

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Workshop Programme

Date of Workshop: Tuesday 20 February 2024
 Time: 2pm – 4pm
 Venue: Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Office, Ground Floor, 1 The Strand, Takapuna and MS Teams
 Apologies: **Terence Harpur**

Time	Workshop Item	Presenter	Governance role	Proposed Outcome(s)
2.00 – 2.45	1. Recovery Office - Recovery Office update Attachments: 1.1 DTLB Briefing 20 Feb 2024	Caroline Tauevihi Recovery Specialist	Keeping informed	Receive update on progress
2.45 – 4.00	2. Planning & Operations - Reorganisation and representation review Attachments: 2.1 Review of representation arrangements & LB reorganisation plan.mp4 (sharepoint.com) 2.2 The Proposal for Fewer and More Empowered Local Boards.mp4 (sharepoint.com)	John Nash Programme Manager Mary Binney Lead Advisor – Increased Decision-Making Libby Orr Senior Project Manager	Input into regional decision making	Define board position and feedback

Next workshop: 27 February 2024

Role of Workshop:

- (a) Workshops do not have decision-making authority.
- (b) Workshops are used to canvass issues, prepare local board members for upcoming decisions and to enable discussion between elected members and staff.
- (c) Members are respectfully reminded of their Code of Conduct obligations with respect to conflicts of interest and confidentiality.
- (d) Workshops for groups of local boards can be held giving local boards the chance to work together on common interests or topics.

Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Workshop Record

Date of Workshop: Tuesday 20 February 2024
Time: 2pm – 3.41pm
Venue: Devonport-Takapuna Local Board Office, Ground Floor, 1 The Strand, Takapuna and MS Teams

Attendees

Chairperson: Toni van Tonder

Members: Peter Allen
Gavin Busch
Melissa Powell
George Wood, CNZM

Staff: Trina Thompson – Local Area Manager
Maureen Buchanan – Senior Local Board Advisor
Rhiannon Guinness – Local Board Advisor
Henare King – Democracy Advisor

Apologies

Deputy Chairperson Terence Harpur

Workshop item	Presenters	Governance role	Summary of discussion and Action points
<p>1. Recovery Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recovery Office update 	<p>Caroline Tauevihi Recovery Specialist</p>	<p>Keeping informed</p>	<p>The local board was provided with an update from the Recovery Office.</p> <p>The local board raised the following points and questions in response to the presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supportive of ongoing monthly updates from the Recovery Office alongside Healthy Waters • Concern for the mental health of those in the categorisation process, expressed need for urgency when dealing with red-stickered properties • Requested staff to provide data on the categorisation process. Was advised that this would be provided to members as part of an upcoming memo. • Acknowledged that some residents were wary of opting into the categorisation process • Staff noted that they are unable to provide timeframes for individual property assessments • Requested that staff confirm back to members when residents that have been referred to the Recovery Office by members has been contacted <p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly workshop briefings to all local boards, alongside Healthy Waters where possible • Monthly Elected Member Memo

<p>2. Planning & Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reorganisation and representation review 	<p>John Nash Programme Manager Mary Binney Lead Advisor – Increased Decision-Making Libby Orr Senior Project Manager</p>	<p>Input into regional decision making</p>	<p>The local board was provided with an introduction to the review of representation arrangements and local board reorganisation plan.</p> <p>The local board raised the following points and questions in response to the presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioned why the two Island Boards remain separate Boards which creates a disparity in representation between the island boards and urban boards. • Concern raised that merging urban boards will reduce democratic representation and participation • Expressed dissatisfaction with proposal, noting it does not appear fair and equitable. • Questioned if there was any cost-saving expected from the Mayor’s proposal. Staff note that the Mayor’s Office has indicated they don’t believe there will be. • Acknowledged that this is early in the review and there are many member concerns to work through • Concern that larger boards with more members will further slow the decision-making process. • Sought an understanding from staff on the thinking behind combining the Devonport-Takapuna and Kaipataki Local Boards. Staff noted that Boards within the same ward were being proposed to combine to minimise the amount of change, however feedback was encouraged if the Board had other views. • Some concern raised that there is no business case supporting this proposal. • Concern that if full-time member roles was required this could result in local boards being dominated by those who can afford to be full-time politicians, such as retirees and the wealthy. <p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report coming to March Business meeting for board to submit feedback.
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The workshop concluded at 3.41pm

