Date: Tuesday 12 June 2018
Time: 9.30am
Meeting Room: Reception Lounge
Venue: Auckland Town Hall
301-305 Queen Street
Auckland

Komiti Taiao ā-Hapori Hoki / Environment and Community Committee

OPEN ATTACHMENTS

ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

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Note: The attachments contained within this document are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted. Should Councillors require further information relating to any reports, please contact the relevant manager, Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
Memo 1 May 2018

To: Mayor Phil Goff, Councillors, Independent Maori Statutory Board Members, Executive Leadership Team
Cc: Jacques Victor, GM - Auckland Plan Strategy & Research
From: David Shamy, Acting Manager Global Partnerships and Strategy Unit (GPS)

Subject: Global Engagement Activity Update – May 2018

Summary

The purpose of this memo is to outline Auckland Council’s key upcoming global engagement activity during the month of May 2018. It notes key activity undertaken last month and outcomes achieved through this activity.

Action: for information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Activity – May 2018</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>Mayor will address the China Business Summit 2018 organized by the New Zealand China Council</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-27 May</td>
<td>Auckland TechWeek (ATEED-led)</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-25 May</td>
<td>Deputy Mayor Cashmore leading a business delegation to Select LA Investment Summit as part of the Tripartite Economic Alliance</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-25 May</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Heads of Mission “Leaders Week” Auckland engagements</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 May</td>
<td>GPS representative to attend Sister Cities New Zealand Conference</td>
<td>Lower Hutt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Activity – April 2018

The following is a list of key global activity facilitated by GPS and outcomes achieved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 Apr</td>
<td>Newly appointed Korean Consul General Bae-kwan HONG introductory call on Mayor Goff</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>• Mayor outlined his key priorities and learnt about Korea’s key interests in Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Apr</td>
<td>Clare Fearley, New Zealand Ambassador-designate to China, pre-posting call on Mayor Goff</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>• Update on the China-NZ relationship and its implication for Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8 Apr</td>
<td>US Congressional House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure delegation – briefing and site visit of City Rail Link</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>• Best practice exchange and showcased Auckland’s infrastructure service and transportation development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environment and Community Committee
12 June 2018

#### Attachment B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8-11 Apr| Mayor Goff official visit to Hong Kong on the Hong Kong Government Sponsored Visitors Programme                           | Auckland | • Undertook a programme of site visits to learn about Hong Kong’s current infrastructure development in transport and housing.  
• Met with senior leaders in the Hong Kong Government and key members of the New Zealand business community to communicate Auckland’s current priorities, opportunities, and challenges. |
| 10 Apr  | BNZ business delegation visit to Fukuoka                                                                                | Fukuoka  | • Helped facilitate a programme of calls in Fukuoka for Auckland businesses and further strengthened collaboration with Fukuoka City. |
| 3-11 Apr| Speech Contest Winner Ami Kamata from Fukuoka visited Orewa College and Auckland Council                                 | Auckland | • Supported the Auckland-Fukuoka partner city relationship.                                  |
| 12-15 Apr| Brisbane Mayoral Business Mission delegation visit to Auckland to mark 30th anniversary of the Brisbane - Auckland city partnership. | Auckland | • Reinforced the strong Auckland-Brisbane partner city relationship.  
• Profiled Auckland to Brisbane Lord Mayor Quirk and his delegation of 26 senior business executives.  
• Positive feedback from the delegation, with several Brisbane businesses looking to establish presence or invest in Auckland. |
| 14-16 Apr| Vice Mayor of Busan Mr PARK Jae Min call on Deputy Mayor Cashmore and visit for 2018 Korean Day                          | Auckland | • Enhanced understanding and friendship with Auckland’s partner city- Busan.  
• Site visit to Kumeu Film Studios to promote opportunities for collaboration in screen/creative industry. |
| 17 Apr  | Taiwan Indigenous business delegation visit to Auckland to make connection with iwi businesses and attend a ATEED-led business event | Auckland | • Facilitated connections between local iwi and the visiting Taiwanese delegation.  
• Councillor Filipaina represented Council at the business networking event.  
• Taiwanese indigenous businesses have been invited to attend the World Indigenous Business Forum in Rotorua in Oct 2018. |
| 18 Apr  | New Zealand Ambassador-designate to Korea, Phil Turner, call on Deputy Mayor Cashmore                                      | Auckland | • Discussed the opportunities of attracting Korean capital and technology to Auckland.  
• Commitment to working closely to deepen Auckland’s engagement with partner city Busan. |
| 18 Apr  | Auckland Design Office hosted two interns from Guangzhou and LA under the Tripartite Alliance Internship Programme          | Auckland | • Further leveraged Auckland-Guangzhou-LA tri-city relationship facilitated through the Tripartite Economic Alliance.  
• Fostered further future urban design collaboration among the Tripartite cities. |

#### Next steps
- The Global Partnerships and Strategy Unit will provide an update on key global activity each month.
- Requests for additional information or enquiries about the information listed above can be directed to Tao Chen, Advisor Global Partnerships and Strategy;  
(tao.chen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Mobile: 021 853 948).
Memo
2 May 2018

To: Chair and members of the Environment and Community Committee
From: Esther Rootham, Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU)

Subject: Submission to Statistics New Zealand on the proposed statistical standard for sexual identity

Key Messages

Together with government agencies and other organisations, Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) is developing a statistical standard for sexual identity as part of the proposed framework for sexual orientation.

Stats NZ invited submissions on the framework with a closing date 1 May 2018. (An extension was granted to Auckland Council to 2 May 2018). These tight timeframes resulted in the inability of staff to receive committee approval for the submission prior to the closing date. However, the draft submission was sent to the Chair and Deputy Chair of the committee to provide the opportunity, if time permitted, for input.

Auckland Council submitted jointly with Auckland Council’s Rainbow Communities Advisory Panel (with feedback from Auckland Council’s Head of Diversity and Inclusion).

The submission is in general support of the statistical standard for sexual identity but with suggestions for the inclusion of more detailed and diverse categories to ensure that the questions make sense for all of Auckland’s rainbow community, particularly its younger members and members from Pasifika and Māori communities.

Background

Sexual orientation is an umbrella term that covers three key aspects of sexuality: sexual attraction, sexual behaviour and sexual identity. The statistical standard that Stats NZ invited submissions on was specifically on sexual identity. They invited feedback on the framework that they had developed and its related definitions, on the question design and provided an opportunity for any further information which would assist them in developing the standard to be provided.

The current lack of a standardised approach for collecting and reporting sexual orientation information in New Zealand means that policymakers have limited access to the data they require to quantify issues affecting populations of particular sexual orientations.

Auckland Council Interest

Auckland Council and its community partners routinely use data generated by Stats NZ in a range of work that we do. At the moment NZ does not have robust data about the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ) community in many areas. Robust statistical data generated by the proposed inclusion of a question on sexual identity in a range of social surveys, including the census, would be useful to Auckland Council and the Auckland Council Rainbow Communities Advisory Panel for a range of purposes, including the following:

- to monitor community wellbeing;
- to monitor discrimination and inequality;
- to enhance health provision and other relevant forms of social support;
- to increase the visibility of rainbow communities in Auckland.

