I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Environment and Community Committee will be held on:

**Date:** Tuesday, 8 May 2018  
**Time:** 9.30am  
**Meeting Room:** Reception Lounge  
**Venue:** Auckland Town Hall  
301-305 Queen Street  
Auckland

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**Komiti Taiao ā-Hapori Hoki** /  
**Environment and Community Committee**  
**OPEN AGENDA**

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**MEMBERSHIP**

**Chairperson**  
Cr Penny Hulse

**Deputy Chairperson**  
Cr Alf Filipaina

**Members**  
Cr Josephine Bartley  
IMSB Member Renata Blair  
IMSB Member James Brown  
Cr Dr Cathy Casey  
Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore  
Cr Ross Clow  
Cr Fa’anana Efeso Collins  
Cr Linda Cooper, JP  
Cr Chris Darby  
Cr Hon Christine Fletcher, QSO  
Mayor Hon Phil Goff, CNZM, JP  
Cr Richard Hills  
Cr Mike Lee  
Cr Daniel Newman, JP  
Cr Dick Quax  
Cr Greg Sayers  
Cr Desley Simpson, JP  
Cr Sharon Stewart, QSM  
Cr Sir John Walker, KNZM, CBE  
Cr Wayne Walker  
Cr John Watson

(Quorum 11 members)

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**Tam White**  
Senior Governance Advisor  
3 May 2018  
Contact Telephone: (09) 890 8156  
Email: tam.white@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz  
Website: www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

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

Responsibilities
This committee deals with all strategy and policy decision-making that is not the responsibility of another committee or the Governing Body. Key responsibilities include:

- Development and monitoring of strategy, policy and action plans associated with environmental, social, economic and cultural activities
- Natural heritage
- Parks and reserves
- Economic development
- Protection and restoration of Auckland’s ecological health
- Climate change
- The Southern Initiative
- Waste minimisation
- Libraries
- Acquisition of property relating to the committee’s responsibilities and within approved annual budgets
  - Performing the delegations made by the Governing Body to the former Parks, Recreation and Heritage Forum and Regional Development and Operations Committee, under resolution GB/2012/157 in relation to dogs
- Activities of the following CCOs:
  - ATEED
  - RFA

Powers
(i) All powers necessary to perform the committee’s responsibilities, including:
   (a) approval of a submission to an external body
   (b) establishment of working parties or steering groups.
(ii) The committee has the powers to perform the responsibilities of another committee, where it is necessary to make a decision prior to the next meeting of that other committee.
(iii) The committee does not have:
   (a) the power to establish subcommittees
   (b) powers that the Governing Body cannot delegate or has retained to itself (section 2)
Exclusion of the public – who needs to leave the meeting

Members of the public
All members of the public must leave the meeting when the public are excluded unless a resolution is passed permitting a person to remain because their knowledge will assist the meeting.

Those who are not members of the public

General principles
- Access to confidential information is managed on a “need to know” basis where access to the information is required in order for a person to perform their role.
- Those who are not members of the meeting (see list below) must leave unless it is necessary for them to remain and hear the debate in order to perform their role.
- Those who need to be present for one confidential item can remain only for that item and must leave the room for any other confidential items.
- In any case of doubt, the ruling of the chairperson is final.

Members of the meeting
- The members of the meeting remain (all Governing Body members if the meeting is a Governing Body meeting; all members of the committee if the meeting is a committee meeting).
- However, standing orders require that a councillor who has a pecuniary conflict of interest leave the room.
- All councillors have the right to attend any meeting of a committee and councillors who are not members of a committee may remain, subject to any limitations in standing orders.

Independent Māori Statutory Board
- Members of the Independent Māori Statutory Board who are appointed members of the committee remain.
- Independent Māori Statutory Board members and staff remain if this is necessary in order for them to perform their role.

Staff
- All staff supporting the meeting (administrative, senior management) remain.
- Other staff who need to because of their role may remain.

Local Board members
- Local Board members who need to hear the matter being discussed in order to perform their role may remain. This will usually be if the matter affects, or is relevant to, a particular Local Board area.

Council Controlled Organisations
- Representatives of a Council Controlled Organisation can remain only if required to for discussion of a matter relevant to the Council Controlled Organisation.
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**PUBLIC EXCLUDED**

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1 **Apologies**

An apology from Cr E Collins has been received.

2 **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.

3 **Confirmation of Minutes**

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) confirm the ordinary minutes of its meeting, held on Tuesday, 10 April 2018, as a true and correct record.

4 **Petitions**

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

5 **Public Input**

Standing Order 7.7 provides for Public Input. Applications to speak must be made to the Governance Advisor, in writing, no later than **one (1) clear working day** prior to the meeting and must include the subject matter. The meeting Chairperson has the discretion to decline any application that does not meet the requirements of Standing Orders. A maximum of **thirty (30) minutes** is allocated to the period for public input with **five (5)** minutes speaking time for each speaker.

5.1 **Public Input: Te Whau Pathway - Tony Miguel, Chair**

**Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report**

1. Tony Miguel, Chair Coastal Walkway Environmental Trust wishes to update the committee on Te Whau Pathway project.

**Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s**

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) receive and note the public input presentation from Tony Miguel, Chair Coastal Walkway Environmental Trust regarding the Te Whau Pathway project update.

6 **Local Board Input**

Standing Order 6.2 provides for Local Board Input. The Chairperson (or nominee of that Chairperson) is entitled to speak for up to **five (5) minutes** during this time. The Chairperson of the Local Board (or nominee of that Chairperson) shall wherever practical, give **one (1) day**’s notice of their wish to speak. The meeting Chairperson has the discretion to decline any application that does not meet the requirements of Standing Orders.

This right is in addition to the right under Standing Order 6.1 to speak to matters on the agenda.
6.1 Local Board Input: State of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area 2018: Waitakere Ranges Local Board

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. The chair, Greg Presland will address the committee in relation to the State of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 report.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) receive and note the local board input presentation from Greg Presland, Chair, Waitakere Ranges Local Board regarding the State of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 report.

7 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."

8 Notices of Motion

There were no notices of motion.
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To consider and approve the State of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 report (the Report).

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. The Report has been prepared to meet a statutory requirement under the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008 (the Act) for council to report every five years. While it provides information and data to assist council’s policy development and operational activities, it is not a policy making document in its own right.

3. The overall conclusions in the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 report (the Report) are that the communities within the heritage area continue to grow and strengthen. The heritage area provides a large range of opportunities for people to enjoy recreation experiences, and visitor numbers have increased significantly. This is, however, placing pressure on the infrastructure that supports those visitors. Kauri dieback has spread significantly since the 2013 Report, and continues to be a significant threat. Numerous other plant and animal pests are adversely affecting the ecosystems within the heritage area. Subdivision and land use applications and approved resource consents have reduced. When resource consents are combined with the landscape assessment of the heritage area, the implementation of the planning controls for subdivision and land use is considered to be addressing environmental effects and not degrading the heritage features (refer to Attachment A).

4. The Report is primarily based on the collation and analysis of existing council data. The Report reviews that data (and compares it to the 2013 Report data where possible) to determine whether there have been changes in the state of the heritage features (both improvements and decline).

5. The monitoring process has identified gaps and deficiencies in some information and data collection systems. The quality, quantity and extent of information has changed over the last five years as council staff have improved their systems and prioritised what is monitored. Although a common theme is that coherent information-gathering, analysis and reporting has not significantly improved since the 2013 Report. This presents a challenge to council, in terms of how it can achieve greater coherency in the monitoring which will then provide a better basis for decision-making.

6. It is proposed that the Report will published and the findings identified in it be referred to relevant council staff. Staff will then utilise this information as part of their ongoing activities and in determining what new programmes of work may be required.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve the State of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 Report

b) delegate authority to the Manager North West and Islands to make any minor amendments to the State of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 Report prior to its publication.

Horopaki / Context
7. Waitākere Ranges Local Board member Denise Yates passed away in January 2018. Denise was the Chair of the Waitākere Ranges Local Board when council completed the first Five Year Monitoring Report in 2013 (the 2013 Report). This second Report is dedicated to her memory. The Local Board has provided guidance to staff on the nature and extent of the information in the Report.
8. The purpose of the Act is to recognise the national, regional and local significance of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area (the heritage area) and to promote the protection, restoration and enhancement of its heritage features. Preparation of a monitoring report every five years is a statutory requirement under the Act. This must report on the state of the heritage area’s environment and the progress that council has made towards achieving the Act’s objectives. The Act’s objectives are numerous and cover environmental, social, cultural and economic parameters. The report must also provide information on the funding implications of activities specifically carried out to give effect to the Act.

9. Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei are the mana whenua in the heritage area and both iwi played key roles in establishing the Act. The iwi continue to represent their mana whenua interests and exercise their kaitiakitanga in a wide range of forums. The heritage features are of particular significance for mana whenua, and collectively they are a taonga (treasure) and maintain the heritage area’s mauri (life force). The places of significance to mana whenua are integral to the wellbeing of the heritage features of the Act.

10. The objectives of the Act and the heritage features (identified in Sections 7 and 8) are very broad and inter-related and some are open to differences in interpretation. Further to this, the achievement of one objective does not always assist in achieving other objectives.

11. Over the past year council staff have been preparing the monitoring report. The breadth and complexity of the heritage area and the Act’s requirements have required the collection and analysis of data and information on activities undertaken by the council, the private sector and community organisations. This information covers a wide range of topics, environmental factors and geographical scales. It includes specialist reports on Ecosystems, Landscape, Historic Heritage, the Dark Sky, and People and Communities. These provide detailed information and data where it is available.

12. The reporting has been grouped into topics and aligned with the heritage features and the objectives that apply to them. Indicators to measure change have been identified where possible for each topic and feature. These have been selected on the basis of their relevance, the ability to make comparisons (with the indicators used in the 2013 Report), and the availability of information at an appropriate geographical scale and level of detail.

13. The period from January 2013 to December 2017 (i.e. five years) has been taken as the second monitoring period. The next monitoring report will be from January 2018 to December 2022. In some of the topics, the reporting time periods vary because of the time periods used in data collection. In particular, the discussion about the management of Kauri Dieback disease stops at the end of 2017. This matter is dynamic and in the interests of having a coherent document, actions and decisions taken in the early months of 2018 will be reported in the 2023 Monitoring Report. Information about the effectiveness of decisions (such as closing some of the Regional Park walking tracks) made in 2018 will then be placed in the context of the next five years of management of the heritage area.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

Adequate data to monitor the heritage area

14. A significant amount of data and information has been sourced, analysed and collated in the preparation of the Report. Where possible this has been compared to the findings of the 2013 Report. Robust data on the heritage area is needed to measure changes and assess the impacts of activities on heritage features for the next State of the Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area Report in 2023. Additional data is needed in some locations (areas adjoining the regional park and road corridors) to monitor changes in pest plant and animals and the success of programmes to control these.

15. An archaeological and built heritage survey and research programme has been initiated and significant work is still needed to establish the baseline state of the historic heritage environment. Achieving this will enable an on-going monitoring programme to occur.
16. Mana whenua seek that future data collection and monitoring programmes be designed to incorporate both western science and tikanga Māori in measuring and assessing changes to the heritage area.

Integrated management

17. A large number of council, council-controlled organisations and community programmes are undertaken within the heritage area, particularly relating to pest plant and animal control. The Report concludes that these could be undertaken in a more integrated way and greater alignment of activities is likely to be beneficial.

Implementation of the Auckland Unitary Plan

18. The monitoring period for the Report has largely assessed resource consents issued under the former Waitākere City District Plan. This is because the majority of the provisions in the Auckland Unitary Plan did not apply until the end of 2016. Over the 2018 - 2023 monitoring period the Auckland Unitary Plan provisions will apply.

Indigenous terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

19. The heritage area contains approximately 21,200 hectares of indigenous forest, of which approximately 9,500 hectares (45 per cent) is kauri-podocarp forest. This is one of the largest blocks of continuous indigenous vegetation remaining in Auckland. Two of the most significant wetlands in Auckland are also located within the heritage area at Te Henga/Bethells Beach and at Whatipu.

20. Between 2013 – 2017 the indigenous terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of the heritage area have been enhanced through:

- the addition of 98 hectares of land as either regional park land, local reserve, or as covenanted land
- a likely increase in the proportion of threatened species with stable or increasing population sizes
- key roosting sites of the long-tailed bat within the heritage area being identified
- a diverse range of ecosystems have been identified (Biodiversity Focus Areas) to ensure each Area’s long-term retention and to provide a focus for protection and restoration activities
- on-going council and Waitākere Ranges Local Board pest plant and animal control activities throughout the heritage area
- the significant effort that community groups and landowners have made in undertaking on-going pest plant and animal control, ecological restoration activities and programmes to manage the spread of kauri dieback disease.

Natural landscapes and character

21. The natural landforms and landscapes, rural character of the foothills, urban and residential areas within the forest settings and the coastal villages are all heritage features. An objective of the Act is that the character, scale and intensity of subdivision and development does not adversely affect the heritage features.

22. The analysis of the available consenting data indicates that there has been a substantial decline in the number of resource consent applications approved for subdivision and land use. The planning provisions that applied during this period have contributed to retaining:

- the natural landforms and landscapes which give the heritage area its distinctive character
- the subservience of the built environment to the heritage area’s natural and rural landscape
- the identity, scale and character of the coastal villages
- the low-density residential and urban areas in forest settings
- the rural character of the foothills.
23. The darkness of the Waitākere Ranges and coastal areas at night are a heritage feature. During this monitoring period, measurements of the night sky were taken and found to correspond to the International Dark Sky Association’s Bronze Standard.

**Recreational use and wilderness experiences**

24. The heritage area is located in close proximity to the city and is highly valued and used for a range of recreation activities and wilderness experiences. The Waitākere Ranges Regional Park, the west coast beaches and the Manukau Harbour are major visitor destinations.

25. Between 2013 – 2017 the opportunities for recreational use have been further enhanced by:

   - the addition of park land at Piha: Taitomo (a 78 hectare addition to the regional park), and Seaview Road, (a two hectare local reserve)
   - the addition of park land at Karekare: property next to McCreadies Paddock (a 1.2 hectare local reserve)
   - the provision of new public infrastructure such as the Piha public toilets and sections of the Little Muddy Creek walkway (linking Tangiwai Reserve and Grendon Road) and a walkway between Rimutaka Place and Huia Road.

**People and communities**

26. The relationship of the people, communities and mana whenua with the heritage area and their exercise of kaitiakitanga and stewardship is a heritage feature. Local communities, volunteer groups and land owners have a significant and valuable role in actively maintaining the natural, historical, cultural and recreational features of the heritage area. Between 2013 – 2017 the many community organisations and volunteer groups have thrived.

**Historic heritage**

27. The Act refers to the heritage area including evidence of past human activities such as timber extraction, gum-digging, flax-milling, mineral extraction, quarrying, extensive farming, and water impoundment and supply. Other past human activities such as Māori settlement and use are also historic heritage features. Between 2013 – 2017 the knowledge and understanding of historic heritage has been improved by survey and research work being carried out for over 250 historic heritage places.

**Water catchment and supply**

28. An objective of the Act is to protect the features of the heritage area that relate to its water catchment and supply functions. Between 2013 – 2017 the operation, maintenance and development of the water catchment and supply system has remained an important heritage feature and presently provides 19 per cent of Auckland’s water supply.

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

29. The Local Board has provided guidance to staff on the nature and extent of the information collected to be used in the Report. The Local Board also hosted a public information evening to enable members of the public to contribute their view on the topics within the Report, any other matters to monitor and possible information sources. The Local Board supports the on-going development of the depth and breadth of understanding of the heritage area, and considers that the Report is a useful addition to a more informed policy debate about the very complex place that is the heritage area. The Report also shows that the Local Board continues to make progress on meeting its Local Board Plan Objectives.

**Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement**

30. The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Area and its cultural and natural values are of great significance to tangata whenua (Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei). Both iwi played a key role in establishing the Act. Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei have provided input to the Report in relation to their history and the heritage features of greatest significance to them.
31. The iwi have also provided a joint statement and recommendations that, while related to the heritage area, are not about specific heritage features, and therefore outside the scope of the Report. Rather, the recommendations are about governance, management and information for the future of the heritage area. Their recommendations are as follows:
   a) establish a co-governance and co-management steering group for the heritage area
   b) co-develop a Waitākere strategic plan for the heritage area to better co-ordinate activities
   c) identify baseline gaps, and re-design the measures and monitoring processes to align with both western science and tikanga Māori
   d) progress and complete the two Deeds of Acknowledgement with Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications
32. The funding for activities associated with managing the heritage area comes from a number of council departments, from the local board and from council-controlled organisations (CCOs). The amount of funds spent by each department is aggregated in regional budgets, and so it is difficult to establish the total budget for each year. The implementation of one-off or ongoing community projects, supported either by the local board, the council or a CCO also has funding impacts.

33. A substantial increase in funding may become available through the natural environment targeted rate proposed in the council’s Draft Long-term Plan 2018-2028. Decisions on the Long-term Plan will determine the extent of a range of pest plant, animal control, water quality and other programmes that could be undertaken within the heritage area over the next ten years.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks
34. Te Wao Nui ā Tiriwa – the great forest of Tiriwa is a taonga that has significant cultural and spiritual values for mana whenua. For Te Kawerau ā Maki the death of the forest is an existential threat. Kauri are tupuna (ancestors) and the rangatira (chiefs) of the forest. The health of the kauri is linked to the health of numerous other plants and animals within the forest ecosystem, and to the health of the iwi. Kauri dieback disease is a major threat to the kauri forest ecosystem and all kauri are considered to be at very high risk of infection.

35. Pest plants and animals are the other major on-going threat to the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems of the heritage area. Pest plant and animal control is required at a level that (at a minimum) retains the ecosystem values of the heritage area.

36. Between 2013 – 2017 a considerable number of council (including the Waitākere Ranges Local Board), community and landowner pest plant and animal control programmes have been undertaken and these are vital to maintaining the heritage area ecosystems. The on-going challenge is to fund programmes at a level that will restore and enhance ecosystem health. Additional monitoring sites are needed in the eastern foothills (which act as a buffer to the forest) and along road corridors to enable accurate measurement and reporting of the effectiveness of pest plant control programmes.

