs, and circumstances of the area

- alignment with communities of interest
- enhanced effectiveness of decision making
- enhanced ability of local government to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future
- co-governance and co-management arrangements.

23. The council must also consider:

- implementation costs
- consequences of not implementing
- communities of interest
- public support
- views and preferences of affected local boards.

Timeline

24. A summary of the timeline for making decisions:

- March 2024 - formal reports to boards
- April 2024 - Joint Governance Working Party considers its recommendations to the Governing Body
- May 2024 – Governing Body:
 - resolves initial proposal for representation arrangements for 2025 (including 21 local boards)
 - agrees on draft local board reorganisation plan for consultation
- June – August 2024 - submissions and hearings
- September 2024 – Governing Body makes final decisions:
 - final proposal for representation arrangements
 - local board reorganisation plan.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

Representation review

Local boards

25. Local boards which have subdivisions are as follows. There is significant non-compliance with the 10 per cent rule in the Rodney and Howick local boards:

Local board	Pop (2023)	Mbrs	Pop per mbr	Diff from quota	% diff
Rodney Local Board Area					
Wellsford Subdivision	6,960	1	6,960	-2,036	-22.63
Warkworth Subdivision	23,600	3	7,867	-1,129	-12.55
Kumeū Subdivision	40,900	4	10,225	1,229	13.67
Dairy Flat Subdivision	9,500	1	9,500	504	5.61

Total	80,960	9	8,996		
Hibiscus and Bays Local Board Area					
Hibiscus Coast Subdivision	64,800	4	16,200	1,563	10.67
East Coast Bays Subdivision	52,300	4	13,075	-1,563	-10.67
Total	117,100	8	14,638		
Albert-Eden Local Board Area					
Ōwairaka Subdivision	50,200	4	12,550	125	1.01
Maungawhau Subdivision	49,200	4	12,300	-125	-1.01
Total	99,400	8	12,425		
Maungakiekie-Tamaki Local Board Area					
Maungakiekie Subdivision	32,100	3	10,700	-1,314	-10.94
Tamaki Subdivision	52,000	4	13,000	986	8.20
Total	84,100	7	12,014		
Howick Local Board Area					
Pakuranga Subdivision	43,100	3	14,367	-3,144	-17.96
Howick Subdivision	44,000	3	14,667	-2,844	-16.24
Botany Subdivision	70,500	3	23,500	5,989	34.20
Total	157,600	9	17,511		
Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board Area					
Papatoetoe Subdivision	60,700	4	15,175	1,361	9.85
Ōtara Subdivision	36,000	3	12,000	-1,814	-13.13
Total	96,700	7	13,814		
Franklin Local Board Area					
Waiuku Subdivision	16,350	2	8,175	-1,308	-13.80
Pukekohe Subdivision	41,800	4	10,450	967	10.19
Wairoa Subdivision	27,200	3	9,067	-417	-4.39
Total	85,350	9	9,483		

26. Issues which are known to staff are summarised in the table below. Many of these issues are simply enquiries from individual members and do not represent the formal position of a local board:

Local board	Issue	Status
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Devonport-Takapuna	Looking at a name change	
Devonport-Takapuna	Saunders reserve is split between Devonport-Takapuna and Upper Harbour LB, requiring two different reserve management plans	Investigated. Problem is due to a large meshblock. Solution is to split the meshblock and do minor boundary change to the local board area.
Franklin	Looking at a name change	
Franklin	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 per cent rule. Largest variance is Waiuku at -13.80 per cent	
Hibiscus and Bays	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 per cent rule. Variance is 10.67 per cent	
Howick	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 per cent rule. Largest variance is Botany at 34.20 per cent	Staff attended workshop with Howick Local Board on Thursday 1 February 2024. Preference is to add 2 members to the Botany subdivision and split the subdivision. Board is consulting community.
Howick	May look at name change.	Name "Howick Local Board" clashes with name of one of the subdivisions.
Kaipātiki	Move part of northern boundary to Goldfinch Rise. Move all Kereru Reserve to Upper Harbour. Local board reorganisation: move Unsworth Heights from Upper Harbour to Kaipātiki.	Goldfinch Rise and Kereru Reserve changes can be implemented as minor boundary changes.
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Maungakiekie subdivision does not comply with 10 per cent rule being -10.94 per cent	
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Concern about misalignment with ward boundaries	It is possible to address this with the review of wards.
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara subdivision does not comply with 10 per cent rule being -13.13 per cent	
Rodney	Rearrange subdivisions to provide better rural representation	Rodney Northern Action Group (NAG) initially submitted to the Governing Body for the 2022 elections and were advised that the next review would be for the 2025 elections. NAG convened a workshop with board members 22 November 2023.
Rodney	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 per cent rule. Largest variance is Wellsford at -22.63 per cent	Staff attended workshop with board on 28 February 2024.

Upper-Harbour	Create subdivisions	Investigated possible subdivisions for compliance and seems ok. Not yet discussed with local board.
Waitākere Ranges	Ensure representation from the heritage area by creating a subdivision.	Staff have investigated.

27. Some of these issues are reported separately in more detail to the relevant local boards.

Governing body

28. Due to legislative change this review is the first time the council can review the number of councillors. An approach is to consider whether the Rodney and Franklin rural areas as communities of interest require their own wards in order to provide effective representation. If this is so, then the ratio of residents to councillor is set at about 85,000 which results in 20 councillors (the current number). Any at-large councillors would need to be in addition.
29. The Joint Governance Working Party and the Governing Body have confirmed that ward options should be developed based on 20 councillors.
30. One issue is the misalignment between wards and local board boundaries in the isthmus. For the 2019 review of representation there was significant non-compliance with the 10 per cent rule in the Waitemātā and Gulf ward. This was corrected by shrinking the Waitemātā and Gulf ward on the eastern side with the effect of Parnell and Newmarket becoming part of the Ōrākei ward. There were flow-on effects to Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa wards.
31. Current population estimates indicate it will be possible to return these ward boundaries to their pre-2019 positions with only minor non-compliance. This option will be developed further.
32. If there are minor changes to local board boundaries as part of the representation review then relevant ward boundaries might need adjusting to retain alignment.

