Date: Wednesday 10 July 2019  
Time: 09:30am  
Meeting Room: Reception Lounge  
Venue: Auckland Town Hall  
301-305 Queen Street  
Auckland

Komiti Taiao ā-Hapori Hoki / Environment and Community Committee

OPEN ATTACHMENTS

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.
Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport

Investment Plan 2019 - 2039

July 2019
Introduction

Rapid growth and social change are changing the face of Auckland. This creates an opportunity to build a stronger, more diverse and inclusive society where people feel they belong - a vision for Auckland expressed in the Auckland Plan.

Community sport is a key part of this vision. It can bring people together in both organised and casual environments, improving the health, social and cultural outcomes for Aucklanders.

Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 reflects a desire to increase the number of Aucklanders who participate in and benefit from sport. Aucklanders: more active, more often.

Currently, it’s not easy for everyone to participate in sport and is made harder by a shortage of facilities in the existing network. There are specific groups who are not involved in any kind of sport or have consistently low levels of participation. Our research shows there is a direct link between lack of access to facilities and low participation. This plan aims to remedy this.

The core principle driving the plan is equity-based investment to improve access and outcomes for all. This means different levels of investment will be made to bridge gaps in supply (e.g. facilities) and to increase participation by targeting specific groups. Investment is directed where there is need to achieve good outcomes for all Aucklanders.

The Plan reflects our commitment to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi by providing opportunities through participation in community sports to connect, socialise, learn and celebrate Māori identity and culture.

The new investment strategy uses a people-centric approach focusing on:

- communities with low sport participation rates
- increasing participation in emerging and ethnically diverse sports
- sustaining popular sports with high participation rates.

Changes to the way people participate and play sport, as well as the sport they play are all factors driving different kinds of demand on a network of ageing, traditional, code-based sporting facilities.

Our new approach to investing in sport is a shift from bespoke, individualised facilities and programmes to partnership models building an affordable, fit-for-purpose network of sport facilities, programmes and services for all Aucklanders to enjoy.

Policy objectives

Through this document Auckland Council seeks to achieve the following policy objectives:

- ensure that all Aucklanders participate in sport, by targeting communities of greatest need and addressing disparities
- deliver a broader range of programmes, services and facilities that better respond to the diverse needs of Auckland’s communities
- address growth and changing community needs through regular assessments of, and changes to, programmes, services and facilities to maximise participation.
Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019 - 2039

Sport is important to Aucklanders

- 73% of adults participate in sport and recreation each week.
- More than 90% of young people participate in sport and recreation regularly.
- 71% of Aucklanders would like to play more sport.

Auckland Council invests in sport because it delivers a range of health, social and economic benefits (roughly $1.76 billion each year) for our communities and for Aucklanders.

Investing in sport has a number of challenges

Auckland’s population is rapidly growing and changing, so is the demand for sport. There is evidence showing people are participating in different types of sport and recreation activities, in different formats.

Young Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitive Sports or Activities</th>
<th>Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Competitive Sports or Activities Only</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Competitive Sports or Activities</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Participant</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitive Sports or Activities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Participant</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, sport investment is facing growing budgetary and land supply constraints. The existing network of Auckland Council sport facilities is ageing and we have identified supply gaps in some areas of Auckland. (Source: SportNZ)

Not all Aucklanders have the same opportunities to access sport

- There is inequity across different gender, age and ethnic groups, and for people living with disabilities.
- Certain demographic groups such as Pacific and Asian residents have lower than average participation rates.

The new investment plan for sport

This plan sets out Auckland Council’s new approach to plan for growth and the changing preferences of Auckland’s diverse population.

We want to increase participation in community sport...

Our goal is to make Aucklanders ‘more active, more often’.

We will do so by providing fit-for-purpose programmes, services and facilities that cater for the greatest number of people.

We have set aside $120 million in the Long-term Plan to fund regional and sub-regional sport facilities. This is on top of the $1 billion already allocated to sport and recreation.

With the new plan, there will be a new investment approach...

Key Shifts

We will be making several key shifts to the way we currently invest in sport. Central to these key shifts is a people-centric approach, targeting those who do not have adequate access and opportunities.

Investment principles

New investment will be driven by four principles:

- Equity
- Outcome-focused
- Financial sustainability
- Accountability

Investment framework

Every new investment will go through a decision-making framework that will deliver value for money, robustness, consistency and transparency.

What does it mean for Aucklanders?

Sport investment will target three different groups of people:

1. “I do not currently participate in sport.”
   - Auckland Council will create more opportunities and make it easier for me to take up sport.

2. “I play a new sport.” (like futsal)
   - Currently there are limited opportunities to play but in the future there will be more fit-for-purpose facilities and programmes that cater to new and emerging sports like mine.

3. “I already play sport.”
   - There will be more fit-for-purpose facilities and programmes to keep me actively involved in sport.

Collaboration and partnerships to deliver the best outcomes for Aucklanders

The scale of investment required means Auckland Council cannot work alone.

We have consciously aligned with our sport sector partners, Sport New Zealand and Alive. New investment will seek collaboration and partnerships to build on the existing investment by the sport sector, volunteers, local communities and private investors.
The key shifts

**Current challenges**
- The demand for sport in Auckland is growing and changing, while the existing facilities are ageing.
- Not all Aucklanders have the same access and opportunities for sport.
- Auckland Council needs a more structured and strategic approach to invest in sport.

**TODAY**
- Investment decisions seek to achieve multiple objectives.
- Limited budget focused on mainly traditional sports and in response to 'want' rather than 'need'.
- Some investment decisions are isolated and reactive with gaps in information such as the cost, benefits and alternatives.

**TOMORROW**
- Focus Auckland Council investment on community sport - where it can add the most value.
- Long-term Plan budget for sport will increase. Future investment will take a people-centric approach to increase participation in:
  - Emerging sports
  - Low participation communities
  - High participation communities
- Invest in a range of multi-functional facilities, services and programmes to break down barriers to participation.

**This means...**
- The only objective for our investment is increasing participation in community sport.
- Funding will be split between three key groups:
  - those who are currently inactive or have a low participation rates e.g. Pacific and Asian communities.
  - participants in emerging sports
  - participants in high-participation sports
- Participants in new sports will not compete for funding with traditional sports. New programmes and services will seek to get inactive Aucklanders engaged in sport.

**Key shift 1**
- Make structured, strategic investment decisions based on evidence to improve efficiency, effectiveness and outcomes.

**Key shift 2**
- We will focus our investment on fit-for-purpose facilities, programmes and services.
- We will prioritise multi-sport facilities over bespoke facilities to cater for the largest number of people possible.

**Key shift 3**
- We will prioritise facilities that will meet the changing needs of our diverse communities.
- We will use a robust investment decision-making framework driven by four investment principles: equity, outcome-focused, financial sustainability and accountability.
About this document

The plan has three main parts

1. **Section 1 ‘Why?’**
   Why we invest explains the reasons for having an investment plan for sport and the strategic, legislative and budgetary context.

2. **Section 2 ‘What?’**
   What we invest in explains what we want to achieve from investment in community sport, the scope and focus of that investment and the investment principles that will guide future decisions.

3. **Section 3 ‘How?’**
   How will we work explains the investment framework that will help us to achieve the outcomes set out in Section 2. The investment framework presents a robust approach to invest in outcomes. Decision-makers will consider a number of critical questions before making final decisions.

**Definition**

- **Sport**: Physical activity that is competitive, organized and involves the observation of rules. It may be participated in either individually or as a team.

- **Active Recreation**: Physical activity that is informal and done for wellbeing, health and/or enjoyment. It may be participated in either individually or with a group.

- **Community Sport**: Community sport includes training and competitive sport by school-aged, young people and adults in clubs, local and regional games. It excludes active recreation activities or elite (international) competition. More explanation of community sport is provided on page 18.

- **Sport Facility**: Infrastructure which enables participation in sport and active recreation.

- **Sport Participation**: Sport participation measures not only the number and type of people, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic background, location, physical abilities of people who play sport, but also the intensity and frequency of activity.
Item 8

Attachment A

Section 1

Why we invest
1.1 Why do we invest in sport?

Auckland is experiencing rapid population growth and social change. We have a diverse population which brings many differences in values, lifestyles, demands for goods and services, and expectations of civic engagement and democracy.