37. There has been a significant increase in the level of recreational use of the heritage area between 2013 - 2017. There is a growing concern that this level of use, unless appropriately managed, may act to the detriment of other heritage features such as ecosystems, wilderness and historic heritage values. Mana whenua have identified the uncontrolled growth of tourism and recreation activity in sensitive areas as a matter that needs to be addressed. The challenge associated with managing kauri dieback has also highlighted the need to better monitor and manage all uses of the heritage area.
38. Coastal lagoons form part of the dune and aquatic ecosystems. The adjoining beaches contribute to the recreational opportunities of the heritage area. Water quality at five coastal lagoons and 12 beaches within, or adjoining the heritage area, are tested weekly over summer (from November to March) to determine if they are safe for swimming. Five lagoons and seven beaches have been found to be unsafe for swimming. In most cases the source of contamination is from failing on-site septic tank systems.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps

39. Following the approval for publication, staff will consider the Report’s findings, and make recommendations about how council is to progress the matters raised by this Report in their work programmes during the next five year period.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<td>Draft State of the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area 2018 (Under Separate Cover) (due to the size of the document (307 pages), one copy will be made available for viewing on level 26, 135 Albert Street, Auckland.)</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Eryn Shields - Team Leader Planning - North West</th>
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<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>John Duguid - General Manager - Plans and Places</td>
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<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
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Recommendation from the Senior Advisory Panel - Age Friendly Cities

File No.: CP2018/05578

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To provide a response to the Seniors Advisory Panel recommendations about Age Friendly Cities.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. At its meeting on 19 March 2018, the Seniors Advisory Panel recommended:
   a) to the Governing Body that Auckland becomes an Age Friendly City as soon as possible.
   b) to Auckland Council that it explores the opportunity to apply for Community Connects grants funding towards Age Friendly Cities offered by Ministry of Social Development.

Background
3. On 1 September 2016, the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee considered a proposal to become a member of the World Health Organisation’s Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.
4. The committee resolved not to join the network. It directed staff to progress the intent of the framework (to become a friendlier city for a range of populations, including older people) through council’s existing strategy and policy framework and report back (REG/2016/92) (Attachment A).
5. A report back was provided on the ‘Investing in Aucklanders’ project that responds to the resolution on December 2017 and 18 April 2018 (Attachment B).
6. The Seniors Panel has received updates on this framework and been involved in the ‘Investing in Aucklanders’ project.
7. Staff will formally report the project findings and next steps to this committee by July 2018.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) advise the Seniors Advisory Panel that the council will continue to pursue its efforts for a friendlier city for a range of populations including older people through its outcomes in the Auckland Plan and the Investing in Aucklanders project.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Kataraina Maki - GM - Community &amp; Social Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World Health Organisation Global Network of Age-friendly Cities and Communities

Resolution number REG/2016/92

MOVED by Chairperson GS Wood, seconded by Cr LA Cooper:

That the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee:

a) agree that Auckland Council is committed to the intent of the WHO Age-friendly Cities and Communities Framework for Aucklanders aged 65 years and over.

b) agree that many Auckland populations could benefit from the intent of the WHO Age-friendly Cities and Communities Framework:

i) to be friendly, and to tap into each population’s potential and contributions to improve their wellbeing; and

ii) that there are shared issues across populations, as well as those which are unique to each.

c) agree to progress Option 1: Utilise existing council strategic frameworks and processes to progress the intent of the Framework (a more friendly city for a range of populations, including older people) for consideration by the incoming Council.

d) direct staff through the delegations of the Chief Executive to start implementing Option 1 by identifying issues and opportunities to progress the intent of the Framework across a range of populations and report back to the appropriately delegated committee.

A division was called for, voting on which was as follows:

For

Against

Abstained

Cr C Brewer

Deputy Chairperson AJ Anae

Cr LA Cooper

Cr C Casey

Cr CE Fletcher

Cr C Darby

Cr CM Penrose

Cr AM Filipaina

Cr SL Stewart

Deputy Mayor PA Hulse

Member G Wilcox

Cr WD Walker

Chairperson GS Wood

Cr J Watson

The motion was declared EQUAL.

The chair exercised their casting vote for, and the motion was Carried.
Memorandum

To: Chair and Members of the Environment and Community Committee

Subject: Update on progress to become a friendlier city for all Aucklanders

From: Kataraina Maki, General Manager, Community and Social Policy

Purpose

1. To provide an update on progress towards Auckland becoming a friendlier, more inclusive city for all.

Key messages

- Work is progressing to look at how Auckland can be a friendlier city for all Aucklanders.
- A key step is including belonging and participation as an outcome area in the Auckland Plan refresh.
- We have run a combined demographic advisory panels with 45 panel members (including Seniors Advisory Panel members), and held 37 workshops with over 650 diverse Aucklanders to identify what makes them feel they belong and the enablers and barriers to inclusion.
- Insights from this along with other research on Auckland’s diverse populations will be used to inform council’s policy, plans and service delivery.
- We will report to the committee in mid-2018 on key findings and proposed next steps.

Staff asked to investigate how to make Auckland a friendlier city for all

2. On 1 September 2016 the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee considered a proposal to become a member of the World Health Organisation’s Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.

3. The committee resolved not to join the network, but asked staff to progress the intent of the framework (to become a friendlier city for a range of populations, including older people) through council’s existing strategy and policy framework and report back (REG/2016/92).

4. A copy of the full resolution is attached.

Belonging and participation is a key outcome area in the Auckland Plan refresh

5. The Auckland Plan sets the high level strategic direction for all of council’s activities. Ensuring there are outcomes in the Auckland Plan that focus on creating a friendlier, more inclusive city is therefore critical.

6. As part of the Auckland Plan refresh, we have provided policy input and subject matter expertise on diversity and inclusion including technical papers on ethnic diversity and Auckland’s older population.

7. Fostering an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs and improving health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders are now strategic directives in the draft Auckland Plan that was consulted on in March 2018.

Work is underway to identify what makes Aucklanders feel included (‘Investing in Aucklanders’ project)

8. We are also undertaking a project (with a working title of ‘Investing in Aucklanders’), to identify what helps Aucklanders feel like they belong.

9. Using an “appreciative enquiry” (strengths-based) approach, we have engaged with a diverse range of Aucklanders about their experience of Auckland, to understand what belonging and inclusion means to them, and to identify enablers and barriers to this.
10. The engagement phase began on 25 September 2017 with a combined demographic advisory panels workshop. This was attended by 45 panel members and by Councillors Casey, Filipaina and Hills in their roles as panel liaison councillors.

11. During the engagement phase staff ran 37 workshops with over 650 participants. These workshops have reached a diverse range of people including school students, Chinese, Indian and Pacifica communities. Workshops with older Aucklanders have included a seniors writing group, a group of older Muslim men and women, North Shore Seniors Womens Network, and a Chinese seniors support group. Sessions have been held across Auckland to ensure a geographic spread.

12. Many of the people who have attended these workshops told us they have never engaged with the council before. Hearing the voices of those we don’t normally reach is a key objective of the project.

13. In April a workshop was held with a small group of participants and panel members (including representatives from the Seniors Advisory Panel) to present the overall findings of the project, test conclusions, and identify priorities.

Researc on various demographic groups has been completed and is being used to inform policy

14. Council’s policy work on inclusion and diversity is underpinned by research. Recent research has looked at the:

- quality of life of older Aucklanders (a report with key findings from this research will be circulated to all councillors shortly)
- challenges and opportunities for rainbow communities
- social impacts of ethnic diversity
- current status of children and young people in Auckland
- Auckland Māori children under five and their whānau.

15. These reports are available on the council’s Knowledge Auckland website¹.

16. This research will be used to help inform council policies, plans and the way services are delivered to support positive outcomes for Auckland’s diverse communities and demographic groups.

Next steps

17. A series of walkthroughs are planned in May and June to present the key insights from the engagement phase of the Investing in Aucklanders project. Councillors will be invited to attend these, along with advisory panel members, council staff and other key stakeholders.

18. Staff will then report the findings and the proposed next phase of the project to the Environment and Community Committee in mid-2018.

19. It is anticipated that the next phase will involve using the findings alongside other research to inform policy, planning and service delivery. This could include specific actions as well as testing new ways to design and deliver services to create a more inclusive and friendly environment for everyone, including older Aucklanders.

Attachment 1 – Regional Strategy and Policy Committee Resolution – 1 September 2016

Resolution number REG/2016/92

MOVED by Chairperson GS Wood, seconded by Cr LA Cooper:

That the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee:

a) agree that Auckland Council is committed to the intent of the WHO Age-friendly Cities and Communities Framework for Aucklanders aged 65 years and over.

b) agree that many Auckland populations could benefit from the intent of the WHO Age-friendly Cities and Communities Framework:

i) to be friendly, and to tap into each population’s potential and contributions to improve their wellbeing; and

ii) that there are shared issues across populations, as well as those which are unique to each.

c) agree to progress Option 1: Utilise existing council strategic frameworks and processes to progress the intent of the Framework (a more friendly city for a range of populations, including older people) for consideration by the incoming Council.

d) direct staff through the delegations of the Chief Executive to start implementing Option 1 by identifying issues and opportunities to progress the intent of the Framework across a range of populations and report back to the appropriately delegated committee.

CARRIED
Memorandum

14 December 2017

To: Chair and Members of the Environment and Community Committee

Subject: Update on progress to become a friendlier city for all Aucklanders

From: Kataraina Maki, General Manager, Community and Social Policy

Purpose

1. To provide an update on progress towards Auckland becoming a friendlier, more inclusive city for all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key messages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Work is progressing to look at how Auckland can be a friendlier city for all Aucklanders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A key step is including belonging and participation as an outcome area in the Auckland Plan refresh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• We are also engaging directly with diverse Aucklanders to identify what makes them feel they belong and the enablers and barriers to inclusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insights from this along with other research on Auckland’s diverse populations will be used to inform council’s policy, plans and service delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• We will report to the committee in 2018 on key findings and proposed next steps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staff asked to investigate how to make Auckland a friendlier city for all

2. On 1 September 2016 the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee considered a proposal to become a member of the World Health Organisation’s Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities.

3. The committee resolved not to join the network, but asked staff to progress the intent of the framework (to become a friendlier city for a range of populations, including older people) through council’s existing strategy and policy framework and report back (REG/2016/92).

4. A copy of the full resolution is attached.

Belonging and participation is a key outcome area in the Auckland Plan refresh

5. The Auckland Plan sets the high level strategic direction for all of council’s activities. Ensuring there are outcomes in the Auckland Plan that focus on creating a friendlier, more inclusive city is therefore critical.

6. As part of the Auckland Plan refresh, we have provided policy input and subject matter expertise on diversity and inclusion including technical papers on ethnic diversity and Auckland’s older population.

7. Fostering an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs and improving health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders are now strategic directives in the draft Auckland Plan refresh.

Work is underway to identify what makes Aucklanders feel included (‘Investing in Aucklanders’ project.)

8. We are also undertaking a project (with a working title of ‘Investing in Aucklanders’), to identify what helps Aucklanders feel like they belong.

9. Using an “appreciative enquiry” (strengths-based) approach, we are engaging with a diverse range of Aucklanders about their experience of Auckland, to understand what belonging and inclusion means to them, and to identify enablers and barriers to this.

10. The engagement phase began on 25 September 2017 with a combined demographic advisory panels workshop. This was attended by 45 panel members and by Councillors Casey, Filipaina and Hills in their roles as panel liaison councillors.
11. Over the last two months we have held over 20 workshops in local communities with more planned through December.
12. These workshops have reached a diverse range of people including school students, Chinese, Indian and Pacifica communities; and many older Aucklanders including a group of older muslim men and women. Sessions have also been held across Auckland to ensure a geographic spread.
13. Many of the people who have attended these workshops told us they have never engaged with the council before. Hearing the voices of those we don’t normally reach is a key objective of the project.

Research on various demographic groups has been completed and is being used to inform policy

14. Council’s policy work on inclusion and diversity is underpinned by research. Recent research has looked at the:
   - quality of life of older Aucklanders (a report with key findings from this research will be circulated to all councillors shortly)
   - challenges and opportunities for rainbow communities
   - social impacts of ethnic diversity
   - current status of children and young people in Auckland
   - Auckland Māori children under five and their whānau.
15. These reports are available on the council’s Knowledge Auckland website.
16. This research will be used to help inform council policies, plans and the way services are delivered to support positive outcomes for Auckland’s diverse communities and demographic groups.

Next steps

17. In March/April 2018 we will hold a ‘walk through’ to present the key insights from the community workshops. Councillors will be invited to attend this along with advisory panel members, local board members, council staff and community participants.
18. Staff will formally report the findings and the proposed next steps to the Environment and Community Committee within the first half of 2018.
19. It is anticipated that the next stage will involve using the findings alongside other research to inform policy, planning and service delivery.
20. This could include specific actions as well as testing new ways to design and deliver services to create a more inclusive and friendly environment for everyone, including older Aucklanders.

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1 http://www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz/
Attachment 1 – Regional Strategy and Policy Committee Resolution – 1 September 2016

Resolution number REG/2016/92

MOVED by Chairperson GS Wood, seconded by Cr LA Cooper:

That the Regional Strategy and Policy Committee:

a) agree that Auckland Council is committed to the intent of the WHO Age-friendly Cities and Communities Framework for Aucklanders aged 65 years and over.
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   i) to be friendly, and to tap into each population’s potential and contributions to improve their wellbeing; and
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c) agree to progress Option 1: Utilise existing council strategic frameworks and processes to progress the intent of the Framework (a more friendly city for a range of populations, including older people) for consideration by the incoming Council.
d) direct staff through the delegations of the Chief Executive to start implementing Option 1 by identifying issues and opportunities to progress the intent of the Framework across a range of populations and report back to the appropriately delegated committee.

CARRIED
Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme Allocation 2018/2019

File No.: CP2018/01698

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To consider the allocation of funding to the recommended applicants from the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2018/2019.
2. To consider the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2019/2020 opening and closing dates and funding budget of $508,000.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
3. The Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme supports regional sport and recreation organisations to deliver regional projects through the allocation of grants for operational project costs.
4. Twenty eight applications were received requesting a total of $1,523,537 from an available funding pool of $508,000. Staff assessed applications for eligibility against the Community Grants Policy 2014 and the assessment matrix criteria (the latter incorporates the pilot outcome measurement tool).
5. Eight applications from sport and recreation organisations are recommended for funding allocation following a briefing to elected members at the Environment and Community Committee workshop on 5 April 2018 and the assessment process.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve the following allocation of funding from the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2018/2019 budget, for the amounts outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Project description</th>
<th>Funding Allocation $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Basketball Services Ltd.</td>
<td>The Freeballers outdoor basketball project</td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind</td>
<td>Community Life Enrichment programme</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Walker Find Your Field of Dreams Foundation</td>
<td>Community Swim, Primary Sport, BLENNZ Sport, Youth Leadership Programme, Run, Jump &amp; Throw for Gold, Throw for Gold/Lift for Gold West and Lift for Gold South</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland Paraplegic and Physically Disabled Assn.</td>
<td>Hubs of activity and kids clubs for youth with disabilities</td>
<td>23,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netball Northern</td>
<td>Junior Netball Programme</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aktive - He Oranga Poutama</td>
<td>He Manukura Āpuarangi (Youth Leadership) Pouwhakahaere Karapu Māori (building capacity of Māori sports organisations)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aktive - ActivAsian</td>
<td>ActivAsian programme across Auckland</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hockey New Zealand</td>
<td>Junior hockey participation programme</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) approve the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2019/2020 to open for applications on 25 January 2019, and close on 8 March 2019 allocating $508,000 from July 2019, in accordance with the Community Grants Policy 2014.

Horopaki / Context

6. Council’s region-wide investment programme in sport and recreation seeks to inspire Aucklanders to be more physically active. The Community Grants Policy (2014) and the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan inform the outcomes and implementation of the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme (see Attachment B).

7. The Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme primarily grants operational funding for regional initiatives delivered by community sport and recreation entities. The purpose of the programme is predominantly to enable children and young people to participate in sport and recreation. The programme also provides affordable access to groups with low participation rates: Māori, people with health and wellbeing needs, and people facing other barriers, such as access to transport and information.

8. The Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2018/19 opened to applicants on 30 October 2017, and closed on 8 December 2017. Twenty eight applications were received requesting a total of $1,523,537 from an available funding pool of $508,000. Of the 28 applications received eight were considered strongly aligned (11 partially aligned and nine not aligned) to the Community Grants Policy 2014 and the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan.

9. Funding requests were primarily for salary and programme costs which included coaching, venue hire, administration costs and equipment. There was a wide range in both the quality and size of applications received and funding requests ranged from $1,500 to $230,000.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

10. On 4 April 2017, the Environment and Community Committee resolved to develop an outcome measurement tool modelled on the Treasury’s CBAx model and pilot this with the 2018/2019 grants programme (Resolution ENV/2017/50). This tool provides a clear line-of-sight between council investment and Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan outcomes. The previous policy assessment matrix was fine-tuned to include the outcome measurement tool to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the grants programme (see Attachment C).

11. The applications were assessed for eligibility against the Community Grants Policy 2014. The eligible applications were then assessed by Council staff using the assessment matrix which incorporated a pilot outcome measurement tool. Through this process the applications were groups into three categories and draft funding allocations were recommended for the strongly aligned applications.

12. On 5 April 2018 this committee considered the applications at a workshop. Applications were grouped into three categories: strongly aligned, partially aligned and not aligned, as determined by the Community Grants Policy 2014 (see Attachment A). The strongly aligned applications were received from regional sector organisations, showed clear regional benefit and aligned to the policy outcomes. The partially aligned applications were not as strongly aligned to the policy outcomes and in most cases did not demonstrate strong regional impact. The ineligible applications were not aligned to the policy outcomes and were not considered to provide regional impact. Some of these applications were for capital works and had underdeveloped project plans.
Local impacts and local board views

13. Projects supported through the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme are primarily regional, however they are often delivered at a local level in schools, sports centres and facilities. The projects impact upon local communities by offering affordable access to physical activity opportunities and experiences to children and young people with low participation rates.

14. Local Boards were consulted during the development of the Community Grants Policy 2014 and the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan; collectively, they inform the outcomes and implementation of the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme. During consultation, Local Boards acknowledged that there are organisations and projects that do not qualify for local board funding and are in need of a regional funding option offered through this Grants Programme.

Māori impact statement

15. The Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan supports the desired outcomes for Māori within the Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau, in particular improved health and wellbeing.

16. The Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme offers funding to deliver on Te Waka Ora - Parks, Sports and Recreation Māori Responsiveness Plan. The grants programme does this through the potential provision of support to Māori sports clubs, promoting and enabling rangatahi leadership and providing increased opportunities to participate in recreation.