Review of representation arrangements & Local board reorganisation plan

February 2024



What this is about

- Review of representation arrangements for the 2025 elections:
 - Number of councillors, wards
 - For each local board: number of members, subdivisions, local board name
 - Council is required to do this review
- Reorganisation plan for local boards:
 - Establishing or reorganising local boards
 - Representation arrangements for any changed local boards
 - Council is not required but has the opportunity to do this



Summary

	Representation review	Reorganisation application
Legislation	Local Electoral Act 2001, s 19H	Local Government Act 2002, sched 3A
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of councillors • Wards and boundaries • Number of members of local boards • Subdivisions and 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 2025 elections which is publicly notified for submissions • Appeals 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



Review of representation arrangements

Local boards



What can be reviewed for each local board

- Total number of members
- Whether members are elected at-large or by subdivision
- If by subdivision:
 - Subdivision names and number of members in each
- Local board name



Matters to consider

There are two key matters to consider:

- Effective representation of communities of interest
- Fair representation



Effective representation of communities of interest

- If members are currently elected at-large, is there a case for creating subdivisions to ensure all communities of interest are represented?
- If there are currently subdivisions – do they still provide for effective representation of communities of interest or are there different geographical communities of interest now?



What does community of interest mean?

Local Government Commission guidance – three dimensions:

1. Perceptual:

- a sense of belonging to an area or locality which can be clearly defined

2. Functional:

- the ability to meet with reasonable economy the community's requirements for comprehensive physical and human services

3. Political:

- the ability of the elected body to represent the interests and reconcile the conflicts of all its members



Fair representation (if there are subdivisions)

The + / - 10% rule:

The ratio of population per member within a subdivision must not vary by more than 10 percent from the average across the whole local board.



The council can decide to not comply if complying would compromise effective representation of communities of interest but the Local Government Commission makes the final determination.

The rule applies to subdivisions within a local board. There is no rule requiring all local boards to have the same representation ratios.



Boards with subdivisions – current non-compliance with 10% rule

	Pop	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		

	Pop	Mbrs	Pop per mbr	Diff from quota	% diff
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		
Otara-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		



Summary of known issues

Local board	Issue	Status	Source
Devonport-Takapuna	Looking at a name change		Advised by Local Area Manager
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 to undertake a minor boundary change to the local board boundary.	Member George Wood.
Franklin	Looking at a name change		Advised by Senior Māori Outcomes and Engagement Advisor
Franklin	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Waiuku at -13.80%		Current statistics
Hibiscus and Bays	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Variance is 10.67%.		Current statistics.
Howick	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Botany at 34.20%	Staff to attend workshop with Howick Local Board on Thursday 1 February 2024	Current statistics.



Local board	Issue	Status	Source
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Maungakiekie subdivision does not comply with 10 percent rule being -10.94%		Current statistics.
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	Ōtara subdivision does not comply with 10 percent rule being -13.13%		Current statistics
Rodney	Rearrange subdivisions to provide better rural representation	NAG convened a workshop with board members 22 November 2023. The local board has not considered its position yet.	Proposal from the Rodney Northern Action Group (NAG)
Rodney	Subdivisions do not comply with 10 percent rule. Largest variance is Wellsford at -22.63%		Current statistics.
Rodney	Subdivision arrangement	A board member has submitted a suggestion	
Upper-Harbour	Create subdivisions	Investigated possible subdivisions for compliance and seems ok. Not yet discussed with local board.	Suggestion from then Councillor Linda Cooper in 2019

Governing body representation arrangements

Proposal is being developed on basis of 20 councillors to ensure rural areas continue to have distinct representation



Wards not likely to be much different to current arrangements since they must comply with the +/- 10% rule



Local board reorganisation plan

Number of local boards



Why consider a local board reorganisation?

- Current arrangements are not dysfunctional but there is the opportunity to consider improvements
- Fewer and more empowered (Mayor Brown)
- Fewer but their voice counts for more (Hon Rodney Hide)
- There are currently:
 - 21 local board plans
 - 21 local board venues
 - 21 local boards for the staff organisation to support
 - 21 local boards for media to deal with
 - 21 local boards for CCOs to liaise with



Background context

- In 2009 the Royal Commission on Auckland Governance recommended:
 - a unitary authority
 - 6 “local councils” (4 urban and 2 rural)
 - a community board for the CBD
- It had also considered a model of 11 local councils.
- The government decided there should be between 20 and 30 local boards
- The Local Government Commission determined 21 local boards