Please see attached for the full submission.
Sexual orientation: Developing a statistical standard for sexual identity – submission form
Please return your completed submission form by 9am Tuesday, 1 May 2018.
Return by email to:

- Identity@stats.govt.nz

Section 1: Contact details

Who is making this submission?

Esther Rootham and John Kingi

On behalf of Auckland Council and the Auckland Council Rainbow Communities Advisory Panel

This submission is made:

[ ] by an individual

[ ] on behalf of a group

[ ] on behalf of a business or organisation

[ ] on behalf of a government agency

( ) other: ______________________________

Are you happy for us to contact you?

[ ] Yes

[ ] No

Contact details:

Email:
esther.rootham@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz and john.kingi@xtra.co.nz

Phone number:

09 484 6449
Section 2: Completing the form

This project’s focus is to develop a statistical standard for sexual identity, as part of the sexual orientation framework, for use within New Zealand organisations and government agencies.

Please answer the following questions on the proposed sexual orientation definitions, related terms, and question guidelines.

The final question provides space for additional comments or thoughts relating to the topic that you would like to share.

Question 1: Proposed framework for sexual orientation

A framework standardises information on a topic, enabling the topic to be measured and reported in a consistent way. The framework below brings together and describes the aspects and definitions that relate to sexual orientation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation covers three key aspects of sexuality: sexual attraction, sexual behaviour, and sexual identity. These are related – sexual orientation is generally based on sexual attraction; sexual attraction can result in different sexual behaviours and sexual identities. The three key aspects can independently change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions**

**Sexual attraction** – sexual interest in another person. Sexual attraction is having sexual feelings towards someone.

A person may be attracted to males, females, both, no-one, or to people who are gender diverse.

**Sexual behaviour** – how a person behaves sexually. It is whether they have sexual partners of the opposite sex, same sex, intersex, both sexes, or refrain from sexual behaviour.

**Sexual identity** – how a person thinks of their own sexuality and which terms they choose to identify with.

Note: Identity may be as lesbian, gay, heterosexual, bisexual, pansexual, Takatāpui, Fa'afafine, Queer, or asexual, among others.

a) Do you agree with the sexual orientation framework outlined above? That is, that sexual orientation has three aspects – sexual attraction, sexual behaviour, and sexual identity.

[ x ] Yes, with the inclusion of further identities highlighted in yellow in the Note, as edited above.

[ ] No

If ‘no’ please explain.
b) Looking at the definitions of the aspects of sexual orientation (attraction, behaviour, and identity), do they adequately cover the meaning of each term?

[ x ] Yes
[ ] No
If ‘no’ please explain

Question 2: Proposed definitions of related terms
Looking at the related terms in the Sexual orientation: Consultation for developing a statistical standard for sexual identity paper, do the proposed definitions explain the terms fully?

[ x ] Yes
[ ] No
If ‘no’ please provide suggestions for improvement.

Question 3: Question design
Sexual identity is one aspect of sexual orientation. Sexual identity is how the person sees themselves at the time they answer the question (self-perceived sexual identity at a point in time).

a) Question categories:
Do you agree with the terms/options we use in the proposed sexual identity question examples?

[ x ] No, we think it’s important to include terms that people commonly use, particularly Māori and Pacifica communities and younger generations. Please see our suggestions for this below.

[ please see below] No
If ‘no’ please explain.

*We strongly suggest that it is important to provide people with options that capture the range of identity terms that people actually use, particularly Māori and Pacifica communities and younger generations. We suggest having a drop down menu (similar to the one for ethnicities) to allow a fuller range of more nuanced options. The wording could be something along the lines of:*

Which of the following best describes how you think of yourself? (Tick as many as apply)

*Heterosexual or straight*  
Gay or lesbian  
Bi sexual  
Takatāpui  
Faafafine  
Queer  
Pansexual
Asexual
(maybe add others here)
Other - please specify
Choose not to answer

b) Question categories:

Do you think a "refuse to answer" and/or "choose not to answer" response option should be included in a sexual identity question?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

If ‘no’ please explain.
c) Age of person answering:

Around the world the age for sexual identity questions varies from 15 years and over (15+) to 18+ years.

What age do you think is appropriate to be asked a sexual identity question?

We believe that this is to some extent context specific, but in general, 16 and over is an appropriate age to be asked a sexual identity question in line with the general age of consent in New Zealand.

d) When is it appropriate to ask about sexual identity?

To help with our question guidelines, we would like to know when it is appropriate to ask for this information. Please tell us in what situation, or context, you think it is appropriate to ask a question on sexual identity and why?

Generally, we believe that the information requested on sexual identity is appropriate in most contexts. We do not consider it overly sensitive, particularly when the option not to answer is available. We support and encourage the inclusion of this question in national surveys such as the census and other work that Statistics New Zealand carries out for several reasons:

- National surveys and other forms of large scale research can play an important role in normalising the idea that sexual identities may be diverse and in this way, help to create a more equitable and inclusive society. We think it is important that the sexual identity question becomes more familiar to New Zealanders to generate awareness and acceptance of the diversity of sexual identities that exist.

- Robust statistical data generated by the inclusion of a question on sexual identity in the census will help provide critical information for the development of services which better support LGBTIQ community across a wide range of areas, including mental health, youth, housing, social and economic and other quality of life indicators. At the moment NZ does not have robust data about the LGBTIQ community in many areas.

- Robust statistical data generated by the proposed inclusion of a question on sexual identity in a range of social surveys, including the census, would be useful to Auckland Council and the Auckland Council Rainbow Communities Advisory Panel for a range of purposes, including the following:
  - to monitor community wellbeing;
  - to monitor discrimination and inequality;
  - to enhance health provision and other relevant forms of social support;
  - to increase the visibility of rainbow communities in Auckland.

The statistical standard developed earlier by Statistics New Zealand has generated important data for Auckland Council. Auckland Council routinely uses this standard in

its research and public consultation in order to ensure that we have a good understanding of our communities, their needs and the strength of our engagement with them. A standard on sexual identity would further our work in this area.

e) Question design

Looking at the proposed question examples in the Sexual orientation: Consultation for developing a statistical standard for sexual identity paper, do you have any comment on the question design?

The questions are well designed.

Question 4: Further information you would like to share

Is there any other information you would like to share to help us develop the statistical standard for sexual identity?

We support moving forward on the statistical standard for sexual identity, for the reasons outlined in the previous question. That is, the data would be useful for us and our community partners.

In addition, we believe that by asking about sexual identity in research contexts a clear message is communicated to the public which will help generate awareness and acceptance of the existence of a diversity of sexual identities and contribute to more equitable social outcomes.

We recommend that Statistics New Zealand include the sexual identity question on the next census and use it in other social surveys.

We also recommend that the current gender identity standard be reviewed at this time, to consider better ways of acknowledging the diversity of genders that exist.

To help with future consultations...

Which of the consultation papers presented were helpful to you? Tick all that apply.