Financial implications

17. The draft Long Term Plan provides the ongoing annual amount of $508,000 for the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme.

18. Successful applicants enter into a funding agreement with council which enables staff to monitor the organisations performance through reporting and accountability requirements.

Risks

19. Staff mitigate risks through carrying out a robust assessment process when considering the applications.

20. The financial risk to council is mitigated through the practice of paying the annual grant in two part-payments. This enables staff to withhold payment if late or substandard reports are received or the organisation's performance is poor.

Next steps

21. Over the next few weeks, all applicants will be notified of the funding allocation decisions made by this committee. Staff will support organisations whose applications were partially or not aligned to the Community Grants Policy 2014. This support may include encouraging the organisations to seek other funding options or working towards developing their application for next year.

22. Staff will meet with successful applicants and agree on project plans, funding agreement outcomes, measures and reporting requirements. The funding agreements with successful applicants will incorporate the pilot outcome measurement tool model. This tool will improve the ability of council and sports organisations to articulate outcomes of investment and provide information to allow comparisons and analysis.

23. It is proposed the Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme 2019/2020 opens for applications on 25 January 2019, and closes on 8 March 2019 allocating $508,000 from July 2019, in accordance with the Community Grants Policy 2014.
Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Summary - Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applications 2018/19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Schedule Six: Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Measuring sport investment outcomes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Geraldine Wilson - Activation Advisor - Outdoors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Mace Ward - General Manager Parks, Sports and Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Attachment A

#### Summary - Regional Sport and Recreation Grants Programme Applications 2018/19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Project description</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
<th>Amount requesting</th>
<th>Staff Rec</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>107 - Auckland Basketball Services Limited</strong></td>
<td>The Freeballers project uses outdoor basketball spaces to grow junior participation in outdoor parks, playgrounds and schools. The project will set up casual and organised basketball for young people across Auckland including coaching camps and street basketball tournaments.</td>
<td>$275,825</td>
<td>$95,000</td>
<td>$55,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland wide. Regional Sport and Recreation outcomes - There are affordable and accessible options for participation. Our diverse communities enjoy healthy and active lifestyles. Expected participation number - 10,000 participants (aged 5-18 yrs). Expenditure - Salary and programme costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>116 - Blind Foundation</strong></td>
<td>The Blind Foundation’s Community Life Enrichment programme includes partnering with other disability groups, increasing accessibility to local clubs and groups, increasing confidence in activities, growth of youth leadership, training and developing volunteers and evaluation.</td>
<td>$1,469,925</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland wide. Regional Sport and Recreation outcomes - There are affordable and accessible options for participation. Our diverse communities enjoy healthy and active lifestyles. Expected participation number - 250. Expenditure - Salary and programme costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>118 - John Walker Find Your Field of Dreams Foundation (FYFOD)</strong></td>
<td>FYFOD is seeking three years of funding for operational support for seven programmes including: Community Swim, Primary Sport, BLENNZ Sport, Youth Leadership Programme, Run, Jump &amp; Throw for Gold, Throw for Gold/Lift for Gold West and Lift for Gold South.</td>
<td>$1,185,189</td>
<td>$230,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - in areas of Auckland where there is greatest need (south and west). Regional Sport and Recreation outcomes - There are affordable and accessible options for participation. Our diverse communities enjoy healthy and active lifestyles. Expected participation number - 60,000 7-18 year olds from 90 primary schools and 15 secondary schools. Expenditure - Salary costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>130 - Auckland Paraplegic and Physically Disabled Association (via Parafed Auckland)</strong></td>
<td>Parafed is applying for funding to provide hubs of activity for youth and access to events and games. The project includes a kids club for 5-11 year olds to develop basic sport skills and a youth club for 12-17 year olds to develop leadership skills through outdoor recreation.</td>
<td>$54,000</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$23,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Hubs of activity are provided across Auckland. Regional Sport and Recreation outcomes - There are affordable and accessible options for participation. Our diverse communities enjoy healthy and active lifestyles. Expected participation number - 220 and showing strong growth. Expenditure - Salary and programme costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Funding Details</td>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td>Expenditure Cost</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>138 - Netball Northern</td>
<td>The Junior Netball Programme, branded as FutureFERNs, will work with 15 netball sites to provide quality junior netball opportunities, coaching workshops, skill development within 20 schools, professional development for teachers and programme management, communication, promotion and coordination.</td>
<td>$113,148</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland wide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 - Aktive - Auckland Sport &amp; Recreation HOP</td>
<td>Aktive’s He Oranga Poutama (HOP) ki Tāmaki - Tāmaki Tākaro Taiki project includes two main programmes for Māori and non-Māori: Youth Leadership (He Manukura Āpuarangi) and Pouwhakahaere Karapu Māori - building capacity of Māori sports organisations which includes providing a staff member to support their needs.</td>
<td>$108,740</td>
<td>$93,740</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland wide communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 - Aktive - Auckland Sport &amp; Recreation ActivAsian</td>
<td>Aktive’s ActivAsian project includes increasing the hours of four part-time ActivAsian Community Coordinators across four Auckland Regional Sports Trusts/partners to deliver the ActivAsian Volunteer Programme. This includes walk leader training, extension of the Spike, Spin, Smash, Shoot programmes and increasing the digital marketing e.g. WeChatAsian.</td>
<td>$424,504</td>
<td>$124,072</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland north and introduction into new areas Auckland wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 - Hockey New Zealand Inc</td>
<td>The wider-Auckland regional hockey participation programme is seeking a contribution to operational costs for the junior hockey programmes including Small Sticks, winter and summer hockey, renegade hockey and the pilot Sikh community programme.</td>
<td>$407,400</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>Regional benefit - Auckland wide</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>109 - Fencing North Incorporated</td>
<td>Fencing North is seeking funding for venue hire costs for fencing competitions and training/participation in Auckland including the secondary school, age group, senior and veteran competitions.</td>
<td>$ 47,500</td>
<td>$ 30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 - Special Olympics Hibiscus Coast</td>
<td>The Special Olympics Hibiscus Coast is seeking funding to provide training opportunities for athletes with intellectual disabilities eg, venue hire costs for swimming, ten pin bowling, coaching for equestrian programmes and access to the Special Olympics Summer National Games.</td>
<td>$ 10,903</td>
<td>$ 10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122 - Playball Central Ltd</td>
<td>Playball Central is delivering fundamental sports classes to 3 and 4 year olds at low decile kindergartens across Auckland.</td>
<td>$ 201,840</td>
<td>$ 104,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127 - Halberg Disability Sport Foundation</td>
<td>The Halberg ManaakiTanga Leadership programme will provide leadership training and skills to 10 selected young Māori secondary students. These leaders will then connect with physically disabled young Māori to encourage participation and access to sport and recreation.</td>
<td>$ 94,000</td>
<td>$ 30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 - Manasikit</td>
<td>The Manaakitikit project for young girls and women provides skate and snow therapy programmes. The programmes for women include weekend surf sessions at Orewa beach and monthly meetups.</td>
<td>$ 50,500</td>
<td>$ 31,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 - Aktive - Auckland Sport &amp; Recreation GAAAP</td>
<td>Aktive’s Greater Auckland Aquatic Action Plan – Water Survival, Safety and Awareness Programme liaises with low decile schools and Kura Kaupapa to book children into the Vector Wero Whitewater Park facility to learn water survival, safety and awareness. This project also includes providing transportation, developing an evaluation/case study and engaging with the Halberg trust.</td>
<td>$ 75,000</td>
<td>$ 60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 - Aktive - Auckland Sport &amp; Recreation Good Sports</td>
<td>Aktive’s Good Sports project helps parents and coaches reflect on and understand the role(s) they should play and the actions they should take to create positive sporting experiences for children.</td>
<td>$ 300,000</td>
<td>$ 50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 - Kelly Group (NZ)</td>
<td>The Kelly Group’s Kī-O-Rahi and traditional games in schools programme will provide school-aged children opportunities to participate in a revival of a traditional Māori sport.</td>
<td>$ 140,000</td>
<td>$ 115,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 - Bike Auckland</td>
<td>The Bike Auckland Regional Bike Burbs Programme is seeking funding for a Regional Behaviour Change Manager to co-ordinate and strengthen the existing 20 bike burbs while also creating new burbs, hold meetings and workshops and support the development of plans and baseline reports.</td>
<td>$ 90,000</td>
<td>$ 85,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142 - Auckland University Canoe Club Incorporated (AUCC)</td>
<td>AUCC would like to purchase two rafts of different lengths, paddles, pumps and PVC flipper and training to existing members.</td>
<td>$ 14,673</td>
<td>$ 14,673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 - North Shore Table Tennis Association</td>
<td>Pop Up Ping Pong (PUPP) is a 3-year programme for primary and immediate school-aged children providing ‘table tennis taster’ sessions focusing on improving fundamental movement skills, hand-eye co-ordination and an understanding of the sport.</td>
<td>$ 35,000</td>
<td>$ 10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount 1</td>
<td>Amount 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Outback Lifestyle - Outback Community Trust</td>
<td>The Outback Lifestyle programme encompasses Box-fit, Zumba, inspirational quotes, food challenges, personal assessments, as well as childcare services during session (KidZone).</td>
<td>$167,437</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Auckland City Multi-Ethnic Council Inc</td>
<td>The Auckland City Multi-Ethnic Council seeks funding for an ethnic soccer tournament with players from across Auckland Region.</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>North Harbour Synchronised Swim Club</td>
<td>The North Harbour Synchronised Swim Club is seeking funding for a training book and club marketing material and stationary.</td>
<td>$1,573</td>
<td>$1,573</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Bombay Junior Rugby Football Club Inc</td>
<td>The Bombay Junior Rugby Football Club is seeking funding for playing equipment for 14 junior teams consisting of players from age 4 to 12.</td>
<td>$19,326</td>
<td>$19,326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Redhill Community Centre</td>
<td>The Redhill Community Centre (RCC) is applying for funds to employ a part-time Sports Co-ordinator to facilitate basketball, volleyball, badminton activities and a 10m rock climbing wall use. The Sports Co-ordinator role will enable additional programs to be provided such as walking group, Zumba, Tabata and Pilates etc.</td>
<td>$34,500</td>
<td>$26,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Otahuhu Softball Club</td>
<td>The Otahuhu Softball Club wish to upgrade existing softball diamonds at Sturges Park Otahuhu.</td>
<td>$170,453</td>
<td>$170,453</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Waiuku BoxFit</td>
<td>Waiuku BoxFit is seeking funding for a Youth Boxing programme designed for young people over a 12 week programme.</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Counties Manukau Hockey Assn</td>
<td>The Counties Manukau Hockey Assn is seeking funding to support Goal Keeper Coaching and Safety fitness training.</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Sikh Sangat NZ Trust - Go Healthy - Be Active</td>
<td>The Sikh Sangat NZ trust project provides physical activity opportunities for people with an Indian background.</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attachment B.

SCHEDULE SIX: Regional Sports and Recreation Grants Programme

‘Aucklanders: more active, more often’

Auckland offers sport and recreation opportunities without equal in the southern hemisphere which inspire and encourage all Aucklanders to be more active, more often and to live healthy lifestyles. Recreation and sport is a part of the fabric of Auckland that makes it vibrant, fun and interesting, attracting people to live, work, visit and invest here. There are activities for everyone, as part of everyday life, in ways and places that appeal to them.

‘Our Vision’ – Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan

Purpose

1. The purpose of the Regional Sports and Recreation Grants Programme is to support implementation of the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan. This plan was developed with extensive input from the wider recreation and sport sector, and contains actions for both the sector and Auckland Council. The grants programme will support regional sector organisations in their efforts to inspire and encourage Aucklanders to be more active, more often.

Outcomes

2. The outcomes sought through this fund are:

   Participation
   - There are affordable and accessible options for participation in informal physical activity, recreation and sport.
   - Our diverse communities enjoy healthy and active lifestyles.
   - Māori participation in sport and recreation activities has increased.

   Infrastructure
   - Participants in a wide range of physical activities, recreational activities and sports are equally able to access suitable facilities and outdoor environments.

Who and what the fund is targeting

3. Applications are invited from organisations that meet the criteria for regional funding, and are:
   - Recreation and sport ‘umbrella organisations’ with a region-wide mandate
   - Regional federations or groupings of local or sub-regional sports code organisations
   - Sport and recreation providers or advocacy groups
   - Iwi and other Māori organisations active in the sport and recreation sector.

4. Regional Sports and Recreation Grants will be targeted towards the following purposes:
   - Supporting more equitable access to those sport and active recreation activities that do not currently benefit from dedicated or council-subsidised facilities and outdoor environments.
- Programmes that enable children and young people to develop skills which will help them have lifelong participation in sport and recreation.

- Providing or supporting easier and more affordable access to populations with low participation rates in sport and recreation, particularly:
  - Māori
  - Children and young people
  - Populations with health and wellbeing needs
  - Those facing other barriers, such as access to transport and information

5. Regional Sports and Recreation Grants may be available to support a partnership between the council and another organisation to improve access to non-council owned facilities or outdoor recreation and sport assets. However, grants cannot be used for the development of new or existing facilities.

**Funding opportunities**

6. This grants programme contains two distinct grant types: ‘one-off’ project grants, for standalone initiatives, and multi-year strategic relationship grants.

7. Details of the overall amount available in each financial year, and any amounts earmarked for particular purposes, will be published a minimum of three months in advance of each financial year.

**Project grants**

8. Project grants will be awarded through a contestable process once per year. The committee may run a second funding round later in the year to target specific priorities or if there are unspent funds. These grants will primarily support programmes as indicated above, but the council will consider supporting other innovative projects or initiatives that achieve the overall outcomes of the programme.

**Strategic relationship grants**

9. Auckland Council wants to enter multi-year funding relationships with a small number of strategic organisations operating at the regional level. These organisations are – or are capable of becoming – the ‘cornerstones’ of a thriving sport and recreation sector in Auckland. Refer to paragraphs 159-165 of the Community Grants Policy for more information about strategic relationship grants.

**How grants will be allocated**

10. The governing body committee for this programme is the Parks, Sport and Recreation Committee of Auckland Council (or equivalent).

11. Potential applicants for project grants will complete an application form. Council staff will assess these applications and present their recommendations for the committee’s consideration. The committee will make allocation decisions and set any grant conditions.

12. Potential applicants for strategic relationship grants will be invited to submit Expressions of Interest in the first instance. The governing body committee will select applicants to proceed to the next stage, with advice from council staff. Those applicants will be invited to develop comprehensive proposals for assessment, with a final decision by the governing body committee.
Measuring sport investment outcomes

Draft user guide for council staff and sport organisations

October 2017
Welcome!

The purpose of this user guide is to provide sport organisations and council staff a tool to measure the outcomes delivered by investment in sport. These outcomes may include social, economic, health and various other benefits.

Following the steps in this user guide, you will be able to:

- gain an understanding of what has worked well
- measure the efficiency and effectiveness of your project
- refine and improve current processes
- ensure value for money and delivery of desired outcomes

Applying the outcome measurement steps across multiple projects will enable you to:

- compare similar projects in a consistent manner
- articulate the aggregated returns and outcomes of multiple projects
- make trade-off decisions between competing investment options
Quick tips

This document provides guidance on measuring sport investment outcomes. You can adopt it in part or in full, depending on time, data, resources and skills available to you.

Here are some tips to help you get the best results out of this exercise.

- **Go as broad and as deep as possible** – Try to complete every step in this guide. Collect as much evidence and data as possible to inform your analysis. The data could be both quantitative and qualitative (for example: surveys, academic literature, photographs or records of conversations and meetings). Focus on the quality and relevance of the data.

- **Define everything and quantify where possible** – Numerical indicators can make it easier to track progress over time, but are not always possible. Instead of forcing a numeric value on everything, focus on things that can be measured. The objective of the exercise should be to present the information in a comprehensive and accessible way to inform decisions.

- **Be explicit about assumptions and data constraints** – If it’s difficult or costly to conduct a full analysis, be transparent about the reasons. Identify the key assumptions that drive the project’s success and critically assess how changing the assumptions will change the project.

- **Seek feedback** – Test your assumptions and results with experts and key stakeholders. They might be able point you to a new data set and/or provide input to your analysis.

- **Plan ahead** – A general rule of thumb is to put aside 5-10% of the project funding at the beginning for evaluation and monitoring. This could be difficult to do in practice but planning ahead is always advised and could save you a lot of time and money later on.
Working example

A fictional working example (see below) is used throughout this user guide to demonstrate how the outcome measurement tool can be applied in real life.

Fictional working example

North Shore Tennis Incorporated is a local tennis club based in Belmont, Auckland.

It is mainly run by volunteers. It has experienced a constant decline in memberships in the last five years. Current members are mostly in the 45-65 age group.

The tennis club wants to submit a proposal to Auckland Council for a community grant to run a free coaching programme to teach intermediate school kids how to play tennis.

The programme can help market the club to the local community and attract new members.

The challenge for the club now is to identify the benefits of the programmes and how they align with Auckland Council’s strategic outcomes.

Auckland Council will then:

- consider benefits specified in the proposal and their alignment with council’s strategic outcomes and priorities
- consider the amount of the grant requested and whether the investment is going to provide value for money
- compare the proposal with other community grant applications
- decide whether to fund the programme.

Section 1 of this user guide explains the key components of the outcome measurement tool.

Section 2 explains when and how to use the outcome measurement tool, draw conclusions and report results.

Section 3 walks through the tool, step-by-step.

Section 4 provides best practice guidelines for applicants or funders who wish to adopt the outcome measurement tool.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 11</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Key components of outcome measurement</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Applying this guide in practice</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stepping through the tool</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Best practice guidelines for applicants and funders</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Need more help?</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 1: Standard template</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 2: Example of an intervention logic</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 3: Examples of costs and benefits and how to collect data</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 4: Discounting the outcomes and costs</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix 5: Sensitivity Analysis</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The outcome measurement tool presented in this guide consists of two main components – the Cost Benefit Analysis (CBAx) Model and the Logic Model.

The CBAx model provides a consistent way to measure the costs required to run a project and the benefits achieved by that investment.

The Logic Model helps identify the steps in between. It demonstrates the links between different elements of a project and its outcomes.

Sections 1.1 and 1.2 explain the two models in details.
1.1 Cost Benefit Analysis Model (CBAx)

The CBAx is recommended by the New Zealand Treasury and the Chief Economic Office of Auckland Council as a robust tool to measure the outcomes of policy initiatives and investment projects.