Mayor's preference

The Mayor has recommended an option based on the Royal Commission's model of 11 local councils but with each of the islands retaining a separate local board, making a total of:

- 13 local boards



Joint Governance Working Party (JGWP)

- The JGWP has examined some models for change:
 - Amalgamate two local boards where there are two local boards in one ward, giving 15 local boards
 - Mayor's preference for 13 local boards
 - Models based on current clustering of boards
- The JGWP recommended to the Governing Body to develop the 15 local board model further in comparison to the status quo
- The Governing Body has confirmed this approach by resolution





Local government size – large territorial authorities and community level

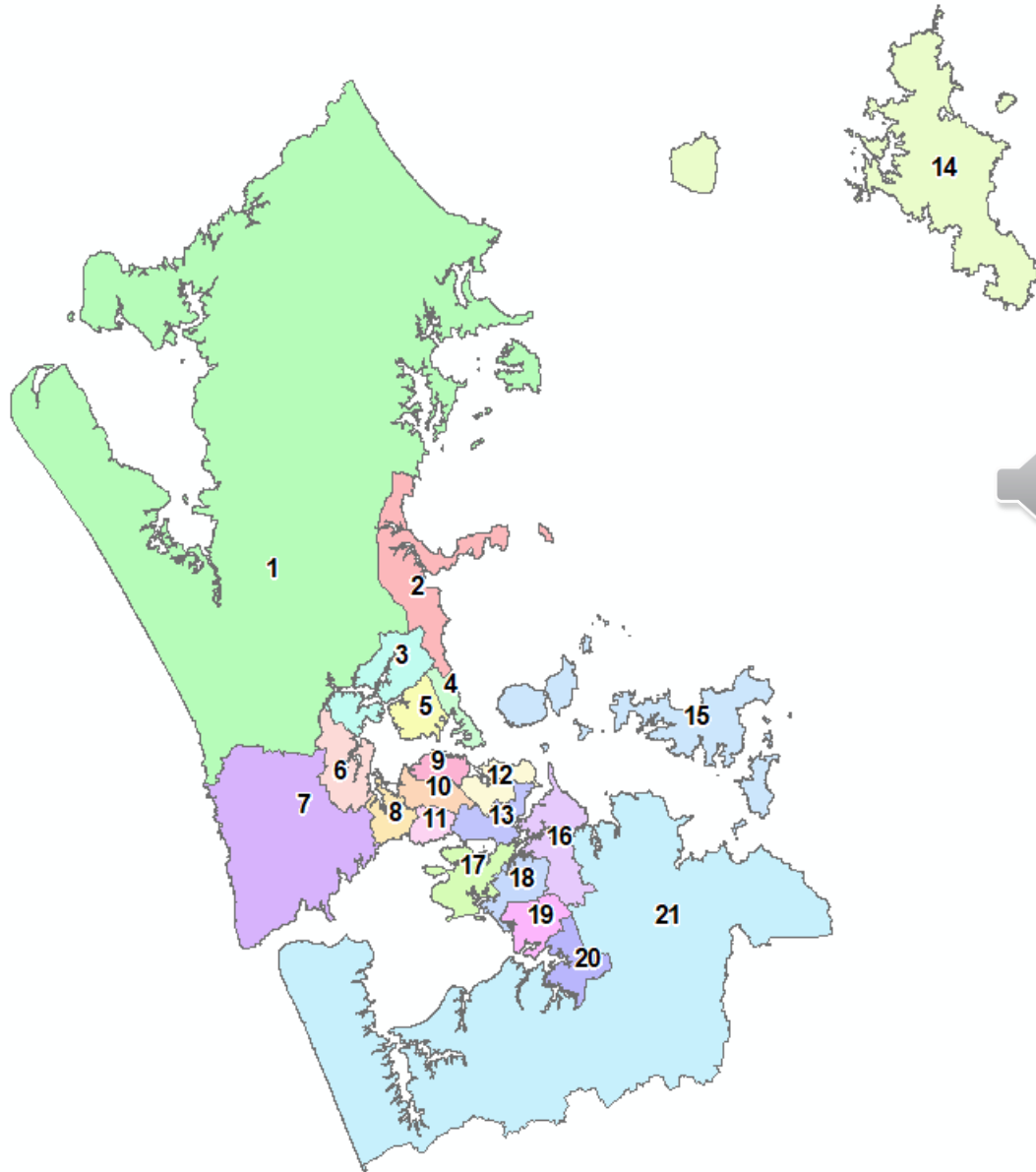
TA	Pop	Members	Com Bds	
Christchurch City	389,400	16	6	
Wellington City	213,090	15	2	
Hamilton City	179,900	14	NA	No community level
Tauranga City	158,300	10	NA	No community level
Dunedin City	130,410	14	6	
Lower Hutt City	112,450	12	NA	No community level
Whangarei District	100,500	13	NA	No community level
Hastings District	90,650	15	1	
Palmerston North City	90,390	15	NA	No community level
Waikato District	88,850	13	6	
New Plymouth District	87,790	14	5	
Note: Tauranga is prior to commissioners				