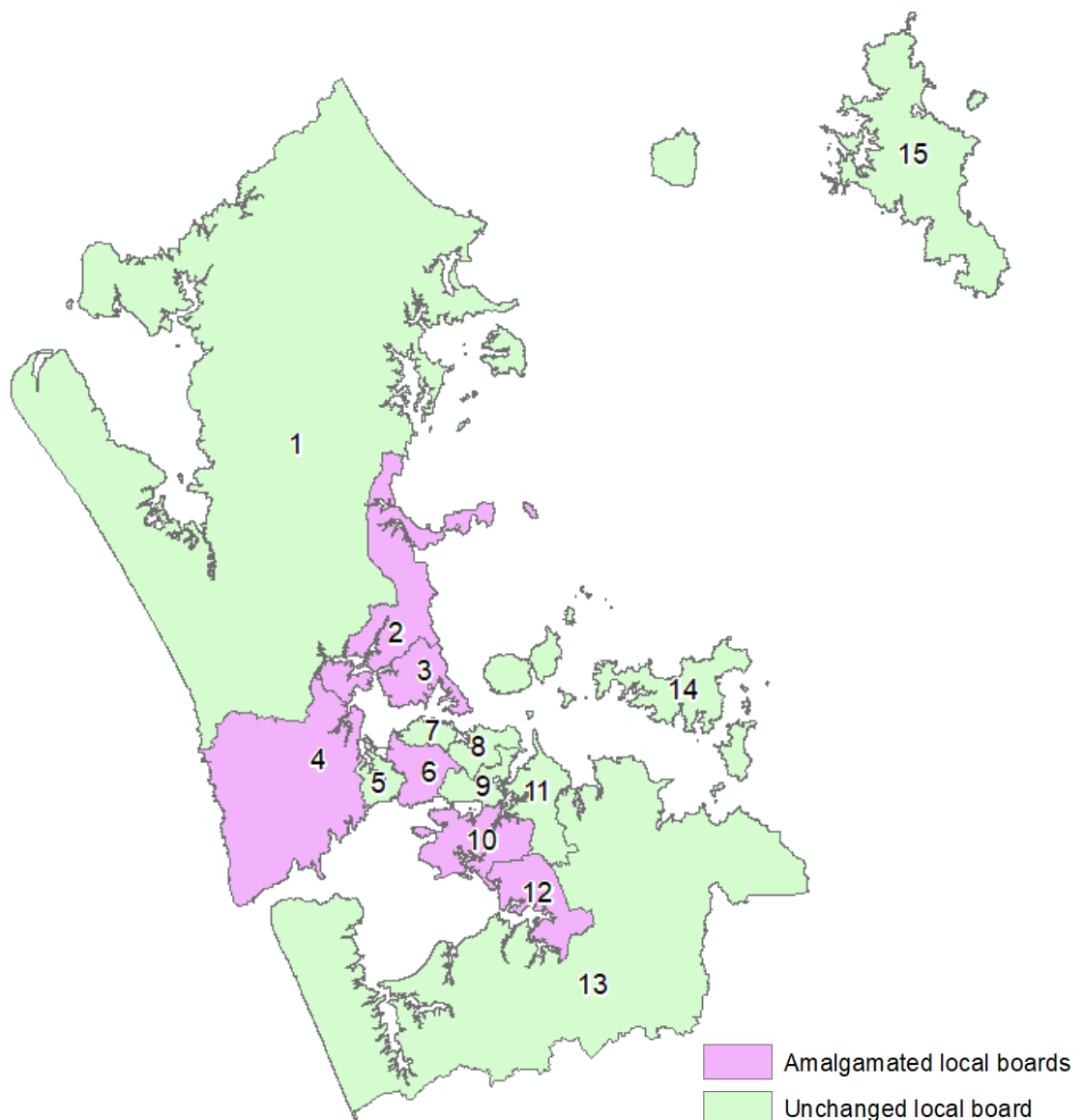
Reorganisation plan

Discussion to date

33. The Governing Body tasked the Joint Governance Working Party with developing options for a local board reorganisation plan. The Governing Body noted that one option would need to be the status quo.
34. The Joint Governance Working Party investigated:
- (20, 11 and 6 “local councils”)
 - The mayor’s preferred option of 13 local boards, based on the Royal Commission’s model of 11 local councils but adding the two island local boards
 - A model of 15 local boards where the local boards in all wards containing two local boards are amalgamated
 - Various clustering arrangements that were already in existence.
35. The JGWP recommended to the Governing Body that the model that is developed further is the 15 local board model, to be compared to the status quo. The Governing Body supported this approach. The Governing Body will decide at its May 2024 meeting whether to proceed further with public consultation on local board reorganisation.
36. Early engagement has been held with local boards through workshops, advisory panels, community stakeholders and Māori.

Affected local boards

37. In a 15 local board model, the boards that are affected:
- Albany ward: Hibiscus and Bays, Upper Harbour
 - North Shore ward: Kaipatiki, Devonport-Takapuna
 - Waitākere ward: Henderson-Massey, Waitākere Ranges
 - Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa ward: Albert-Eden, Puketāpapa
 - Manukau ward: Mangere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe
 - Manurewa-Papakura ward: Manurewa, Papakura.
38. The boards that are not affected are:
- The 2 island boards: Aotea / Gt Barrier, Waiheke
 - The 2 rural boards: Rodney, Franklin
 - Some isthmus boards: Whau, Waitemātā, Ōrākei, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
 - The Howick Local Board (it is already associated with a two-member ward).
39. The following map shows the boards that are affected (amalgamated) or not affected.



40. There are sound arguments that rural boards should not amalgamate (they already have very large geographic areas and their communities have different issues to urban communities). The island boards are geographically separate. The Howick Local Board is already one large board in a two-councillor ward. All the remaining boards would experience amalgamation except for some in the isthmus (Whau, Waitematā, Ōrākei and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki).

Population size

41. One issue is that most current local boards have population sizes that are larger than district councils. Under the 15 local board model an amalgamated local board will have a population size of around 180,000.
42. To put this into perspective staff note that this is the size of Hamilton City Council, which does not have a separate layer of community boards. City councils larger than Hamilton have community boards. The relationship between a local board with a community of 180,000 people is similar in scale to that of Hamilton with its community. Another similarity is that Hamilton City Council makes local decisions (the Waikato Regional Council makes the regional decisions).
43. However, Hamilton City Council makes decisions that do not come within the scope of a local board, such as employing a chief executive, making bylaws, striking the rate, appointing council-controlled organisations and making regulatory decisions. Hamilton has more responsibilities than local boards yet makes its decisions without there being a more local level of representation.
44. The following table shows possible local board sizes.

Local Boards	Map	Pop 2023	Amalgamated?	Mbrs	Current members
Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	2	191,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	4	187,000	Amalgamated	12	14
Manurewa + Papakura	12	186,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	10	185,900	Amalgamated	12	14
Albert-Eden +Puketāpapa	6	160,600	Amalgamated	12	14
Howick	11	157,700	No change	11	9
Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	3	149,900	Amalgamated	12	14
Waitematā	7	86,700	No change	7	7
Whau	5	86,300	No change	7	7
Ōrākei	8	86,200	No change	7	7
Franklin	13	85,300	No change	9	9
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	9	84,100	No change	7	7
Rodney	1	81,000	No change	9	9

Waiheke	14	9,420	No change	5	5
Aotea/Great Barrier	15	1,050	No change	5	5
				139	149

Representation

45. Where two local boards amalgamate it is possible to retain existing representation arrangements through establishing subdivisions in the new board that reflect the contributing boards and their original subdivisions – providing that subdivisions meet the +/-10 per cent rule. This ensures voters in each of the contributing areas would continue to vote for representatives for their area.
46. However, there would be a decrease in representation in that the maximum size of a local board is set at 12 members in legislation. In each case where two local boards amalgamate within a ward the total members of contributing boards are 14 members. Therefore, on amalgamation, there would be a loss of two members over the whole of the new local board area. The ward name is used in the table below for the name of the amalgamated board.

Current boards	Subdivisions	Mbrs	New boards	Subdivisions	Mbrs
Hibiscus & Bays	East Coast Bays 4	8	Albany	East Coast Bays 4	12
	Hibiscus Coast 4			Hibiscus Coast 3	
Upper Harbour		6		Upper Harbour 5	
Henderson-Massey		8	Waitākere	Henderson-Massey 8	12
Waitākere Ranges		6		Waitākere Ranges 4	
Manurewa		8	Manurewa-Papakura	Manurewa 7	12
Papakura		6		Papakura 5	
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu		7	Manukau	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 6	12
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara 3	7		Ōtara 2	
	Papatoetoe 4			Papatoetoe 4	
Albert-Eden	Maungawhau 4	8	Albert-Eden-Puketāpapa	Maungawhau 4	12
	Owairaka 4			Owairaka 4	
Puketāpapa		6		Puketāpapa 4	
Kaipātiki		8	North Shore	Kaipātiki 7	12

Devonport - Takapuna		6		Devonport–Takapuna 5	
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47. The subdivisions in the table are based on the existing subdivisions. There is minor non-compliance in the new Waitākere Ranges, Puketāpapa and Ōtara subdivisions which could be corrected by tweaking boundaries.
48. It is, of course, possible to have any other arrangement of subdivisions provided they provide effective representation of communities of interest and comply with the 10 per cent rule. For example, in any case where subdivisions provide unequal number of members, subdivisions could be drawn to ensure equal numbers.

Objectives

49. The following table provides very brief comments alongside the summary of the legislative objectives. If the council proceeds with a reorganisation plan the Local Government Commission will require our documentation to comment on the scale and likelihood of achieving these objectives.

Objective	Comment
Enabling democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities	<p>This is part of the purpose of local government and includes elements of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement in decision-making • Decision-making by elected representatives on behalf of the community and their accountability back to the community (through the election process). <p>While there is some evidence that turnout at elections can be better for smaller councils, engagement with communities between elections tends to be issue-based.</p> <p>People will engage over issues that affect them. Last year’s engagement on the Governing Body’s annual plan attracted over 40,000 submissions whereas there were 5,000 submissions total for all local board plans.</p>
Better enabling the purpose of local government	<p>The other part of the purpose of local government is “to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future”.</p> <p>Amalgamated boards will be better resourced to promote community well-being.</p>
Efficiencies and cost savings	<p>Cost savings are not the main driver for the proposal. There is a value-for-money analysis being undertaken which will identify efficiencies and cost savings.</p>
Boards have the necessary resources	<p>This is a key consideration in the empowerment part of the project and one of the reasons for seeking fewer local boards.</p>
Effective responses to opportunities, needs, and circumstances of the area	<p>Amalgamated boards will be better resourced to respond to the opportunities, needs and circumstances of their area.</p> <p>Larger geographical areas mean less likelihood of boundary issues (for example when a facility close to a</p>

	boundary is funded by one local board and used by residents of the neighbouring local board).
Alignment with communities of interest	Each amalgamated board will align with the community of interest of the corresponding ward. There will be a one-to-one alignment between all boards and wards (apart from the island boards).
Enhanced effectiveness of decision making	Decision-making will likely be more effective because the organisation is better able to support the decision-making if there are fewer boards. Quality advice is crucial to effective decision-making and prompt and competent implementation after a decision is made is equally important.
Enhanced ability of local government to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future	<p>Future planning is important in terms of providing for communities' needs for services into the future and will be enhanced through more resources being made available to boards.</p> <p>Proposals for changes to governance arrangements, such as amalgamating local boards, must take future growth into account.</p>
Co-governance and co-management arrangements	<p>Staff believe that proposals are unlikely to have any significant effect on existing arrangements with Māori. There is engagement with Māori to obtain their feedback on the proposals to understand their views more fully. Engagement with existing co-governance and co-management entities will need to be covered as well.</p>

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

50. There may be a climate impact if there is increased motor vehicle use due to members, staff and the public having to travel more due to larger local board areas. This is offset by fewer meetings for staff to travel to and the regular use of remote attendance. It is expected that travel for constituency work would not increase if subdivisions reflect existing electoral areas.