One key advantage of CBAx is it allows a consistent way to consider all the relevant impacts on outcomes, including the health, social, environmental, educational, economic outcomes. The key steps of CBAx, using the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example, are illustrated below.

**Steps**

1. Identify project objectives and counterfactual (i.e. a ‘do nothing scenario) [In the North Shore Tennis incorporated example:]
   - **Project objective** = to run free coaching sessions for 11-13 year olds to increase their participation in sport
   - **Counterfactual** = no free tennis coaching currently provided by the private market

2. Identify groups that will be directly and indirectly affected [Direct group = 20% of 11-13 year olds in the Devonport-Takapuna area who are currently inactive
   Indirect groups = parents, caregivers, teachers, GPs, local DHB]

3. Identify and quantify the costs and outcomes of each group compared to the counterfactual [Costs = $20,000 of club staff costs and $1000 to buy new tennis balls and racquets.
   Sport outcome = increase physical activity level of participants
   Health outcome = Decrease visits to local GP ($500 saving per year) and lower risk of diabetes over the lifetime ($2 million)
   Economic outcome = Creation of 3 part time coaching jobs ($20,000)
   Educational outcome = Improved educational attainment and retention rates of participants]

4. Identify the timing of the costs and outcomes and discount them to the same time period [The $2 million lifetime savings due to lower risk of diabetes will happen over many years - try to calculate the saving per year and discount it to the dollar value in 2017. This exercise will help improve accuracy of analysis and make comparisons between costs and benefits possible.]

5. Test assumptions – how would the costs and benefits change if the assumptions change? [The benefits and impacts on outcomes rely heavily on students’ willingness to participate in the coaching programme and to continue playing tennis after completing the programme.
   How would the outcomes listed in Step 3 change if:
   - less than half of the target group is willing to participate in the programme?
   - 20% of participants drop-off the programme after the first session?
   - 30% of participants choose not to continue playing tennis after completing the programme?]

Measuring sport investment outcomes – user guide for council staff and sport organisations | 7
### 1.2 Logic model

A basic logic model (also often referred to as ‘an intervention logic’) have the following elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Intermediate outcomes</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All resources that are put into a project</td>
<td>The immediate outputs or activities of the project</td>
<td>The necessary short-term outcomes to deliver the ultimate outcomes the project aim to achieve</td>
<td>The ultimate outcomes the project aims to achieve and can be in multiple forms: sport, health, social, economic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

- **$20,000 of council’s community grant**
- **$10,000 of sport club budget**
- **100 hours of volunteer time**

- **100 hours of coaching**
- **10 badminton racquets**
- **80 hours access per week to a community badminton hall**

- **Increase participation of 11-13 year olds in tennis in the Devonport-Takapuna area**

- **Increase physical activity level (sport outcome)**
- **Decrease risk of diabetes (health outcome)**
- **Increase income and employment of the sport sector (economic outcome)**
- **Increase educational attainment and retention (educational outcomes)**

Depending on how complicated the project is and how broad the outcomes are, your logic model could be very simple or very complex. **Appendix 2** provides an example of a complex intervention logic for sport investment to achieve council’s **Auckland Plan** outcomes. You can use this as a starting point and tailor it to suit your business needs.

Developing a logic model could bring clarity to the process, in particular:

- It demonstrates **the links between different elements** of a project and its outcomes – throughout this process you will be made more aware of the assumptions and necessary conditions to make your project effective. Logic Model is particularly useful when the project is detailed and specific, and the intended outcomes are broad and aspirational.

- It provides a **frame of reference** to go back to for collecting data, evaluation and monitoring **at each step of the project** – this helps you check progress throughout different stages of the project and ensure it is being delivered as intended.
2.1 When and how to use this guide?

Traditionally, outcome measurement is the final step in the investment cycle as part of evaluation and monitoring phase.

The disadvantage of this approach is, often without careful consideration of what the outcomes are and how they should be measured at the beginning of the process, not enough data would be collected to make quality measurement. Collecting data retrospectively could be very costly and doesn’t always provide the best results.

Ideally, the best time to start considering outcome measurement is at the start of an investment cycle (in our working example, during the application stage). The outcome measurement process should be embedded in each stage of the investment cycle.

As the information collected at each stage of the investment cycle informs the others, a continuous feedback loop will be formed to inform future investment decisions.

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If you have already started the investment process without considering outcome measurement, it’s never too late to start. Outcome measurement is an ongoing process that evolves as organisation’s policies and strategies develop.

The steps set out in this guide are meant to be repeated as frequently as required. A general guide is to attempt every step but tailor the scale to meet your business needs. It would be a decision that balances:

- The scale of investment and capability and resources constraints of your organisation (be proportional)
- The level of data and information required to make informed decisions (be encompassing).

In circumstances when data and information is not readily available or too difficult/costly to collect, this user guide provides suggestions and examples of how a scaled-down analysis could be undertaken to inform decisions (see Section 3).

2.2 Drawing conclusions from your analysis

It is extremely difficult to prove any changes in broader outcome indicators are related directly to a sports project.

However, it may be possible to argue that on balance the project has made some positive contributions to the strategic outcomes. However this claim will need to be supported by:

- a strong 'logic model' that identifies the links between different components of the projects and the intended outcomes
- good evidence and robust measures of outcomes at each stage of the investment cycle
- assessment of the relative contribution of other factors to achieving outcomes.
2.3 Reporting the results

The results of outcome measurement can help refine current investments, inform future decisions and showcase achievements.

In North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

North Shore Tennis Incorporated could use the results to refine its future community programmes. It could also showcase the health, social, economic and educational outcomes of its tennis programmes to potential club members, local community and investors.

Auckland Council could use the results for:

- **evaluation, monitoring and auditing** – the results will provide a clear line-of-sight between the free coaching programme delivered by North Shore Tennis Incorporated and council’s strategic priorities

- **stakeholders engagement** – outcomes from the tennis programme could help inform future conversations with key stakeholders about the likely benefits of sport programmes. Over time, this could improve knowledge and capability of both council staff and the sector and inform future investment decisions

- **communication with public** – council will be able to present outcome of the tennis programme in a simple, easily-accessible way. This will help demonstrate the value of investment council makes on behalf of the ratepayers and increase transparency and accountability of council investment.
This section walks you through the key steps of measuring sport investment outcomes.

Steps 1-8 are critical steps and you are advised to complete them to gain the necessary information for decision-making. Steps 9-10 are more technical but will provide richness and additional accuracy to the analysis.

A template that incorporates each step is provided in the Appendix 1 to assist you incorporate the steps in your current investment and evaluation processes.

The fictional working example is used again to guide you through the steps. More examples and guidance on how to apply the tool in practice are provided in Appendix 3.

**Step 1: Rationale of project**

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Explain why it is important to carry out the project. What is it trying to achieve? | The free coaching programme will help increase sport participation of youth. |
| Will it achieve a specific outcome e.g. an Auckland Council strategic priority? | To be eligible for a sport community grant, the programme will need to contribute to the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan outcome ‘to make Aucklanders more active, more often.’

  Increased sport participation will contribute to multiple outcomes in the Auckland Plan to make Auckland ‘a world class city where talent wants to live.’
Step 2: The status quo

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explain the ‘do nothing’ scenario.</th>
<th>There are two thousand youth of the age 11-13 living in the Devonport-Takapuna local board area, 20% of them are inactive. Most of the 20% are Asian girls.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The answer could be in the form of ‘costs’ to community and/or ‘lost opportunities’.</td>
<td><strong>Costs of doing nothing</strong> could be those 20% Asian girls continue to have low participation and higher future health costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide data and evidence to support your answer.</td>
<td><strong>Lost opportunities</strong> could be the two existing tennis courts owned by North Shore Tennis Incorporated are currently under-utilised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics NZ, Census and Sport NZ survey data of the number of 11-13 kids in the Devonport-Takapuna local board area, including their ethnicity, gender, level of physical activities and types of sports they played.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: Target groups

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explain who is the programme intended for? Who is the core group that will be directly affected?</th>
<th>The programme targets 50 Asian girls who currently attend Belmont Intermediate School.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide data and evidence to support your answer.</td>
<td>Recent survey data shows Asian, and particularly females, are more likely to be inactive compared to other demographic groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Step 4: Other groups**

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Explain the groups that might be indirectly affected. | • Parents of the 50 Asian girls  
• Other students  
• Teachers  
• Belmont Intermediate School, GPs and the local community |
|---|---|

| Provide data and evidence to support your answer. | Recent survey and research show youth sport participation have various indirect effects on families, schools and local community. |

---

**Step 5: Inputs**

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Explain the inputs of the programme. | • Council contributes $20,000 through a community grant  
• North Shore Tennis Incorporated contributes $10,000 and volunteer support |
|---|---|

*See [Appendix 3](#) for example of different types of inputs.*

---

**Step 6: Activities and outputs**

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Explain the ‘immediate’ activities and outputs the programme will deliver. | • 200 hours of coaching time  
• 20 new tennis racquets and 10 balls  
• 20 hours access per week to the two tennis courts owned by the club |
|---|---|

*See [Appendix 3](#) for example of different types of activities and outputs.*

---
## Step 7: Intermediate costs and outcomes

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Explain what will the activities and outputs deliver? | The intermediate outcome is to **increase sport participation** – this will contribute to the outcomes set out in *Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan*.  
The free coaching, new equipment and access to tennis courts could increase sport participation of Asian girls in Belmont Intermediate School by 20%. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide data and evidence to support your answer.</td>
<td>A recent survey shows many Asian girls at Belmont Intermediate School are keen to become more active but don’t have the skills. The survey also shows cost to participate is not a barrier for the target group (note if cost is a barrier then ongoing support to these girls will be more effective than a one-off grant).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify duration of the costs and outcomes.</td>
<td>The costs are one-off. The outcomes are likely to be ongoing. Participants of the programme are expected to learn the skills within four months. They are then expected to become a member of North Shore Tennis Incorporated and continue to play tennis on a regular basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If possible, quantify the immediate costs and outcomes. Put a monetary value only if it can be done in a meaningful way.</td>
<td>Increase sport participation of 50 Asian girls in Belmont Intermediate School from 35% currently to 55% in six months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Specify how the costs and outcomes can be tracked over time. Where will the data come from? | Northern Tennis Incorporate to conduct a participant survey before and after the programme to monitor participant’s  
- physical activity levels  
- health conditions  
- willingness to play tennis on a regular basis after finishing the programme. |
### Step 8: Long-term costs and outcomes

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explain what long-term outcomes will the immediate outcomes lead to?</th>
<th>Increased in sport participation of 50 Asian girls in Belmont Intermediate from 35% to 55% will lead to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Specify the long-term outcomes for each group and the process to get to the long-term outcomes</td>
<td>• more Asian girls having higher physical activities and better social interactions with peers, which may then lead to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify duration of the costs and outcomes for each group.</td>
<td>- lower mental and physical health risks (Duration = lifetime)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- better learning results (Duration = next 5-10 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- better employment outcomes (Duration = after 5-10 years and last for 30-40 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- improved overall wellbeing and life satisfaction (Duration = lifetime)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the parents of the Asian girls may:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- have lower health costs (Duration = next 5-10 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- have better interactions with school and with other parents (Duration = next 2-3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• teachers and school may have better educational attainment, retention and NCEA pass rates (Duration = next 2-3 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the local community may experience better social cohesion (Duration = next 10-20 years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of the above will contribute to the outcomes in the Auckland Plan to make Auckland a world class city where talent wants to live.

If possible, quantify and monetise the costs and outcomes. If it is not possible, be explicit about why not and the assumptions you used.

It may be too costly to quantify and monetise all benefits in this case, however, Northern Tennis could draw on findings from similar studies, but be explicit about the assumptions and limitations.

Provide data and evidence to support your answer.

Survey data and research findings that support the various costs and benefits of increased sport participation on youth, parents, teachers, school and local community.

Specify how the costs and outcomes can be tracked over time. Where will the data come from?

Northern Tennis Incorporate to conduct multiple surveys on participants, parents and teachers on the various outcomes before and after the programme, and a follow-up survey after one year.

See Appendix 3 for example of different types of long-term outcomes and how they could be monitored over time.
Step 9: Timing of the costs and benefits

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Consider when the costs and benefits you identified in Steps 7 and 8 will occur/take effect. | The costs of the programme are one-off and will occur in the first year. |

If the costs and benefits of your project occur over multiple time periods then you might want to consider converting the estimated values to the same time period. This process is called ‘discounting’. It will improve accuracy of analysis and make comparisons between costs and benefits possible. Appendix 4 provides further explanation of the discounting process.

Step 10: Testing assumptions

In the North Shore Tennis Incorporated example:

| Often the estimation of costs and benefits relies on several assumptions. | This exercise assumes all participants will complete the programme and continue to play tennis on a regular basis. |
| Explain the likely magnitude of change if your assumptions change. | Describe the likely changes to the intermediate and long-term outcomes with |
| | • different drop-off rates |
| | • different participation rate over the life time of the participants |

A robust and sophisticated process to test assumptions is to run a ‘sensitivity analysis’. See Appendix 5 for further information.
Outcome measurement is an ongoing and evolving process. It should be a two-way commitment between the applicants and funder of sport projects.

Throughout the process, organisational knowledge and capability will grow, leading to smarter investments, more effective mechanisms and better outcomes for both parties.

The table below sets out the high level commitments of applicants and funders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Funders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand the status quo</td>
<td>Use the status quo identified by applicants as baseline for comparisons and monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand the objectives of investment and articulate how the project will help achieve them</td>
<td>Be transparent about the objective and the assessment criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide plenty of examples to help applicants understand what you are looking to achieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assess applications based on the alignment with investment objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Be consistent throughout the entire investment cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understand the costs and outcomes of your projects and provide good evidence to support (e.g. sector endorsement)</td>
<td>The quality and coverage of data and evidence provided by applicants will be a critical part of the assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tell us how the costs and benefits you identified can be evaluated and monitored over time</td>
<td>Use the information provided by applicants as basis for drafting the KPIs in the funding agreements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This report sets out the basic steps to measure outcomes of sport investment. You can find additional examples and further guidance in the appendices.

If you have further enquiries, contact XXX
## Appendix 1: Standard template

### Outcome measurement tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Programme:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organisation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **What is the rational of the project/activity/programme?**
   
   Explain why it is important to carry out the project. Will it achieve a specific council strategic priorities or outcomes?

2. **What is the ‘status quo’?**
   
   Explain the ‘do nothing’ scenario. What are the costs and lost opportunities? What data and evidence to you have to prove this?

3. **Who are the target groups?**
   
   Explain who is the programme intended for? Who is the core group that will be directly affected? What data and evidence to you have to prove this?

4. **What other groups could be affected?**
   
   Explain the groups that might be indirectly affected. What data and evidence to you have to prove this?

### What are the inputs into the programme?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct financial</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other inputs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20
6. What will the project/activity/programme deliver?
E.g. hours of coaching, number of tennis racquets
Note: In spreadsheet put in calculation

7. What are the intermediate costs and impacts on outcomes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost/benefit</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Data/evidence source</th>
<th>Can the cost/benefit be quantified, if so, please provide the information. If not, please explain why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the target groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the indirect groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. What are the long-term costs and impacts on outcomes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost/benefit</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Data/evidence source</th>
<th>Can the cost/benefit be quantified, if so, please provide the information. If not, please explain why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the target groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the indirect groups:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. How will costs and benefits be monitored over time?
Where will the data come from? How do they compare with the status quo?

**TOTAL QUANTIFIABLE COSTS (PV $)**

- Low
- High
- Best Estimate

**TOTAL QUANTIFIABLE BENEFITS (PV $)**

- Low
- High
- Best Estimate
### Appendix 2: Example of a logic model for sport investment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome indicators</th>
<th>Auckland Plan outcomes</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, social and safety</td>
<td>・ A fair, safe and healthy Auckland&lt;br&gt;・ A culturally rich and creative Auckland&lt;br&gt;・ A Māori identity that is Auckland’s point of difference in the world</td>
<td>・ An Auckland of prosperity and opportunity</td>
<td>・ A green Auckland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Intermediate outcomes
- Increased sport participation of:  
  - adult  
  - Māori  
  - young people  
  - other sedentary groups or geographical areas  
  - high performance sport

#### Behavioural changes
- Individual:  
  - People understand the positive impacts of sport and prioritise sport time  
  - People use sports facilities more often  
  - More people willing to volunteer in sport, more diverse volunteers  
  - Increase social capital such as social interaction and sense of community, social networks, shared civil norms and values such as trust and reciprocity  
  - Increase resilience, self-esteem, efficacy, confidence and identity  
  - Decrease stress and anxiety
- Organisational:  
  - More effective facility investment by community groups, iwi, sports clubs etc.  
  - Better co-ordination between programmes  
  - Better public-private partnerships to run events, design, build, manage and maintain facilities  
  - Improved governance, leadership, and financial efficiency  
  - Improved data, analysis and research  
  - A responsive (demand-led) sector

#### Output
- Activities, programmes and events:  
  - Local, regional and international sporting events that attracted a lot of people and raise awareness  
  - Effective education and engagement programmes that directly increase sports participation, with additional social, health, community and economic benefits  
  - High performance sport - new programmes on coaching, nutrition, medicine and wellbeing of players, funding to support pathways
- Facilities:  
  - Sports facilities that are cheap to use, close and fit-for-purpose, of good quality, and can cater for the needs of current and future population and enable people to engage in sports as players, officials or supporters. Sports facilities that are operating effectively and efficiently.