Auckland Council invests in sport to provide Aucklanders with opportunities to participate in society and develop a sense of belonging in Auckland. We have the largest Pacific and Asian populations in the country. These groups also have the lowest participation rates. For health and social reasons, encouraging participation in sport can have tangible benefits for the whole community.

By removing barriers and creating better access to sport opportunities, Auckland will be one step closer to eliminating disparity and disadvantage as well as fostering healthy lifestyles and wellbeing for all Aucklanders.

It directly contributes to Focus Area 7 of the Auckland Plan 2050’s “Participation and Belonging” outcomes – “Recognise the value of arts, culture, sports and recreation to quality of life.” It is also relevant to achieving:

- **Direction 1** – “Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs”
- **Direction 2** – “Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing disparities in opportunities”

The multiple benefits achieved through increased sport opportunities and participation will contribute to other Auckland Plan outcomes such as:

- “Māori identity and wellbeing” – by helping to advance Māori wellbeing
- “home and places” – by providing public spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living
- “opportunity and prosperity” – by providing employment and business opportunities.

This plan sets out Auckland Council’s investment approach in sport to achieve these goals. It is a direct response to the vision ‘Aucklanders more active, more often’ set out in the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024.
## Participation in sport has multiple benefits

There is overwhelming evidence showing participation in sport leads to a wide range of benefits for individuals and the community. Our future sport investment will consider the extent of increase in participation and the impact of that increase in terms of health, education, social and economic benefits. We will prioritise projects with the highest aggregate benefits. The table below summarises the benefits in four broad categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical activity, health and wellbeing</th>
<th>Social and community benefits</th>
<th>Education outcomes and skills development</th>
<th>Economic development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The health benefits of sport and recreation activities are clear – they are substantial, population-wide and particularly important to older people. People who regularly participate in physical activity have reduced risks of both mental and physical illness. It’s estimated that inactivity costs Auckland $170 billion of health-related expenditure, $213 billion of lost human capital and $10 billion of other costs in 2010.</td>
<td>Most people participate in sport and recreation activities for enjoyment (98%) and social reasons (52%). Organised sport and recreation activities draw individuals and diverse groups of people together, fostering cooperation and strengthening social ties. These connections provide a sense of belonging and create networks that sustain local communities.</td>
<td>Participation in sport or recreation helps improve education outcomes for children and young people. There is evidence of improved cognitive skills (think, read, learn, remember, reason and pay attention) and psychological benefits such as enhanced self-esteem and self-confidence which leads to improved educational behaviour and attainment.</td>
<td>The sport and recreation sector accounts for 2.4% of regional gross domestic product (GDP) – $1,015 million in 2009. There are approximately 11,943 people working in the industry, 3,533 in related occupations and 212,882 volunteers. International events, such as the World Masters Games 2017 contributed approximately $37 million to Auckland’s GDP. Such events provide an opportunity to reinforce and enhance Auckland’s brand image as an attractive destination to visit and live.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment in Sport and Te Ao Māori

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is our nation’s founding document and recognises the special place of Māori in New Zealand.

Auckland Council is committed to engaging and working with Māori in ways that are consistent with the Treaty Principles. This includes supporting delivery of services by Māori for Māori, based on te ao Māori values and practices.

Sport contributes to Māori wellbeing by providing spaces to connect, socialise, learn, participate in and celebrate Māori identity and culture. We will seek partnership opportunities with Māori that:

- Recognise Māori rights of independence, autonomy and self-determination.
- Take account of the needs and interests of Māori partners, and ensure our needs and interests are clear to Māori looking to partner with us.
- Respect te ao Māori and tikanga Māori including:
  - Accommodating Māori decision-making structures and processes
  - Acknowledge that the needs of iwi, hapū and whenua must take precedence on marae.

Delivering Māori outcomes through sport

**Supporting Māori values / directions**

- Whānauatanga / Develop vibrant communities
- Rangitatanga / Enhance leadership and participation
- Manaakitanga / Improve quality of life
- Whaiutanga / Promote distinctive identity
- Kaitakitanga / Ensure sustainable futures

*The Māori Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau*

**Māori outcomes through sport and recreation**

- Health and wellbeing for Māori
- Value te ao Māori

“We will acknowledge the special role of Māori and build lasting reciprocal relationships and improve physical activity outcomes for Māori... This will be achieved through working in partnership with iwi and appropriate organisations.” – Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan

Promoting Māori identity and wellbeing

- Advance Māori wellbeing
- Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise
- Recognise and provide for Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes
- Showcase Auckland’s Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture

*Kaupapa Māori and Māori-led organisations... continue to be critical to the delivery of appropriate and effective services for Māori.... Actively partnering with others is a key mechanism for Auckland Council to support Māori identity and wellbeing.* – The Auckland Plan
1.2 How does this plan fit within the wider context?

This plan sets out Auckland Council’s approach to regional investment in sport.

It sits within the context of the council’s wider community facilities network and operates in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 and the Reserves Act 1977.

In the budgetary context, this plan will guide the council’s investment decisions in sport and inform the budgetary processes particularly:

- on the indicative figures and timing for sport projects during the 10-year budget process (the long-term plan process)
- to assist and prioritise sport projects against other proposals by comparing all possible costs, benefits and trade-offs. Such information will assist the annual budget process in determining the timing, duration and scale of sport projects in local board agreements and in the council’s services and infrastructure plans.

Other complementary processes and documents include:

- **Auckland Sport facilities Priorities Plan 2017**
  A sector-led plan to clearly communicate their priorities for investment to Auckland Council, investors and potential partners.
  Development of this plan was facilitated by Aktive, Sport NZ and Auckland Council with input from over 80 regional and national sport organisations, sports trusts and major facility providers.
  A panel of experienced sector representatives, set up by Aktive, will meet to review and identify high priority projects for future investment, using the agreed evaluation and prioritisation criteria in the plan.

- **Facilities Partnerships Policy**
  The policy guides how Auckland Council will enter into and manage partnerships for sport facilities. The policy sets out the strategic context, principles, the models and investment tools for decision-making, evaluation and monitoring facilities partnerships.

- **Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan**
  To discuss investment priorities and partnership opportunities.
How does the plan relate to other Auckland Council documents?

**Unitary Plan**
- Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan
- Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan
- Toi Whiti: Arts and Culture Strategic Action Plan
- Thriving Communities Strategic Action Plan
- I am Auckland - Children and Young People's Strategic Action Plan
- Māori Plan

**Auckland Plan**

**Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019 - 2039**
- Open Space Provision Policy
- Community Facilities Network Plan

**Auckland Council land assets**
- Local and regional facilities
- Local and regional services

**Long-term Plan**
- Annual Plan
- Local board agreements

**Community-led**
- Community Occupancy Guidelines
- Community Grants Policy
- Facility Partnerships Policy
- Auckland Council-led
  - Auckland Council facilities
  - Auckland Council services
- Market-led
  - Procurement Policy
  - Unsolicited Proposals Policy
  - Strategic Partnerships Policy

**Outcomes**
Vision: what is the vision?
- what outcomes and benefits are we working towards?
- what will success look like?

**Our role**
Outcomes: what specific outcomes do we want for different populations, sectors, places, activities?
- what is our role in delivering them?

**Priorities**
Investment: what should Auckland Council invest in, and where, to deliver these outcomes?
- what are the priorities, to address needs and gaps?

**Delivery**
Options: will we deliver the outcomes by providing land, facilities or services, or a combination?
- Planning:
  - how much will we invest in the outcomes?
  - how will we allocate:
    - capex (for assets)
    - opex (for everything else)

**Budget**

**Mechanism**
Enabling:
- how will we enable the community and the market to deliver the outcomes, alongside direct Auckland Council provision?
Collaborating with others to achieve outcomes

Section 1 Why we invest

Long-term Plan
- Prioritise sport facilities investment with investment in other areas
- Embed the decision-making framework

Local board plans

Annual Plan

Auckland Sport facilities Priorities Plan 2017

Sports sector

Sports codes

Auckland Council

Sport investment Plan 2019 - 2039

Investors

Investors’ Forum

Working with the sector

Achieving sport outcomes requires collaboration from all parties.

We will use this plan to guide our work with others and new investment decisions from the sport sector, private investors and communities.