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

51. Council-controlled organisations are involved with the work of local boards to varying extents. Most affected would be Auckland Transport and Eke Panuku. Comments from the council group are being collated as part of the value-for-money exercise.

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

52. The representation review and local board reorganisation affect local boards – for some boards the affect of the local board reorganisation is significant and is discussed in this report.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

53. Council is engaging with Māori to ascertain how these proposals affect them.
54. The Governing Body has not decided to include Māori representation in its representation arrangements for 2025. It has resolved:
- That the Governing Body:*
- a) *whakaae / agree that further work is required to determine the appropriate arrangements for Māori representation on Auckland Council, including in discussion with Māori and the Auckland public, and request that this be considered by the Joint Governance Working Party and reported back to the Governing Body by 31 December 2024.*
- (Resolution GB/2023/195, 26 October 2023)*
55. For the local board reorganisation plan there is a requirement to consider the “effective provision for any co-governance and co-management arrangements that are established by legislation (including Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement legislation) and that are between local authorities and iwi or Māori organisations”.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

56. There will be internal resource requirements and costs associated with the programme stages and public consultation in both the current financial year and 2024/2025. Costs through each stage of decision-making by the Governing Body, include:
- If Governing Body confirms support for the JGWP to further investigate the matters outlined in the recommendations, the early engagement costs are estimated at \$30-35k, in addition to some fixed term staff resource. The Governance and CCO Partnerships Directorate will look to absorb these costs within operational budgets.
 - If the reorganisation of local boards proceeds through to a final proposal to the Local Government Commission, the bulk of additional fixed term staff resources will be needed through to April 2025. This cost is estimated at \$210k. The Governance and CCO Partnerships Directorate will look to resource this through reprioritisation of resources and deferral of other work.
57. If Governing Body confirm support for regionwide public consultation on both a representation review proposal and a local board reorganisation plan at the May 2024 meeting, the costs associated with consultation are between \$165 - \$200k. A contribution from the Mayor’s discretionary budget has been requested to support consultation costs, should this proceed. The above costs relate to undertaking further work on the analysis and policy elements to support Governing Body decisions for the representation project. Should a change to the status quo be supported by the Governing Body, the cost of change will be reported to the Governing Body as the analysis progresses.
58. Existing staff will undertake most of the analysis that is required for the local board reorganisation work. Staff do not anticipate a need to engage external resource in order to undertake the analysis.
59. The financial implication of a reorganisation decision, particularly a reduction to fewer local boards, is being evaluated and this information will be made available in due course.
60. A budget of \$66k associated with the mandatory review of representation arrangements is unavoidable and has been budgeted for.
61. There are implications of adopting a reorganisation plan at the same time as conducting a representation review. Council staff have held discussions with the Local Government Commission staff about how the two projects interact. These discussions are continuing.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

62. Work on both the review of representation arrangements and local board reorganisation has commenced earlier than necessary in order that final decisions are not made too close to the 2025 elections. This mitigates the risk that if there is slippage, final decisions will still be known by early April 2025 in time for the election.
63. There is a risk that, if the council proceeds with a local board reorganisation application, that the Local Government Commission will not approve it due to shortcomings in documentation or due to lack of community support. This risk is mitigated by on-going contact between council staff and Local Government Commission staff to ensure the correct process is followed.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

64. Local board feedback will be reported to, and considered by, the Joint Governance Working Party as it develops its recommendations to the Governing Body.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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Proposals for More Empowered Local Boards

File No.: CP2024/02611

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To seek local board feedback on initial staff proposals for more empowered local boards.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Staff have workshopped the proposal for fewer, more empowered local boards and representation arrangements with all local boards during February 2024 and are now bringing these proposals to March 2024 local board business meetings seeking formal feedback.
3. At the workshops, staff advised that the proposals for fewer more empowered local boards represented initial staff thinking and that they were seeking initial responses from boards.
4. This report focuses on the more empowered local boards proposal. It uses work done to date and what staff have been seeing and hearing both from elected members and the organisation to identify how the existing local board model might be improved to give effect to the Mayor's request.
5. The report outlines matters under two key shifts which if implemented would support local boards to be more empowered. These shifts are that local boards need to have:
 - a) sufficient strategic advice to fulfil their purpose on behalf of their specific communities
 - b) sufficient resourcing and greater decision-making/accountability over their funding arrangements.
6. Several ideas are put forward about what the council group might need to do differently to support this shift, such as:
 - examining the complexity of current approaches and identifying where things could be simpler
 - working towards an organisation that is responsive and flexible
 - developing bespoke systems and processes that reflect the needs and differences of different local boards and only retain consistency where necessary
 - lifting the level of local board activity to a governance level aligned with what more empowered local boards should do and reducing the time and resource taken up on low impact and operational matters
 - reviewing plans and policies which impact on the operation of local boards to ensure the approach best fits what is needed for more empowered local boards.
7. While staff are undertaking early engagement on proposals for fewer and more empowered local boards together and to meet the Mayor's wish for change to be in place by 2025 local election, the more empowered aspect is not subject to electoral timelines and can, if necessary take longer.
8. Staff will report initial feedback from February 2024 local board workshops to the March 2024 meeting of the Joint Governance Working Party (JGWP) and the six local board representatives on the JGWP will share the working party's consideration of that with the local board clusters they represent.

9. Local board March 2024 business meeting feedback will be reported to the April 2024 working party meeting, ahead of consideration by the Governing Body in May 2024. If the Governing Body agrees to proceed, the proposals will go to formal public consultation in June 2024.

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) provide feedback on staff proposals for more empowered local boards, in particular:
- i) aspects of the proposal that it supports, opposes, has further comment on or would like further information on
 - ii) ideas and examples of what more empowered local boards should be able to do
 - iii) the benefits, or otherwise of linking proposals for more empowered local boards with having fewer local boards.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

What does 'more empowered' mean?

10. The Mayor's proposal for more empowered local boards is part of his wider proposal that there be fewer local boards and that they be more fairly funded. The Mayor's expectation is that local boards have the true level of local leadership and accountability over local matters envisaged for them under the legislation, and if necessary, where current legislation has not met this intent, that legislative change be pursued.
11. Many of the recommendations of the 2016 Governance Framework Review (GFR) are in effect proposals for local boards to be more empowered. In particular, the Governing Body's October 2021 decision to approve Increased Local Board Decision-making is a significant example of this.
12. While there have been notable wins and improvements in such areas as the organisation establishing more teams which directly work with and face local boards, more remains to be done and this has been evidenced by local board member responses to elected members surveys and the 2023 Mayoral Office survey of local board members. In both cases these show significant dissatisfaction from local board members on their role and decision-making, funding, the advice they seek and receive, and their ability to advance the matters that they value.
13. So how might fewer more empowered local boards help to turn that around? At a holistic level local board roles and responsibilities, allocations and delegations, financial policy and process matters should be tested against the following: that local boards should be:
- a) supported to fully give effect to the provisions included in and envisaged by the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 (LGACA) and enabled by Auckland Council to do so
 - b) empowered according to the principle of subsidiarity enshrined in LGACA - that non-regulatory decisions should be made by local boards except where decisions are better made on an Auckland-wide basis.
14. Based on previous work and feedback, the following are the key themes and matters that have been identified. It isn't considered to be exhaustive or definitive list. Rather it is a

catalyst to stimulate local board members and staff, to think about and articulate what they think local boards should be able to do. The two key themes are as follows:

Sufficient strategic advice

15. Local boards should receive sufficient strategic advice to fulfil their purpose on behalf of their communities. Local boards need to be supported and provided with advice to fully exercise all the legislative powers they have been given (and as appropriate legislative change), including:
 - a) being genuinely able to govern in ways that reflect their communities' differences and diversity and not have to all do things in the same way for administrative convenience
 - b) have access to strategic advice to support the development of local solutions provided these are consistent with regional policies and plans
 - c) have a level of influence over the decisions and activities of the Governing Body and Auckland Council group commensurate with local board's legislated governance role
 - d) be supported and enabled to interact with the communities they represent with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of their engagement and trust in their activities
 - e) be supported by systems and processes that are fit for purpose, simple to understand, flexible and agile, and of practical value.