#### Input
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auckland Council</th>
<th>Sport organisations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Policy/ planning/strategy/ co-ordination | Service delivery for Aucklanders  
  - Building and providing sports facilities  
  - running events | Advocacy for particular programmes and facilities  
  - running events  
  - volunteering | Service delivery for Aucklanders  
  - building and providing sports facilities  
  - running events | Investment in Council assets and services |
## Appendix 3: Examples of costs and benefits and how to collect data

### Inputs

| Direct inputs | Direct inputs into sport programmes include:  
|               | • Programme budget  
|               | • Programme staffing and nature of sporting and non-sporting expertise  
|               | • Type and quality of sports equipment  
|               | • Access to facilities (free and paid for) and frequency of access  
|               | • Transport requirements  
|               | • Expenditure on promotion, educational materials  |

| Indirect inputs | These include contributions from various partners, such as staff time, free accommodation, free use of facilities for activities, assistance with promotion. Although these are not always easy to quantify, some effort should be made. Such inputs are often crucial to the success of programmes, yet may remain hidden. In such circumstances the true 'cost' and nature of the programme may be misunderstood.  |

### Community resources

| What resources are available to the organisation in the community for all aspects of its programme? For example:  
|               | • Current sporting infrastructure (teams, facilities, equipment).  
|               | • Nature of community links and networks (e.g. teachers; community workers; parents).  
|               | • Relationships with schools and access to in-school and out-of-school children.  
|               | • How do you gain access to participants; via other NGOs; via schools; via community consultation?  |

### Where do it collect the information?

| Direct and indirect inputs | Much of this information relates to quantifiable resources which can be recorded via normal audit, accounting and record-keeping procedures (which need to be constantly updated).  |

| Community resources | Most clubs and sport organisations will have a clear understanding of their local communities, but it is useful to undertake a stocktake (e.g. existing teams, clubs, pitches, equipment, active volunteers). This should be constantly updated.  |
## Intermediate outcomes – Improved sport participation

### Why should I collect the information?
One of the key aims of sports programmes is to improve sport participation by providing more sport opportunities and options. The extent to which this aim is met is a key measure of effectiveness and lays the basis for addressing the broad personal and social goals of such programmes.

### What information should I collect?
- General increases in participation, especially among target groups
- Number and type of people taking part
- Frequency of participation (e.g. daily, weekly or monthly)
- Length and intensity of participation
- Number of teams/clubs established

### Where do I collect the information from?
- Survey with participants before and after the programme regarding their intention to participate in sport.
- Enrolment registers
- Facilities/equipment hire records
- Attendance registers (for information about the number of individual participants and not simply volume of use)
- Programme records
- Leader/coach reports

### Possible data sources of sport participation
## Long-term outcomes – sport outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why should I collect the information?</th>
<th>Sport outcomes could include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The sustainability and further development of sport in the community (and sport organisations) depends on the production of skilled and committed sports people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The individuals’ achievement in sport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What information should I collect?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number/type of participants improving skill levels, performance and sporting competence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Sporting skills: these will relate to specific sports and will relate to basic skills, tactics and rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of talented individuals being identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Number of development pathways provided for talented athletes and coaches to pursue careers at a higher level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where do I collect the information from?</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Observation and systematic evaluation by coaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Tests for skill levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Structured discussions with participants to assess understanding and their development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Long-term outcomes - Health outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why should I collect the information?</th>
<th>Sport participation can be used for both treatment and prevention for physical and mental illness and improve participants’ overall health.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With regard to physical health, the evidence strongly indicates that exercise and sport can prevent a number of chronic diseases, most commonly cardiovascular disease, diabetes, some cancers, strokes, osteoporosis and premature deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The amount of evidence linking sports and exercise to mental health benefits is growing, and demonstrates both primary benefits in terms of prevention and secondary benefits in terms of its therapeutic benefits. Several studies have shown that sport and exercise can lower the risk of depression and suicide and other neurological conditions such as PD and AD and create therapeutic benefits for depression, anxiety and tension, eating addictions and body dysmorphic disorders, age-related cognitive decline, the severity of AD and some symptoms of schizophrenia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What information should I collect?

- Number GP visits per year
- Number of school absence due to illness per year
- Health of participants e.g. weight, BMI, blood pressure etc

### Where do I collect the information from?

- Health tests of participants before and after the programme
- School absence records
- Survey with local GPs and nurses
- Structured discussions with participants, parents and teachers
### Long-term outcomes – Social and community outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why should I collect the information?</th>
<th>Social capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sports programmes could lead to development of individual and collective potential.</td>
<td>Evidence shows sport participation could directly or indirectly lead to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properly delivered, inclusive and participant-centred sporting programmes and the sense of achievement derived from the development of sporting skills are presumed to lead to a range of impacts among regular participants such as:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development of social relationship skills: including self-esteem, self-efficacy, cooperation, reciprocity, a sense of belonging.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bonding capital: greater social connectedness, networking and social interaction - largely among a fairly homogeneous population.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Bridging capital: greater awareness of others, better understanding of others, greater social inclusion/connectedness and mixing across heterogeneous population groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Linking capital: ties between people in dissimilar social situations, enabling individuals and groups to access formal institutions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Impact: reduced social and ethnic tensions, reduced problem behaviour; more collective action and community involvement, NB volunteering.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Anti-social behaviours and crime rates

Evidence also shows sport participation could help prevent anti-social behaviours and crime rates, particular for youth. The relationship are not as direct, but via personal factors (e.g. participants’ self-esteem) and external support (e.g. from peers, teachers, parents, school and community).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What information should I collect?</th>
<th>Social capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social capital</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reduced sense of social isolation and strengthened friendship networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increased self-esteem and self-confidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved social skills (e.g. comfortable meeting new people, willing to seek and accept advice, can work cooperatively; understands impact of behaviour on others)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Positive attitudes to the future and improved aspirations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Anti-social behaviours and crime rates

• Increased trust and a sense of communal responsibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where do I collect the information from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Before-and-after surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Post-programme self-assessed change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Self-completion questionnaires for participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Face-to-face interviews with participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Small group discussions about effectiveness of the programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Long-term outcomes – Educational outcomes

**Why should I collect the information?**

The relationship between sport participation and education outcomes is not direct. The literature points to three possible routes or pathways by which sport participation may translate to educational benefits:

- Psychological/affective benefits (as discussed in ‘health outcomes’)
- Social capital (as discussed in ‘social outcomes’)
- Cognitive benefits including executive/planning, attention, simultaneous and successive tasks; self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-regulation, locus of control; and/or social competence, identification with and attitudes towards school and school-related values and quest for high peer status.

**What information should I collect?**

- Improved cognitive benefits
- Increased commitment to education and school
- Positive attitudes to the future and improved aspirations

**Where do I collect the information from?**

- School academic reports
- Attendance records
- Drop-out rates
- NZEA pass-rate and % students progressed to tertiary education
- Surveys and in-depth discussions with participants and teachers

### Long-term outcomes – Economic outcomes

**Why should I collect the information?**

Sport could have a positive contribution to the local economy through building and construction of facilities, running events and professional business in training and nutrition advice.

International events could provide opportunities to reinforce and enhance Auckland’s brand image as an attractive destination to visit and live.

**What information should I collect?**

- No. events run and profits
- Club profits
- No. volunteers
- No. facilities built – no. people employed, costs of materials etc
- Supporting businesses? E.g food stalls, uniforms/gear sold

**Where do I collect the information from?**

- Club quarterly and annual reports
- Surveys of people after the events
- Event budget
- Facilities management plans
Appendix 4: Discounting the costs and benefits

The value of money changes over time. Often the costs and benefits occur today worth more than in the future due to inflation and increase in people’s earning capacity.

Example: A dollar today can be invested, say in a bank deposit at an interest rate of 5%, so that in a year’s time it is worth $1.05. Receiving $1.05 in a year’s time is therefore equivalent to receiving a dollar now.

If the estimated benefits and costs of your project are likely to occur at various points in time, you will need to convert them into today’s money value. This allows costs and benefits with different life spans to be compared. This process of conversion is called discounting. The discounted value is also known as the present value.

Selecting a discount rate

The New Zealand Treasury uses an 8% discount rate for standard public sector cost and benefit analysis, but this can be adjusted for projects in specific sectors.

Auckland Council’s Chief Economist Office recommends a 4% discount rate to be applied in the first instance for Auckland Council proposals with sensitivity analysis at 6% and 8% (see Appendix 5 for further information on sensitivity analysis).

Formula

The present value is calculated by multiplying the estimated value by a discount factor which is equal to:

\[
1 / (1 + \text{discount rate})^n
\]

Where \( n \) is equal to the number of years over which the value is being discounted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (n)</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Discount factor = 1 + (1 + 10%)^n</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>0.909</td>
<td>0.826</td>
<td>0.751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast costs or benefits</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounted values (value x discount factor)</td>
<td>-100</td>
<td>40.909</td>
<td>37.188</td>
<td>33.808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value (sum of discounted values)</td>
<td>11.906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ‘net present value’ (NPV) of the project can then be calculated by adding up the present values of all discounted cost and benefit values.

For more information on discounting, visit New Zealand Treasury’s social cost and benefit page - [http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/guidance/planning/costbenefitanalysis/guide](http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/guidance/planning/costbenefitanalysis/guide)
Appendix 5: Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is the study of how sensitive the results of a project are to changes in assumptions and parameters (for example discount rates – see Appendix 4).

It helps decision makers understand which assumptions and parameters are crucial in delivering the project and identifies the tipping point (for example, when the cost of the project is likely to be higher than the benefits).

Scenario analysis

Scenarios are often used in sensitivity analysis. The basic scenarios are conservative, baseline and optimistic scenarios. If the estimated values do not change significantly in different scenarios then the decision maker can have more confidence in the net benefits of the project being achieved. Scenario analysis is typically used in the analysis of smaller projects.

Statistical methods

For larger projects with more variables, statistical methods can be used to deal with uncertainty. One such method is Monte Carlo analysis, which uses random combinations of values for variables many times over to simulate uncertainty. A probability distribution of expected outcomes is produced – which is a picture of the range of potential net present value (see Appendix 4) calculations and their likelihood. This means that the decision maker is informed about the most likely NPV outcomes which can assist with decision making.

For more information on sensitivity analysis, visit New Zealand Treasury’s social cost and benefit page - http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/guidance/planning/costbenefitanalysis/guide
College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club partnership grant for artificial playing surface replacement

File No.: CP2018/06186

Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report

1. To seek approval for a community sport and recreation partnership grant to College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club for $750,000 for the replacement of the two artificial playing surfaces at College Rifles Park

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary

2. In September 2008 Auckland City Council signed a 10-year funding agreement with College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club providing a grant of $750,000 as a contribution to the cost of developing artificial playing fields at the facility which is privately owned. Since that time the fields have formed part of the Auckland sports field network, along with providing community access use of the fields through conditions in the funding agreement.

3. The World Rugby certification of the artificial playing surfaces will expire on 19 August 2018 and the fields will not be recertified as they are considered to be at the end of their life. Without a renewal of the fields there is a large risk that the fields will be lost to the council sport field network and community use.

4. If the fields were lost to the network then it would increase a sport field shortfall in the Orakei Local Board and Central East Auckland areas.

5. Staff have assessed the priority of the renewal of artificial surfaces through the framework of the Auckland Sport Sector: Facility Priorities Plan, and it shows good evidence for prioritisation.

6. Staff have assessed this proposal, comparing the costs of Council developing new sport field capacity against the cost of partnering in the renewal of the fields with College Rifles. The option of partnering with College Rifles presents significantly better value to Council.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) approve a partnership grant of $750,000 from the Parks, Sport and Recreation Partnership budget as council’s contribution to College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club for the replacement of the two artificial playing surfaces at College Rifles Park

b) request staff to develop a funding agreement for a term of ten years with appropriate requirements including community access and reporting

c) delegate the approval of the terms and conditions within the Partnership Agreement to the General Manager Parks, Sport and Recreation.

Horopaki / Context

7. College Rifles Park is a privately owned sports park in Haast Street, Remuera. The land and facilities are owned by College Rifles Rugby and Sports Club.

8. In September 2008, Auckland City Council signed a funding agreement with College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club providing a grant of $750,000 as a contribution to the cost of developing artificial playing fields at the facility.
9. In 2009 the facility comprising of two artificial sports fields was delivered at a cost of just over $2 million.

10. Since completion of the sports fields, College Rifles have maintained and operated the facility at no further cost to council.

11. The 2008 funding agreement stipulates that College Rifles must provide access to the facility for use and hire by the community and council. The agreement expires in September 2018.

12. Both surfaces at the facility are fully floodlit and have a winter playing capacity of 74 hours per week (50 hours on weekdays and 24 hours in the weekends).

13. The facility currently is used as part of the Auckland Council network of sport field provision. It is currently used for weekend competition matches, as well as offsetting training demand from College Rifles and Auckland Rugby representative teams. If this facility did not provide capacity, demand would need to be met elsewhere in the network.

14. There has been demonstrable use by other sports (including touch rugby, soccer and lacrosse), community groups and schools.

15. The existing fields do not currently meet full sized rugby standards and the safety zones do not comply with either rugby or Auckland Council standards.

16. The World Rugby certification of the artificial playing surfaces will expire on 19 August 2018 and the fields will not be recertified as they are considered to be at the end of their life.

17. If the fields are not renewed to World Rugby certification standards they will no longer be able to be used for Rugby purposes and will be lost from the council network of sport field provision.

18. College Rifles plan to renew the artificial sports fields beginning work in August 2018. They have approached Auckland Council requesting a grant of $1.5 million against a total project cost of $2.2 million.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice

Sport Field Supply and Demand Study Insights

19. Auckland Council has undertaken significant studies in recent years to quantify the demand and supply of sports fields across the region. The recently received 2017 Supply and Demand Study quantified the demand of sports fields to 2028.

20. The Study is divided into 67 geographic analysis areas with College Rifles Park located in the Remuera analysis area.

21. Sports fields are not evenly distributed around the region nor does the distribution match the distribution of demand. Fields are managed as a network and it is accepted that a capacity shortfall in one area can be accommodated by a capacity surplus in another area providing the travel distance or time is not too great. The aim is to provide capacity within a 15 minute peak time drive, although it is acknowledged that, especially within the central isthmus, this is not always achievable.

22. The southern motorway is a major physical barrier that separates the eastern and western areas of the central isthmus. Six analysis areas make up the wider central eastern area - Ellerslie, Remuera, Eastern Bays, Meadowbank St Johns, Panmure-Glen Innes and Mt Wellington.

23. Although peak demand travel time between fields in distant areas exceeds 15 minutes the six areas can be considered as a wider network, providing it is accepted that some players will have to travel further.
24. In Central East Auckland there are:
   - 19 sports parks (including College Rifles Park) available for community use in winter.
   - 17 of these sports parks are owned and managed by Auckland Council.
   - 2 sports parks - College Rifles Park and Bill McKinlay Park are owned and/or managed by sports club trusts.
   - The 19 parks contain 65 fields of varying sizes equivalent to 54.25 full size fields.
   - In 2017, the sports fields provided for 927 hours play per week across all three codes, comprising 288 hours per week for weekend play (mainly competition) and 639 hours mid-week (mainly for training). Note these figures do not include weather related closures.
   - In 2017, the 927 hours of play were allocated as 291 hours for rugby, 513 hours for football and 123 hours for league.
   - The College Rifles Park fields contribute 74 hours of rugby playing capacity per week, comprising 24 hours for weekend play and 50 hours for mid-week play.

25. Future demand for sports fields will be impacted by population growth, any changes in sport participation levels and the way winter sport is played.

26. The 2028 projections for Central East Auckland were for a weekly capacity shortfall within Orakei and Maungakiekie Tamaki of 132 hours per week, assuming optimal field allocation across the three winter codes.

Auckland Sport Sector: Facilities Priorities Plan

27. Auckland’s sport sector has developed a plan to enable a coordinated, integrated and sector-based approach for future sport facility provision in Auckland. Development of this plan was facilitated by Aktive, Sport NZ and Auckland Council.

28. This project was prompted by the development of the Council’s Sports Facilities Investment Plan. As part of this work, staff and the sport sector identified the need for a mechanism to establish facilities investment priorities across all sports codes for the next 10 years.

29. It focuses on the provision of sports facilities to enable community participation in sport, including social and casual participation. It looks across sport codes and the region as a whole and encourages facility partnerships.

30. The plan was endorsed by the Environment and Community Committee on 12 September 2017 (ENV/2017/118), however the first series of prioritisations have not yet occurred.

31. Therefore, there is not yet a formal process that College Rifles request for investment can be processed through. However, the plan does outline the assessment criteria that applications for prioritisation will be assessed against.

32. These criteria are:
   - Community need and participation
   - Complementary to the existing network
   - Strategic support
   - Sustainability
   - Return on Investment
   - Achievability

33. Staff have assessed the College Rifles proposal against the criteria outlined within the Facilities Priorities Plan and the proposal shows good evidence for prioritisation (see Attachment A).
Options

34. With the certification of the College Rifles Fields expiring in August 2018 and Council’s current funding agreement with College Rifles expiring in September 2018 the opportunity to secure any future access and use of this site is immediate.

35. The options council can consider are:
   i) Do nothing – the opportunity to partner with on the development of sports fields in the area will be greatly diminished and Council may have to provide additional capacity elsewhere in the network to support the displaced user groups.
   ii) Develop a funding agreement for $750,000 with the College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club for the replacement of the two artificial playing surfaces at College Rifles Park.

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

36. The artificial surfaces at College Rifles Park form an important part of the Auckland regional sport field network, as well as providing a local resource for community and user groups in the Remuera area. Should 74 hours of sport field capacity be lost to the network there would be an increased shortfall in provision in the Orakei Local Board area, which would have an impact on surrounding boards areas as well.

37. Letters of support for the replacement of the artificial surfaces were included from local groups including Ellerslie Association Football Club Inc, Meadowbank School, King’s School, Auckland Lacrosse, and Auckland Rugby.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement

38. Participation data shows 10.5% of Maori living within the Orakei Local Board area participate in rugby, which is double the participation rate of the Orakei Local Board population (4.9%).

39. This indicates that changes in sport field capacity, especially relating to Rugby, within the Orakei Local Board area would disproportionately impact the local Māori residents.

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications

40. The Parks, Sport and Recreation partnership budget line for FY18 has the required budget available for Auckland Council to grant College Rifles $750,000.

Return on Investment

41. The Auckland Council Sport Field Capacity Development programme has shown that the development of new sports field capacity costs $64,676 per additional hour of availability provided by a lit, artificial surface.

42. The proposed $750,000 grant to College Rifles would provide re-secure 74 hours a week of capacity to the network at a cost of $10,135 for each of those hours.

43. This significant difference demonstrates a greater level of financial efficiency through partnering with College Rifles rather than investing in new capacity elsewhere in Auckland Councils network.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks

44. If council does support the renewal of the fields at College Rifles then there is a likelihood that the fields would be lost to the sport field network and availability for community access.

45. A robust funding agreement will be developed with College Rifles to mitigate risk around approved council investment and to ensure that the artificial surfaces continue to provide
capacity to the Auckland sport field network, and available/utilised for other community access.