[x] Collection practices paper – "Collecting sexual orientation information: New Zealand and international practices".

[x] Comprehensive paper – “Sexual orientation: Consultation for developing a statistical standard for sexual identity”.

[x] Summary paper – “Sexual orientation: Summary for developing a statistical standard for sexual identity”.

[ ] No material provided was helpful.
Thank you!

Thank you for your submission. Your comments and feedback will help us improve the collection of information for and about sexual minority groups.

Once the submission period has closed on 1 May 2018, we will gather all submissions for analysis, to guide us in developing a statistical standard for sexual identity.

Thank you for your contribution to this process.
Memorandum

To: Environment and Community Committee and Local Boards

Subject: Aucklanders and the Arts: Auckland Summary Report

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

Purpose

1. To inform elected members about a new research report on attitudes, attendance and participation in the arts in Auckland in 2017.

Key messages

- 79% of Aucklanders engage with the arts and participation is at the highest recorded level to date.
- Aucklanders recognise the benefits of the arts including enhancing well-being, community cohesion and economic growth.
- Lively public spaces, performing arts venues, regional venues and events celebrating diversity, help shape positive perceptions of our city.
- There is room to grow engagement by addressing the challenges some Aucklanders experience in accessing the arts.
- Cheaper seats, better transport options, more locally accessible activities, and being able to go with someone are important drivers to encouraging greater participation.
- Support for public funding for the arts has grown with 53% of respondents supporting public funding, and 48% supporting local council funding.

Summary report presents key findings in an accessible way

1. A summary report (attached) of Aucklanders and the Arts: attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland 2017, highlights key findings about engagement with the arts in Auckland. It provides information in an accessible and engaging way, using infographics, visuals, and plain English that make it more user-friendly to a range of audiences.

Council will use the research to inform policy, planning and service delivery

3. We will use the research to inform the implementation of Toi Whiti (the council’s art strategy) and our ongoing support of arts and culture in Auckland, including looking at ways to make the arts more accessible, so all Aucklanders have opportunities to enjoy and participate in arts and culture.
4. The summary report is being circulated to the Environment and Community Committee, all local boards and the wider council family (including CCO's) so that the findings can be used to inform their planning and services.

We will continue to monitor progress

5. This research is part of a national survey of the arts undertaken every three years by Creative New Zealand. We will continue to participate in this and use the findings to help track progress.
Aucklanders and the Arts

Attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland 2017

Auckland Summary Report
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5. References .............................................. 24
1. Foreword

Since 2005, Creative New Zealand has conducted research to measure New Zealanders’ engagement with the arts. Auckland Council supports this research, which is used in a number of ways. It provides:

- valuable insights for the council and the wider arts sector about the levels of cultural engagement and attitudes towards the arts in Auckland
- data that supports advocacy and investment in the arts
- up-to-date data that council and arts organisations can use to develop programming and audience development strategies
- national and local trends using benchmarked data to see how we are tracking locally and compared to the rest of New Zealand

The research provides an opportunity to see how we’re progressing against the goals and objectives of Toi Whitiki - Auckland’s Arts and Culture Strategic Action Plan, particularly around access, participation and developing our unique cultural identity in Auckland.

Investing in this research is part of our ongoing commitment to a culturally rich and creative Auckland, where arts and culture are integrated into Aucklanders’ everyday lives.
2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of the report

This report presents findings on Aucklanders’ attitudes towards, attendance at and participation in the arts. Engagement includes both attendance at six different art forms and active participation in these arts forms. The art forms include:

- Visual arts
- Craft and object art
- Performing arts
- Literary arts
- Pacific arts
- Maori arts

The research findings are taken from the New Zealanders and the Arts Survey (for Creative New Zealand). Auckland Council commissioned additional interviews in Auckland, to enable deeper analysis of its residents. It also commissioned additional questions to explore specific areas of interest for the Council.

The insights from this report will be used by the Council to help inform the development of our strategies, policies and plans for investing in arts and culture.

This report provides a summary of the findings contained in the full New Zealanders and the Arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland in 2017 report.

2.2 Method

The 2017 research is based on 1,889 online interviews with Aucklanders aged 15+.

The findings are compared and contrasted with the national survey of 6,101 New Zealanders aged 15+.

All interviewing took place between 27 October and 29 November 2017. Respondents to the survey were principally recruited from the Colmar Brunton online panel.

Auckland Council commissioned a boost of 100 interviews in each local board, except for Waiheke and Great Barrier Islands. The target of 100 interviews was achieved in all but three local boards.

To ensure a representative sample across Auckland targets were set by age within gender, as well as ethnicity. Weighting was also used to ensure the sample was regionally representative.

Where possible, trends are shown against 2011 and 2014 (see Section 2.3 for more detail). The 2011 survey is based on 928 interviews and the 2014 survey on 401 interviews.

2.3 Trend data

New Zealanders and the Arts has taken place every three years since 2005. In 2017 the principal survey method was changed from a telephone survey to an online survey. Creative New Zealand decided to make this change as it is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve representative samples randomly calling landlines. In addition, an online survey is more cost-effective, enabling local councils to boost the number of interviews in their area.

The 2017 online survey recorded lower levels of engagement with the arts, and less positive attitudes towards the arts, than in previous surveys. This was the case nationally and in Auckland. We were aware this was a risk, and so we conducted a parallel survey alongside the online one in 2017. This demonstrated the less positive online survey findings were because respondents answer telephone and online surveys differently.

The decision was made with Creative New Zealand to re-weight the trend data to estimate what it would have been had we used an online survey previously. We did this by looking at the relative difference between the online and telephone survey results in 2017 and applying this difference to the previous survey results. We did the same process for Auckland. This process means the trend data in this report differs from that previously published.

We believe the online survey provides a more accurate measure of engagement and attitudes towards the bias.
3. Key headlines

This section highlights some of the key findings from the research.

- **Engage with the arts in Auckland**: 79%
- **Arts attendance**: 73%
- **Arts participation**: 48%

Participation in the arts has reached its highest level recorded to date.

The majority of Aucklanders believe the arts deliver a range of benefits to:

- **Economic growth**
- **National identity**
- **Community cohesion & livability**
- **Wellbeing**

Support for public funding has grown:

- **53%** support for public funding
- **48%** support local council funding

Aspects of Auckland arts scene most likely to shape positive perceptions of Auckland are:

- **Lively public spaces**
- **Professional performing arts venues & theatres**
- **Regional venues & stadiums**
- **Events celebrating diversity**

We could grow engagement by:

- **56%** cheaper tickets
- **Greater choice**
- **Better transport options**
- **More local events and activities**
- **Greater inclusivity**
4. Summary of findings

4.1 Overall Measures

Engagement with the arts is a nett calculation based on anyone who attended or participated in at least one art form in the last 12 months.

Overall engagement with the arts is 79% in 2017. This is in line with 2014 (79%) and the national picture (80%).

A total of 73% of Aucklanders have attended at least one arts event or venue in the last 12 months. This is consistent with 2014. The 2017 finding is also consistent with all New Zealanders (73%).