Funding arrangements - resourcing, decision-making and accountability

16. Local boards should receive sufficient resourcing and have greater decision-making and accountability over their funding arrangements, including:
 - a) Auckland Council should develop minimum standards for all or most local community services in discussion with local boards, and commit to funding these
 - b) Local boards should be able to:
 - i) raise funds to advance some or all their local community services beyond agreed and funded minimum service levels
 - ii) decide what additional activities and services they want, provided that they can fund and justify them, and that required support structures are in place
 - iii) engage with Auckland Transport to seek delegated decision-making over local transport activities such as town centre improvements and street trading activities, where this doesn't adversely impact on the transport network.
17. The following are some examples staff have heard about which support the above proposals:
 - a) more easily obtain approval to use targeted rates without the major time consuming and resource heavy process that is currently required and to be able to use a targeted rate more widely e.g. for all or any local community services
 - b) change a local asset or the way it is used. Currently it is difficult to get advice for something that isn't already on a work programme or being progressed under a regional provision
 - c) have greater opportunities for local procurement. Current most procurement is managed and decided centrally and local boards see opportunities for use of local providers without adversely impacting the agreed value of bigger contracts.
 - d) be able to more easily review community leases to free up space currently tied up in peppercorn leases with low-value, low-participation activities on valuable council land
 - e) be able to have decision-making over local planning and policy development for local community services for such things as open space and town centres

- f) have clear, consistent advice on what the proceeds from sale of service property can be used for and enabling local boards to dispose of a property prior to identifying project(s) to which the proceeds of sale will be allocated
 - g) shifting local assets between community and commercial use (or a hybridisation of the two)
 - h) enable open space acquisition and development in high-growth areas (including through demolition of under-utilised assets to free up open space)
 - i) better understand and have clear roles and responsibilities on local vs regional strategic asset network decision-making.
18. As discussed at workshops, staff are encouraging local boards to identify things they would like to do, but haven't had advice on, or where they have been advised that matters can't proceed. In addition to formal resolutions, staff have also asked that members bring matters they have been thinking about to staff working on these proposals. Examples will help staff understand what roadblocks there are to advancing these matters.

What might the council group need to do differently to support this change?

19. Having noted that significant resource is applied to operating 21 local boards and that over the last 13 years the organisation has continually sought to improve how it supports local boards, there does however remain some disconnect between what local board members want to do and what the organisation currently supports. There may be times when things that local boards want to do will not fall within their role and responsibilities, but this does need to be tested and justified.
20. An approach going forward might include to:
- a) examine the complexity of current approaches and identify where matters can be simplified and what duplication can be removed
 - b) alter systems and processes to reflect the needs and differences of different local boards and only retain consistency where the need for efficiency overrides these individual needs.
 - c) overtime lift the level of local board activity to a governance level commensurate with what more empowered local boards will do and reduce the time and resource taken up on low impact matters
 - d) review where advice comes from to local boards in the organisation and ensure it is led organisation-wide and that the level of strategic and policy advice available to local boards is commensurate with their more empowered role
 - e) review plans and policies which impact on the operation of local boards to ensure the approach best fits what is needed for more empowered local boards.
21. Considerable resources, time and thinking will be required to implement agreed changes successfully. Experience with issues around delivering increased decision-making for local boards suggests this should be approached systematically and in stages. Phasing change, prioritising what is doable, what will have the most impact for the least effort, and where resources can be applied relatively easily to change is suggested.

Other implications

22. Staff have also noted that local boards need to be remunerated and have work hours commensurate with their intended role – understanding that this is a decision of the Remuneration Authority. A review of its approach to setting the remuneration of Auckland's local board members was undertaken by the Authority in 2019 and uses a size index based on local board:
- population
 - gross operating expenditure (taken from local board agreements)

- total assets (council assets attributed to local boards)
 - the Socioeconomic Deprivation Index.
23. The Authority's size index is based on the roles and responsibilities of the board rather than the number of members or the population of the local board area. Staff are working with the Authority to understand how any proposed changes might impact on local board member remuneration. It is likely a review of Auckland Council's elected member remuneration will be reviewed on a holistic basis by the Authority.

How this fits with other workstreams?

24. Local boards are also being asked for their views on proposals for fewer local boards; status quo or a 15 local board model. An analysis is also being undertaken on the costs and benefits of fewer local boards and this will be reported to the April 2024 JGWP meeting. The 'fairer funding' model is currently out for consultation as part of the Long-term Plan and feedback and next steps will also be brought back to the JGWP, including how funding would be allocated if there were 15 local boards.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

25. This report itself has no climate impacts. It is possible that more empowered local boards will making more influential decisions will have different impacts on the climate. Climate impacts will be reported both when a report is brought to Governing Body when a final decision on more empowered local boards is made and when each board makes a decision that impacts climate.

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

26. Fewer, and/or more empowered and/or more fairly-funded local boards will have a significant impact on the council group, and particularly those parts of the organisation that interact with local boards. These impacts will be considered and addressed if proposals proceed to public consultation.

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

27. These proposals have the potential to have a significant local impact, not just on local boards but on their communities. This includes a possible change in community awareness of, and engagement with their representatives as communities become aware of what more empowered local boards might do.
28. Comprehensive engagement with local boards on these changes and the provision of high-quality advice is critical for success throughout this entire process. Early engagement in February 2024 and reporting to local board business meetings in March 2024 are part of this. Regionwide consultation and further engagement with local boards will be triggered if the Governing Body decides that the proposal has merit and should be investigated further.
29. All matters will primarily be progressed through the JGWP which has six local board members, each representing a "cluster" of local boards. These representatives are responsible for bringing the views of these clusters to JGWP meetings and engaging with their members on the direction and next steps agreed by the working party.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

30. Engagement with Māori is a core part of advancing these proposals for fewer more empowered local boards. The early engagement process includes Mana whenua and

Mataawaka. The outcomes of this engagement will be reported back to the April 2024 JGWP meeting.

31. Many of local board members who responded to the recent Mayor's survey outlined in this report suggested that having Māori representation on local boards, along with fewer boards might improve the way they engage with Māori. The Independent Māori Statutory Board chair is also on the JGWP and has contributed to these discussions to date.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

32. While this report itself has no direct financial implications, there are potentially very significant financial implications resulting from the establishment of fewer, more fairly-funded and more empowered local boards.
33. These will be progressively identified as the above parts of this wider change develop. Stage one of the value for money work will outline the costs and benefits of having fewer local boards and will progress this further as options for more empowered local boards progress. The associated organisational change workstream will contribute further to this.
34. The JGWP work is supported by a general manager level steering group which meets ahead of each JGWP meeting. This includes finance staff and is a key control and oversight group for financial implications.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

35. There are a number of risks and mitigations associated with this workstream, as follows:
- a) Political risks. Local board representatives on the JGWP have expressed scepticism about these proposed changes, questioned the need for them and asked why there can't be 21 more empowered local boards, not fewer. Local board feedback on these proposals from February workshops and March 2024 business meetings will be considered alongside other early engagement feedback.
 - b) Implementation risks. It is inevitable that the disruption of change will be felt for some time and this could have negative impacts on local community service delivery, council's and local boards' reputation and level of trust, and increase disaffection by local board members. To mitigate this risk, the change process will need to be robust and adequately resourced.
 - c) Delivery risks. The ability of the organisation to pivot to support these changes and to provide the enhanced advice needed for change to be effective, may not be achieved in a timely manner. To mitigate this risk, the Executive Leadership Team oversight will be needed. This will be required of CCO executives as well, which is why it is important to capture their views at an early stage.
36. Broader programme risks have been identified and are being monitored.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

37. The JGWP has monthly meetings planned for 2024. Staff will report initial informal local board workshops themes to the March JGWP meeting alongside those of stakeholder views that have been gathered. March local board business meeting feedback will be reported to the April JGWP. The JGWP and the Governing Body will decide on public consultation in June/July 2024.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

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Local board feedback on freshwater management in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland

File No.: CP2024/02600

Item 18

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To seek feedback from local boards on the implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. This report provides an overview of the feedback received through the second phase of public consultation to inform how freshwater should be managed in Auckland.
3. This work is part of the programme to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM), which provides national direction for freshwater management to all councils in New Zealand, and applies to rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, aquifers (groundwater), and springs.
4. Consultation questions relate to a wide range of matters, not limited to the proposed long-term vision for freshwater in Auckland, freshwater values and outcomes, how to look after 'outstanding' waterbodies, how to protect and improve habitats, and how to manage the increasing demand for water. There were 3,899 submissions. Responses by local board area are included in relevant tables throughout the summary of feedback.
5. When the consultation was held (from 3 November to 4 December 2023), the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) statutory deadline for council to notify a freshwater plan change to the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) was 31 December 2024. The government has since signalled an intent to amend the NPS-FM and has moved the plan change deadline to December 2027. A revised NPS-FM is anticipated by the end of 2025.
6. While there may be a longer-term impact on the council's implementation programme, at this stage consultation feedback remains relevant and will inform any future work.
7. Local boards have been provided with the consultation questions (Attachment A), a summary of feedback (Attachment B) and a local board members' briefing that was held on Monday 19 February 2024 (a recording of which can be found on Nexus). Additionally, the [HaveYourSay](#) website contains the consultation document, an online mapping tool, and a "state and trend" dashboard for the health of Auckland's waterbodies.
8. There is a separate and ongoing programme of engagement with mana whenua.