Hamilton is the largest TA without a community level

180,000 pop

Use Hamilton as benchmark for maximum population size??

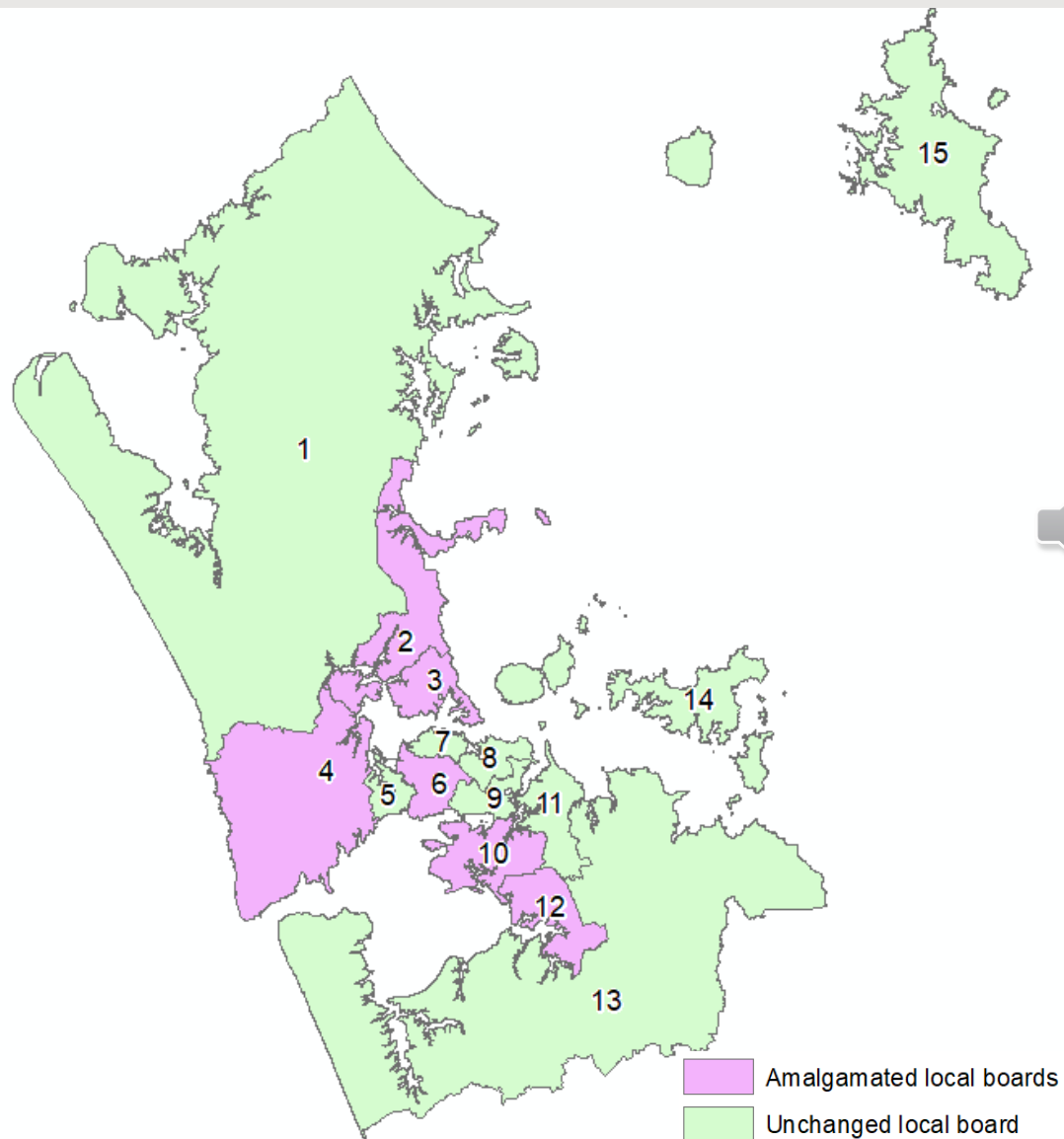
Status quo



Map ID	Local Board	Pop 2022
16	Howick	152,500
6	Henderson-Massey	128,500
2	Hibiscus and Bays	113,400
19	Manurewa	107,700
10	Albert-Eden	98,000
18	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	93,900
5	Kaipātiki	89,500
17	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	86,300
12	Ōrākei	85,600
8	Whau	84,000
21	Franklin	83,600
9	Waitematā	83,500
13	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900
1	Rodney	79,400
20	Papakura	72,900
3	Upper Harbour	71,000
11	Puketāpapa	59,700
4	Devonport-Takapuna	58,100
7	Waitākere Ranges	55,200
15	Waiheke	9,390
14	Aotea / Great Barrier	1,050



15 local boards



Map ID	Contributing Local Boards	Pop 2022	Notes
2	Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	184,400	
4	Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	183,700	
12	Manurewa + Papakura	180,600	
10	Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	180,200	
6	Albert-Eden + Puketāpapa	157,700	
11	Howick	152,500	No change
3	Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	147,600	
8	Ōrākei	85,600	No change
5	Whau	84,000	No change
13	Franklin	83,600	No change
7	Waitematā	83,500	No change
9	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900	No change
1	Rodney	79,400	No change