We have already made considerable efforts to align processes and strategic priorities with our sport sector partners. The focus on community sport and increasing participation aligns with the strategic directions of Sport New Zealand and Active Strategic Plan 2016-2020.
1.2 Why now?

The plan will enable Auckland Council to better respond to the changing population and address current challenges.

**Challenges**

- **Rapid population growth**
  - Auckland’s population is growing by 1.5 percent annually. It is expected to increase by one million in the next 30 years.

- **Changing community needs**
  - The makeup of Auckland will be different in the future, including:
    - More older people and more children under 14 years of age.
    - More people of Asian, Pacific, and Māori ethnicity.
    - More people born overseas.

- **Disparity of access to sport opportunities**
  - Not all Aucklanders enjoy the same access to sport. There is a direct relationship between access and participation. To achieve our goal of increased participation we need to target low participation areas or population groups and improve access to sport.

- **Ageing facilities**
  - Auckland Council has a vast network of sport facilities including over 250 sports parks and indoor courts in varying states of “fitness”.

- **Unstructured investment**
  - Investment in sport tends to be ad hoc and reactive, based on dispersed or incomplete information.

**Effect on provision**

- **Demand will exceed supply**
  - The growing population places increasing pressure on existing sport facilities.

- **Sport facilities and programmes need to adapt**
  - The changing demographic profile means some existing facilities and programmes may no longer meet the needs of communities.
  - There are new sports, new ways of participating and less club-based activity.

- **There is significant financial pressure to bridge the gap**
  - The financial pressure to meet the supply shortage is substantial due to limited budget and land supply constraints. The costs are likely to grow rapidly over time, meaning a more targeted approach is required.

- **Maintenance costs are increasing**
  - The cost of maintaining and renewing current facilities will increase as they age.

- **Lack of focus on outcomes**
  - Investments aren’t targeting the highest need.
## How will we invest and how do we know the plan is working?

This page presents the logic for Auckland Council's sport investment and the key shifts we will make to address the key challenges. Further details of what the key shifts mean in practice are provided in Sections 2 and 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Key Shift</th>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>KPIs</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Key shift 1</td>
<td>Key shift 2</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>KPI 1 (participation): Increase the number of adult Aucklanders who are physically active weekly.</td>
<td>An outcome indicator that shows how sport participation changes across the Auckland region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prioritise investment to focus on increasing participation in community sport and provision of core infrastructure.</td>
<td>Increase Aucklanders' participation in sport by adopting an evidence-based and outcome-focused approach to sports investment.</td>
<td>KPI 2 (participation): Increase the proportion of children between 5 and 18 years of age who participate in three hours or more of organised sport and recreation each week.</td>
<td>An outcome indicator that shows how sport participation of young people changes across the Auckland region.</td>
<td>Active NZ Survey (Sport NZ) - reported annually with data collected continuously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Key shift 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KPI 3 (participation): Increase participation of community groups:</td>
<td>An outcome indicator that shows how sport participation across different demographic groups changes across the Auckland region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake a people-centric approach with a particular focus on:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• people in high socioeconomic deprivation areas, particularly Māori and Pacific peoples.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• engaging communities with low participation rates.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Asian communities, particularly young women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• increasing participation in emerging sports.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• women generally.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sustaining or increasing participation in popular sports with high participation rates.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Key shift 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KPI 4 (participation): Increase Māori participation overall.</td>
<td>An outcome indicator that shows how Māori sport participation changes across the Auckland region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invest in a range of assets and services to cater for the needs of communities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• increase numbers and hours of school children participating in organised sport and recreation each week.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Make structured, evidence-based investment based on clear principles.</td>
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</table>

A list of key performance indicators (KPIs) will be used to track progress of the plan over time. The KPIs were selected using five criteria - specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely.
Section 2

What we invest in
2.1 What are the outcomes we seek from sport investment?

We will invest to **increase the level of community sport participation** in Auckland.

This requires us to take a people-centric approach to meet the needs of our various communities.

The participation outcome directly aligns with Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan 2014-2024 to enable ‘more Aucklanders living physically active lives through participation in informal physical activity, recreation and sport.’

**We will target participation in three areas:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Enabling participation of low-participant communities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Investment in this area will increase the number of active people by targeting sedentary population groups and/or communities with low participation rates. These people need more support as they have higher health risks. Improved health and social benefits from increased participation of these community groups is much greater than for people who are already active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Increasing participation in emerging sports with high growth potential.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Investment in sports that are likely to grow rapidly will help meet the needs of future communities. In particular, it could mean providing support for:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• traditional Māori sports which have potential to increase participation and wellbeing (for example, kōrāhī)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sports played by growing ethnic populations (for example, kabaddi)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Sustaining or increasing participation in high-participation sports.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We will continue to support popular sports that appeal to a number of Aucklanders. The focus of the investment will be to build on existing sector capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sports with high participation rates are likely to have small percentage growth but the actual increase in the number of participants is large.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is happening now?

Current investment in sport often aims to achieve a range of health, social and economic goals as well as an increase in participation. It also tends to target spatial or code-specific needs. Such an approach can spread limited resources too thin. It also runs the risk of not catering to the needs of communities, in particular people who currently do not play sport.

The change we’re making

Council investment will move away from a geographic or code-specific approach to a single focus on sport participation with three target areas.

TODAY
Limited budget focused on mainly traditional sports and in response to 'want' rather than 'need'.

TOMORROW
Future investment will take a people-centric approach to increase participation.
2.2 What is the scope and focus of our sports investment?

The primary focus is community sport. The intention is to ensure Auckland Council investment provides for the greatest number of people possible and meets the changing needs of the community.

The figure below illustrates where community sport sits in the sport continuum. The size of circles indicates the level of participation at each stage.

Progression of skills

- **Explore**
  - Babies and toddlers
  - Learn elementary skills such as crawling, standing and walking.

- **Fundamental movement**
  - Preschool children
  - Develop basic skills such as running, throwing and jumping.

- **Learn**
  - School children
  - Develop more refined skills, learn the rules of games and positive attitudes towards sport and recreation.

- **Participate**
  - Young people and adults in clubs and local games
  - Participate in organised sport and training. Players might be motivated by multiple factors such as enjoyment, performance and challenges.

- **Perform**
  - Players in regional and national competitions
  - Identify and develop talent in sports.

- **Excel**
  - Athletes in international competitions
  - Achieve excellence in one sport and compete at a world-class level.

---

**Purpose**

- Core infrastructure
  - Infrastructure that is central to sport participation.
  - Example: Courts, fields, playing surfaces and lighting.

- Ancillary infrastructure
  - Infrastructure that enables safe and sanitary access for participants and spectators.
  - Example: Toilets, changing rooms, equipment storage and car-parking.

- Incidental infrastructure
  - Infrastructure that is not required for sport participation but exists for social and management purposes.
  - Example: Clubrooms and administration facilities.
What is happening now?

Auckland Council currently invests in a combination of local, regional and high performance sport facilities, as well as a range of ancillary and incidental infrastructures. This reflects the different priorities of individual legacy councils across Auckland and doesn’t have a clear, strategic focus for the region.

This risks diluting the council’s efforts and resources, and duplicating investments of other organisations such as Regional Facilities Auckland.

The change we’re making

Our future investment in sport will primarily focus on community sport and target core and ancillary infrastructure.

**Today**
- Investment decisions to seek multiple objectives

**Tomorrow**
- Focus Auckland Council investment on community sport where it can add the most value

---

Setting the scope and focus does not mean exclusion of investment in certain types of sport facilities. Rather, it means Auckland Council will prioritise to avoid spreading funding too thin and focus investment in areas where investment can add most value and achieve the best outcomes.

**Today**
- Invest mainly in single-purpose facilities without a systematic approach to cater for the different needs of communities

**Tomorrow**
- Invest in a range of multi-functional facilities, services and programmes to break down barriers to participation

---

**Key shift 1**

**Key shift 3**
2.4 What are our investment principles?

Auckland Council’s future investment in sport facilities and programmes will need to meet four investment principles. These principles will be used during the decision-making process to ensure our investments are well-balanced. They are:

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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong>&lt;br&gt;(40% of assessment)</td>
<td><strong>Outcome-focused</strong>&lt;br&gt;(30% of assessment)</td>
<td><strong>Financial sustainability</strong>&lt;br&gt;(20% of assessment)</td>
<td><strong>Accountability</strong>&lt;br&gt;(10% of assessment)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auckland Council’s investment in sports should ensure equity of outcomes across the population regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status or where people live.