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) kohuki / consider feedback received from their communities in the second phase of public consultation to inform implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland.
- b) whakarite / provide feedback as per the consultation questions.

Horopaki Context

Why consult

9. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) directs the council to develop a plan to maintain or improve the state of freshwater in Auckland. In developing that plan, the council is required to actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) and to engage with communities.

About the NPS-FM

10. National policy statements are issued under the Resource Management Act (RMA). They allow central government to state objectives and policies for matters of national significance, which support the sustainable management purposes of the Act.
11. Regional councils and unitary authorities are required to change regional policy statements and regional plans to give effect to the requirements of the NPS-FM. This applies to all freshwater bodies, including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, aquifers (groundwater), and springs.
12. At the time of consultation, the NPS-FM required that all freshwater outcomes must be driven by 'Te Mana o te Wai.' This describes the vital importance of water and establishes a priority order to support decision making, called the hierarchy of obligations:
- First, the health and wellbeing of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems
 - Second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)
 - Third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.
13. Auckland Council is required to set 'ambitious but reasonable' goals to improve the health of freshwater within a generation. Any further loss or degradation of wetlands and streams is to be avoided; restoration is to be encouraged. National bottom lines for freshwater health must be met, and a 'baseline state' for freshwater improvements has to be set, from 2017 if possible.
14. While primarily concerned with the management of freshwater, the NPS-FM also requires an integrated management approach called 'ki uta ki tai', including consideration of the relationship of freshwater and freshwater management to the coastal receiving environment as well as the foreseeable impacts of climate change.
15. The 'National Objectives Framework' (NOF) contains a series of related requirements for the plan change process, such as setting a long-term vision, and identifying values. Each stage sets the foundation for the next. See Figure 1 below.



Figure 1 'National Objectives Framework' Requirements for the plan change process

16. The council needs to set objectives and specific, measurable targets to maintain and / or improve water quality and ecosystem health. Once a vision, values, and environmental outcomes for Auckland are decided, a baseline state, or benchmark in time, can be established for the attributes of Auckland's freshwater systems. From there, appropriate targets can be set. Compulsory 'attributes' (essentially something that can be measured and monitored) relate to water quality, ecosystem health and human contact.

Impact of signalled changes to the NPS-FM

17. When the consultation was held, the council needed to amend the AUP by 31 December 2024 and develop non-regulatory action plans to support improvement of regional freshwater resources, as soon as possible.
18. In December, the government signalled its intent to amend the NPS-FM and moved the RMA deadline for the plan change to December 2027, to allow councils time to implement the amended NPS-FM.
19. The government has indicated that the process to complete a revised NPS-FM will take between 18 to 24 months and will include a robust and full consultation process with all stakeholders, including iwi and the public.
20. While there may be a longer-term impact, the consultation results remain largely relevant and will inform any future work. Staff are currently assessing the potential impact of the changes on council's planning and implementation approach, in order to report to the programme steering committee, the NPS-FM political working group, and the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee.
21. Since the consultation, the Court of Appeal has also quashed the NPS-FM exemptions for what were the Pukekohe and Horowhenua Specified Vegetable Growing Areas, due to inadequate consultation by Ministry for the Environment staff when the exemptions were inserted in the NPS-FM. The exemptions allowed for regional councils to set targets below national bottom lines in areas where vegetable production could be compromised. It is likely that the government will address this matter when developing revisions to the NPS-FM.
22. High levels of contaminants in the Pukekohe area continue to be a concern and will need to be addressed in the NPS-FM programme.

How freshwater farm plans fit in

23. Changes to the NPS-FM do not affect Freshwater Farm Plans, the scope of which is outside this consultation. Freshwater Farm Plans are a practical way for farmers and growers to demonstrate how they are managing the impact of their operations on the freshwater environment. They will be gradually phased in across Auckland from late 2024 and will be a key method for implementing the NPS-FM in rural areas, along with rules in the AUP, and non-regulatory action plans.
24. Many farmers already have a farm environment plan or are part of an industry programme. Freshwater Farm Plans will build on that work.

How we consulted

25. This is the second of two planned public consultations to inform implementation of the NPS-FM in Auckland. In the first, (June / July 2023) the council sought feedback to develop a vision and values for freshwater in Auckland.
26. This time (3 November 2023 to 4 December 2023), the council checked back in with the community to get their views of proposed measures to protect, use, and allocate freshwater. There were 3,899 submissions.
27. Respondents could comment on one or more of the consultation questions. Feedback was sought on a wide range of matters, not limited to; the proposed long-term vision for freshwater in Auckland, freshwater values and outcomes, how to look after 'outstanding'

waterbodies, how to protect and improve habitats, and how to manage the increasing demand for water.

28. Detailed background information was available for those who wanted it in:
 - ‘Setting our Direction’ – the consultation document
 - A geographic information system (GIS) online mapping tool
 - A state and trend dashboard about the health of Auckland’s waterbodies.
29. The feedback form was translated into Te Reo, Hindi, Korean, Samoan, Chinese (simplified and traditional) and Tongan. Some information was available in New Zealand Sign Language on [AKHaveyoursay/freshwaterakl](https://www.akhaveyoursay.govt.nz/freshwaterakl)
30. Supporting communications began appearing in the week before the start date and ran throughout, utilising a variety of communication platforms – Our Auckland, mailing lists, radio advertising, local board Facebook pages, notifications on Linked In, etc. Feedback was submitted online through [AKHaveyoursay/freshwaterakl](https://www.akhaveyoursay.govt.nz/freshwaterakl), or collected by email, post, Auckland libraries, community partners, and the People’s Panel.
31. Several events and activities were undertaken to encourage the public to have their say. These included:
 - Face to face interactions / ‘community drop ins’ at Auckland Diwali Festival (Saturday 4th / Sunday 5th November), Clevedon A&P Show (Saturday 4th / Sunday 5th November), Auckland Regional Waka Ama Regatta (Saturday 18 November) and Grey Lynn Park Festival (Saturday 18 November).
 - An online information webinar presented by subject matter experts (Wednesday 15th November), available on [AKHaveyoursay/freshwaterakl](https://www.akhaveyoursay.govt.nz/freshwaterakl).
 - A community partner-led engagement programme reaching out to Auckland’s Indian, Samoan, Asian and Pasifika communities.

Local board feedback

32. To conclude the consultation, local board feedback will be incorporated into the summary of feedback for consideration by the programme steering committee, the NPS-FM political working group and the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee. The results of the consultation will also be reported back to mana whenua.

Other engagement

33. The NPS-FM programme includes two separate and complementary streams of planned engagement:
34. ‘In partnership’ with 19 mana whenua groups across Auckland, a series of hui have been held with mana whenua since 2021. Maintaining the current state of freshwater where it can be further improved is insufficient for mana whenua; degradation needs to be halted, and mauri enhanced.
35. ‘Involving’ stakeholders with a high level of interest across industrial, farming, environmental, and commercial sectors, to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered. Workshops with stakeholders began in 2023. Further input will be sought as the plan change is developed.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

How freshwater health is monitored

36. The AUP has a comprehensive range of provisions that aim to protect Auckland’s water resources, including objectives, policies, rules and other methods. In 2022 staff assessed

the effectiveness of AUP provisions in meeting its stated freshwater objectives and concluded that while these address all the relevant matters, waterways are still degrading. This means improvements are needed³.

37. Regular freshwater monitoring is conducted as part of the State of the Environment monitoring programme. This includes monitoring rainfall, river flows, groundwater levels, water quality in rivers and streams, lakes and groundwater, and aquatic life and habitats in rivers, lakes and wetlands.
38. Staff are working to improve monitoring coverage of waterbodies over time and have recently increased the regional lakes monitoring programme from five to 15 lakes. The river and stream monitoring network has also been expanded. The monitoring work will provide information to understand the current state (at any point in time) and long-term trends – both positive and negative – in freshwater bodies and in the ecosystems they support.
39. The NPS-FM utilises this monitoring for grading state via bands, with A being very good and D (or E) being poor. The best monitoring information available is used, and several modelling tools are used to extrapolate results for the region. These tools help council and communities to better understand the extent of issues facing the region’s freshwater bodies.
40. Water quality and ecosystem health is generally good at the top of river catchments, where the land cover is mainly native forest. As rivers and streams flow down from the hills, the surrounding land use changes, with less vegetation and more rural and urban activity. Water quality and ecosystem health is much poorer in these areas.
41. Figure 2 is an overview of the causes of degradation in Auckland’s waterways. All of these pressures have impacts on what Aucklanders individually and collectively value about fresh water, such as being able to use waterways for swimming and recreation, harvesting mahinga kai, and protecting threatened species.



