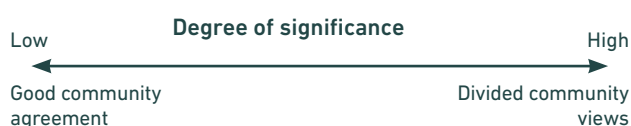

Low Degree of significance High

Little impact Large impact

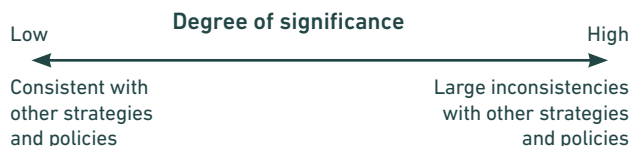
Community interest: The extent to which individuals, organisations, businesses, groups, communities and sectors within the community are particularly affected by, or are interested in, the matter. Factors to be considered include:

- The number of individuals, organisations, businesses, groups, communities and sectors within the community that are affected.
- The extent of the impact on affected individuals, organisations, businesses, groups, communities and sectors within the community.
- The level of public interest, or the potential to generate interest or controversy.
- The extent to which community opinion is divided on the matter.



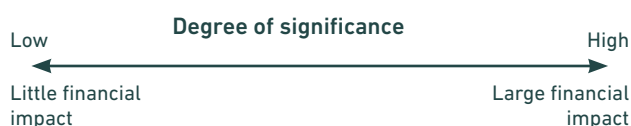
Consistency with existing policy and strategy: the extent to which the matter is consistent with the Council's community outcomes, Strategic Framework and policies (refer to Schedule 1). Factors to be considered include:

- The extent to which the decision is consistent with the Council's community outcomes, Strategic Framework priorities and policies.
- The extent to which the decision is consistent with previous Council decisions.



Impact on Council's finances, capacity and capability: The impact of the decision on the ability to achieve the objectives set out in the Council's Long Term Plan and Financial Strategy. Factors to be considered include:

- Transfers of strategic assets to or from the Council (refer to Strategic assets below).
- The financial cost of the decision, in the short, medium and long term.
- The extent of the impact on rates and/or debt (including cumulative effects).
- The extent to which the decision is consistent with the Financial Strategy.
- The impact on Council's capacity/capability to meet legislative requirements.



Strategic assets

Some assets or groups of assets are considered strategically important to achieve and promote the current or future wellbeing of the community and the priorities of the Strategic Framework. These assets are identified in Schedule 2.

In general, the Council will, at a minimum, engage the community using the special consultative procedure (as described in Engagement activities below) on any significant changes to the Council's ownership or control of strategic assets and any decisions to construct, replace or sell strategic assets.

Materiality and the Annual Plan

A local authority is required to prepare and adopt an Annual Plan for each financial year. Consultation on a proposed Annual Plan is only required if there are significant or material differences from the content of the Long Term Plan for the financial year concerned (Sections 95 and 95A of the LGA). However, the Council can still choose to engage with the community on its plans if it wishes to do so.

Section 95A(5) of the LGA defines materiality: "For the purposes of this section a difference, variation or departure is material if it could in its own right, or in conjunction with other differences, influence the decisions or assessments of those reading or responding to the proposed Annual Plan."

When assessing materiality, the key questions to consider are:

- Would this project/proposal cause a reasonable person to change their view of the affordability of the plan or of the service levels being provided?
- Would this project/proposal cause a reasonable person to want to/not want to provide feedback on the proposal?

Materiality in this context is not the same as the concept commonly used in financial reporting and cannot always be reduced to a dollar value.

Engagement

Engagement provides an opportunity for the public to debate and discuss their views on a decision or proposal being considered by the DCC. The community views expressed through an engagement process will be considered and taken into account, along with other information, when decisions are made. Engagement may not necessarily result in consensus. However, engagement should allow for an exchange and examination of information and points of view between affected and interested people and decision-makers before a decision is made. Engagement ensures that decisions are informed and improved by the community's involvement.