- This is the most important investment principle as it addresses disparities and targets communities of greatest need.
- Investment in groups with the lowest access to sports opportunities will be prioritised.

There needs to be a clear ‘line of sight’ between each investment and the outcomes. This will ensure each investment achieves maximum benefit for the communities it serves. Each investment needs to have:

- **strategic alignment** - a clear understanding of how each investment contributes to outcomes set out in this plan, the Auckland Sport and Recreation Strategic Action Plan and local board plans.
- **robust outcome measurement process** - ensuring there is an established monitoring and reporting process in place to demonstrate performance against clearly defined goals.

Investment decisions need to be financially sustainable in the long run. This means being:

- **financially viable** - ensuring there are means to cover major capital expenses and ongoing operating costs. This also means having clarity about who (for example, Auckland Council, community, or corporate) is responsible for ensuring the financial viability of sport facilities and programmes and what the expectations are.
- **affordable for the public** - the investment decisions need to consider public accessibility and long-term affordability.

Auckland Council has responsibility to act in the best interest of Aucklanders. Sport investment should be:

- **efficient and effective** - every public dollar invested should represent value for money and deliver the greatest return.
- **transparent and consistent** - investment decisions should be transparent and consistent with sufficient information, clear decision-making criteria and outcomes.
What is happening now?

Auckland Council is facing difficult investment choices. We need to balance investment in sport for various target groups and multiple locations with variable effects on sport participants, organisations and local communities. This is the nature of a rapidly growing, dynamic and diverse city.

The change we’re making

Our future sport investment proposals will align with our four investment principles: accountability, equity, financial sustainability and outcome-focused.

Decision-makers will use the four principles to weigh up and manage multiple investment projects. The investment principles will help ensure future Auckland Council investment decisions are well-balanced.

Applying the four principles will also be a way of prioritising funding proposals, especially when there are financial constraints:
The equity principle explained

Equity has the highest weighting of all the investment principles. The next two pages provide further information about what equity means in the context of sport investment and how it differs from equality.

Both equity and equality are strategies to ensure fairness. When applied they mean two different investment approaches.

**Equity is: meeting differences to get the same outcome**

*Equity* is ensuring every Aucklander has the same access by targeting sporting opportunities to meet people’s needs.

This could mean providing a basic level of provision to most people and additional support for certain groups to encourage greater participation rates.

**Achieving equity in people’s access to sport**

Auckland is home to a diverse range of people with different sport needs. In the future we will provide targeted support to different groups to achieve equity of outcomes.

**Examples**

- **Different age, gender and ethnic groups** are interested in different sports.
- **Children in large families** need affordable options to participate in sport.
- **People with varying abilities** need facilities and programmes that cater to their needs.
- **People in high socio-economic deprivation groups** may need additional support to participate.
**Equality** is treating everyone the same.

*Equality* is providing the same level of sporting opportunities to everyone, everywhere.

This could mean providing the same sport facilities or programmes to everyone regardless of existing provision of services and facilities.

There are differences in the level of support Auckland Council provides to different sports codes or to different geographic areas, partly due to different historical arrangements made by legacy councils. Future investment will not aim to provide the same level of sporting opportunities to everyone, everywhere.

**Examples:**

- **Fields sports** such as rugby and league use Auckland Council sport fields for free.
- **Indoor sports** such as gymnastics and basketball pay a hireage fee to use Auckland Council courts.
- **Growth areas** need additional facilities to cater for growing and changing local demand for sport. There is limited budget for asset renewals and service level increases.
- **Non-growth areas** have existing facilities which are ageing and may no longer be fit-for-purpose for the current people they are serving. There is limited budget for new facilities.
- **Traditional, high participation sports** tend to have good access to Auckland Council facilities, programmes and support.
- **Emerging sports** tend to have less access. Their growth is limited without adequate access to facilities and programmes.
- **Urban areas** may have limited access to open space but have better access to built facilities.
- **Rural areas** tend to have fewer built facilities but more open space such as esplanades, beaches and regional parks.
Section 3

How we will work
We will adopt a new investment framework to assist decision-making and ensure delivery of outcomes. The framework provides a rigorous, disciplined approach to answer a set of critical questions before making final investment decisions.

3.1 The investment framework

Section 2 of this plan sets out Auckland Council’s model for sport investment in the future. This section provides the investment framework to ensure future decisions align with that model.

The investment framework will ensure structured, evidence-based investment in the future, as set out in Key shift 4.

**TODAY**
Some investment decisions are isolated and reactive with gaps in information such as the costs, benefits and alternatives

**TOMORROW**
Make structured, strategic investments based on evidence to improve efficiency, effectiveness and outcome-delivery

Key shift 4

Auckland Council will answer a set of critical questions before investing:

**Whether to invest?**
1. What are the community needs?
2. Does it align with Auckland Council’s strategic priorities?
3. Does it have Better Business Cases?

**How to invest?**
4. Is there a partnership opportunity?
5. What investment mechanisms should be used?
6. Who makes decisions?
7. How to report and monitor outcomes?

The next few pages explain, question by question, how the framework will work in practice.
In real life, assessment of proposals may not necessarily follow a linear process but we will seek to answer every question in the framework before making an investment decision.

The breadth and depth of information analysed will be proportional to the level of investment and how complicated the proposal is. This will be defined by a number of factors such as:

- scope and benefits of the project
- Auckland Council’s experience and track record of delivering similar projects
- level of engagement and partnerships with customers/communities required to enable any change
- level of risks and efforts required to manage the risks
- funding sources (whether the majority is provided by multiple external organisations).

For low-level, low-complexity investments, investors and decision-makers could undertake a scaled-down approach. As the value and risk profile increases, investment decisions need to be informed by comprehensive analysis.
Whether to invest?

Quality decision making is based on analysis of all available information and weighing a range of options.

Question 1: What are the community needs?

All sport investment proposals will undergo a needs assessment. It will explore what is happening in a geographic area or community of interest to determine whether any change or intervention is required, either non-facility or facility.

A needs assessment is critical to distinguish ‘wants’ from ‘needs’ ensuring a facility or programme development will be fully utilised. Needs can be quantified through research and evidence and will stand the test of time. Wants are often opinion-based and will change over time.

Questions to consider:

- What is the current state of provision – current facility/programme use, catchment, conditions?
- Will the project meet the needs of the local community now and in the future – demographic profile and changes?

Question 2: Does it align with Auckland Council’s strategic priority?

A brief ‘pass/fail’ assessment to ensure the investment proposal aligns with Auckland Council’s strategic priorities and outcomes.

Questions to consider:

- Is there strong alignment with:
  - the outcomes, principles and scope in this plan
  - Auckland Sport facilities Priorities Plan
  - Auckland Sports and Recreation Strategic Action Plan
  - Auckland Plan 2050
  - any relevant local plans.

Question 3: Does it have a Better Business Case (BBC)?

Detailed assessment of the strategic, economic, commercial, financial and management case for the investment proposal.

Questions to consider:

- Can the project demonstrate:
  - a strategic case to illustrate the need for a change, strategic fit and business needs
  - an economic case to show value for money
  - a commercial case to show that the investment will be commercially viable
  - a financial case to prove the investment will be affordable within available funding
  - a management case to show the investment will be achievable and can be successfully delivered.

The change we’re making

The assessment process will help ensure future investment in sport is evidence-based and focused on outcome delivery and good practice.

We expect to see significant improvements in the quality of Auckland Council’s investment decisions in the future and increased consistency and transparency.
How to invest?

Question 4: Is there a partnership opportunity?

Auckland Council is not always the sole investor in sport. Depending on the nature, type and purpose of investment, we might choose to: a) directly invest; b) partner; or c) invest in others to provide sport facilities.

- **Auckland Council as the principal investor in sport**
  - Auckland Council is most likely to be the principle investor when the sport investment is risky or has a significant social element.
  - This type of investment tends to be under-invested by the private sector. Without support from the council or central government agencies, there could be inadequate access and low quality facilities.

- **Auckland Council as a partner in sport investment**
  - Auckland Council is most likely to partner and co-invest in sport to deliver benefits that are shared by multiple organisations.
  - This type of investment tends to be large in scale and is likely to lead to shared agreements to co-own, co-deliver and/or co-manage sport facilities and programmes.