14	Waiheke	9,390	No change
15	Aotea/Great Barrier	1,050	No change

Affected: 12

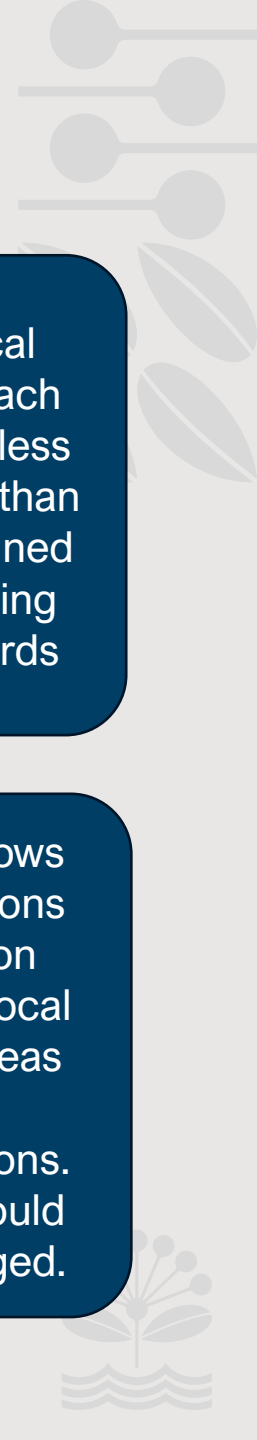
Unaffected: 9

15 local boards - representation of affected local boards - showing legal maximum of 12 members

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

New local boards each have two less members than the combined contributing local boards

Table shows subdivisions based on existing local board areas and subdivisions. These could be changed.



Hypothetical membership – all boards

Local Boards	Pop 2022	Amalgamated?	Proposed Members	Current members
Hibiscus & Bays + Upper Harbour	184,400	Amalgamated	12	14
Henderson-Massey + Waitākere Ranges	183,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Manurewa + Papakura	180,600	Amalgamated	12	14
Ōtara-Papatoetoe + Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	180,200	Amalgamated	12	14
Albert-Eden +Puketāpapa	157,700	Amalgamated	12	14
Howick	152,500	No change	9	9
Kaipātiki + Devonport-Takapuna	147,600	Amalgamated	12	14
Ōrākei	85,600	No change	7	7
Whau	84,000	No change	7	7
Franklin	83,600	No change	9	9
Waitematā	83,500	No change	7	7
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	81,900	No change	7	7
Rodney	79,400	No change	9	9
Waiheke	9,390	No change	5	5
Aotea/Great Barrier	1,050	No change	5	5
			137	149



Local board reorganisation plan

What are the legislative requirements?