Over one in five Aucklanders (22%) attend the arts on a very regular basis (11+ times per year), which is consistent with all New Zealanders.

**Participation in the arts** has reached its highest level recorded to date. Just less than half of all Aucklanders now participate in the arts (48%). This compares to 43% in 2014 and 34% in 2011. Please note only the difference between 2011 and 2017 is statistically significant.

The increase in participation is largely driven by the visual arts (where participation has increased from 19% to 28%). One possible explanation for this increase is the continued uptake and development of digital technology (including smart phones and tablets) supporting an increase in web-based art or film making.

One in five Aucklanders (19%) participate in the arts on a very regular basis (13+ times per year), which is in line with all New Zealanders (20%).

4.2 Triggers to greater engagement with the arts

4.2.1 Spontaneous triggers

Aucklanders were asked what would inspire them to attend more arts and cultural events, or participate more frequently in arts and cultural activities.

![Diagram showing triggers]

Additional triggers relate to having more choice (6%), breaking social isolation (5%), the opportunity to learn about different cultures (5%) and improving the promotion of events (5%) and information on what is on (4%).

4.2.2 Prompted triggers

In addition to capturing spontaneous responses, we also prompted Aucklanders on a number of key triggers around increasing attendance. The following results are based on the 60% of Aucklanders who say the arts interest them, but they still don’t go much.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger</th>
<th>56%</th>
<th>54%</th>
<th>49%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>31%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing ticket prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater range of events</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having someone to go with</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Better quality arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>More people like them attended</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeling welcomed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agreement with all statements is higher for Auckland than the New Zealand average, by around three to five percentage points. This suggests barriers to attendance in the Auckland region maybe somewhat higher than elsewhere.
4.3 Attitudes to the arts  
(from the national section of the survey)

On balance, Aucklanders are positive about the arts. The majority of Aucklanders hold positive attitudes on 23 of the 35 statements measured. It should be noted that many of those who do not share these positive views often take a neutral position, as opposed to holding a negative viewpoint. Further detail is presented below.

4.3.1 Relative importance of the arts to Auckland and its identity

The arts are perceived as important to Auckland’s identity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is important the arts have a strong presence in Auckland</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is important for Auckland to be known as a place that supports great arts events and activities</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Inclusivity of the arts

It is important to Aucklanders that the arts reflect the city’s cultural diversity. Aucklanders also recognise the potential for the arts to be more inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The arts should reflect New Zealand’s cultural diversity</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts should be part of the education of every New Zealander</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts are for people like me</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts are only for certain types of people</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The range of Auckland’s arts scene reflects its multicultural diversity</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maori culture, identify and stories are celebrated in Auckland</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.3.3 Access to the arts

There is potential to significantly improve attendance at arts events.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some arts events interest me but I still don’t go much</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are a wide range of arts activities and events available in Auckland</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are good opportunities for me to take part in arts activities and events in my local area</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the best events and activities are in the CBD</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The availability of arts and arts activities is an important reason why I like living where I do</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.4 What the arts mean to me

The arts have significant meaning for a sizeable proportion of Aucklanders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The arts are part of my everyday life</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t live without the arts</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts are not that interesting</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.5 How the arts benefit me

The arts provide personal benefits to most Aucklanders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I feel proud when New Zealand artists succeed overseas</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I learn about different cultures through the arts</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts improve how I feel about life</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reasons Aucklanders feel the arts are life-affirming relate to positive emotions such as feeling good or happy, as well as providing mental stimulation in various ways. The most common responses are:

- 20% ‘makes me feel good’
- 10% ‘adds enjoyment / makes me happy’
- 10% ‘appreciate / understand different viewpoints’

### 4.3.6 How the arts benefit Auckland

Aucklanders believe the arts promote community cohesion and improve the liveability of their region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The arts help improve understanding of different cultures</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts help to create connections between different people in the community</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts make Auckland a more vibrant and attractive place to live</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts activities, venues and events help make Auckland a more enjoyable place to live</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts help define who we are as Aucklanders</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.7 How the arts benefit New Zealand

The majority of Aucklanders recognise different ways in which the arts benefit the nation. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The arts contribute positively to our economy</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts help improve New Zealand society</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts help define who we are as New Zealanders</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My community would be poorer without the arts</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My community would be poorer without the arts (an increase from 38% in 2014).

19% ‘understanding other cultures’

13% ‘allows creative expression’

9% ‘thought provoking / open minds’

4.3.8 Support for the public funding of the arts

Support for public funding of the arts has reached a new high.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The arts should receive public funding</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My local council should give money to support the arts</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47%
4.3.9 Quality of the arts

The majority of Aucklanders are positive about the quality of New Zealand arts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auckland has a range of high quality arts and culture venues</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arts in New Zealand are world class</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am proud of the arts in Auckland</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.10 Impact of Ngā Toi Māori

Māori Aucklanders benefit from Ngā Toi Māori in a number of ways.

- 76% agree they help support our national identity
- 56% believe Ngā Toi Māori improves their well-being
- 55% agree they learn about Māori culture through Ngā Toi Māori
- 47% agree it motivates them to kōrero Māori

Ngā Toi Māori also provides benefits to the wider population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Slightly disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Slightly agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Strongly Agree/Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts) help define who we are as New Zealanders</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I learn about Māori culture through Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts) motivates me to kōrero Māori (speak in Māori)</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts) improve how I feel about life in general</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.4 The relationship between the Auckland arts scene and liveability

Aucklanders were asked to rate the relative importance of different arts and cultural events, or facilities, in making Auckland a great place to live.

Aucklanders place most importance, or value, on its regional museums or galleries (71% view this as important). This is closely followed by vibrant and attractive suburban and town centres (69%) and lively public spaces (69%). Aucklanders place least importance on local arts centres and organisations, as well as distinctive cultural and character precincts. However, 51% still rate both elements as important in making Auckland a great place to live.

Those who think Auckland is a great place to live, are more likely than those who do not, to consider each one of these factors to be important. However, the biggest differences between these two groups relate to lively public spaces (77% vs. 59%), professional performing arts venues and theatres (75% vs. 58%), regional venues and stadiums (75% vs. 60%), and events that celebrate Auckland’s diversity (74% vs. 60%). Therefore, we can conclude that these are the aspects of the arts scene which are most likely to determine liveability.

#### How important, or not, is the following in making Auckland a great place to live?

**Regional museums and galleries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 Very Important</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very unimportant</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vibrant and attractive suburban and town centres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 Very Important</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very unimportant</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lively public spaces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 Very Important</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very unimportant</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regional venues and stadiums**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 Very Important</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very unimportant</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Professional performing arts venues and theatres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Importance Level</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5 Very Important</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
<th>Most Important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very unimportant</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 Engagement by art form

Attendance and participation in each art form is summarised below.