- **Auckland Council having a supporting role in sport provision**
  - Auckland Council also invests with others to provide sporting opportunities. This type of investment is likely to happen when the sport sector is already established. In this case, the investment will focus on building existing sector capacity and provide support in areas which the council can add most value.
  - Details on how to determine the role of Auckland Council in sport investment projects are provided in the Facilities Partnerships Policy.

The change we're making

Auckland Council is committed to working collaboratively with the sport sector and the community to provide better access to sport opportunities. To do so, we need to consider our role before investing to ensure efficient use of the budget and council resources in areas where it can make the biggest difference.
How to invest?

**Question 5:** What investment mechanisms should be used?

Auckland Council uses several mechanisms to invest in sport:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Auckland Council is the principal investor</th>
<th>When Auckland Council supports others</th>
<th>When Auckland Council partners with others</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Provision and management of sport facilities and programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Direct financial contribution for capital and/or operating costs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Use of Auckland Council land and/or buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Leadership, governance, coordination, support, technical advice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Partnership agreements</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Different mechanisms create different incentives and support sport participants, community and sport organisations in different ways. Determining the appropriate mechanism should be based on several factors such as:

- the scale and nature of investment
- the needs of the delivery organisations and the roles of other partners
- the needs of the target community group or area
- the expected benefits and alignment with outcomes of this plan
- consistency with the relevant Auckland Council plans (for example, open space network plans, Community Facilities Network Plan)
- consistency with legislation (such as the Local Government Act 2002 and the Reserves Act 1977).

**Question 6:** Who makes the decisions?

Auckland Council has two complementary but distinct decision-making bodies with responsibilities for sport facilities investment:

- **The Governing Body**
  - Focuses on region-wide strategic and investment decisions
  - Decides where and when the council will invest in the sport facilities and programmes network to address gaps and respond to growth
  - Develops regional policies and strategies
  - Sets budgets for major facility and programme investments or upgrades through the long-term plan process
  - Governs regional facility partnership relationships, funding or lease agreements and performance reporting

- **Local boards**
  - Make most decisions on local parks, open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and activities
  - Set outcomes and priorities for local sport and recreation investment through local board plans
  - Identify local sport and recreation facility and programme needs and advocate for investment through the long-term plan process
  - Govern local and sub-regional facility partnership relationships, funding or lease agreements and performance reporting
  - May work together to support facilities that benefit several local board areas
How to invest?

**Question 7:**

**How to report and monitor outcomes?**

Future investment in sport will adopt the **outcome measurement tool** throughout the investment cycle to monitor progress.

The outcome measurement tool is based on the cost benefit analysis model and intervention logic model to link the specific investment to Auckland Council’s strategic outcomes it aims to achieve.

The outcome measurement tool will be used as the basis to set performance measures and reporting requirements for each investment. Over time, robust and consistent measurement of outcomes will allow us to measure and analyse the aggregate benefits of sport investment and its contribution to the Auckland Plan 2050 outcomes.

Such information will help us gain a better understanding of what has worked well and not so well to improve effectiveness of future investment. We will also be better at articulating the returns of our investments to our investors and ratepayers.

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The change we’re making

The investment framework presented in this plan sets out the process for rigorous decision-making, monitoring and reporting.

Over time, we expect to see significant improvement in the quality of evidence and analysis used to inform investment decisions and improve sector and staff capability. This will enable a continuous feedback loop of refinement and improvement in investment to ensure delivery of better outcomes for Aucklanders.
A new investment approach

Auckland Council is taking a new investment approach to meet the sport needs of Aucklanders

Future Auckland Council investment will be guided by four principles:

1. Equity
2. Outcome-focused
3. Financial sustainability
4. Accountability

We will adopt a new investment framework to:

- Guide decision-making
- Prioritise investment projects
- Measure and monitor outcome delivery
- Refine investment decisions over time

Aucklanders will have:

- Improved access to quality and fit-for-purpose facilities and programmes for community sports

Sport participation levels will increase, with a focus on:

- Enabling participation of low-participant communities
- Increasing participation in emerging sport with high growth potential
- Sustaining or increasing levels in high-participation sports

Increased sport participation will lead to a range of benefits for individuals and community including:

- Increased physical activity, health and wellbeing outcomes
- Improved educational outcomes and skills
- Increased economic development and creation of new jobs
- Improved social community benefit

The contributions to the Auckland Plan 2050:

- Belonging and participation
- Māori identity and wellbeing
- Homes and places
- Opportunities and prosperity

KPIs 7 & 8 (quality decisions)  KPIs 5 & 6 (service delivery)  KPIs 1-4 (participation)  Auckland Plan KPIs
Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019- 2039

Consultation feedback summary and analysis

July 2019
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Key messages

- Between February and April 2019, the public had the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039.
- Over 1200 responses were received online with additional feedback via emails. Staff held a series of focus workshops with community groups, sport organisations, advisory panels and investors across Auckland while formal feedback from local boards was sought separately through business meetings.
- Consultation feedback was highly supportive of the draft plan overall.
- The focus on meeting community needs and equity was particularly highlighted. Responses to questions about specific aspects of the plan were also strongly affirmative.
- The negative feedback was mainly about how the plan will be applied in practice, rather than the content of the plan itself.
- Many respondents sought clarifications on the definitions, such as the scope of sport, community sport, recreation activities and sport facilities.
- To assist the implementation of the plan, staff also sought information on the key barriers of sport participation. Lack of time, cost and access were highlighted as the three main barriers. All community groups and advisory panels showed great enthusiasm for further engagement and partnerships with the council to remove barriers specific to them.
- Section 5 of this report provides a summary of the key questions and issues raised during the public consultation, and the council’s response to them.

Section 1 Consultation background

1. In December 2018, the Environment and Community Committee of Auckland Council approved the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 for public consultation [CP2018/07771]. The plan was drafted based on several committee decisions, consultation feedback and research between 2016 and 2019.

2. Between February and April 2019, Community and Social Policy staff undertook a series of consultation activities on the draft plan. The intention was to gauge support for the proposed approach and enable the draft to be refined before final adoption.

3. The consultation activities include:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Description of activity</th>
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| Public    | A story was published on OurAuckland on 18 March 2019, followed by a media release on 25 March. The public could submit feedback through an online survey from the Auckland Have Your Say website, via emails or through invitations from the People’s Panel.  
141 submissions were received via the online surveys, 1051 through the People’s Panel and nine through emails. |
| Local boards | Political reports were sent to all 21 local boards to seek formal feedback on the draft plan. Staff attended nine workshops and meetings on request. |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Description of activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport sector</strong></td>
<td>Three sector meetings were held across the region. Around 65 representatives from different sport organisations and trusts attended.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Thirty-two sport organisations also submitted written feedback via emails or through the online survey.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aktive provided a written submission on behalf of its four regional sport trusts/partners - Harbour Sport, Sport Waitakere, Sport Auckland and CLM Community Sport</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further engagement with the peak body OneVoice and the Investors’ Forum was held separately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advisory panels</strong></td>
<td>Staff met with the Disability Advisory Panel, Ethnic Peoples Advisory Panel, Pacific Peoples Panel, Rainbow Communities Advisory Panel, Senior Advisory Panel and engaged with the Youth Advisory Panel through emails.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Māori</strong></td>
<td>Letters were sent to 19 iwi in Auckland to invite their feedback on the draft plan. One iwi (Te Patukirkiri) responded and staff engaged with them separately to gather their feedback.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aktive Māori Advisory Group also provided verbal feedback on the plan from a Māori perspective.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>One written submission was received from Toi Tangata – a national Māori health agency.</td>
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<td>A separate meeting was held with nine Māori sport organisations and wellbeing groups to gather information on the opportunities and barriers specific to Māori when participating in sport.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Community groups</strong></td>
<td>Staff held eight meetings with community groups across Auckland to gather feedback on the draft plan and information on the opportunities and barriers specific to different community groups.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Over 200 people attended the meetings from a range of ethnic groups, age, gender, sports, socio-economic backgrounds and geographic areas.</td>
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</table>

4. Section 2 of this report provides the key findings from the consultation, followed by analysis of feedback on each question in Section 3 and feedback from each group consulted in Section 4.