Principles of engagement: The Council will take a principle-based approach to its community engagement activities, in alignment with the international association for public participation (IAP2) Core Values.

- **Genuine:** We will engage honestly and we will respect and listen to the views provided by the community with an open-mind and will give due consideration to them when making decisions.



- **Timeliness:** We will engage with the community as early as appropriate and ensure that engagement processes are an integral part of project planning. We will allow enough time for participants to contribute and for them to be able to raise unexpected issues.
- **Purposeful:** We will be clear about the purpose of engagement and the ability and scope of the engagement to influence decisions.
- **Engagement with Māori:** We will engage with Māori in the city in a way that is reflective of tikanga and kawa.
- **Inclusive and accessible:** We will engage in a way which encourages participation of all who are likely to be affected by, or are interested in, a decision.
- **Recognition of diversity:** We will use engagement methods which are appropriate to the issue and those we are seeking to engage, having regard to their culture, age, ability and time availability.
- **Informed:** We will provide clear, easy to understand and objective information relating to engagement and ensure it is readily available so that participants can make informed contributions.
- **Responsive:** We will be transparent about how we record, consider and respond to participants' contributions, and provide clear information on how the community's feedback has been taken into account in decision-making.
- **Cost-effective:** We will engage in a cost-effective manner, and resource engagement in proportion to the significance of the decision. We will ensure the least possible cost to all involved in the engagement (including the costs to the communities / affected parties).

Figure 1: IAP2 Core Values

International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values

1. Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.
2. Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
3. Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers.
4. Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
5. Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
6. Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
7. Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

Determining when to engage

Statutory Compliance: The LGA and other legislation require the Council to consult with the community in a range of circumstances. The LGA has also sets out principles to guide all consultation and prescribes specific consultative procedures, which must be followed in certain circumstances (refer to Engagement activities below). At a minimum, the Council will adhere to all legislative requirements.

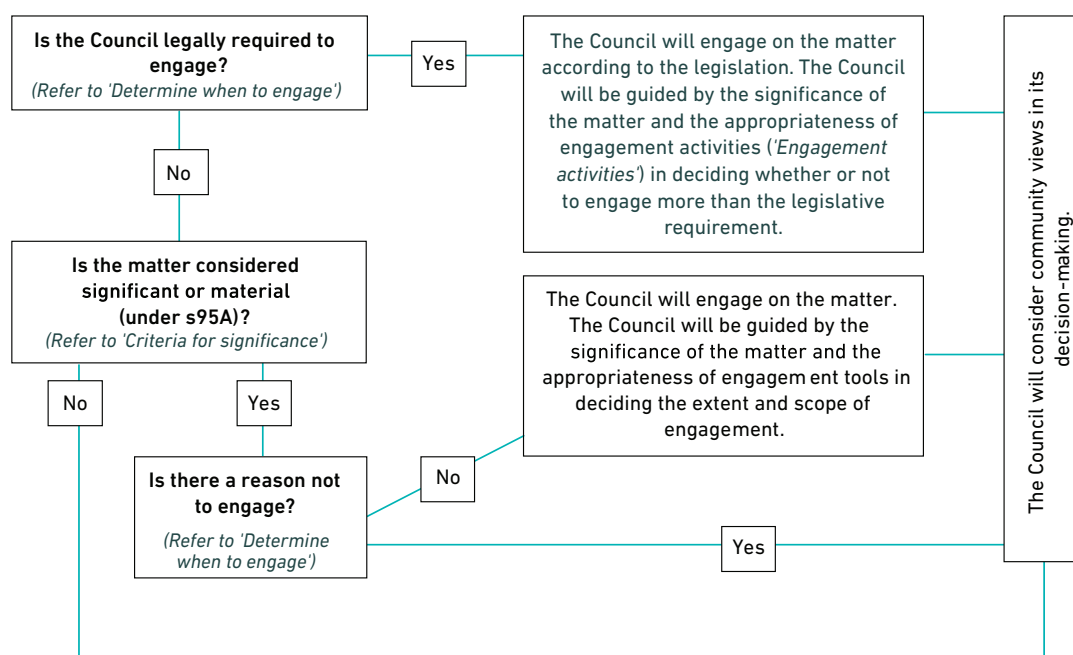
Significant proposals or decisions: The Council will determine the nature and form of the engagement in accordance with the significance of the particular decision. In general, the greater the significance of the decision, the more we will do to engage the community. A 'significant' decision will not automatically require the special consultative procedure (refer to Engagement activities below), but will require some method of engagement unless there is a reason not to engage.