When Local Government Commission considers our local board reorganisation plan

- Process is technically a “unitary authority-led reorganisation application”
- Commission must approve it unless:
 - The council does not provide the required documentation
 - The council has not complied with subparts 1 & 2 (next slide)
 - **The council has not considered the views and preferences of affected local boards**
 - **The plan does not have the support of affected communities.**
- Important to document the views and preferences of local boards and that the Governing Body has considered them
- Important to document community support

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906708.html>



What council must consider

- the **scale** and **likelihood** of achieving objectives:
 - 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



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

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906710.html>

<https://legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2002/0084/latest/LMS906695.html>



Objectives - comments

Democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities

- one of the purposes of local government
- can be broken into its elements:
 - “democratic decision making”: elected entity is accountable electorally
 - “by communities”: community participation (engagement) in decisions and in the democratic electoral process
 - “on behalf of communities”: representative democracy
- any change must enable **community engagement** and **effective decision-making**



Objectives - comments

Purpose of local government:

- includes promoting the four well-beings in the present and for the future

Efficiencies and cost savings:

- a value-for-money exercise is being carried out
- intuitively 15 local boards is a more efficient arrangement for those who support all local boards

Boards have the necessary resources:

- will be possible to upscale the level of advice and support

Effective responses to opportunities, needs and circumstances:

- combined boards will have more resources than they currently have



Objectives - comments

Alignment with communities of interest

- all boards will align with wards on one-to-one basis (except islands)

Enhanced effectiveness of decision making

- empowered boards (separate presentation)
- fewer boundary issues for amalgamated boards

Enhanced ability to meet the changing needs of communities for governance and services into the future

- reorganisation plan to take account of future development

Co-governance and co-management arrangements

- reorganisation plan to take account of settlement arrangements



Next steps



Your comments are welcome – reorganisation plan

Note there are two options to compare –

- status quo (21 local boards)
- 15 local board model



Use the legislative requirements in previous section to assist you with thinking about this



Your comments are welcome – representation review

- This is based on the current arrangements (21 local boards)
- Is your board thinking of a name change?
- If your board currently has subdivisions, are they still adequate?
- If your board does not have subdivisions, should it have subdivisions in order to provide more effective representation of communities of interest?
- If subdivisions do not comply with the +/-10% rule, staff will make further contact to discuss options



Timeline

- March - formal reports to boards
- Joint Governance Working Party considers recommendations to Governing Body
- May – 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 - submissions and hearings
- September – Governing Body makes final decisions:
 - Proposal for representation arrangements
 - Local board reorganisation plan



Questions?



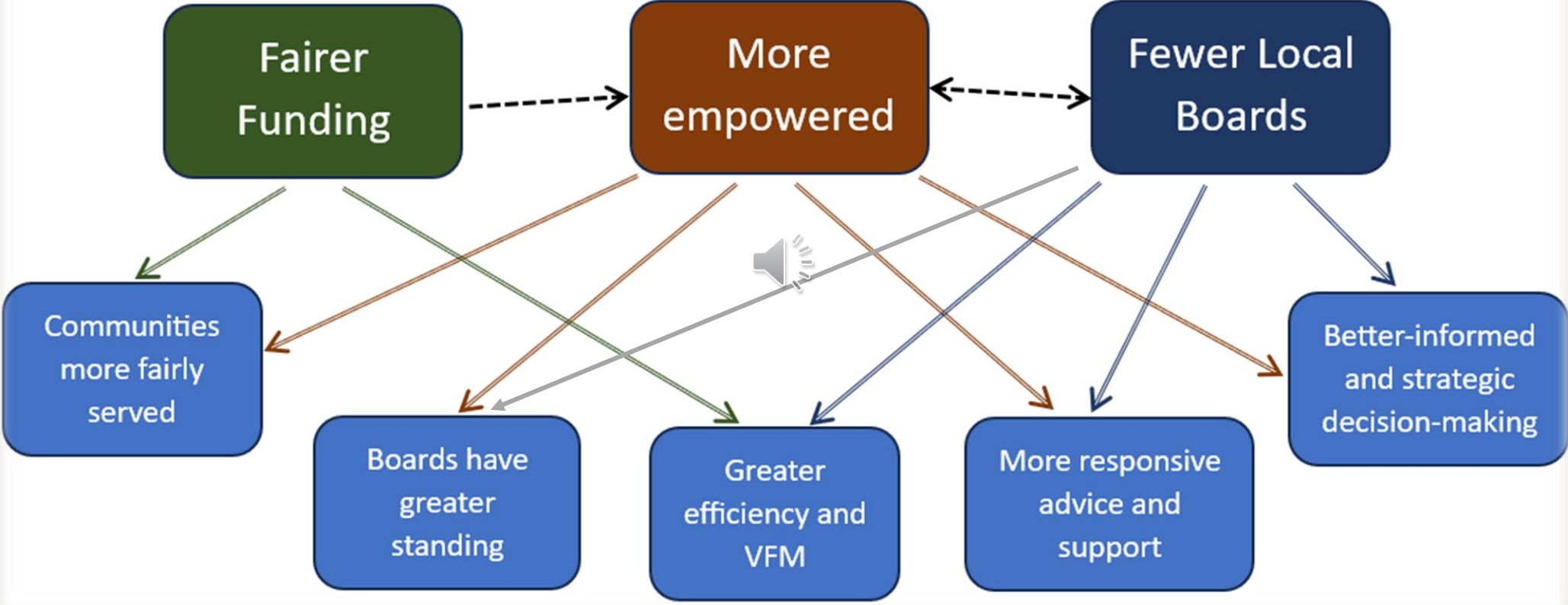
The Proposal for Fewer and More Empowered Local Boards