46. A minimum frequency of annual reporting will be required.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps

47. Following the funding decisions by this Committee, College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club will be notified of the outcome.

48. If the Committee agree to a partnership grant then funding agreements and key performance indicators (KPI’s) will be developed between Council and the club.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Assessment of College Rifles artificial surface renewal under Facility Priorities Plan framework.</td>
<td>73</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mace Ward - General Manager Parks, Sports and Recreation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
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### Detailed Assessment Criteria

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pass/Fail</th>
<th>Guidance</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic alignment</strong></td>
<td>The project must align with national and regional facility strategies/code facility plans or demonstrate how the proposal fits in the regional network</td>
<td>Pass: The project is documented in a national and/or regional facility strategy/code facility plan as a priority in the next ten years. Or: The project aligns to a major area for investment (in a plan or strategy) eg: could be major renovation – where maintenance of existing facilities is documented as a priority in a national and/or regional facility strategies/code facility plan and the geographic area identified. Or: If no code facility plan exists at a national or regional level – it can clearly be demonstrated where the project fits in with the overall regional network for the code and this is supported by the RSO (if exists) and NSO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gap in provision</strong></td>
<td>There is a clearly identified and evidenced gap in provision (function, capacity or geographic – assuming existing facilities are run at optimal level) that the facility will meet where the need can only be met through major redevelopment/re purposeing of an existing facility or new facility provision</td>
<td>Pass: The proposal presents evidence (can be analysis from code plan, Sports Field demand analysis, network plans, options analysis, feasibility or business case) to support a clearly identified gap in provision (or replacing existing capacity) now or in future (growth area). There is evidence options have been considered to fill gap (or replacing existing capacity) that validates the proposal. Pass: Without the facility at college rifles there would be a significant gap in provision in the Central East Auckland sub region. The Sport Field demand analysis supports this provisioning need.</td>
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### Criteria

**Community need and participation**

- Degree to which a project matches the needs within its core catchment and will impact positively on accessibility to sports opportunities and grows participation - future facility developments that maximise opportunities to increase participation where there is an identified demand, should be considered a high priority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on participation (Past trends and other data support assumptions)</th>
<th>Poorly aligns</th>
<th>Aligns</th>
<th>Strongly aligns</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little to no evidence of an increase in participation/membership as a result of investment proposed.</td>
<td>Evidence of code data shows numerically participation/membership is growing year on year relative to size of code and in line with population growth in the catchment, (overall Auckland expected to grow 1.3% annually), and the project itself will result in sustained participation or some growth in participation over time.</td>
<td>Evidence of code data shows numerically participation is growing substantially year on year relative to size of code and faster than population growth in the catchment, (overall Auckland expected to grow 1.3% annually), and the project will result in high growth in participation over time.</td>
<td>Poorly aligns</td>
<td>Poorly aligns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting community need</td>
<td>Clear evidence that the facility proposal will result in a widening and/or increase in the penetration into the catchment for the facility/activities/services proposed</td>
<td>Strongly aligns</td>
<td>-strongly aligns</td>
<td>College Rifles has a membership of 1069 which is 41% of the rugby participants in the Orakei LB area. Addition the loss of this facility would have a negative impact both on club membership but also community use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Impact on the range and/or breath of opportunities on offer**

| Low to no evidence of a widening and/or increase in the penetration into the catchment for the facility/activities/services proposed | Some evidence that the facility proposal will result in a widening and/or increase in the penetration into the catchment for the facility/activities/services proposed | Clear evidence that the facility proposal will result in a widening and/or increase in the penetration into the catchment for the facility/activities/services proposed | Aligns | Aligns |

**Neighbourhood influence**

- Little to no evidence of influence this range.

Note:

1. See strategic priorities in draft plan definition of participation
2. Core catchment could be geographic local, sub-regional or regional/national or demographically specific – girls aged 5-14 years across Auckland
3. Range(can be frequency, quantity, diversity (multi-use) or physical accessibility) and
4. Breath can be catering to new population preferences such as new and emerging sports

**Field demand analysis**

Evidence of expansion in the range and/or breath of opportunities on offer. Evidence of large expansion in the range and/or breath of opportunities on offer.
5. Provision covers lack of facility, cost, not fit-for-purpose, capacity constraints

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<th>Criteria</th>
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<th>Aligns</th>
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Complementary to existing network

Degree to which a project complements existing facilities and can cater for future growth, adding to the hierarchy of facilities and increasing the capacity for sub-regional and regional competition.

- Cater for future growth: How has provision (access, condition, fit-for-purpose, gap) limited participation?

      Little to no evidence provision has limited participation and growth of code

      Evidence that provision has somewhat limited participation and growth of code (and other factors indicate that if there was access — then growth would occur)

      Evidence that provision has strongly limited participation and growth of code (and other factors indicate that if there was access — then growth would occur)

      Strongly aligns.

How has provision (access, condition, fit-for-purpose, gap) limited participation?

- Hierarchy: The proposal does not fill an evidenced gap in the existing hierarchy for facilities and may compete with a nearby facility (see code plan or evidence supplied).

- The proposal fills an identified gap in the existing hierarchy for facilities based on the codes model of provision (geographic, type, capacity) with little duplication/overlap or direct competition to a facility nearby. Project adds some capacity at the sub-regional or regional level (this could be by provision of a local facility that frees up use of an existing sub-regional or regional facility).

      The proposal fills an identified gap in the existing hierarchy for facilities based on the codes model of provision (geographic, type, capacity) with no duplication or direct competition to a facility nearby. Project adds significant capacity at the sub-regional or regional level (this could be by provision of a local facility that frees up use of an existing sub-regional or regional facility).

      Strongly aligns.

Strategic support

The degree to which the proposal is supported by a wide range of stakeholders as a strategic priority

- Code specific: Low priority in an international, national, regional code facility plan/strategy in the next ten years, or tenure of existing facility good

      A priority in a code facility plan/strategy in the next three — five years or tenure of existing facility is threatened

      A priority in a code facility plan/strategy in the next one — three years or tenure of existing facility threatened (being sold, lease expires, rent hike unaffordable)

      Strongly aligned.

- Local Board: Lower priority in a local board area facility plan and is not in the local board plan

      Medium priority in a local board area facility plan (where one exists) or local board plan

      A high priority in a local board area facility plan (where one exists) or local board plan

      Aligns

A letter from Auckland Rugby Union has identified College Rifles renewal as it would be lost to the network otherwise.

The facility is not in the local board plan, as it is a privately owned facility. However the local board does state “We will continue to develop our sports parks, reserves and playgrounds.” Which philosophically aligns.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Poorly aligns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainability</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Degree to which a project is sustainable:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- sustainable business model and design with whole of lifecycle approach and demonstrable governance, operational and management capabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>- sustainable design and flexible to changes in demand and adaptive uses in the future</td>
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<td>- Other user groups identified</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Business model:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of sustainable or credible operating /financial model which also does not demonstrate accounting for whole of life costs (asset maintenance, depreciation or sinking fund, any interest costs). No other user groups identified</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall governance and management capabilities:</strong></td>
<td>Weak/overly complex or no thought given to governance and management structure (volunteer or paid) proposed.</td>
<td>Good governance and management structure (volunteer or paid) proposed or in place.</td>
<td>Strong and not overly complex governance and management (volunteer or paid) structure proposed or in place.</td>
<td>Strongly aligns. Good governance in place and full time General Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable design and initiatives:</strong></td>
<td>Facility is not designed/proposed to be flexible and adaptive to future changes and sustainability design initiatives are not clearly stated and/or low likelihood will be achieved given budget (capex and opex).</td>
<td>Facility is designed/proposed to be somewhat flexible and adaptive to future changes and sustainability design initiatives are stated and likely to be achieved.</td>
<td>Facility is designed/proposed to be highly flexible and adaptive to future changes and sustainability design initiatives are clearly stated and high likelihood will be achieved.</td>
<td>Strongly aligns. The nature of the artificial surface is that it is useable and good provision for a number of sports and community groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport Alignment:</strong></td>
<td>Facility location proposed is accessible by limited modes of transport (e.g.; predominantly car only) and located where it may impact congestion at peak usage times.</td>
<td>Facility location proposed is accessible by multiple modes and located so as to not impact congestion at peak usage times with adequate parking.</td>
<td>Facility location proposed is easily accessible by multiple modes (PT, car with onsite or shared parking, walking, cycling) and well located so as to not impact congestion at peak usage times with adequate and shared parking.</td>
<td>Aligns. Parking onsite (surface to be updated). Accessed near main road with some public transport provision.</td>
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### Achievability

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<th>Criteria</th>
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<th>Aligns</th>
<th>Strongly aligns</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Readiness to proceed, including location identified, developed design, feasibility, funding, governance and management, and has taken on board lessons learnt from others and good practice examples related to access, location, and design.</td>
<td>Plans are out of line with the need identified and, size of organisation with no or poor quality feasibility study to support.</td>
<td>Plans are commensurate with the need identified and, size of organisation and supported by credible Feasibility Study with a business case in progress or to come.</td>
<td>Plans are commensurate with the need identified and size of organisation and supported by credible Feasibility Study and business case.</td>
<td>Aligns. The club is looking to raise a minimum of 50% of the total development cost between council and other funders. The club would be looking to use accumulated funds to help fund the addition costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale of development and funding required</td>
<td>Little likelihood of being achieved within a five-ten year timeframe Little or no fund raising or financial less than 15% planned or begun by the organisation</td>
<td>Reasonable likelihood of being achieved within a three-five year timeframe and some funding may be in place 15-30%. A reasonable level of fund-raising</td>
<td>Strong likelihood of being achieved within a three to five year timeframe and 30-50% funding already in place.</td>
<td>Strongly aligns. Club has accumulated funds and council investment would equate to about 1/3 of total development costs.</td>
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### Return on investment

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<th>Aligns</th>
<th>Strongly aligns</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relative social (community wellbeing, community connectedness, volunteerism) and financial return on investment the project can generate Wider community and social benefits</td>
<td>Little or no and volunteer contribution to project or upskilling of volunteers as a result of the project No involvement by groups outside the organisation Minimal benefits to the wider community eg; no or only a few spaces for hire, no community hub created, no spaces for casual public use. Lower participant communities (socio-economic, ethnic, young people) do not benefit or receive low benefit from development.</td>
<td>Good level of volunteer contribution to project (project momentum may just be beginning) governance, planning, fund-raising and many volunteers (beyond just one or two) receiving benefits of upskilling as a result of project involvement Involvement by one or two groups outside the organisation in the project Some benefits to the wider community eg; spaces for hire, community hub created, and spaces for casual public use such as walking tracks part of development. Lower participant communities (socio-economic, ethnic, young people) will receive some benefit from development.</td>
<td>High level of volunteer contribution to project governance, planning, fund-raising and large amount of volunteers receiving benefits of upskilling as a result of project involvement Involvement by two plus groups outside the organisation in the project Significant benefits to the wider community eg; spaces for hire, community hub created, and spaces for casual public use such as walking tracks part of development. Lower participant communities (socio-economic, ethnic, young people) will benefit significantly from development.</td>
<td>Aligns. Space available for hire and community use that would otherwise be lost to the network, continued provision of service to the 1k+ club members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial returns</td>
<td>Options analysis not completed or preferred option- poor cost benefit ratios less than 1:1 and poor net present values. No evidence of the project eliminating or reducing duplication (facilities or operations). Proposal is unlikely to increase use and lower cost per hour/per user.</td>
<td>Feasibility study has been done – business case may not have yet. There is evidence to suggest investment can be justified through options analysis. Positive financial returns or preferred option has best and acceptable NPV (even if negative). The project eliminates or reduces duplication (facilities or operations). Proposal will increase use and lower cost per hour/per user – may not yet be quantified.</td>
<td>Feasibility study has been done – business case may not have yet. There is evidence to suggest investment can be justified through options analysis Cost benefit ratios greater than 1:1 and positive net present values for preferred option. The project eliminates or significantly reduces duplication (facilities or operations through shared space/services). Proposal will significantly increase use and lower cost per hour/per user.</td>
<td>Strongly aligns. Good return on council investment with high quality facility available to community groups for use. Significantly cheaper provision on a per hour basis than council developing its own facility elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 12</td>
<td>College Rifles Rugby Union Football and Sports Club partnership grant for artificial playing surface replacement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environment and Community Committee</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>08 May 2018</strong></td>
<td><strong>Project structure and delivery capabilities</strong>&lt;br&gt;No structure (Steering group/PCG or PM) in place or well-planned to lead development and fundraising.</td>
<td>Significant fund-raising or financial (30-50%) and voluntary contribution by the organisation (begun towards total project cost and achievement).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Steering group/PCG and PM in place or planned to lead development and fundraising.</td>
<td>Active Steering group/PCG and PM in place to lead development and fundraising.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site location and complexity</strong>&lt;br&gt;Site not secured and will be expensive or complex to secure.&lt;br&gt;Site not in a particularly good location (low visibility, access and has site constraints such as poor ground conditions or not yet identified).</td>
<td>Site is identified and in process of being secured (council may be assisting).&lt;br&gt;Site in a good or reasonable location and ground condition confirmed and plan in place (visible, accessible and little site constraints).</td>
<td>Site is secured.&lt;br&gt;Site in a good location (highly visible, accessible and little site constraints) and no ground conditions of concern.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Planning</strong>&lt;br&gt;No understanding of consent or classification issues/risks/timeframes evident.&lt;br&gt;Zoning or precinct plan is not appropriate and will require change.</td>
<td>Some understanding of consent or classification issues/risks/timeframes evident.&lt;br&gt;Zoning or precinct plan is appropriate, building on a smaller sports hub/locational or locating in industrial area so can operate extended hours.</td>
<td>Plan in place to address any consent or classification issues/risks/timeframes evident.&lt;br&gt;Zoning or precinct plan is appropriate, building on a large established sports hub/locational or locating in industrial area so can operate extended hours.</td>
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<td>Aligns&lt;br&gt;Club has general manager in place to drive fundraising. Club have appointed Cardno to provide full tender documentation for the turf replacement to interested parties and facilitate a tender process, tender evaluation and contractor approval.</td>
<td>Aligns&lt;br&gt;Like for like development.&lt;br&gt;Potential issues with close proximity of neighbours and noise issues?</td>
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</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To seek endorsement of the Destination AKL 2025 Strategy for Auckland.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. On behalf of Auckland Council, Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development (ATEED) works with the public and private sector to lift Auckland's economic well-being; support and enhance Auckland's performance as a key contributor to the New Zealand economy; and support and enhance Auckland's ability to compete internationally as a desirable place to visit, live, work, invest, and do business.

3. ATEED is the guardian and driver of Destination AKL 2025, a strategy which sets a new direction for Auckland’s visitor economy – a vision for a more sustainable future for Auckland.

4. The strategy is the outcome of a process initiated by ATEED and guided by an industry leadership group, as well as a broader consultation programme.

5. ATEED has engaged with the Environment and Community Committee throughout the development of the strategy; on the 3rd October 2017 as part of the consultation phase, and on 13 March 2018 to provide an update on progress.

6. ATEED has a key role in its implementation through its Major Events, Business Events, Tourism and International Education teams.

7. Destination AKL 2025 is an advancement on the Auckland Visitor Plan. ATEED's execution of the Auckland Visitor Plan has been a key factor in the continued growth of Auckland’s visitor economy.

8. Destination AKL 2025 observes that while increased numbers of visitors have generated significant regional economic benefits, the growth in visitors can be better directed to enrich Auckland in other ways: helping to protect and improve our environment, protect and improve our unique identity and cultural heritage, and generally improve our quality of life.

9. The strategy notes that if Auckland is to reach its potential as a destination, all involved in the visitor sector must accept responsibility for achieving a sustainable future for Auckland and its visitor economy.

10. The strategy seeks to align the collaborative efforts of the sector around six strategic imperatives which emerged from the consultation phase.

11. The strategic imperatives in Destination AKL 2025 are broadly aligned to the Auckland Plan 2050. The Auckland Plan is not delivered by council and CCO’s alone. Effective implementation requires collaborative working with a range of partners and stakeholders. Destination AKL 2025 is likely to play a contributing role in achieving aspects of a number of outcomes of the plan; for example:

   • focusing on a connected city as set out in Destination AKL 2025 could contribute to the Auckland Plan 2050 Transport and Access outcome: Aucklanders will be able to get to where they want to go more easily, and will have choices about how they get around.

   • focusing on a sustainable city could contribute to the Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome: Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

   • focusing on a skilled city could contribute to the Opportunity and Prosperity outcome area, Direction 2: attract and retain skills, talent, and investment.
Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:
a) endorse the Destination AKL 2025 Strategy for Auckland.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments
There are no attachments for this report.

Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Steve Armitage – General Manager – Destination ATEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report
1. To seek the Environment and Community Committee’s retrospective approval for Auckland Council’s submission on the Child Poverty Reduction Bill.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary
2. Auckland Council has recently submitted on the Child Poverty Reduction Bill to the Social Services and Community Select Committee.
3. The submission is in general support of the bill and was submitted to the select committee on 4 April 2018. Due to the closing date for submissions to this bill, receiving prior committee approval was not possible and retrospective approval is now sought.
4. This submission was signed off by the chair of the Environment and Community Committee following engagement with elected members and council staff.
5. There are no risks associated with approving the submission.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s
That the Environment and Community Committee:
 a) approve Auckland Council’s submission on the Child Poverty Reduction Bill.

Horopaki / Context
6. The government introduced the Child Poverty Reduction Bill to Parliament in February 2018 and referred it to the Social Services and Community Select Committee.
7. The select committee invited submissions on the bill until 4 April 2018. Due to these timeframes staff were unable to receive committee approval for the submission prior to its closing date.
8. Auckland Council submitted on the bill following engagement with elected members and council staff.
9. The Child Poverty Reduction Bill aims to reduce child poverty and improve the overall wellbeing of children. Its stated purpose is to:
   - encourage governments and society to focus on reducing child poverty;
   - hold governments to account against published targets; and
   - require transparent reporting about levels of child poverty.
10. Governments will be required to set ten and three year targets for reducing child poverty and to report on progress. The bill establishes the targets for this.
11. The bill requires government to regularly develop a strategy to promote the wellbeing of children in New Zealand and deliver the outcomes required to meet their child poverty targets.

Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu / Analysis and advice
12. Auckland Council’s submission on the bill is attached (see Attachment A).
13. The submission is in general support of the bill in view of the following:
• Auckland experiences significant levels of child poverty;
• the purpose of the bill aligns with Auckland Council’s strategic priorities and commitment to build a city where young people thrive;
• reducing child poverty will require sustained collective effort that involves local authorities and communities; and
• a set of agreed upon measures of child poverty will assist us to measure Auckland’s progress and results.

14. The submission recommends that:
• the child wellbeing strategy and actions be developed in consultation with local authorities;
• Auckland Council be actively involved in the development of the strategy; and
• the child wellbeing strategy be developed in consultation with families and whānau.

Ngā whakaaweawe ā-rohe me ngā tirohanga a te poari ā-rohe /
Local impacts and local board views
15. The draft submission was circulated to all local board members, and local board members provided feedback which was incorporated in the final submission.

Tauākī whakaaweawe Māori / Māori impact statement
16. Māori children experience disproportionate poverty in Auckland. In 2013, 29 per cent of Māori children were living in households with household incomes of $40,000 or less (compared to the New Zealand average of 19 per cent).

Ngā ritenga ā-pūtea / Financial implications
17. The bill does not include additional actions or responsibilities for the council.
18. There are no financial implications arising from approving the submission.

Ngā raru tūpono / Risks
19. There are no risks arising from approving the submission.

Ngā koringa ā-muri / Next steps
20. The submission was submitted to the Social Services and Community Committee on 4 April 2018. There are no further next steps associated with approving the submission.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Child Poverty Reduction Bill submission</td>
<td>83</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Oscar Casswell-Laird - Policy Analyst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorisers</td>
<td>Kataraina Maki - GM - Community &amp; Social Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Submission to the Social Services and Community Select Committee

In the matter of the
Child Poverty Reduction Bill

Auckland Council, April 2018
Mihimihi

Ka mihi ake ai ki ngā maunga here kōrero,
ki ngā pari whakarongo tahi,
kī ngā awha tuku kiri o ōna manawherua,
ōna mana ā-iwi taketake mai, tauiwi atu.
Tāmaki – makau a te rau, murau a te tini, wenerau a te mano.
Kāhore tō rite i te ao.

I greet the mountains, repository of all that has been
said of this place,
there I greet the cliffs that have heard the ebb and
flow of the tides of time,
and the rivers that cleansed the forebears of all who
came those born of this land
and the newcomers among us all.
Auckland – beloved of hundreds, famed among the
multitude, envy of thousands.
You are unique in the world.
Ko te tāpaetanga o te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Auckland Council Submission 4 April 2018

Title: Submission on the Child Poverty Reduction Bill

This submission is to the Social Services and Community Select Committee.

1. Key points

1.1 This submission is from Auckland Council (the council) and has been approved by the Chair of the Environment and Community Committee.

1.2 The council is in overall support of the Child Poverty Reduction Bill (the bill) and its intent, because:

- the wellbeing of children lies at the heart of the bill
- Auckland experiences significant levels of child poverty
- the council has committed to building an inclusive city where all children and young people have opportunities to thrive
- the purpose of the bill aligns with the Auckland Plan and the goals of I Am Auckland, the council’s strategic action plan for children and young people
- child poverty is a real concern to Aucklanders.

1.3 This submission notes that:

- Auckland experiences significant levels of child poverty and that this poverty is more concentrated in particular spatial areas and among particular ethnicities in Auckland
- the purpose of the bill aligns to the council’s strategic outcomes set out in the Auckland Plan and I Am Auckland, the council’s strategic action plan for children and young people
- reducing child poverty will require sustained collective effort that involves local authorities and communities
- a set of agreed upon measures of child poverty will assist us to measure our progress and compare our results.

1.4 The council recommends that:

- the child wellbeing strategy and actions be developed in consultation with local authorities
in particular that Auckland Council be actively involved in the development of the strategy

- the child wellbeing strategy be developed in consultation with families and whānau.

2. **Over a third of New Zealand's children live in Auckland, and nearly 20 per cent live in a low-income household**

   2.1 The council supports the Child Poverty Reduction Bill because child poverty is an important issue for both Auckland and New Zealand. Significantly shifting New Zealand’s child poverty levels will require specific focus and action in Auckland.

   2.2 Auckland is a youthful city. The 2013 Census counted 507,495 children and young people under the age of 24 years living in Auckland, representing 35.9 per cent of the Auckland population.

   2.3 Of New Zealand’s children aged 0 to 14 years, 34.2 per cent lived in Auckland in 2013.¹

   2.4 Auckland experiences significant levels of child poverty. In 2013, 19 per cent of children aged 0 to 14 in Auckland lived in households with household incomes of $40,000 or less, well below the $78,600 median.²

   2.5 This proportion was particularly high among children living in the four local board areas that make up the Southern Initiative (Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura) and among Māori, Pasifika and Middle Eastern, Latin American and African children.

   2.6 Poverty levels for these groups are higher due to systemic failures. The council is committed to taking a systems-based approach to addressing child poverty.

   2.7 Recent public engagement has shown that Aucklanders care deeply about child poverty in their city and communities.

3. **Both the bill and council’s strategic outcomes emphasise the wellbeing of children**

   3.1 We welcome the bill going beyond setting measures and emphasising the wellbeing of children. This is in line with Auckland Council’s strategic outcomes for children and young people.

   3.2 Timing of the bill allows for further alignment of the draft Auckland Plan 2050, which is currently open for consultation.

---

¹ Statistics NZ, 2013 Census.
3.3 The purpose of the bill aligns with the outcomes of the draft Auckland Plan 2050, particularly:

- **Belonging and participation**: All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential
- **Homes and places**: Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places
- **Opportunity and prosperity**: Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

3.4 The primary measures of child poverty set out in the bill have links with measures set out in the draft Auckland Plan, particularly measures of:

- relative deprivation across Auckland
- housing costs as a percentage of household income
- Aucklanders’ average wages.

3.5 *I Am Auckland* is the council’s strategic action plan for children and young people. It commits the council to creating an Auckland where all young Aucklanders are happy, healthy and thriving (Goal 3) and have equal opportunities to succeed and to have a fair go (Goal 4).

3.6 Achieving these goals requires that the council works with others to address child poverty and mitigate the impact of poverty and inequality on children and young people.

3.7 This strategic alignment is reflected in the work of the Southern Initiative and the council’s support of community organisations with a focus on children and youth.

3.8 The council supports the inclusion of young people who have been in care up to age 21 in the definition of child in the Children’s Act 2014. *I Am Auckland* includes young people up to the age of 24, as this is a period of significant change for many young people and one in which inequality and vulnerability can become more pronounced.

3.9 Consideration could be given to further expanding the definition of child in the Children’s Act 2014 to reflect this.

4. **Reducing child poverty will require sustained, collective action involving local authorities and communities**

4.1 The council applauds the bill’s requirement that Government develop a comprehensive strategy to set actions to enhance and promote the wellbeing of children in New Zealand.

4.2 To have an impact on the levels of child poverty, these actions will have to occur at all levels of government and involve different arms and functions of government working together.
4.3 In particular, the council recommends that the child wellbeing strategy and actions be developed in consultation with local authorities and community organisations and take into account the contribution that we can collectively make in this area.

4.4 The council would like to take an active role in this development, given the significant proportion of New Zealand's children who reside in Auckland and the existing levels of poverty that they face.

4.5 The council supports the requirement in part 3, clause 45, section 6A that before the strategy is adopted the Minister must consult with children and iwi representatives and Māori organisations.

4.6 The council recommends that this requirement be extended to include the families and whānau of children, as their views and experiences are crucial to understanding the needs of children.

5. The council supports measuring child poverty

5.1 It is important that there is a set of commonly accepted, comprehensive and robust measures of child poverty in order to measure our progress. The council supports the measures set out in the bill and the intention to set targets against them.

5.2 The council particularly supports the inclusion of the cost of housing in the measures, noting that Auckland has the highest cost of housing in New Zealand. Housing affordability is a common issue that is raised in the council’s public engagement.

5.3 Strategies for addressing child poverty must consider regional variations. Income measures of poverty may not recognise issues of overcrowding, quality of housing and cost of living. The council would like to be involved in future discussions about measures and targets.

5.4 The council further supports the setting of both long-term (10 year) and short-term (3 year) targets.

5.5 These time periods coincide with Auckland Council’s 10-year Budget (Long-term Plan), which sets out funding and priorities for council activity over a 10-year period and is reviewed every three years.

5.6 The council’s current Long-term Plan is for the period 2018-2028, while the initial period for the long-term targets in the bill are for the period from the 2019/20 financial year to the 2028/29 financial year. There is opportunity for further alignment here to ensure that there is sufficient funding to support outcomes.

5.7 The council notes that delivering on targets for child poverty will require additional funding for action.
Te take mō te pūrongo / Purpose of the report

1. To note progress on the forward work programme - Attachment A.
2. To provide a public record of memos, workshop or briefing papers that have been distributed for the Committee’s information since 10 April 2018.

Whakarāpopototanga matua / Executive summary

3. This is regular information-only report which aims to provide public visibility of information circulated to committee members via memo or other means, where no decisions are required.
4. The following papers/memos were circulated to members:
   - 20180412_Press release on Myrtle rust from Ministry for Primary Industry
   - 20180413_Seachnage progress memo
   - 20180418_Update on progress re: friendlier city for all Aucklanders

Note that staff will not be present to answer questions about the items referred to in this summary, Committee members should direct any questions to the authors.

5. This document can be found on the Auckland Council website, at the following link: http://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/
   - at the top of the page, select meeting “Environment and Community Committee” from the drop-down tab and click ‘View’;
   - under ‘Attachments’, select either the HTML or PDF version of the document entitled ‘Extra Attachments’.

Ngā tūtohunga / Recommendation/s

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) receive the information report.

Ngā tāpirihanga / Attachments

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<td>B</td>
<td>20180412_Press release on Myrtle rust from Ministry for Primary Industry (Under Separate Cover)</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>20180413_Seachnage progress memo (Under Separate Cover)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>20180418_Update on progress re: friendlier city for all Aucklanders (Under Separate Cover)</td>
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Ngā kaihaina / Signatories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Tam White - Senior Governance Advisor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoriser</td>
<td>Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer</td>
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### ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME 2017

This committee deals with strategy and policy decision-making that relates to the environmental, social, economic and cultural activities of Auckland as well as matters that are not the responsibility of another committee or the Governing Body

**Priorities for 2018**

1. **Clearly demonstrate that Auckland is making progress with climate change adaptation and mitigation and taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**
2. **Enable green growth with a focus on improved water quality, pest eradication and ecological restoration**
3. **Strengthen communities and enable Aucklanders to be active and connected**
4. **Make measurable progress towards the social and community aspects of housing all Aucklanders in secure, healthy homes they can afford**
5. **Grow skills and a local workforce to support economic growth in Auckland**

The work of the committee will:
- Deliver on the outcomes in the Auckland Plan
- Be focused on initiatives that have a high impact
- Meet the Council's statutory obligations, including funding allocation decisions
- Increase the public’s trust and confidence in the organisation.

### Updated 24/04/2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
<th>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>FY17/18 Jan-Mar 20 Feb 13 March 8 May 12 June</td>
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</table>

#### Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Strategic direction will be provided in the coming months.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Strategic approach to Climate Change</td>
<td>To demonstrate that Auckland is making progress with climate change adaptation and mitigation and taking action to reduce emissions.</td>
<td>Progress to date: A summary of activities to prepare for climate change was given in the presentation on 8/8/17 meeting. Report was considered on 20/2/18, resolution ENV/2018/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low carbon living</td>
<td>To deliver on Low Carbon Auckland Plan commitments by the design and implementation of awareness raising and incentives programmes to reduce household, community, business and schools carbon emissions by approximately 50% of current levels.</td>
<td>Strategic direction and endorse programmes as part of the Low Carbon Auckland Plan implementation. Progress to date: Report was considered at 20/2/18 meeting. Res ENV/2018/11 report back in Dec18 for a decision. Independent Advisory Group (IAG) was approved. Chairs Planning and Env &amp; Community Cttees, an IMSB member and the Mayor’s office to decide on the membership of the IAG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priority #</td>
<td>Area of work</td>
<td>Reason for work</td>
<td>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Carbon Auckland / Climate Change Mitigation</td>
<td>Four-yearly review of strategic action plan due in 2018; increased engagement with and commitments via C40 Cities membership; development of proactive policy agenda to central government emerging</td>
<td>Decision and endorsement of strategic direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climate Plan Workshop</td>
<td>Risks and vulnerabilities</td>
<td>• Committee workshop on risks and vulnerabilities • Communication strategy for broader public engagement • Local Board workshops • Mana whenua engagement (integrated throughout) • Stakeholder workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Climate Plan Workshop</td>
<td>Prioritisation criteria and identified actions</td>
<td>• Cost benefit and total value analysis • Agree prioritisation criteria • Review all actions • Draft plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Draft Climate Plan to Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Draft plan to committee • Consultation (linking to other plans, approach tbc) • Updates to action plan • Adoption of updated plan by council (Proposed December 2018)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Final Adoption of Climate Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decision adopt Climate plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>Urban Forest Strategy</td>
<td>Strategic approach to delivering on the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of a growing urban forest in the context of rapid population growth and intensification.</td>
<td>Decision on strategic direction and endorsement of strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Review</td>
<td>To adopt a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.</td>
<td>Direction on the key issues that arise through consultation on the draft Waste Management and Minimisation Plan and the waste assessment. Adopt the final plan, after hearings have been held on the draft plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 1          | Allocation of the Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund | Decision making over medium and large funds from the Waste Minimisation and Innovation fund in line with the fund’s adopted policy. Funds to contribute towards council’s aspirational goal of zero waste to landfill by 2040. | Progress to date:  
Decision: A Waste Political Advisory Group was established Resolution ENV/2016/6 Item 11  
The Plan was adopted for consultation on 5/12/17. Res ENV/2017/165  
SCP process in April for June meeting |
| 2          | Regional Pest Management Plan review | Statutory obligations under the Biosecurity Act to control weeds and animal pests. To ensure that the plan is consistent with the national policy direction and up to date. | Decision and strategic direction on weed and plants that will be subject to statutory controls.  
Consider submissions received on the draft plan in mid 2018 and adopt the final plan by December 2018. | Progress to date:  
Decision: Agreed to the inconsistencies in ACT at the 14 Feb 2017 ENV/2017/7 Item 12  
Workshops held on 4/04/17, 3/05/17 and 27/09/17  
Draft plan was approved for consultation in Nov 2017 |
| 1 and 2    | Allocation of the Regional Natural Heritage Grant | Decision-making over regional environment fund as per the grants funding policy and fund guidelines | Decision on the annual allocation of the Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund for the 2018-2019 financial year. | Progress to date:  
Allocation of the Regional Environmental Natural Heritage Grant for the 2017-2018 financial year was made on 6 Dec 2016_ENV/2016/11 Item 15 |
| 2          | Safeswim | To consider best future options for the delivery of Safeswim | Decision on options for expansion of the Safeswim programme. | Progress to date:  
Endorsed the recommended improvements by 1 Nov to the programme on 14/02/17 meeting Item 16 |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
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<th>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Requested a report on costs and benefits of “white box” model</td>
<td>FY17/18 FY18/19</td>
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<td>A further update was provided on 14/03/17 on food safety for</td>
<td>Jan-Mar Apr-Jun Jul-Sep Oct-Dec</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seafood gatherers Item 16</td>
<td>20 Feb 13 March 10 April 8 May 12 June 10 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 16 Oct 13 Nov 4 Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</td>
<td>The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is being implemented, with periodic reporting to council committee on progress, and responding to ongoing central government refinement of the framework for achieving water outcomes.</td>
<td>Progress was presented at Sept meeting – scheduled to go live on 1/11/17. An update was given in 14 Nov. A further update on activity over the summer period will be provided in March 2018 and a decision sought on next steps for Safeswim. This report was considered on 10 April on the findings of the review and endorsed the proposed future direction of Safeswim programme Res ENV/2018/47.</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 (Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Food Policy Alliance</td>
<td>To consider food policy alliance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>Auckland Growing Greener</td>
<td>Statutory obligations under the Resource Management Act, Biosecurity Act and Local Government Act. Consideration of items to give effect to the adopted commitment of Auckland Council to grow greener.</td>
<td>Strategic direction and oversight into council’s role to improve the natural environment, and to endorse proposed incentives. This may include endorsing: a framework to ensure planning and growth decisions are underpinned by relevant environmental data proposed incentives for green growth recommendations arising from a current state statutory obligations review.</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weed Management Policy</td>
<td>Governance group to oversee the implementation of the weed management policy. February 2017 <a href="#">item</a></td>
<td>Provide political direction to the Environment and Community Committee and staff in regards to weed management decisions. Report back to the Environment and Community Committee on progress within six months of establishment. An update report was presented in October, next report is due April 2018</td>
<td>Q4 (Apr) Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hunua Aerial 1080 Operation</td>
<td>Provide information on outcomes of the Hunua 1080 aerial pest control operation</td>
<td>To note outcomes of the Hunua 1080 aerial pest control operation.</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 (Nov)</td>
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**Parks, Sport and Recreation**