Reasons not to engage: The Council acknowledges there are times when it is not necessary, appropriate or possible to engage the community on a proposal or decision. The Council may choose not to engage on a proposal or decision, but will only decide this in accordance with the criteria below:

- The proposal or decision is not of a nature or significance that requires engagement.
- The Council already has a sound understanding of the views and preferences of the persons likely to be affected by or interested in, the proposal or decision.
- There is a need for confidentiality or commercial sensitivity.
- The costs of engagement outweigh the benefits of it.
- The proposal or decision has already been addressed by the Council's strategies, policies or plans, which have recently been consulted on.
- An immediate or quick response or decision is needed or it is not reasonably practicable to engage.

Whenever the Council does not formally engage, community views will still be considered before a decision is made and as much information will be provided to the public as possible. Figure 2 provides a summary of the factors the Council will consider when deciding when to engage.

Figure 2: Flowchart of deciding when to engage



Engagement activities

The Council will determine which engagement tools, activities or processes to use based on the individuals, organisations, businesses, groups, communities and sectors within the community that are affected by, or interested in the proposal; and the extent of that interest/impact. In the first instance, DCC staff will be responsible for assessing the appropriateness of engagement activities for each proposal or decision at the project planning stage. The Council will be flexible in its engagement approach and be responsive to new ideas. Reports to the Council and its Committees will outline a proposed engagement plan, to be approved by the Council or Committee.

The Council recognises that differing levels of engagement tools, activities or processes may be required during the various stages of decision-making on an issue and for different stakeholders. Figure 3 is based on the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum of engagement and sets out some engagement activities. It describes when these activities may be appropriate for particular kinds of decisions and when the community can expect to be involved in the decision-making. However, this does not commit the Council to using specific tools or activities in any specific circumstance.

Figure 3: Types of Engagement Activities (IAP2 spectrum of engagement)

Level	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Goal of engagement	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns are constantly understood and considered.	To partner with the community and stakeholders in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place the final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Examples of issues, decisions or matters where this engagement might be appropriate	Temporary road closure District Plan monitoring reports Council reports	Long Term Plan consultation Dog Control Bylaw	Review of the Community Grants Policy Revitalisation of an area (e.g. Warehouse Precinct)	Development of a Strategy (e.g. Economic Development Strategy) Upgrade of playgrounds	Triennial council election

Level	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Engagement activities the Council might use – both in person and/or online	Public notice Letter drop Media release Discussion paper DCC website Multilingual radio FYI story Dynamic social media Animated videos Augmented reality	Exhibition Expo Public hearing Survey Special consultative procedure People's Panel Roadshow 'Graffiti' suggestion wall Social media	Community Board meeting Hui a iwi/ public meeting Working party Workshops Focus group Drop-in sessions Social media	Multi stakeholder process Advisory group Round table meeting Market pop-ups World cafe	Referendum Citizen juries Participatory budgeting
When the community can expect to be involved in the decision- making	The Council will advise the community when a decision has been made.	The Council will advise the community when a draft decision has been made and will provide the community with an opportunity to participate and respond before a final decision is made.	The Council will provide the community with opportunities to be involved throughout the decision-making process, before a final decision is made.	The Council will provide the community with opportunities to be involved throughout the decision-making process, including when the options are being considered before a final decision is made.	The Council will provide the community with the power to make the final decision.

Engagement concerning local issues: Some local issues will be considered highly significant for particular communities. In these cases, the Council will engage with affected communities directly. The Council will take a flexible approach on how it engages with the community on local issues according to the community's preferences for engagement. This approach will often involve DCC staff, Councillors and, where relevant, Community Boards.