Seeking your ideas on proposals for change

Local Board workshops
February 2024



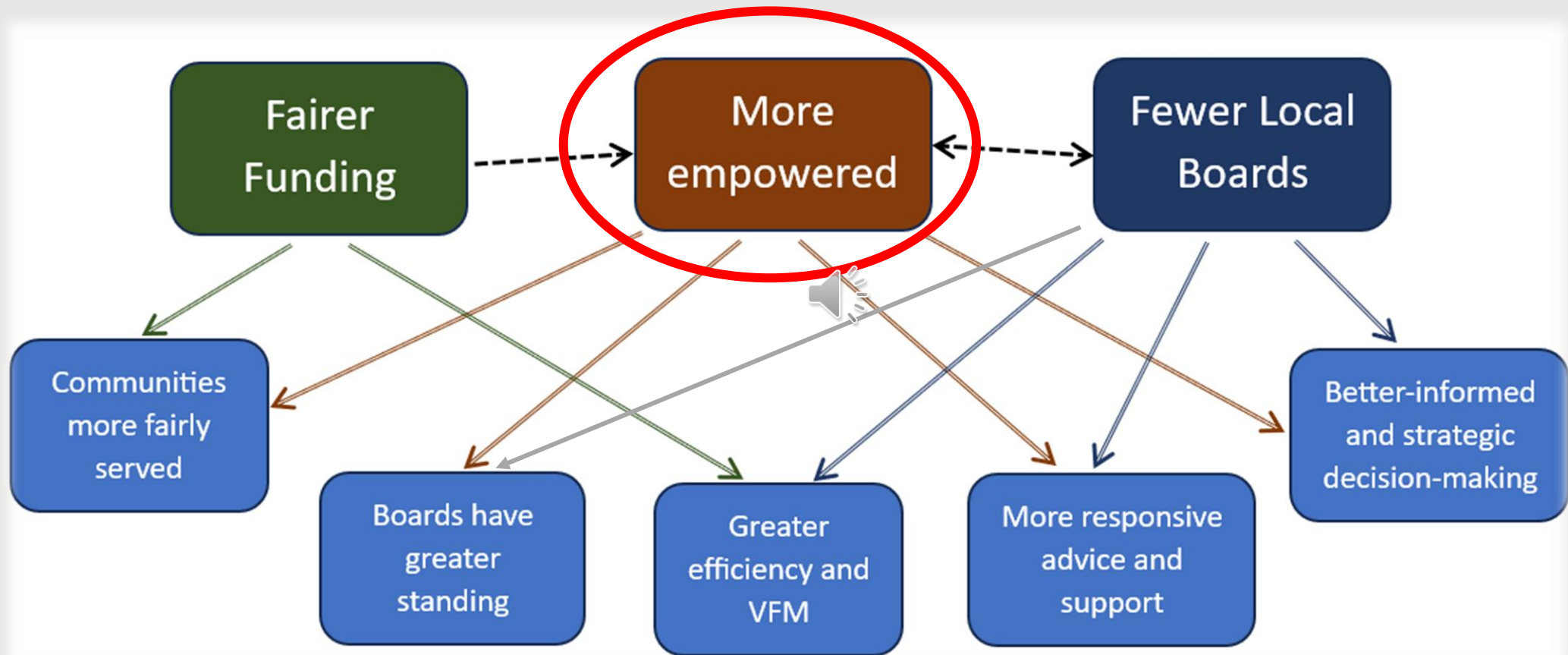
Integrating the Mayor's proposals for change



More Empowered Local Boards



What are the problems we are trying to solve? What opportunities could this create?