5. The appendix provides the following information:

- a summary of the characteristics of respondents from the online survey and the People’s Panel
- detailed breakdown of the attendees at each community and sport sector meeting.
Section 2 Key findings

6. Feedback received during the public consultation was highly supportive of the draft plan overall. The responses to key components of the plan were strongly affirmative, such as:

- the key objective to increase sport participation in Auckland
- the four investment principles: equity, outcome-focused, accountability and financial sustainability.
- the three targeted groups: high participation sports, emerging sports and low participation communities
- the four key shifts of future council sport investment
- the investment framework.

7. Where some respondents expressed criticism or concerns about the plan, it was mainly about how it will be applied in practice rather than the plan content itself. The questions highlighted were:

- How could the plan be applied in the local context and take account of diverse community needs?
- How will the council ensure there is balanced support across Auckland, amongst community groups and between traditional and emerging sports?
- How will Te Ao Māori principles be applied in practice?
- What are the implications on existing council support (such as loans, grants and community leases)?
- What are the impacts of the additional complexity proposed for future application processes, especially for small organisations run by volunteers?
- Even with the additional $120 million Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund, there is still insufficient funding so how will this be addressed?

8. Many respondents also provided suggestions to address the above issues in the implementation stage, such as:

- quality engagement with affected groups and support to meet additional requirements in the application process (for example, to write a needs assessment and a better business case)
- more support to mobilise and coordinate volunteer participation in sport.
- a baseline access level for all Aucklanders, with additional support for target groups to achieve equity of outcomes
- A more flexible and adaptive delivery model to reflect diversity, based on quality data of current provision, future growth trends and local needs
- clarification of the plan’s alignment with sector plans, local board plans, relevant legislation (for example, the Reserves Act and Local Government Act), council strategies and plans (for example, the Community Facilities Network Plans), programmes and existing partnership agreements.

9. The following terms were commonly confused by respondents and were requested to be clarified in the final plan:

- the definitions of sport, community sport, recreation activities and sport facilities
the meaning of participation – does it relate to quantity (counting players) or quality of participation (intensity, type, frequency of participation and its benefits)?

the importance of sport versus recreation in the lives of Aucklanders – many respondents stressed more people participate in recreation activities in Auckland but the council seems to put more weight on promoting sport.

10. There was no clear division of views between different groups:

- The local boards views were more skewed towards how the plan will reflect local uniqueness in demography, culture and needs.

- The sport sector views were more focused on details of implementation such as the funding split between the three target groups.

- Advisory panels and community groups highlighted lack of communication and engagement as key issues. All community groups and advisory panels showed great enthusiasm for further engagement and partnerships with council to make the plan more relevant to their groups.

11. To assist the implementation of the plan, staff also sought information on the key barriers of sport participation. The online feedback suggested lack of time, transport and physical limitations as top barriers, whereas community groups and advisory panels also highlighted cost, lack of information and suitable facilities as top barriers of participation.

12. Section 5 of this report provides a summary of the key questions and issues raised during the public consultation, and the council’s response to them.
Section 3 Analysis of feedback by question

3.1 Consultation questions

13. Analysis of feedback from the online survey and from the People’s Panel on each consultation question are provided below alongside verbatim quotes.

**Question 1** Overall, the plan’s objectives are to:
- ensure all Aucklanders participate in sport by targeting communities of greatest need
- deliver a broader range of programmes, services and facilities to meet the diverse needs of Auckland’s communities
- address growth and changing community needs through regular assessments of, and changes to, programmes, services and facilities to maximise participation.

How much do you agree or disagree with overall objectives of the draft plan?

![Graph showing responses to question 1]

14. Public feedback on this question was generally positive, particularly about targeting communities of greatest needs.

15. Many of those who disagreed or strongly disagreed suggested investment should target everyone, not just those in need. Some were concerned that targeting communities of the greatest needs will come at the expense of declining support for popular sports.

16. Most comments were about how the objectives will be operationalised, for example, how will council define ‘communities of greatest need’ given Auckland is constantly changing, and how to determine what facilities, programmes and services these groups need.

17. Some provided suggestions on who the target communities should be. Common suggestions were:
- kids and youth
- older people
- people with disabilities

“Good overall objectives, particularly to target communities of greatest needs (which are often the most under-served)”

“I think target everyone, not just of greatest need – there may be other things stopping people (from participating in sport)”

“What defines communities at greatest need and how would you target these individuals to join sport?”
18. Some also provided suggestions on ‘how’ to support the target groups. Common themes were:

- removing cost barriers and improving access, for example, by providing free transportation options
- providing facilities, programmes and services that cater for different needs and encourage the whole whanau to participate.

**Question 2** The draft sport investment plan suggests putting people at the centre of our investment decisions. The goal is to increase Aucklanders’ participation in sport. Future investment will focus on providing a range of programmes, services and facilities that reach the greatest number of people.

How much do you agree or disagree with this approach to investment?

19. Public feedback on this question was strongly positive, particularly about providing a good spread of programmes, services and facilities to reach the greatest number of people.

20. Those who disagreed or strongly disagreed expressed concerns about quantity (just counting people who play sport) over quality (encouraging ongoing participation and a healthy lifestyle).
Question 3
Future council investment will focus on creating better access to sport opportunities. For example, multi-purpose facilities and a broader range of offerings.

How much do you agree or disagree with this approach to investment?

21. Public feedback on this question was strongly positive, particularly around multi-purpose facilities.

22. Those who disagreed or strongly disagreed expressed concerns about the future of single-purpose facilities which are important to sport clubs and local communities. Some noted scheduling issues, lack of willingness from other codes to collaborate, and the need for council leases to change to allow clubs to amalgamate.

23. Some also suggested that the council should ensure better use of existing facilities first, before investing in new multi-purpose facilities.

“Good plan. It has to be multi-purpose as there is a huge lack of space.”

“Single purpose facilities shouldn’t be discarded entirely as clubs take a lot more pride in them.”

Question 4
Investment in sport is currently driven by traditional sports and single-purpose facilities. However, new sports such as kabaddi and futsal are becoming more popular now, reflecting our diversity and preferences of how we take part in sport.

Looking to the future, we will target sport investment at:

a) those who are currently inactive or have a low participation rates, for example Pasifika and Asian community
b) participants in emerging growth sports, and
c) participants in traditional, high-participation sports.

Do you agree or disagree with the proposed balance of investment?

“Good plan. It has to be multi-purpose as there is a huge lack of space.”

“Single purpose facilities shouldn’t be discarded entirely as clubs take a lot more pride in them.”
24. Public feedback on this question was strongly positive.

25. Many respondents questioned how council will define the three target groups. Some also asked about the weightings for the three groups and how council will ensure there is a good balance of investment between codes/communities.

26. Those who disagreed or strongly disagreed expressed concern about future council support for traditional sports. Some suggested many traditional sports have adapted their games to meet the needs of community, but the plan seems to have pushed them aside.

27. Some suggested good evidence and community engagement is key to providing suitable support to encourage participation in the three target groups.

**Question 5**

Council plans to use the following principles to guide how we invest in sports. Please tell us how important or unimportant you think each principle is.

- **Equity**: Ensuring every Aucklander has the same access to sport by targeting areas of greatest need while continuing underlying support for everyone. The goal is to create equity of outcomes for everyone.

- **Accountability**: Investment in sport should represent value for money and deliver the greatest return through clear, transparent and consistent decision-making.

- **Financial sustainability**: Investment decisions need to be sustainable in the long term.

- **Outcome-focused**: There needs to be an obvious link between each investment and the benefits it will provide to Aucklanders. Each investment should be aligned with council plans and measurable against clearly defined goals.

**Percentage of online feedback that supports the principles**

![Bar chart showing the percentage of online feedback that supports the principles](chart.png)

28. Public feedback was supportive of the four principles. Each principle received around 69 per cent to 80 per cent of support.

29. Some respondents suggested the weightings to be reconsidered but there was no consensus on what the new weightings should be.
30. The equity principle was most commented. Many supported the concept but raised concerns over difficulty in measuring equity of outcomes in an easy, meaningful way. Some suggested the focus should be on ‘equity of opportunities’ not ‘equity of outcomes.’