Figure 2 Overview of causes of degradation in Auckland's waterways

³ See AUP 'effectiveness and efficiency monitoring reports' at [Auckland Unitary Plan monitoring](#)

Known state of freshwater in Auckland

42. Council is required to set a 'baseline state' for freshwater improvements. This is a starting point from which to measure river and lake health and assess improvements over time.
43. Baselines are being measured for a range of water quality and ecosystem health attributes (the characteristics we measure). The baseline is usually set in 2017 to protect against any degradation since that time.
44. Further information about the range of attributes to be measured is available in the consultation document.

Potential management approaches

45. Council is aiming for one set of rules for Auckland, with integrated and consistent planning provisions. Bespoke and/or targeted management responses, processes, and provisions will be used where needed, to protect special sites and features.
46. To achieve freshwater targets, council needs to improve how the activities that impact water in both Auckland's rural and urban areas are managed. This will require a combination of both regulatory tools (rules in the AUP), and non-regulatory tools such as council strategies, action plans, asset management, monitoring, support for community work, incentives, and training.
47. Management tools may include regulatory limits on resource use (land use controls, input controls and output controls in the AUP), as well as non-regulatory action plans and other voluntary measures (i.e. investment programmes, and actions by council). There may be some changes to the limits set on certain activities, and how progress is monitored.
48. Several methods could be utilised, including:
 - a) **Stock exclusion** / keeping stock away from waterways, wetlands, and off highly erodible land. This is one of the most effective tools for improving water quality and habitats. AUP rules and national regulations already in place for keeping stock out of waterways, do not cover many small streams in steeper areas, which contribute a lot of sediment and E. coli.
 - b) **Discharges** to freshwater include stormwater runoff and dairy farm effluent. Council can put greater controls on discharges, to avoid them altogether or to ensure any discharges get the best treatment possible before they reach waterways.
 - c) **Riparian vegetation** (the plants and trees along the water margins and banks) is essential for healthy water. It provides the cool, shady habitats freshwater ecosystems need. The existing rules may not be providing enough space for riparian vegetation to establish and thrive around waterways.
 - d) **On-site wastewater** provisions in the AUP may need to be strengthened to be consistent with the performance standards in the council's updated guidance document for on-site wastewater and address some of the consenting barriers to upgrading onsite systems.
 - e) The existing approach to **sediment-generating activities** may also need to be changed, to prefer those that minimise land disturbance and have a greater soil conservation focus.
1. **Proposed vision**
49. Council is required to have a vision for freshwater management in Auckland. The vision will become an objective in the AUP. This means that it will need to be applied in the policies and rules of the AUP, and to resource consent decisions.

50. The overarching vision has been developed with mana whenua. It is 'To protect and enhance Te Mauri o te Wai – the life-sustaining capacity of water.' This aligns with the Auckland Water Strategy and responds to the feedback already received from mana whenua and the community about freshwater values.
51. After community consultation in 2022, three Freshwater Management Units (FMU) were identified. They are the Kaipara FMU, the Manukau FMU and the Hauraki FMU (i.e. the combined catchment areas that drain to each harbour). Based on the characteristics, state and environmental pressures on freshwater in each FMU, council is also proposing specific local vision statements.

Proposed values

52. The NPS-FM lists several values that apply everywhere and other values that council must consider for each FMU. Two additional values have been proposed, with reference to the first consultation on how to manage freshwater in Auckland. These are:
- the importance of resilience for our freshwater and freshwater bodies, and
 - the value that Aucklanders place on amenity - that is, enjoying being near rivers, lakes and waterfalls without necessarily going into the water.

Proposed environmental outcomes

53. For each freshwater values that will apply in Auckland, there are specified environmental outcome/s. The outcomes describe what we want to achieve for each of the values. There are particular outcomes for the Pukekohe Specified Vegetable Growing Area, the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area and the Hunua Ranges.

Criteria for 'outstanding waterbodies'

54. Outstanding waterbodies are the rivers, lakes and wetlands that are the 'best of the best' in the region. Staff are developing relevant criteria for these and for assessing available information relating to Māori cultural values and ecological, landscape and recreational values. The consultation document includes a list of proposed outstanding waterbodies.

Identifying primary contact sites

55. Primary contact sites are freshwater sites that are known to be regularly used for recreational activities where people make contact with water, like swimming, waka ama and kayaking.
56. Sites will be identified in partnership with Auckland's Safeswim programme. Although Safeswim has historically focused on Auckland's beaches, it now includes nine freshwater sites. There are 14 other potential freshwater sites that might be included, subject to further analysis and evaluation. Particular attention will be paid to human health risks at these sites. Stricter standards may be needed to reduce sources of contamination in these catchments, such as keeping stock out of waterways and upgrading wastewater systems.

Setting targets for improvement

57. The targets which need to be set to improve freshwater [attributes] need to be set above national bottom lines. This is ambitious for some attributes, such as E. coli in freshwater.
58. At this stage the approach will be to set long-term targets to improve all attribute states across the region where they are poor (C or D band). Where waterbody health is already good (A or B band), the approach will be to at least maintain the baseline state.
59. Staff are working with vegetable growers to ensure that they are using best management practices as they produce vegetables. Other actions could include requirements to limit expansion of the area and have a cap on fertiliser application.

Fish passage action plan

60. A fish passage action plan is being prepared to ensure that in-stream structures enable the passage of fish.
61. Many native fish species need to migrate between fresh and salt water to complete their life cycle. Culverts and other barriers in streams can impede fish passage. New culverts need to meet fish passage standards.
62. There are more than 4,000 existing barriers to fish passage in the Auckland region. Most of these are on private land. Staff are drafting an action plan to remediate these barriers, but realistically it will take time to replace these barriers with fish-friendly designs.
63. Considerations include how to prioritise remediating existing barriers, catchments based on factors such as mana whenua engagement and initiatives, how to maintain existing high-quality habitat catchments, and how to support threatened species management. This will factor in a cost-benefit analysis, the presence of community groups who can contribute, and connectivity to the coast.

Avoiding the loss of wetlands, rivers and streams

64. Only around four per cent of Auckland's freshwater wetland ecosystems remain. Urban and rural streams and wetlands are at risk from reclamation, drainage, vegetation clearance and piping. The NPS-FM directs that council needs to avoid the loss of wetland areas, rivers and streams, and their values.
65. In some cases, the council proposes to retain stricter rules in the AUP than those required under national regulations. For example, council could keep the 20-metre (AUP) setback for vegetation removal around wetlands instead of the 10-metre national standard. For rivers and streams, staff are looking at keeping the current non-complying activity status for river reclamation, which is more restrictive than the discretionary activity status set in the national regulations.

Water quantity and phasing out over allocation

66. Existing water take allocations may also need to be reviewed. There are some over-allocations of water already occurring in the region's aquifers. Revised flows, levels and take limits will need to ensure that water is available to reliably meet reasonable irrigation, pastoral farming, food processing, commercial and industrial needs.
67. Under the NPS-FM, freshwater flows and levels in rivers and lakes must be high enough to support the health of aquatic life and ecosystems, even in times of drought. Currently, the AUP prioritises domestic needs, municipal water supply, and animal drinking water above other water uses. It could be more specific, for example making location-specific priorities for agriculture or horticulture where there is highly productive land.
68. Demand for water is high in some parts of the Auckland region, and this demand is only likely to increase as the population grows and the climate changes. Managing the taking and use of water is especially important when water levels are low, as in times of drought, and in areas where the amount of water that can be taken out of waterbodies has been overallocated. Best available information suggests around 10 per cent of the region's aquifers are over allocated. This may increase as flows, levels and take limits are revised.
69. Work is underway to develop an approach for phasing out over-allocation, and to determine the time in which it will take place. When the plan change is notified, it will include further information about how and when this will take place.