Engagement linked to day-to-day council business: DCC staff, in consultation with the relevant Councillors and Community Boards, will identify and manage community engagement activities associated with the organisation's usual work and projects. The responsible department will establish the most appropriate engagement activities at the project planning stage. The department will then be responsible for providing information to the community on the issue and facilitating the community involvement.

Ongoing engagement activities: The Council recognises that engagement is not a one-off activity, and uses a number of initiatives regularly to engage with the community. Such activities enable early engagement on issues, and include:

- **Advisory and stakeholder groups** – The Council establishes advisory and stakeholder groups to engage with individuals, organisations, businesses, groups, communities and sectors within the community. These advisory and stakeholder groups may be ongoing or established for a particular timeframe. All advisory and stakeholder groups will be established by a Council resolution, have specific terms of reference and regularly report to a relevant Council Committee.

- **Community Boards** – The Council partners with Community Boards, which provide advice on matters affecting their communities and advocate for the interests of their communities. Community Boards may also make submissions to the Council and other organisations on matters affecting their areas.
- **Partnerships** – The Council facilitates a range of partnerships and networks between all levels of government, business and community organisations, including informal engagement with staff and key stakeholders.
- **Place-based approach** – The Council works with a number of specific communities and neighbourhoods to set priorities in their area, improve the co-ordination of services being delivered within their area and enable consideration of all issues relating to their area.
- **Online engagement** – The Council uses digital tools for engaging with the community, such as the People's Panel, social media and the DCC's website.

Special Consultative Procedure: The Council will engage with the community using the special consultative procedure when required by legislation, and when it is the most effective engagement tool for a particular proposal or decision. The special consultative procedure is outlined in section 83 of the LGA, and is summarised below.

- The Council will prepare and adopt a written statement of proposal, and if relevant, a summary of that proposal, which will: clearly identify what the proposal is and the reasons for it; and provide an analysis of feasible options.

- The Council will provide an opportunity for people to give feedback on the matter and will: ensure the summary and statement of proposal is widely available; enable interaction between the community and the Council, or its representatives; provide an opportunity for people to present their views to the Council; and provide at least one month for feedback.

Review

This Policy will be reviewed at least once every three years, and within 12 months following each triennial election.

Schedule 1: DCC Strategic Framework



Schedule 2: Strategic council-owned assets

Strategic assets are those considered by the Council to be strategically important to achieve and promote the current or future well-being of the community and the priorities of the Strategic Framework. Currently the Council's strategic assets are:

- Cemeteries Community housing
- Dunedin Botanic Garden
- Dunedin Centre, Town Hall and Municipal Chambers
- Dunedin Public Art Gallery and collections
- Dunedin Public Libraries and collections
- Dunedin Railway Station
- Edgar Centre
- Forsyth Barr Stadium
- 231 Stuart Street (formerly the Fortune Theatre)
- Hereweka Harbour Cone
- Lan Yuan Chinese Garden
- Landfill facilities
- Logan Park
- Moana Pool

- Olveston House and collections
- Parks, recreation and open space network Regent Theatre
- Shares in Dunedin International Airport Company Limited
- Dunedin City Holdings Limited
- Stormwater collection and disposal system
- The Town Belt
- Toitū Otago Settlers Museum and collections Transportation Network
- Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system
- Water collection, storage, treatment and distribution system

Notes:

The Council may consider any other asset or group of assets as being 'significant' by using the criteria of significance.

Where a strategic asset is a network or has many components, decisions can be made on individual components within the network without it being regarded as significant, unless that component substantially affects the level of service provided to the community.

Decisions can be made to physically alter strategic assets that are required to prevent an immediate hazardous situation arising, or repair an asset due to damage from an emergency or unforeseen situation.

As agreed by the Council, in the case of Council Controlled Organisations (CCO), decisions relating to the management, acquisition or divestment of assets are taken by the independent board of the CCOs under the Statement of Intent.