31. The financial sustainability principle was the second most commented principle. There were different views on whether more or less weight should be put on it:

- respondents who suggested a higher weighting would like to see ratepayer money used responsibly and that all council investments be financially practical over the long run.
- respondents who suggested a lower weighting mentioned it is not always possible to be financially sustainable when delivering community outcomes, especially for small local clubs in high deprivation communities.

32. Respondent who commented on the accountability principle queried about how ‘return of investment’ will be measured and whether it takes account of social and community benefits.

3.2 Feedback on key barriers

33. Both the online survey and the People’s Panel survey also asked what the key barriers are for people to participate in sport. This is key information for planning implementation and staff will seek further engagement opportunities with key communities to determine solutions specific to them. The top five key barriers are:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Online survey</th>
<th>People’s Panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top five barriers:</td>
<td>Top five barriers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• transport issues (32 per cent)</td>
<td>• lack of time (36 per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• too expensive (32 per cent)</td>
<td>• refer to exercise in other ways (29 per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• lack of time (28 per cent)</td>
<td>• physical limitations (25 per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• physical limitations (16 per cent)</td>
<td>• other interests (22 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• other interests (14 per cent).</td>
<td>• too expensive (18 percent).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Engagement with community groups and the advisory panels however, showed different results – the biggest key barriers highlighted are costs and distance (particularly for young, old and disabled people). The other main barriers are:

“Cost was the major barrier to participation in sport!”

---

2 The percentages don’t add up to 100 per cent as respondents could choose more than one barrier.
Item 8

- ‘lack of suitable facilities’ due to ageing facilities, hygiene and safety issues, difficulty in scheduling and lack of fit-for-purpose facilities that cater for culture, gender, age and differences

- ‘lack of information’ – due to language barriers, not knowing what council offers or who to talk to, and difficulty in navigating the council website. It was suggested that information needs to reach out to people who the council wants to support

- for young athletes only – there seems to be lack of pathways and support for young athletes to transition to professional sports.

“Council information is all internet based, hard to find ‘someone’ to talk to, no relationship any more, not user-friendly.”
Section 4 Feedback from different groups

4.1 Feedback from local boards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endorse</th>
<th>Partial endorse</th>
<th>Do not endorse</th>
<th>Carried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. The local boards were highly supportive of the plan, especially:
   - the four investment principles, particularly the equity principle
   - the focus on three targeted groups: high participation sports, emerging sports and low participation communities
   - the focus on Te Ao Māori principles
   - the key shifts of future sport investment
   - the investment framework.

36. Most negative feedback was about potential implementation issues. Many local boards noted the potential impact on sport organisations (particularly from key shifts 2 and 3) and their existing relationships with the council. Other key concerns include:
   - How could the plan be applied in the local context and take account of diverse community needs?
   - How will the council ensure there is balanced support across Auckland, amongst community groups and between traditional and emerging sport?
   - What are the implications on existing support (such as loans, grants and community lease agreements) and facilities?
   - What are the impacts of the additional complexity proposed for future application processes, especially for small organisations run by volunteers?
   - Even with the additional $120 million Sport and Recreation Facility Investment Fund, there is still insufficient funding – how will this be addressed?

37. Suggestions to address the concerns above include:
   - Quality engagement with affected groups – one local board suggested running workshops to explain how the plan will be implemented and the implications for local areas, and what positive benefits will be delivered through the changes.
   - A more flexible and adaptive delivery model to reflect diversity.
   - A baseline access level for all Aucklanders, with additional support for target groups to achieve equity of outcomes.
   - Consideration of local information (such as sport preferences and facility provisions), future growth trend and housing policies (for example, the location and timing of KiwiBuild houses).
   - Clarification of the plan’s alignment with sector plans, local board plans, relevant legislation (for example, the Reserves Act and Local Government Act), council strategies and plans (for example, the Community Facilities Network Plans), programmes and existing partnership agreements.
   - Clearer and more comprehensive monitoring, measuring and reporting to enable greater understanding of the effectiveness of programmes and delivery within communities.
38. Many local boards also provided suggestions on the areas to focus when implementing the plan.

Key themes drawn from the feedback include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Setting priorities              | • Many local boards highlighted community groups in their area who currently do not have adequate access to sport opportunities and need additional support, such as:  
  - Pasifika, Māori and Asian  
  - children and young people  
  - female  
  - low participating communities  
  - people from low socio-economic backgrounds  
  - people with high health risk factors (such as obesity).  
  • Suggestions to cater for the priority groups listed above include:  
    - having a clear understanding of the diverse interests of community groups  
    - considering cost and distance are often the main barriers for participation  
    - using different incentives, activities, programmes, approaches, platforms and networks to encourage participation and improve health and wellbeing  
    - focusing on customers experience and ensuring positive, safe, clean, and accessible facilities, programmes and services. |
| Partnership and volunteers       | • Feedback noted importance of partnerships, between codes, with schools, Māori and commercial partners.  
  • Benefits of partnerships were noted, such as ensuring delivery of what the community needs, increasing facility utilisation, sharing resources and reducing cost burden.  
  • Some stressed the importance of volunteers in sport and suggested more support to mobilise and coordinate volunteer participation. |
| Te Ao Māori                      | • Feedback stressed the importance of including Te Ao Māori principles in the plan and applied to all delivery of services, as a thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world.  
  • Practical ways suggested include support and promotion of Māori traditional sports and games, including dedicated sports grounds, like Centre Park and Papatuanuku Kokiri Marae. |
| User charge and swimming pricing policy | • Many local boards mentioned the importance of free access to their local communities, particularly regarding swimming pools and sports fields.  
  • Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Whau and Manurewa boards requested the current policy on swimming pool charges be reconsidered and called for regional support to fund user charges. |
| Advocacy                        | • Many local boards noted local participation issues and current provision gaps in their areas due to legacy council decisions.  
  • Some advocated current and potential sport projects that could greatly benefit their local communities. These projects are listed in the local board resolutions in Attachment C of the committee report [CP2019/08143]. |
4.2 Feedback from sport sector

39. Feedback from sport organisations was specifically sought, as they are likely to be one of the most affected groups and can provide insight to possible implementation issues.

40. The sport sector in general were very supportive of the plan overall. The feedback welcomed more clarity in council sport investment and a structured approach to guide future decisions.

41. There also seemed to be a general understanding that prioritisation of council investment is needed (and inevitable) when resources are constrained.

42. The feedback, in general, was in agreement with the benefits of sport stated in the plan, the key objective, the key shifts, the investment principles, the investment framework and particularly the focus on multi-purpose facilities and partnerships.

43. Aktive stressed that the approach stated in the plan is in line with the general direction of Aktive, such as the focus on community sports.

44. The key concerns were about potential implementation issues. The sector raised similar questions as the local boards and the public, but focused more on the details, such as:

- What are the weightings given to the three target groups? How will the funding be split amongst the three group?
- How will the ‘equity’ principles be achieved? Does it mean certain popular codes, more affluent community groups will ‘miss out’? If so, how so, and what evidence does council base its decisions on?
- How exactly will the other three principles and the key shifts be implemented? What are the changes we expect to see in practice?
- The plan seeks a more rigorous investment which the sector is supportive of, but how exactly will the new investment requirements be applied to different scale of investments?
- Who will make decision for different investments?
- What will happen to existing facilities and support, especially single-purpose facilities and community leases?
- How will the investment cater for the diverse needs of different codes?
- How will social connections be supported if incidental infrastructures (for example, club rooms) are no longer supported by council?
- We support the plan’s focus on collaboration and partnerships but how will it happen in practice? There are too many organisations and people to contact (for example, Panuku, local boards, Aktive, regional sport trusts and affiliation organisations), different documents.

“We support the intention of the plan... (and) the policy objectives it seeks to achieve.”

“We do not believe it is sufficiently clear how the high-level principles might be applied.”

Some will be aware of (cost benefit analysis and better business case etc) and may even have used them. Most will not, and may not have much capacity to see the demand that will be placed on them to work with these models.”

---

2 Some respondents proposed changes to the weightings for investment principles but there was no consensus on what the weightings should be.
to align to (for example, Facility Partnerships Policy) and various processes and forms to follow through.

- How does the plan align with the objectives, criteria and process in Auckland Sport Sector: Facilities Priority Plan 2017?

- How will council ensure a ‘whole of council’ approach for a network of facilities, programmes and services to remove barriers and achieve goals set out in the plan?