Common themes of consultation feedback

70. See Attachment B for a comprehensive feedback summary. The feedback form for this consultation asked people 22 questions, spread across six sections:
 - A. Long-term vision

- B. Values and environmental outcomes
 - C. Waterbodies where special management is required
 - D. Achieving the vision and environmental outcomes for freshwater
 - E. Habitat protection and improvement
 - F. Water quantity
 - G. Other feedback.
71. There were 3,873 from individuals and 36 from organisations.
72. In general, there was widespread support for all proposals, with the majority receiving at least 70 per cent support.
73. The one exception was the approach to identify outstanding waterbodies, with criteria for Māori cultural values, ecological, landscape and recreational values. This proposal received 50 per cent support, while 38 per cent did not support it. Common themes in the responses included:
- of those that supported the proposal, and provided comments, most commonly said they thought mana whenua should be involved as we should acknowledge Māori cultural values or agreed with the approach to address water quality issues
 - of those that did not support the proposal most commonly felt the plan focuses too heavily on Māori values, and/or were opposed to co-governance arrangements with Māori entities in general. A significant number of submissions received that expressed these views coincided with an external campaign by 'Hobson's Pledge' These are reported on within the 'individual' submissions category.
74. Common themes in the responses to each question are covered in the body of the report. However, below are some general themes found across all questions.
75. Those that were supportive of the proposals most commonly addressed:
- concerns for the health, quality, and sustainability of water resources
 - the importance of sustainable practices, climate change mitigation, and protecting our waterways for future generations
 - a desire to have improved plans and management of waterways
 - the importance of prioritising healthy waterways to support water consumption for people.
76. Those that were not supportive of the proposals most commonly addressed:
- concerns that the plan focuses too heavily on Māori values, and/or were opposed to co-governance arrangements with Māori entities in general
 - that certain aspects of the plan were unnecessary and/or a waste of time and/or money.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi

Climate impact statement

77. The fundamental concept of the NPS-FM Te Mana o te Wai is about restoring and preserving the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community. This concept is in line with the natural environment priority of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, which sets the goal:

“Oranga taiao, oranga tāngata: a healthy and connected natural environment supports healthy and connected Aucklanders. The mauri (life essence) of Tāmaki Makaurau is restored”.

Item 18

78. The NPS-FM includes the following policy direction in response to climate change:
Policy 4: Freshwater is managed as part of New Zealand’s integrated response to climate change.
79. The NPS-FM also requires councils to have regard to the foreseeable impact of climate change when setting limits on resource use, when setting environmental flows and levels, and when assessing and reporting on the effectiveness and efficiency of plan provisions under section 35(2A) of the RMA.
80. The implementation of the NPS-FM will help to promote the resilience of freshwater ecosystems to the impacts of climate change. The development of freshwater action plans will require sustainable land and water management practices to enhance the mauri and health of waterways, which is in line with actions prioritised in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan.

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

81. Subject matter experts from across the council prepared and peer reviewed consultation questions and supporting material, which was approved by the NPS-FM political working group.
82. A memo to members dated 14 August 2023 set out the process for local board input. Members had the opportunity to attend briefings on the consultation content on 30 October 2023, and on the consultation feedback on 19 February 2024.

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

83. Feedback received from local boards will be incorporated into the summary of feedback for consideration by the programme steering committee, the political working group and the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

84. The NPS-FM currently states that the council must “actively involve tangata whenua (to the extent they wish to be involved) in freshwater management” including in identifying Māori values and decision-making processes relating to Māori freshwater values.
85. Partnership with 19 mana whenua entities in Auckland is being undertaken through an on-going, jointly agreed engagement process, and is separate to this consultation. This process began in mid-2021 and is a core part of work for the NPS-FM. An important direction by mana whenua entities has been their exercise of mana whakahaere and rangatiratanga. The summary of feedback, including local board views will be shared with mana whenua.
86. A range of mataawaka groups from across the rohe were invited to share their views through the consultation.
87. Five per cent of respondents identified as Māori in the feedback received.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

88. There are no direct financial implications associated with receiving this report. The freshwater implementation programme, including the consultation, are factored into council's usual budgeting procedures.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

89. There are no direct risks associated with receiving this report.

Ngā koringa ā-muri Next steps

90. Local board feedback will be included in a consultation summary for the Political Working Group and the Planning, Environment and Parks Committee.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Consultation questions	
B	Summary of consultation feedback, including feedback by local board aea	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Raewyn Curran - Senior Local Board Advisor
Authorisers	Louise Mason - General Manager Local Board Services Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Local board input to Auckland Council Submission on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024-34

File No.: CP2024/02609

Item 19

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To invite local boards to provide their views on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024-34 to inform an Auckland Council submission to the Ministry of Transport.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. The Ministry of Transport has released a new draft of the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024 (GPS 2024) (Attachment A) for public consultation, replacing the draft GPS 2024 released in August 2023. There are many significant differences between this version and the draft released last year which have been summarised in a memo to local boards circulated on 12 March 2024 (Attachment B).
3. The GPS sets out the government's land transport strategy and priorities for the next decade and is updated every three years. It outlines what the government expects to achieve in land transport, along with how much funding will be provided and how this funding will be allocated across the different aspects of the land transport system.
4. A key focus of the draft GPS 2024 is the government's direction on how \$20 billion in funding from the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF) will be allocated over the next three years. Funding allocations are shaped by four proposed strategic priorities:
 - economic growth and productivity
 - increased maintenance and resilience
 - safety (particularly policing and enforcement)
 - value for money.
5. The proposed funding allocations across the 12 activity classes in the draft GPS 2024, in combination with a much more directive approach to how funds in certain classes are to be used, will increase funding for the construction and maintenance of state highways and local roads, while potentially decreasing funding for several other aspects of the land transport system, including walking, cycling, public transport, rail services and infrastructure-based safety interventions.
6. There are a range of significant implications for Auckland, both direct and indirect, along with the risk that some of the proposed changes may have unintended consequences. The proposal to require multi-modal projects to apply for funding from multiple activity classes is a reversal of the trend in recent GPS towards more integrated transport planning, funding and delivery.
7. Topics including equity, accessibility and Māori outcomes, which feature prominently in Auckland Council's plans and strategies, are absent from the draft GPS. The proposed approaches to transport emissions reduction and road safety also differ significantly from the previous edition of the GPS as well as the Auckland Council group's plans and strategies.
8. Previous versions of the GPS have included a commitment to a joint transport planning and prioritisation process with Auckland Council, such as the Auckland Transport Alignment

Project (ATAP). The draft GPS 2024 does not include any mention of ATAP or a potential Integrated Transport Plan for Auckland.

9. A template for local board feedback has been provided (Attachment C).
10. A summary of the key dates for preparing council's submission is as follows:

Date	Action
11 March 2024	Memo circulated to elected members
20 March 2024	Transport and Infrastructure Committee Workshop on draft GSP 2024
22 March 2024	Staff complete draft submission and circulate to elected members
28 March 2024	Deadline for feedback from local boards

Item 19

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) provide / whakarite local views on the draft Government Policy Statement on Land Transport 2024-34 discussion document as per the feedback template provided to inform the council's submission.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Draft Government Policy Statement on land transport 2024-34	
B	Memo Consultation on the new draft GPS on Land Transport 2024	
C	GPS Land Transport - Local Board Feedback template	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Kat Ashmead - Senior Advisor Operations and Policy
Authorisers	Louise Mason - General Manager Local Board Services Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Update on Watercare and Eke Panuku work programmes for Quarter Three (Jan - Mar 2024) and CCO Engagement Plans

File No.: CP2024/02037

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To provide the local board with an update on Watercare and Eke Panuku work programmes for Quarter Three (Jan-Mar 2024) as well as a general update on the CCO Engagement Plans.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. The 2022/2023 CCO Local Board Joint Engagement Plans were adopted in June 2022. These plans record CCO responsibilities and local board commitments with Auckland Transport, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Eke Panuku Development Auckland and Watercare.
3. CCOs provide local boards with the CCO work programme in their area. Each work programme item lists the engagement approach with the local board, activity status, updates and milestones anticipated for the next quarter.
4. The engagement plans expired in June 2023 and have not been updated since June 2022.
5. The plans have not been updated due to:
 - impacts from the Annual Budget 2023/2024
 - disruptions from the Water Services Reform Programme
 - Auckland Transport's work on local transport plans (Kōkiri)
 - lack of dedicated support from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to support local board engagement and liaison following Annual Budget 2023/2024 impacts.
6. The Joint CCO Engagement Plans will be reviewed mid 2024.
7. This report does not include work programme updates from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited or Auckland Transport.
8. Auckland Transport will provide their work programme updates through the Kōkiri reporting in March and April 2024.
9. This report provides an update on Eke Panuku and Watercare work programme items from January to March 2024.
10. The next CCO quarterly report will be provided in June 2024.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) whiwhi / receive the update on Council-controlled Organisation Engagement Plans and Watercare and Eke Panuku work programmes for Quarter Three (Jan-Mar 2024).

Horopaki Context

What are CCO Local Board Joint Engagement Plans?