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<tr>
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<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
<th>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sport and Rec Strategic Partnership Grant to Aktive Auck Sports Rec</td>
<td>Approval of $552,000 strategic partnership grant to Aktive Auck &amp; Sport to deliver on agreed priority initiatives.</td>
<td>To approve the $552,000 strategic partnership grant to Aktive Auckland Sport &amp; Recreation for 2017/2018. <strong>Progress to date:</strong> Report was considered 5/12/17 Resolution ENV/2017/186 – report back against KPI every six months.</td>
<td>Q4 (Jun) Q1 Q2 Q1 Q2 (Nov)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Te Motu a Hiaroa (Puketutu Island)</td>
<td>Status update on the Te Motu a Hiaroa Governance Trust</td>
<td>To note further update on progress of the governance trust.</td>
<td>Q4 Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan</td>
<td>Status report on implementation plan</td>
<td><strong>Direction</strong> on future options for sport and recreation. Diskinmission against KPI every six months.</td>
<td>Q3 Q1 Q2 (Nov)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sports Investment Plan</td>
<td>Council’s strategic approach to outcomes, priorities and investment in sports</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong> on issues papers Draft Plan approval Finalise and adopt investment plan <strong>Progress to date:</strong> Evaluation of current sports facilities investments and proposed changes was adopted on 14 March, resolution ENV/2017/39 <a href="#">item 13</a> with the final draft investment plan to be adopted prior to consultation. An outcome measurement tool to support the Sports Facilities Investment Plan was considered and agreed at the 4 April 2017 meeting. Resolution ENV/2017/50 <a href="#">item 9</a> The findings of the pilot will be reported in mid-2019 seeking a decision on the roll-out model.</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 (2019) Q1 Q2 (Nov)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority #</td>
<td>Area of work</td>
<td>Reason for work</td>
<td>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</td>
<td>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Golf Investment Plan</td>
<td>Council’s strategic approach to outcomes, priorities and investment in golf.</td>
<td>Decision on issues papers Draft Plan approval Finalise and adopt investment plan</td>
<td>Q3 Q1 (Jun/Jul) Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Indoor Courts</td>
<td>Strategic business case for indoor courts investment</td>
<td>Decision on investment approach</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Western Springs Community School Partnership</td>
<td>Improve Community Access to school facilities</td>
<td>Decision on Business and Investment in indoor court facility at Western Springs Progress to date: The report was considered in May. Resolution ENV/2017/71 A business case will be prepared to outline the opportunity to fully invest in the indoor court development and can consider as part of the LTP 2018-2028</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Growth Programme</td>
<td>Update on proposed growth funding allocation for 2018-2020</td>
<td>Decision on growth funding allocation</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regional Sports Grants</td>
<td>Improving monitoring and evaluation of sports grants</td>
<td>Decision on monitoring and evaluation framework</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regional Sport and Recreation grants programme 2018/2020</td>
<td>Review of previous grants allocation and recommendation for next round</td>
<td>Decision on sport and recreation grants programme objectives and approach Progress to date: Approved on 12 Sept the 2018/2019 grants programme to proceed in accordance with the Community Grants Policy suggested outcomes and assessment matrix. Applications open 30/10/17 close 8/12/17 ENV/2017/119 Workshop in April 2018</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 (Sep)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Review of the Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012: TOR</td>
<td>The review will assess the efficacy of the guidelines in for the council to deliver the best possible outcomes for Auckland through community leases</td>
<td>Decision on the terms of reference for the review of the Community Occupancy Guidelines 2012 Progress to date: The TOR was approved for the review to commence and will report back in May 2018. An update memo was circulated in August in response to feedback from the July meeting.</td>
<td>Q1 (Jul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority #</td>
<td>Area of work</td>
<td>Reason for work</td>
<td>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</td>
<td>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Active Recreation Investment and Visitor Experience</td>
<td>Council’s strategic approach to outcome, priorities and investment for active walking, cycling, waterways and visitor experience on open space, parks and regional parks</td>
<td>Decision on scope and phasing</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Takaro – Investing in Play discussion document</td>
<td>Development of a play investment plan</td>
<td>Decision on approval for public release</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 (Aug) Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Strategic direction (or decision) of the TSI approach to social and community innovation in south Auckland</th>
<th>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Southern Initiative (TSI)</td>
<td>Provide an update on the TSI approach, priorities and achievements.</td>
<td></td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Global Engagement Strategy</td>
<td>Provide an update and direction of Auckland Council’s global engagement strategy and priorities. It has been three years since a new strategic direction was introduced, progress on this strategy will presented. Funded</td>
<td>Strategic direction of Auckland Council’s global engagement strategy and priorities</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>International Education Framework</td>
<td>Provide strategic direction to ATEED through its consideration of options for growing the international education sector</td>
<td>Strategic direction relating to international education. ATEED has responsibility for growing the international education market in Auckland. workshop to be scheduled</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Local Economic Development Framework</td>
<td>Provide strategic direction to ATEED through its consideration of options for delivering local economic development</td>
<td>Strategic direction relating to Local Economic Development. ATEED has responsibility for leading Local Economic development.</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2 (tbc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Auckland Trade Programme</td>
<td>Provide strategic direction to ATEED through its consideration of options for growing Auckland’s trade and exports</td>
<td>Strategic direction relating to trade and exports. ATEED has responsibility for supporting the increase of Auckland’s trade competitiveness.</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Options to expand revenue streams for sport facilities</td>
<td>Provide strategic direction to expand revenue streams to fund future sports facilities investment in the draft Sports Facilities</td>
<td>Strategic direction to expand revenue streams to fund future sports facilities investment in the draft Sports Facilities</td>
<td>FY17/18 Q3 FY18/19 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority #</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Facilities Investment Plan</td>
<td>Investment Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Progress to date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A report was considered in Aug. Res ENV/2017/121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Facilities Network Plan</td>
<td>Update on progress and report back on strategic business case for central west.</td>
<td>Q3  (Mar) Q4  (July) Q1  (Sept) Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Auckland Sport Sector: Facility Priorities Plan</td>
<td>Develop and endorse the Sports Facilities Investment Plan to enable Auckland Council to take a more co-ordinated approach to its sports facilities investment.</td>
<td>Decision on indicative business case for central westây  Progress to date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A progress report was considered on 14 March. Resolution ENV/2017/36 Item 11 to report back on an indicative business case for investment in the central-west area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>Implementing Regional Policy and Strategy resolution to progress work around Council’s strategic position on addressing homelessness (note this work will be informed by discussions at the Community Development and Safety Committee)</td>
<td>Decision on scope  Decision on role and direction addressing homelessness  Progress to date:</td>
<td>Q3  (Feb) Q4  (Aug) Q1  (Feb) Q2 TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved the scope policy 14 Feb Item 17  Auckland council’s position and role was considered at the August meeting report Item 12. Staff to report back with an implementation plan. Resolution ENV/2017/118 of preferred position and role</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Facilities Partnerships</td>
<td>Identify the range of current council approaches to facility partnerships, issues, opportunities and agree next steps</td>
<td>Decision on facility partnership approach  Decision to adopt Facility Partnership Framework in December 2017  Progress to date:</td>
<td>Q3  (Feb) Q4  (Dec) Q1  (Dec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Update was given at 14 February meeting on Phase 1. Approval was given on the proposed timelines for Phase 2: Minutes 14 February Item 14 preferred option</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority #</td>
<td>Area of work</td>
<td>Reason for work</td>
<td>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</td>
<td>Expected timeframes Quarter (month if known)</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Citizens Advice Bureaux Services</td>
<td>Review of the Citizens Advice Bureaux Services RSP decision in April 2016 (<a href="#">REG/2016/22</a>)</td>
<td>Decision on review results</td>
<td>Q3 (Feb) Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social and Community Housing Strategy and initiatives</td>
<td>Strategic overview of social and community housing initiatives. Wider housing portfolio and spatial outcomes of council’s role in housing is led by the Planning Committee.</td>
<td>Progress to date: Report was considered at 20 Feb meeting, Decision: lies on the table. A supplementary report was considered on 10 April 2018, Res ENV/2018/48 and with changes for an updated funding model to be agreed by 1 April 2019</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Intervention</td>
<td>Understanding NZ and international interventions to address affordable housing</td>
<td>Decision on future Auckland Council approaches to affordable housing interventions</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Te Kauroa – Library Strategy</td>
<td>Libraries and Information is carrying out a change programme (Fit for the future) to accelerate the implementation of this 2013-2023 strategy (approved by the Governing Body)</td>
<td>Direction relating to priorities and to receive update on strategic direction and implementation progress Approve an expanded and improved regional mobile library service</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 (tbc) Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Central library strategic review</td>
<td>A strategic review of the Central Library has been commissioned to understand how the current building can meet future need and demand for services, assess the Central Library’s current and potential future role in the region, and guide decision making about future investment and development opportunities</td>
<td>Decide direction and receive the strategic review</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>Work around the integration with customer services</td>
<td>Decision on matters relating to regional aspects of the proposed integration (local boards will decide on local outcomes)</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Intercultural Cities Network</td>
<td>Consideration of a proposal to join the Intercultural Cities Network to support implementation and monitoring of progress on ‘Inclusive Auckland’ actions.</td>
<td>Decide whether Auckland should be a member of the network</td>
<td>Q3 Q4 (Jun) Q1 Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Friendly City</td>
<td>Identify issues and opportunities for an inclusive friendly city (Regional Policy and Strategy resolution REG/2016/92)</td>
<td>Strategic direction on the approach to a friendly, inclusive, diverse city. <strong>Progress to date:</strong> Update reports were circulated on 18 April 2018 and 14 Dec 2017. Staff report findings and the proposed next phase in 2018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 and 5</td>
<td>Social Enterprise approaches for youth and long term unemployed</td>
<td>Improved understanding of social enterprise reach, impacts, costs and benefits</td>
<td>Strategic direction on councils approach to social enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 and 5</td>
<td>Youth volunteer programmes</td>
<td>Intervention assessment of youth volunteer programmes on long term education and employment – understanding impacts, costs and benefits</td>
<td>Strategic direction on interventions approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Events Policy</td>
<td>A review of what is working well and what isn’t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grant Policy Monitoring</td>
<td>Audit of the application of the Grants Policy</td>
<td>Decision on audit results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thriving Communities Action Plan</td>
<td>A review of the Action Plan to understand what we are doing well and where there are areas for improvement</td>
<td>Decision on current state results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Toi Whitiki Strategy</td>
<td>Targeted analysis of social return on investment on specific art and culture investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>Review of the Public Arts Policy: what’s working what’s not. Decisions relating to major public arts</td>
<td>Decision on review results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expected timeframes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter (month if known)</th>
<th>FY17/18</th>
<th>FY18/19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar</td>
<td>20 Feb</td>
<td>13 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
<td>10 April</td>
<td>8 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul-Sep</td>
<td>10 July</td>
<td>14 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct-Dec</td>
<td>16 Oct</td>
<td>3 Nov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEGISLATION/CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

<p>| 2 | National Environmental Standards | Council response on the National Direction for aquaculture expected following scheduled release of consultation document in April 2017. The National Direction is likely to address matters relating to re-consenting, bay-wide management, innovation and research, and biosecurity. | Direction Committee agreement to a council submission on the National Direction for Aquaculture |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority #</th>
<th>Area of work</th>
<th>Reason for work</th>
<th>Environment and Community Committee role (decision or direction)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1         | Child Poverty Reduction Bill                | The purpose of the bill is "to encourage a focus on child poverty reduction, facilitate political accountability against published targets, require transparent reporting on child poverty levels, and create a greater commitment by Government to address child well-being." | Direction  
The aims of the bill are aligned with those of the Auckland Plan and the I Am Auckland strategic action plan, specifically around ensuring equity of opportunity and outcomes for children and young people, and staff suggest a submission in broad support of the bill. |
| LAND ACQUISITIONS                                                                                           | Q4 (May)                                                                                                                        | FY17/18 | FY18/19 |
| 3         | Strategic acquisition issues and opportunities | Understanding current acquisition issues and options.                                                                             | Q3       | Q4       | Q1       | Q2       |
| 2         | Land acquisition for stormwater purposes    | Delegated responsibility of the committee. To acquire land for stormwater management and development purposes, to either support a structure plan or ad-hoc development. | Decision  
to acquire land. Reports will come to committee as required.  
Next report will be in Feb 2018 seeking authority to carry out compulsory acquisition of land in the Henderson area for a flood prevention project. | Q3 (Feb) | Q4       | Q1       | Q2       |
<p>| OTHER                                                                                                      | Q3       | Q4       | Q1       | Q2       |
| Long-term Plan                                                                                               | Informing the development of the 2018-2028 Auckland Council Long-term Plan                                                      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I am Auckland - Youth Strategy</td>
<td>Implementation of strategy. Identify areas of success and improvement opportunity</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Approval for the development and an implementation plan was considered on 14 Feb 2017 Resolution ENV/2017/10 Item 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UNESCO Auckland City of Music</td>
<td>Decide whether to commit to being a UNESCO City of Music (from Regional and Strategy and Policy resolution REG/2016/70)</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Endorsement was given at 14 March Resolution ENV/2017/35 Item 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Weed Management Policy Implementation</td>
<td>To ensure implementation of the Weed Management policy occurs, and that how it will be implemented is reported to elected members</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Appointment by the Mayor to a Political Advisory Group - Committee agenda 14 Feb 2017 Item 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>One Voice Auckland Sport and Recreation</td>
<td>One Voice -- sector wide advisory group for sport and recreation</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Appointment of 3 Elected Members to One Voice: Crs Cooper, Filipaina &amp; W Walker on 4 April -- Committee Resolution ENV/2017/53 Item 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Regional Sport and Recreation Grant Programme</td>
<td>Contestable grant programmes</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Allocation of the budget 2017/2018 was approved on 4 April Resolution ENV/2017/51 Item 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Access Scheme</td>
<td>Review of Council investment in third party facilities to increase community access</td>
<td><strong>Decision</strong>: Allocation of funding of Community Access grants was approved on 16 May Resolution ENV/2017/73 Item 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community School Partnerships</td>
<td>Improve Community Access to school facilities</td>
<td>Decision and direction on investment and development of partnerships with schools. Update on Community and School Partnership project was provided 16 May 2017 Item 20. <strong>Approval</strong> for entering into a partnership agreement with Western Springs College and MOE to secure 4 additional indoor courts for school and community use was granted 15 May 2017 ENV/2017/71 Item 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Waste assessment endorsement</td>
<td>The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 requires the committee to endorse the findings of the waste assessment</td>
<td><strong>Endorsement</strong> of Waste Political Advisory Group to progress the implementation of a food waste at 16 May 2017 meeting Item 19 and resolution ENV/2017/74 Item 19. Will be notified alongside the draft waste management plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pest Free Auckland</td>
<td>To eliminate weed and animal pests from Auckland</td>
<td>Strategic direction and oversight, and to endorse the programme. An update was provided at 14 March 2017 meeting: Bio News Item 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Marine Biosecurity</td>
<td>Statutory obligations under the Biosecurity Act to develop and implement non-regulatory and regulatory programmes</td>
<td>Strategic direction and endorse new programmes – for input into Long-term Plan preparation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Summary of Environment and Community Committee information - updates, memos and briefings - 8 May 2018

### Item 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Resolutions/Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Productivity Commission – inquiry transition into low carbon economy</td>
<td>Council’s submission to the Productivity Commission’s low emissions economy issues paper</td>
<td>Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hauraki Gulf Forum</td>
<td>Possible consideration of recommendations from the Hauraki Gulf Forum arising from the completion of Seachange Tai Timu Tai Pari</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Smoke-free Policy</td>
<td>Improve policy and implementation</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Implementation of Housing Taskforce</td>
<td>The Housing Taskforce is led by His Worship the Mayor. The taskforce is likely to recommend actions to council and some of these actions may fall under the Environment and Community Committee remit.</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tripartite Economic Alliance</td>
<td>Provide direction on preparation for Guangzhou 2017 Tripartite summit and seek approval for the renewal of the Tripartite Economic Alliance 2017 Tripartite Summit funded out of Global Partnerships and Strategy budget, CCO’s budget and through sponsorship.</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2 and 5</td>
<td>Coastal Erosion Management Strategy</td>
<td>To agree to the actions and tools to improve coastal asset management and prioritised decision-making in respect of climate change, sea-level rise and Auckland’s projected growth.</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 and 2</td>
<td>Seachange – Tai Timu Tai Pari</td>
<td>The marine spatial plan for the Hauraki Gulf – Seachange Tai Timu Tai Pari – was completed by the independent stakeholder working group in November 2016. Staff will report on implications of the plan and options for Auckland Council implementation to the Planning Committee. The Environment and Community Committee will likely provide direction and oversee aspects of implementation.</td>
<td>Q3, Q4, Q1, Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Decision on the final strategy, approve next steps and the associated work programme(s).

**Progress to date:**
- **Decision** 8 August meeting – adopt the coastal management framework approach for the Auckland Region [report](#), Resolution ENV/2017/116.
- Staff to regularly report back on progress and issues arising from the coastal compartment plans work programme.

### Decision on governance and/or resourcing arrangements.

**Progress to date:**
- The initial assessment was considered at the 2 May Planning Committee meeting, resolution PLA/2017/50 Item 9 Political Ref Group was established.
- Approval of TOR and work programme was considered in Sept ENV/2017/115.
| Item 15 | Demographic Advisory Panels | Identifying Panels’ priorities for advice to the council for 2017/18 | Decision Approving demographic advisory panels work programme  
Progress to date:  
Disability and Seniors Advisory Panels work programme were approved in *Sept*.  
Ethnic Peoples and Youth Advisory Panels were approved in *Oct*.  
Pacific Peoples and Rainbow Panels were approved in *Nov*. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Open Space management: issues paper | Understanding open space management, issues and options | Decision on potential solutions and next steps  
Progress to date:  
Staff have done some work on this item to identify the key issues impacting on open space, however, the final product does not require a decision from the governing body. Aspects of this work have also been superseded by the Governance Review and well as the current review of the Occupancy Guidelines |
| 4 | Allocation of the Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund | Decision making over medium and large funds from the Waste Minimisation and Innovation fund in line with the fund’s adopted policy. Funds to contribute towards council’s aspirational goal of zero waste to landfill by 2040. | Decision on the annual allocation of the Waste Minimisation and Innovation Fund for the 2017-2018 financial year. |
| 1 | Kauri Dieback | To protect Auckland’s Kauri forests | Decision on options for management of Kauri dieback – for input into the Long-term Plan preparation.  
A decision report was considered on 4 April 2018 Resolution ENV/2018/44 |
| 1 and 2 | Air Quality | Approve action plan to help achieve compliance with the National Environment Strategy on Air Quality | Decision on air quality action.  
A report was considered in Feb 2018 for an improved approach to managing Auckland’s compliance with national air quality standards. Staff will develop communications material about air quality that the public can undertake this winter. |
| 2 | Destination Auckland Strategy | Provide strategic direction to ATEED through its consideration of options for any new strategies relating to international visitors. | Strategic direction relating to tourism strategies. ATEED has responsibility for the provision of initiatives in the tourism sector in Auckland.  
Workshop held in Nov 2017. The destination strategy update was presented at the *13 March 2018*. Public launch scheduled for 11 May 2018 |
Exclusion of the Public: Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

That the Environment and Community Committee:

a) 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 Acquisition of land for open space - Drury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. In particular, the report contains information about land acquisition for open space. s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations). In particular, the report contains information about land acquisition for open space.</td>
<td>s48(1)(a) 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C2 Acquisition of land for open space - Panmure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</th>
<th>Particular interest(s) protected (where applicable)</th>
<th>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>s7(2)(h) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities. In particular, the report identifies land the council seeks to acquire for open space purposes.</td>
<td>s48(1)(a) 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
s7(2)(i) - The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

In particular, the report identifies land the council seeks to acquire for open space purposes.