The change journey

2010 - 2015

- - Establish local boards and embed processes

2016 - 2022

GFR made recommendations on:



- - policy
- - funding & finance
- - governance & representation
- - organisational support
- - 2021 Increased Decision-making

2023 -

- -Mayoral proposals



The case for more empowered local boards

why have
more
empowered
boards

what would
more
empowered
boards do

the costs
& benefits
of change

what do
staff need
to do
differently



How well do current local boards represent communities of interest?

**Communities
of Interest**

- **LGC dimensions that need to be taken into account:**
 - Perceptual
 - Functional
 - Political
- **Linked to increasing LB influence**
- **Current communities of interest**
 - Aotea GB, Waiheke, Rodney, Franklin
 - urban boards?



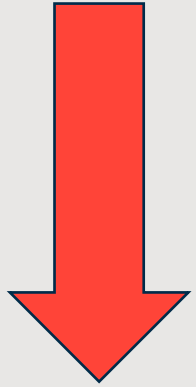
What is the problem?

**Why
fewer/more
empowered?**

- **X 21 makes delivery challenging**
- **Few people engage with their local board**
- **Member satisfaction is low**
- **Local board influence is limited**
- **Systems & processes are complex**
- **Quality advice resources are limited**
- **Focus is too operational**

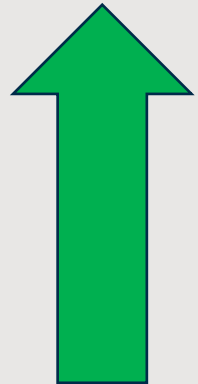


What do recent survey results show?



**Quality of life
surveys
2012-2022**

- **11% overall decline in feeling the public has influence over Auckland Council decisions**




**Residents
surveys
2016-2023**

- **Re Have your Say:**
 - “easy to” from 28% to 33%
 - “opportunities to” from 28% to 42%
 - “had their say” from 17% to 20%



How are boards feeling?

**Mayoral
office survey
2023**

- **More support**
- **Full-time role**
- **More decision-making**
-  **Too much analysis & consultation**
- **Community want them to do more**
- **More autonomy, control over \$**
- **Better quality advice**
- **Respect**



How do local boards feel about the support and advice they receive? (numbers in brackets are 2021 response)

Elected member survey 2023

- Number of respondents – **75%** (91%)
- Overall satisfaction with advice & support – **74%** (87%)
- Satisfaction with delivery & timeliness of advice and support:
 - verbal & written – **72%** (82%)
 - responsiveness to requests & queries – **65%** (73%)
 - timeliness of formal advice & information – **65%** (73%)
 - proactiveness of communications – **66%** (68%)
 - communications guidance – **76%** (64%)
 - policy, strategy & planning – **69%** (75%)
 - financial information – **60%** (77%)
 - legal guidance – **63%** (56%)

Decreases in satisfaction are show in red
Increases are show in green



What might more empowered local boards look like?

**Sufficient
strategic
advice**

**Sufficient
resourcing &
accountability**



**Maximum
powers under
LGACA**

**LGACA
Subsidiarity
test met**



More empowered local boards will have:

**Sufficient
strategic
advice**

to

- **operate in ways that meet their communities' needs**
- **develop local policy approaches**
- **support their influence at the GB level**
- **engage effectively with their people**
- **support simple & flexible systems and processes**
- **receive advice not just information**



More empowered local boards might have:

sufficient
funding,
resources &
accountability

to

- have funded minimum standards
- raise funds for services above these minimums
- have other activities if they fund them
- have more delegations, incl working with AT on local transport delegations
- have the accountability that comes with empowerment



Supporting more empowered local boards

Suggested
approach

- **simpler approaches & less duplication**
- **find ways to be more responsive and flexible**
- **develop different processes fit for different communities**
- **lift local board activity to a more governance level**
- **review advice so its led organisation-wide**
- **review plans & policies to fit with local board needs**
- **review the local board support model**
- **improve governance & quality advice skills**



What's next?

- **Staff are presenting to all 21 local boards during February**
- **Feedback at workshop or throughout Feb to representationproject@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz or via your LB team**
- **Other targeted engagement also underway**
- **Read the 2 Feb JGWP agenda item on the case for more empowered local boards and engage with your rep on the JGWP**
- **Reports on your March business meeting agendas**
- **Feedback will be reported back to the JGWP and GB**
- **A detailed discussion paper on a more empowered approach is being prepared and will be presented to the JGWP in March or April**
- **A value for money assessment is also underway**