11. The [2020 Review of Auckland Council's council-controlled organisations](#) recommended that CCOs and local boards adopt an engagement plan to:
 - help cement CCO and local board relations
 - agree on a common understanding of accountability between CCOs and local boards
 - coordinate CCO actions better at the local level.
12. These plans record the commitment between Auckland Transport, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Eke Panuku Development Auckland, Watercare and the local boards to work together.
13. Each local board adopted their 2022/2023 CCO Local Board Joint Engagement Plans in June 2022. These plans include CCO responsibilities and local board commitments.

CCO work programme items

14. CCOs provide local boards with a work programme that lists the different CCO projects happening in the local board area.
15. The work programme is not a full list of projects in the local board area. It includes work programme items for engagement purposes.
16. The engagement approach is based on the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) standards which are provided in Table 1 below. Note that the “involve” and “empower” categories are not included in the CCO reporting as decided when the joint engagement plans were adopted.

Table 1: International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Engagement Approach Levels

CCO engagement approach	Commitment to local boards
Inform	CCOs will keep local boards informed.
Consult	CCOs will keep local boards informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how local board input influenced the decision. CCOs will seek local board feedback on drafts and proposals.
Collaborate	CCOs will work together with local boards to formulate solutions and incorporate their advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.

17. Local boards received the last update to the CCO work programme and engagement approach in October 2023.

CCO Local Board Joint Engagement Plans will be reviewed mid 2024

18. The CCO Local Board Joint Engagement Plans expired in June 2023. The plans have not been updated since June 2022.
19. The plans have not been updated due to:
 - impacts from the Annual Budget 2023/2024

- disruptions from the Water Services Reform Programme
 - lack of dedicated support from Tātaki Auckland Unlimited to support local board engagement and liaison following Annual Budget 2023/2024 impacts.
20. Auckland Transport is currently rolling out work which future engagement plans would need to consider, such as:
- Forward Works Programme (full list of Auckland Transport projects in the local board area)
 - Local Board Transport Capital Fund
 - Regional Land Transport Plan
 - Local Board Transport Plans (Kōkiri).
21. The [CCO Accountability Policy](#) will be updated as part of the next Long-term Plan which the CCO engagement plans would need to align to.

What are the next steps?

22. The CCO quarterly reporting will continue to provide work programme updates from Watercare and Eke Panuku with the next report in June 2024.
23. Local board staff will continue to liaise with Tātaki Auckland Unlimited on what engagement and reporting resource they are able to provide to local boards following their restructure.
24. Auckland Transport will provide updates on their work programme through the Kōkiri reporting in March and April 2024.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu Analysis and advice

25. The following sections provide an update on work programme items for Eke Panuku and Watercare.
26. More detailed updates to the CCO work programme are provided in Attachments A-B.

Eke Panuku Development Auckland

27. The activity status of two projects has changed as follows since the last report in 25 October 2023:

Project / event / business area	Engagement approach	Activity status	Current update	Expected outcome
26-32 O'Shannessey Street, Papakura	2. Consult	Completed	This property is now retained until market conditions improve.	Eke Panuku recommend removing this property from the work programme.
36 Coles Crescent, Papakura	2. Consult	Completed	The property is now retained in council's ownership indefinitely and managed by Auckland Transport as a	Eke Panuku recommend removing this property from the work programme.

			carpark in the foreseeable future.	
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28. Eke Panuku's work programme items are provided in Attachment A.

Watercare

29. There are no changes to engagement levels to report.
30. Watercare's work programme items are provided in Attachment B.

Tauākī whakaaweawe āhuarangi Climate impact statement

31. This report does not have a direct impact on climate, however the projects it refers to may.
32. Each CCO must work within Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Action Framework. Information on climate impacts will be provided to local boards on a project or programme basis.

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

33. Local boards advise CCOs of issues or projects of significance, communicate the interests and preferences of their communities and allow for flexibility in terms of engagement, recognising differing levels of interest.

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

34. This report on the CCO work programme items provides the communication of up-to-date information from CCOs to local boards on projects in their area.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori Māori impact statement

35. This report does not have a direct impact on Māori, however the projects it refers to will.
36. Local boards and CCOs provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes. These opportunities will be worked on a project or programme basis.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea Financial implications

37. This report does not have financial impacts on local boards.
38. Any financial implications or opportunities will be provided to local boards on a project or programme basis.

Ngā raru tūpono me ngā whakamaurutanga Risks and mitigations

39. Some local boards expressed concern over the quality of CCO work programme reporting in April and July 2023, in particular with Auckland Transport. Auckland Transport is currently working on a relationship project which has objectives to deliver:
- an enhanced process to develop transport plans that reflect local board input and priorities
 - more consistent and timely reporting, updates and analysis on local projects and issues

- improved support for communication and engagement with local communities.
40. Auckland Transport will be reporting to local boards in March and April 2024 on priorities for local transport plans (Kōkiri).

Ngā koringa ā-muri

Next steps

41. The local board will receive the next Watercare and Eke Panuku work programme report in June 2024.
42. The CCO Engagement Plans will be reviewed in mid 2024.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Papakura Local Board Eke Panuku Development Auckland work programme update	
B	Papakura Local Board Watercare work programme update	

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

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Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Papakura Local Board Hōtaka Kaupapa / Governance Forward Work Calendar - March 2024

File No.: CP2024/02775

Item 21

Te take mō te pūrongo Purpose of the report

1. To present to the Papakura Local Board the three-month Governance Forward Work Calendar.

Whakarāpopototanga matua Executive summary

2. The Governance Forward Work Calendar is a schedule of items that will come before the local board at business meetings and workshops over the next three months. The Governance Forward Work Calendar for the Papakura Local Board is included in Attachment A.
3. The calendar aims to support local boards' governance role by:
 - i) ensuring advice on agendas and workshop material is driven by local board priorities
 - ii) clarifying what advice is required and when
 - iii) clarifying the rationale for reports.
4. The calendar will be updated every month, be included on the agenda for business meetings and distributed to relevant council staff. It is recognised that at times items will arise that are not programmed. Board members are welcome to discuss changes to the calendar.
5. The Governance Forward Work Calendar is also shared with mana whenua iwi organisations, along with an invitation to contact the local board through Local Board Services Department in liaison with the Local Board Chair, should mana whenua representatives wish to attend a business meeting or workshop on particular subjects of interest.

Ngā tūtohunga Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note the Hōtaka Kaupapa / Governance Forward Work Calendar.

Ngā tāpirihanga Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	Hōtaka Kaupapa / Governance Forward Work Calendar - March 2024	

Ngā kaihaina Signatories

Authors	Isobelle Robb - Democracy Advisor
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Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager
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Item 21

Papakura Local Board Workshop Records

File No.: CP2024/02776

Item 22

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose of the report

1. To note the Papakura Local Board's records for the workshops held on 14, 21 and 28 February 2024, as well as 6 and 13 March 2024.

Whakarāpopototanga matua

Executive summary

2. Under Standing Order 12.1.1 the local board shall receive a record of the general proceedings of each of its local board workshops held over the past month.
3. Resolutions or decisions are not made at workshops as they are solely for the provision of information and discussion.
4. This report attaches the workshop record for the period stated below.

Ngā tūtohunga

Recommendation/s

That the Papakura Local Board:

- a) tuhi ā-taipitopito / note the Papakura Local Board workshop records held on:
 - i) 14 February 2024
 - ii) 21 February 2024
 - iii) 28 February 2024
 - iv) 6 March 2024
 - v) 13 March 2024.

Ngā tāpirihanga

Attachments

No.	Title	Page
A	14 February 2024 Workshop Record	
B	21 February 2024 Workshop Record	
C	28 February 2024 Workshop Record	
D	6 March 2024 Workshop Record	
E	13 March 2024 Workshop Record	

Ngā kaihaina

Signatories

Authors	Isobelle Robb - Democracy Advisor
Authorisers	Manoj Ragupathy - Local Area Manager

Item 22

Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

That the **Papakura Local Board**

- a) whakaae / agree to exclude the public from the following part(s) of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution follows.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, as follows:

C1 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua - Tranche 2a Proposed Plan Change

Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	<p>s7(2)(c)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information or information from the same source and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied.</p> <p>s7(2)(c)(ii) - The withholding of the information is necessary to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to damage the public interest.</p> <p>In particular, the report contains mana whenua mātauranga (tribal knowledge) and names particular sites of cultural significance within the Auckland region. These site names and locations have been provided by mana whenua to the council project team in confidence and the ongoing supply of similar information to council is reliant on maintaining this relationship of confidence, until such time as any</p>	<p>s48(1)(a)</p> <p>The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.</p>

	<p>proposed plan change is endorsed by mana whenua and ready to publicly notify. The public release of the nominated sites ahead of detailed investigation could result in activities being undertaken on privately owned sites that might compromise their Māori cultural values, thereby diminishing their heritage value to the public and the relationship between Māori and their ancestral lands.</p>	
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