Proportion who have attended different art forms in the last 12 months.
Proportion who have participated in different art forms in the last 12 months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performing arts</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual arts</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft and object arts</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori arts</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific arts</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary arts</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5.1 Performing arts

Performing arts is the art form Aucklanders are most likely to attend. Just over half (51%) of Aucklanders have attended the performing arts in the last 12 months. This is consistent with previous surveys and with all New Zealanders.

Participation in the performing arts is at its highest level recorded to date. Seventeen percent of Aucklanders have participated in the performing arts in the last 12 months. This is consistent with all New Zealanders (16%).

- **36%** of Aucklanders have attended a concert or musical performance in the last 12 months.
- **11%** have participated in singing or music in the last 12 months.
- **26%** have attended the theatre.
- **6%** have participated in the theatre.
- **1 in 10** have attended a ballet or some other form of dance.
- **3%** have done ballet or another form of dance.

Most of those who attend do so infrequently. The proportion who have attended between one and three times is 86% for ballet or other dance, 74% for concerts or musical performances and 71% for the theatre.

Of those who participate, 34% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months).
4.5.2 Visual arts

The proportion who visit the visual arts has increased from 38% in 2014 to 45% in 2017. This level of attendance is in line with all New Zealanders (45%). Most attendance is relatively infrequent; 76% did so between one and three times in the last 12 months.

Participation in the visual arts has also increased from 19% in 2014 to 28% in 2017, making it the art form Aucklanders are most likely to participate in. One possible explanation for the increase in participation is the continued uptake and development of digital technology supporting an increase in web-based art or film making. In support of this explanation, survey analysis highlighted that young people (aged 15-29) are critical in driving the participation in the visual arts at a national level (it is not possible to undertake this analysis for Auckland due to sample sizes).

Of those who participate, 27% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months).

4.5.3 Craft and object art

Attendance at craft and object art events or exhibitions has remained consistent between 2014 (37%) and 2017 (37%). This is also in line with all New Zealanders (39%).

Most attendance is relatively infrequent; 79% did so between one and three times in the last 12 months.

Participation in craft and object art is lower in 2017 (22%) than 2014 (28%). It is also slightly lower than the national average (24%).

Of those who participate, 24% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months). Again, this is lower than the national average (31%).

4.5.4 Māori arts

Attendance at Māori arts events is 20% in 2017. This is a gradual increase from 2011 (17%), although the difference is not statistically significant. Attendance is marginally lower than all New Zealanders (22%). Half of Māori (49%) have attended Māori arts events.

Most attendance is relatively infrequent; 83% did so between one and three times.

Eleven percent of Aucklanders have participated in the Māori arts in the last 12 months. This is the highest level to date and represents a significant increase since 2011 (7%). Māori are most likely to participate (39%), but other ethnicities also take part: 21% of Pacific peoples; 10% of Asian New Zealanders and 8% of Pākehā.

Of those who participate, 18% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months).
4.5.5 Pacific arts

Attendance at Pacific arts events has reached its highest level to date (23%), although the differences with 2014 (19%) and 2011 (20%) are not statistically significant. Aucklanders’ attendance at Pacific arts is higher than all New Zealanders (23% vs. 18%). Over half of Pacific peoples in Auckland (52%) have attended Pacific arts events. They also attract a wider audience with 44% of Māori, 19% of Pākehā and 18% of Asian New Zealanders attending. Most attendance is relatively infrequent; 85% did so between one and three times.

10% Participate

Participation in the Pacific arts is 10%, which is consistent with previous surveys but slightly higher than the national average (8%). A quarter of Pacific peoples have participated in Pacific arts (24%) but other ethnicities also take part: 25% of Māori; 11% of Asian New Zealanders; and 7% of Pākehā.

Of those who participate, 11% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months).

4.5.6 Literary arts

Attendance at literary arts events or festivals is 12%, which is slightly higher than all New Zealanders (10%).

Most of those who attend do so on a relatively infrequent basis; 76% did so between one and three times.

13% ↑ 15%

Participation in the literary arts has continued to grow to its highest level to date. Fifteen percent have participated in the literary arts in the last 12 months, compared with 13% in 2014 (and 6% in 2011). The difference between 2017 and 2011 is statistically significant. Literary arts is the only art form where participation is higher than attendance (15% vs. 12%).

Of those who participate 23% do so on a regular basis (at least nine times in the last 12 months).

4.5.7 Use of digital technology for arts activities

Digital technology is enabling greater engagement in the arts for 45% of Aucklanders. Among other things, it is being used both to create and share art, and develop a stronger relationship with artists.

18% research or review the arts or artists

17% follow or interact with an artists or arts organisation

16% create art using digital technology
Attachment D

Item 17
4.6 Key demographic differences

The survey highlights a number of demographic groups who are more or less likely to engage with the arts and hold positive attitudes or not. These are summarised below.

There is a gender gap in engagement with the arts. Women are more likely than men to engage with, and hold positive views, on the arts. One of the key triggers for further engagement for men is whether they see arts events or activities which interest them or are relevant.

Aucklanders’ relationship with the arts varies by life stage.

Young people (aged 15-29) are most active in terms of participation, but they often hold less positive views about the arts than average. This could reflect a wider dissatisfaction with life. For example, they are less likely than average to feel Auckland is a great place to live (53% vs. 64%). In contrast, those aged 50-69 appear to hold the most positive attitudes to the arts, while those aged 70+ are the age group least likely to attend the arts.

More inclusive events and activities are important engagement triggers for both ends of the age spectrum.

Young people are more likely than average to refer to events or activities that are inclusive and welcoming to all, while older people are more likely to refer to events or activities that cater for the disabled or older people.

Asian New Zealanders tend to be less engaged with the arts than average, and less likely to attend or participate in the arts on a regular basis. They often hold more negative views than average about the arts, and feel they could be more inclusive. They are more likely than average to identify affordability as a key trigger to greater engagement. At the same time, they are more likely than average to feel they benefit from the arts in terms of their well-being.

Māori are more engaged with the arts than average, and have a deeper engagement, as they are more likely to be frequent attendees and participants. Many of their attitudes are in line with average but they are less likely to feel the arts reflects Auckland’s diversity. Pacific peoples’ engagement with the arts and their attitudes towards the arts tend to be in line with the average. However, a key trigger for them (and for Māori) to greater engagement is the opportunity to learn about different cultures and their own culture.

Pākehā take the greatest pride in the arts and are more likely to feel their communities would be a poorer place without them. They are more likely than average to attend the performing arts but less likely to participate. Key triggers for greater engagement for them include having more time and better public transport.
Household income impacts

Aucklanders’ relationship with the arts. Those on high-household incomes (more than $120,000) are more likely to attend the arts, and hold more positive attitudes about the arts. In contrast they are less likely to participate in the arts than average, and they are more likely than average to say having more time would inspire them to engage more with the arts. However, it is worth noting that the key trigger for most demographic groups is making the arts more affordable.

Aucklanders’ relationship with the arts can be determined by where they live. This includes their proximity to the CBD and the demography of the area. Those living in Waitemata local board are arguably most engaged with the arts and consistently hold the most positive attitudes. Positive attitudes also tend to be expressed by those living in the Waitakere Ranges and Albert-Eden local boards.

In contrast engagement is lower amongst those living in Papakura and Manurewa local boards. They also tend to view the arts more negatively than average. Residents in Papakura are more likely than average to highlight more local events/activities as an important trigger for greater engagement, as well as catering for those who are in poor health or elderly. For residents in Manurewa it is particularly important to offer something that captures their imagination, and combat a higher level of apathy to the arts.

Finally, those living in Rodney local board are more likely than average to reference triggers related to access and transport. More local opportunities to access the arts, as well as improvements in public transport and parking are much more important to them than average.
4.7 Final thoughts

People continue to enjoy the arts in Auckland and the proportion of those actively participating in the arts is at the highest level to date. Aucklanders perceive the arts to deliver a range of benefits, including economic growth and enhancing wellbeing. In line with this support for public and local council funding of the arts has grown.

Engagement in the arts still has significant room to grow. Almost a third of Aucklanders do not currently engage with the arts, with Asian New Zealanders and people from local board areas in the south more likely to be less engaged.

These findings, and the report generally, will provide a useful resource for the council and the wider arts sector in planning and delivering arts and cultural activity in Auckland. It will help us focus on groups who are currently underrepresented and on growing wider engagement by looking at how best to address some of the key barriers and triggers to participation that are outlined in this report.

Through the Auckland Plan, Toi Whitiki and other policies and plans, Auckland Council will continue to provide, and support others to provide, high quality, inclusive arts and cultural experiences. We are committed to ensuring all Aucklanders have opportunities to enjoy and participate in arts and culture in ways that enrich their lives.

5. References

To access the full version of the New Zealanders and the Arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland in 2017 report, please visit: Knowledge Auckland www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz

The national report and survey findings are available via Creative New Zealand: www.creativenz.govt.nz

Image references:
Cover photo: Satellites, Night Safari, Sandringham Reserve (2017), Photography: Julie Zhu
Page 5: Māori Carving in Wenderholm Regional Park, Photography: Jay Farnworth
Page 17: Māori Wood Carvers, Silo Park, Photography: Jay Farnworth
Page 21: Artwork by Daniel Clifford for Otahuhu Library (2015), Photography: Jay Farnworth
Page 25: Birds of the Mahurangi by Ruby Watson (2014), Photography: Kevin Kinver
Memorandum

To: Environment and Community Committee
Cc: Stephen Town - Chief Executive, Jim Quinn - Chief of Strategy, Dean Kimpton - Chief Operating Officer, Barry Potter - Director, Infrastructure and Environmental Services, Gae Ogilvie - General Manager Environmental Services, Jacques Victor - General Manager Auckland Plan Strategy and Research
Subject: Inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan
From: Phil Brown - Biosecurity Manager
        Dave Allen - Manager Natural Environment Strategy

Purpose
1. To advise the Environment and Community Committee of Auckland Council’s participation in the development of a discussion document for an inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan, through the Top of the North Marine Biosecurity partnership.

Summary
- Auckland Council has joined the Top of the North Marine Biosecurity Partnership (a group composed of councils from the upper North Island, Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries).
- This group has proposed development of a discussion document for an inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan for public consultation. This plan will regulate activities that can introduce or spread pest species.
- Staff support participating in this as a pathway management approach for marine pest species is consistent with Auckland Council’s:
  - proposed Regional Pest Management Plan
  - current and future marine biosecurity programmes
  - response to SeaChange – Tai Timu Tai Pari Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan.
- Currently the other councils involved in the Top of the North partnership are considering their participation. If the proposal is endorsed by one or more other councils, then participating Top of the North partners will develop a discussion document and consultation plan.
- Staff will present the draft discussion document to the Environment and Community Committee for consideration and approval prior to it being publicly released. Timelines for this are dependent on other councils, so will be confirmed at a later date.

Context
The need to address the threat of marine pest species
2. Marine pests can have a wide range of economic, ecological, recreational, social, cultural and human health impacts. They were identified as one of the most important coastal pressures on coastal marine habitats and ecosystems in the Our marine environment 2016 report (prepared by the Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand).
3. Examples of the negative impacts of marine pests include:
   - fouling of structures used in aquaculture practices, increasing time and costs of harvesting, transporting and factory processing. For example, the costs to the aquaculture industry in the Auckland and Waikato regions resulting from the presence of the clubbed
sea squirts are estimated to range between $16.3 and $171.2 million over the period 2011 to 2020.

- competing with native species for food, space and other resources. For example, Asian paddle crabs outcompeting native New Zealand paddle crabs in the Waitamata Harbour.
- reducing local biodiversity and changing habitat structures influencing hydrological processes and coastal values.
- the presence of non-indigenous species affecting the aesthetic value of coastal areas (for example, the presence of the Australian droplet tunicate, or ‘sea snot’ on beaches).
- marine pests clogging fishing nets (e.g. spaghetti bryozoan in the Kaipara Harbour).

4. Marine pest species generally arrive in New Zealand on the hulls of ships and in ballast water. Once they are here they can spread further through a range of activities including shipping and recreational boating, aquaculture activities and introduction of (human-made structures) in marine and coastal areas.

5. Shipping volumes in the upper North Island region are very high, particularly around ports and marinas such as the Ports of Auckland, Whangarei and Tauranga. This makes it a high-risk region in terms of its capacity to facilitate introduction, establishment and spread of marine pest species through biofouling (e.g. pest species attaching themselves to ship hulls).

6. This risk is further increased by aquaculture practices in the upper North Island. The large majority of New Zealand Pacific oyster farms are located in Northland, Auckland and Coromandel regions. The Hauraki Gulf is one of the key mussel farming areas in New Zealand. Barges and equipment regularly move between different farms and by doing so can spread marine pest species.

7. The SeaChange - Tai Timu Tai Pari Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan identified non-indigenous marine species as a serious threat to the marine ecosystems of the Hauraki Gulf, and recommended “to develop pathway management plans and pest management plans by 2020 to prevent the arrival and further spread of new and existing species and diseases, especially to high value areas”.

Statutory responsibilities and available management tools


9. Central government is responsible for the prevention of marine pests arriving in New Zealand and developing and implementing eradication programmes if a new species is first detected. Examples of existing central government tools to manage marine biosecurity risks are the Import Health Standard for Ballast water and the Craft Risk Management Standard for Biofouling on international vessels.

10. Regional and unitary councils are responsible for managing the marine biosecurity risks arising from intra-regional specific movement of vectors (e.g. vessels, structures and equipment). They are also responsible for managing risks associated with the development and maintenance of structures in the coastal and marine environment (e.g. marinas, wharves, jetties, moorings, and structures used in aquaculture practices). Local authorities are precluded from making rules to manage the risks from ballast water discharge. Typically, once a new pest has established to the point that full eradication is no longer possible, responsibility for its management falls to regional and unitary councils.

11. Auckland’s Unitary Plan includes marine biosecurity provisions related to the level and cleaning of hull fouling on boats, and links other biosecurity considerations to the provision and management of aquaculture, marinas and other activities.

12. The Biosecurity Act 1993 provides for the development of pest management plans to control identified pests and pathway management plans to regulate activities that can introduce or spread species. Pathway management plans which focus on reducing dispersion of specific
pests in many cases provide a more effective means of addressing risks than traditional pest management plans, which rely on reducing pest presence at one location or controlling the sale, distribution or release of pests.

13. Auckland Council currently has no marine pathway management plan. The pathway management approach is, however, included in the proposed Regional Pest Management Plan.

14. Central government (through the Ministry for Primary Industries) can make or support proposals for pathway management plans at a national scale. Such plans can include a focus on specific geographic areas – for example, addressing particular inter-regional marine pest movement issues. Regional councils can make or support proposals for pathway management plans for their regions and can develop pathway management plans with other regions to address the movement of marine pests between regions.

15. The Ministry for Primary Industries is exploring the possibility of a national marine pathway management approach, but the timeframes for this work have not been confirmed.

Inter-regional collaboration through the Top of the North Marine Biosecurity Partnership

16. The Top of the North Marine Biosecurity Partnership was established in 2016. The purpose of the partnership is to increase collaboration and consistency between partners that have a statutory responsibility for preventing, reducing or eliminating adverse effects of marine pests that are present within the top of the North Island region.

17. Current Top of the North partners include Northland Regional Council, Auckland Council, Waikato Regional Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Gisborne District Council, Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, and the Ministry for Primary Industries.

18. As part of a broader operational framework (which includes work areas such as monitoring and surveillance, research related to eradication and control methods, and behaviour change) the Top of the North partners agreed to assess the possibility of developing an inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993.

19. A project proposal to prepare a discussion document for an inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan for the upper North Island for public release through the Top of the North partnership was endorsed at a chief executive level (including Auckland Council’s chief executive) of the Upper North Island Strategic Alliance of councils in late 2017.

Discussion

Options Considered and Next Steps

20. Before deciding to participate in development of a marine pathway management plan for the upper North Island, staff considered several other options, such as maintaining the status quo, developing a marine pest pathway management plan for the Auckland region only or waiting for a national marine pathway management plan. This analysis is detailed in Appendix One.

21. Staff have chosen to participate in the development of a discussion document for public consultation through the Top of the North partnership for the following reasons:
   - it is consistent with Auckland Council’s proposed Regional Pest Management Plan, proposed 10-year budget and a SeaChange recommendation
   - it is expected to be more effective and cost-efficient compared to preparing a discussion document for Auckland only without Top of the North partners
   - the production of the discussion document can start immediately after endorsement with no delay (as there might be if council waited for a national marine pathway plan)
   - it will increase the stakeholder and community understanding of issues, options and potential future responsibilities.
Financial implications

22. Project costs for developing the discussion document will be shared between Top of the North partners.

23. Auckland Council has already committed budget towards developing a marine pest pathway management approach in its current work programme and so does not require additional funding for this project.

24. Progressing identified marine pest pathway management options beyond the scope of this project (starting a statutory process) will depend on feedback received through the consultation process and may require additional funding. Provision for this work is included in the currently proposed 10-year budget for marine biosecurity.

Next steps

25. Currently the other councils involved in the Top of the North partnership are considering their participation in development of the discussion document. If the proposal is endorsed by one or more other councils, then participating Top of the North partners will:
   - develop a project plan for the development of a draft discussion document
   - develop a proposed consultation process
   - present the draft discussion document and proposed consultation process to elected members for their consideration and approval prior to the discussion document being publicly released.

26. In Auckland Council’s case, staff will seek advice on the best way to get input from mana whenua and local boards before providing the draft discussion document and consultation plan to the Environment and Community Committee for their approval.

27. Biosecurity staff are already working with the Aotea Great Barrier, Waiheke and Rodney Local Boards to address marine biosecurity issues in their areas and have informally discussed this proposal with these boards.

28. Staff have already had an initial discussion with mana whenua at the Infrastructure and Environmental Services mana whenua hui on 10 November 2017. In response to their feedback a working group will be formed to provide mana whenua input into the development of the inter-regional marine pest pathway management plan.

Further Queries

29. If you have any queries relating to this topic, please contact:
   - Samantha Happy, Biosecurity Advisor – Marine on 021 832 857 or samantha.happy@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
   - Sietse Bouma, Team Leader - Natural Environment Strategy on 021 801 358 or sietse.bouma@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
## Appendix One. Analysis of Options

### Option 1: Maintain status quo
- No additional costs or resources required.
- Limited ability to address the threat of marine pest species resulting in a greater risk for new introductions and/or further spread of marine pests (managed decline).
- Inconsistent with Auckland Council’s proposed Regional Pest Management Plan and 10-year budget bid for marine biosecurity, and SeaChange - Tai Timu Tai Pari Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan.
- Potential reputational damage (Auckland Council seen as not doing enough).
- Limited stakeholder/community understanding of the marine biosecurity threat and options to manage this threat.

### Option 2: Prepare a discussion document through the Top of the North partnership for public release
- Sharing resources and information will make development of a pathway plan more cost-efficient.
- A consistent approach for the upper North Island will make it easier for users of the coastal and marine environment to understand their responsibilities.
- Working together with other regions provides an opportunity to influence development of pathway management approaches in other regions that can be beneficial to Auckland (e.g., less risk for pest species arriving in Auckland from other regions).
- It may be harder to agree on an approach, because there are more parties involved, and the need for multiple engagement and decision-making processes.
- Releasing the document will increase the stakeholder/community understanding of the marine biosecurity threat and options to manage this threat.
- Aligned with Auckland Council’s proposed Regional Pest Management Plan, proposed 10-year budget and SeaChange.
- Potential management options tested with key stakeholders, mana whenua and the general public before potentially starting a statutory process.
- Can be supplementary to and informative of any (potential) national pathway management plan.

### Option 3: Develop a pathway management approach for the Auckland region only without Top of the North partners
- May result in different rules and/or management actions in different council regions making it harder for stakeholders and the general public to understand their responsibilities.
- Less opportunity to address specific movement patterns between regions.
- Releasing the document will increase the stakeholder/community understanding of the marine biosecurity threat and options to manage this threat.
- It may be easier to agree on an approach, because there are fewer parties involved.
- Aligned with Auckland Council’s proposed Regional Pest Management Plan, proposed 10-year budget and SeaChange.
- Potential management options tested with key stakeholders, mana whenua and the general public before potentially starting a statutory process.
- Can be supplementary to and informative of any (potential) national pathway management plan.

### Option 4: Wait for a national marine pest pathway management plan
- No immediate additional costs or resources required.
- Risk that this work may not progress, because it does not have committed resourcing or confirmed timelines at this stage.
- Waiting for this may mean a delay in the development of the pathway management approach identified in Auckland Council’s proposed Regional Pest Management Plan and proposed 10-year budget.
- A national plan is likely to address the risk of (a broader range of) pathways at a national level rather than regional risks. A regional approach will still be required to complement a national approach.
Memo
1 June 2018

To: Mayor Phil Goff, Councillors, Independent Maori Statutory Board Members, Executive Leadership Team
Cc: Jacques Victor, GM - Auckland Plan Strategy & Research
From: Niels Meinderts, Manager (acting) Global Partnerships and Strategy Unit (GPS)

Subject: Global Engagement Activity Update – June 2018

Summary

The purpose of this memo is to outline Auckland Council’s key upcoming global engagement activity during the month of June 2018. It notes key activity undertaken last month and outcomes achieved through this activity.

Action: for information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Activity – June 2018</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>Fijian International School visit Auckland Council to learn about Auckland’s development strategy on plans and places.</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>June-July</td>
<td>Engaging with stakeholders to prepare for the Mayoral visit to Japan (Tokyo and Fukuoka) 29 July to 3 August.</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 June</td>
<td>Danie Beukman, Global Government Relations Manager, Cruise Automation (GM) visit to Auckland to meet with Auckland Transport and Auckland Council’s Head of Innovation</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 June</td>
<td>Lunchtime learning with ADO/GPS – “UN Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda – applicable to Auckland”</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 June</td>
<td>GPS sponsored Auckland Conversations. Matt Petersen, President and CEO, Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 June</td>
<td>EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström and delegation in Auckland to launch EU-NZ FTA negotiations</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
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Key Activity – April 2018

The following is a list of key global activity facilitated by GPS and outcomes achieved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 May</td>
<td>GPS attended First China International Import Expo Business Forum</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>• Facilitated the briefing of NZ businesses on opportunities to exhibit at the Intl Expo in Shanghai in November 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>China Business Summit 2018</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>• Discussed and reflected on the breadth of engagement between New Zealand and Chinese companies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-21 May</td>
<td>Deputy Chair of Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB), Glenn Wilcox, as</td>
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<td></td>
<td>part of the Waiora Tūmanaoko Rōpū delegation, participated in the Seongju-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>host International Life Festival</td>
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<td>22-25 May</td>
<td>GPS, ATEED and Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore attended the 2018 Select LA</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Investment Summit along with a 12-member business delegation. The event</td>
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<td></td>
<td>was the designated 2018 Tripartite Economic Alliance event.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-25 May</td>
<td>MFAT “Leaders Week” Auckland engagement. GPS/ADO facilitated an Auckland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bus tour to present key urban developments to Ambassadors. GPS advisors</td>
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<td></td>
<td>attended country briefings from respective Ambassadors in the U.S., China,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Japan, ASEAN, and EU. Mayor Goff attended the leaders function.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 May</td>
<td>GPS attended the 2018 Sister Cities New Zealand Conference. The theme was</td>
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<td>“connecting globally through technology”.</td>
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<td>30 May</td>
<td>Minoru Kikiuchi, Consul General of Japan (Auckland) called on Deputy Mayor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cashmore</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 May</td>
<td>Denmark’s Ambassador to Australia and New Zealand Tom Norring called on</td>
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<td></td>
<td>GPS and Waste Management</td>
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**Next steps**
- The Global Partnerships and Strategy Unit will provide an update on key global activity each month.
- Requests for additional information or enquiries about the information listed above can be directed to Tao Chen, Advisor Global Partnerships and Strategy; (tao.chen@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz Mobile: 021 853 948).
Memo

To: Environment and Community Committee
Cc: Dean Kimpton, Chief Operating Officer
From: John Mauro, Chief Sustainability Officer
Dr Sarah Anderson, Principal Specialist Climate Resilience
Subject: Progress Update on Integrated Climate Action Plan

6 June 2018

1. Purpose
This memo provides a brief progress update on the development of an integrated, inclusive climate action plan, including key next steps and risks and issues as they emerge.

2. Background
In February 2018, the Environment and Community Committee committed Auckland Council to leading the development of an integrated climate change action plan, addressing both the rising emissions in the region and the impacts of our changing climate (ENV/2018/11). Development of the plan is being facilitated by Auckland Council, working with public, private and voluntary sectors and drawing in expert expertise as appropriate.

3. Overview of Current Progress

Building our evidence base
Work to date has been largely been preparatory to ensure we are building on work already underway within council and CCOs and improving our understanding of our emissions profile and what climate change could mean for Auckland.

Earlier this year, council co-commissioned (across council departments, CCOs, DHBs) and launched the NIWA Climate Projections for the Auckland region.

This work provides us with an understanding of climate impacts to Auckland over the next 100 years, including areas of drought and rainfall, sea level rise, temperature and soil moisture. Subsequently, the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) is using the projections to better understand social, economic and environmental risks and vulnerabilities across the region (see draft example map, Fig. 2).

This will form the basis of workshops with local boards throughout June and with Committee on 4 July 2018.

Fig 1: Media from launch of NIWA report

Fig 2: NIWA report summary & initial draft climate vulnerability map
Partnerships and Governance
A working group representing a wide range of council departments, CCOs, the Ministry for Environment (MFE) and Auckland-area District Health Boards has been providing feedback, support and direction over the last few months. A set of subject-area workshops will be convened in July and August to bring together experts from across sectors to feed into and help shape the vision, potential actions and implementation approach.

The Chief Sustainability Office and MFE have signed a joint agreement to work together in addressing climate change. This collaboration focuses on climate adaptation, emissions modelling, communications and engagement, and financing. As part of the collaboration, Government is launching engagement on the Zero Carbon Bill in Auckland on 7 June. Climate Minister James Shaw will share the platform with Mayor Goff to highlight the local importance of addressing climate change and to launch engagement on the Auckland Climate Action Plan.

Invitations have been sent from Mayor Goff and Councillor Hulse to the Independent Advisory Group, agreed by Committee, to support the development of the plan. Invited members are recognised experts in areas such as adaptation, mitigation, cities and climate, financing, health and mātauranga Māori.

4. Risks and Mitigation
There are a range of possible risks, as, for instance, future climate change impacts are not completely known and emerging government policy on emissions reduction is out of our direct control. Notable risks include public response and expectations as new information and evidence (e.g., risk and vulnerability assessment) emerges; ability for council to rapidly embed new information and approaches into business as usual to reduce emissions and protect infrastructure, assets and health; and lack of alignment between central and local government.

Each of these risks is within some degree of council control to mitigate and work is underway to do so. This includes careful crafting and delivery of public messages around climate impacts alongside partners, CCOs and government; working throughout the organisation and CCOs to ensure new information is utilised and planning, infrastructure delivery and provision of services duly incorporates new approaches to prepare for/respond to climate change; and continuous coordination on several workstreams alongside central government to ensure close alignment.

5. Key Next Steps

June
- Individual local board workshops
- Mana Whenua Kai Tahi Forum Te Ao Māori alignment from the outset of the plan
- Business as usual emissions modelling to determine scale of reductions needed
- Initial risk and vulnerability assessment findings
- Website development and collateral for events and community engagement

July
- Environment and Community Committee workshop (4 July)
- Visioning and goal development stakeholder workshops and workshop report
- Broader engagement: schools, people’s panel, etc.

August
- Action development stakeholder workshops