45. Similar to the local board feedback, the sport sector urged further council support for sport organisations to meet their investment requirements (for example, writing a needs assessment, cost benefit analysis and a better business case).

4.3 Feedback from community groups and advisory panels

46. A main focus of feedback sought from community groups and advisory panels was the barriers of sport participation specific to different groups. A summary of this feedback is provided in Section 3.2.

47. Feedback on the plan was very supportive overall. All groups applauded the equity principle and the focus on eliminating disparities and meeting different needs.

48. Two issues that were particularly highlighted are lack of communication and ongoing engagement, such as:

- insufficient notice and time to provide feedback on the draft plan
- not being engaged from the beginning to assist with the development of the plan
- the plan does not reflect individual groups’ voices
- no clear indication on how community feedback will be reflected in the next iteration
- no clear indication on when the next engagement opportunity will be to lay out the tangible actions specific to different community groups.

49. All groups showed eagerness in further engagement and partnerships with Auckland Council to make the plan more relevant to their groups.

50. Similar to the feedback from others, community groups and advisory panels also raised several questions about implementation. Some groups requested the plan be explicit about support that will be provided to their community in the future.

4.4 Feedback from Māori

51. Staff received written submissions and engaged separately with iwi and representatives from Māori sport and wellbeing organisations. The feedback mentioned participation barriers and implementation questions similar to other groups.
52. Written feedback from Toi Tangata (a national Māori health agency) highlighted sport as a key contributor to positive outcomes for Māori. The group asked Māori to be a priority group in future council investment plan, given the high proportion of New Zealand Māori who live in Auckland (33 percent) and the high proportion of Auckland Māori who are under 14 years old (33 percent compared to other ethnic group of 19 percent). Another factor highlighted was the burden amongst whanau of preventable lifestyle diseases and the role of sport in preventing them.

53. Feedback from different groups also focuses on the section of the plan that mentioned the Te Ao Māori principles. All groups welcomed the inclusion of Te Ao Māori principles but commented that the draft plan is very light in implementation details. Practical solutions suggested include:

- quality engagement with Māori from the beginning to determine solutions that work for Māori
- collaboration and partnerships with Māori in supporting traditional Māori sport and te reo Māori activities in Māori settings
- inclusion of Māori representatives in key decision-making
- inclusion of meaningful targets and key performance indicators for Māori.
Section 5 Council response to consultation feedback

54. The table below provides a summary of the key questions raised during the public consultation and the council’s response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Raised by</th>
<th>Council’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarification sought</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The definitions of ‘sport,’ ‘community sport’ and ‘recreation’ activities – how are they different?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of participation – do we care about only quantity (counting players) rather than quality (intensity, type and frequency of participation and its benefits)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The definition of ‘participation’ is provided in the final plan to include both quantity and quality of participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition of sport facilities – what do they include?</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The definition of ‘sport facilities’ is revised in the final plan to provide more clarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of focus on recreation activities (but more people participate in them)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Provide ongoing communication with key stakeholders to clarify that the council is developing a separate plan for active recreation and will seek engagement opportunities to gather their feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment logic (page 14 on the draft plan) – where do the percentages for the problems and benefits come from?</td>
<td>Sport sector</td>
<td>The percentages assigned to the problems and benefits reflect their importance and degree of urgency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation question

Lack of implementation details on:
- how will the plan be applied in the local context to cater for diverse community needs
- the alignment with sector plans, legislation (for example the Reserves Act 1977), local plans and priorities, council plans, strategies and programmes
- how collaboration and partnerships will be considered and supported in the future.

All                                                                 | The council will set up a project team to provide operational guidelines and answer queries about implementation. Explanatory notes and fictional scenarios (parts of pages 17, 19, 21, 26, 29 and pages 31-35) that were added in the draft plan to assist public consultation were therefore removed. The final plan will focus solely on setting the broad direction and the framework for future council sport investment |

Lack of implementation details on how the Te Ao Māori principles will be applied in practice

Māori                                                             | The council will engage with Māori stakeholders separately to develop operational guidelines to give effect to Te Ao Māori principles. Areas to focus include:
- quality engagement with Māori from the beginning to determine solutions that work for Māori
- collaboration and partnerships with Māori in supporting traditional Māori sport and te reo Māori activities in Māori settings
- inclusion of Māori representatives in key decision-making
- inclusion of meaningful targets and key performance indicators for Māori.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Raised by</th>
<th>Council’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient budget – even with the $120 million additional funding there is still not enough to go around</td>
<td>Sport sector, local boards, community groups</td>
<td>The plan will help council prioritise future investment in areas where it can add the most value and deliver the greatest benefits for Auckland. The council also expects some efficiency gains over the medium to long term, from vigorous assessment and monitoring processes set out in the plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the council’s plan to engage and partner with different community groups to provide sport opportunities and remove barriers specific to them?</td>
<td>Community groups</td>
<td>The council will engage with key stakeholders during the implementation process and determine engagement and partnership opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty on whether there will be balanced support across Auckland (amongst community groups and between codes)</td>
<td>Sport sector, local boards</td>
<td>The council will consider a range of options to ensure a balanced approach to sport investment and engage with affected groups to gain their feedback. One option might be providing a baseline provision for all and targeted support for certain groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information on the plan’s implications on existing support (such as loans, grants and community lease agreements)?</td>
<td>Sport sector, local boards</td>
<td>The plan will only apply to new investment. Existing projects will not be affected unless they are scheduled for a review (for example, lease renewal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information on support provided to communities and organisations to fulfil the additional application requirements</td>
<td>Sport sector, local boards</td>
<td>The council will engage with affected groups to mitigate additional costs. Different options will be considered, including ringfencing some training budgets (for example, for writing cost benefit analysis, better business case and needs assessment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of information on how the social element of sport participation will be supported given future investment will not focus on incidental infrastructures (for example, club rooms)</td>
<td>Sport sector, local boards</td>
<td>The council will not prioritise investment in incidental infrastructure that delivers private benefits to small groups of users. Exceptions will be made if applications can foster strong social connections and demonstrate increased sports participation or increased use of core facility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Detailed questions raised by the sport sector:  
  • How the funding will be split amongst the three target groups?  
  • How will the principles and key shifts be implemented? What are the changes we expect to see in practice?  
  • Who will make decision for different investments?  
  • How will council ensure a ‘whole of council’ approach for a network of facilities, programmes and services to achieve goals set out in the plan? | Sport sector | The council will set up a project team to provide operational guidelines and answer queries about implementation. |

**Solutions suggested**

Many solutions were suggested by different groups – how will they be considered? | All | All feedback received during the consultation has been recorded and will help inform implementation of the plan. |
Appendix

A1. Characteristics of respondents from the online survey and the people’s panel

55. Respondents from both the online survey and the people’s panel cover a wide range of people across Auckland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Respondents from the online survey</th>
<th>Respondents from the people’s panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 years or older</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-74 years</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64 years</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54 years</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44 years</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34 years</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 years</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 years or younger</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Respondents from the online survey</th>
<th>Respondents from the people’s panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender diverse</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Respondents from the online survey</th>
<th>Respondents from the people’s panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asian</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pākehā/NZ European</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niuean</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands Māori</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Respondents from the online survey</th>
<th>Respondents from the people’s panel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Eastern</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Asian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pacific peoples</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokelauan</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niuean</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fijian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Māori</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other European</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZ European/Pākehā</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
56. Most respondents are active but a significant percentage never play sport. Of those who do sports, swimming, cycling, volleyball, tennis, golf, football/soccer, netball, badminton are the top sports.
### A2. Attendees of community group meetings and sport sector meetings

57. A series of engagement activities were held with different advisory panels, community groups and sport organisations to reach a broad range of people:

- with different gender, ethnicity, cultural and socio-economic backgrounds
- have different involvement in sport (for example, players, organisers, owners or key people in sport organisations and trusts)
- in different geographic areas
- with different physical abilities.

58. The table below lists engagement activities and attendees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type: Sport sector engagement</th>
<th>Centre West meeting</th>
<th>North meeting</th>
<th>South meeting</th>
<th>Meeting with OneVoice</th>
<th>Investors’ Forum</th>
<th>Written feedback via online surveys and email</th>
<th>Type: Community engagement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niua sports group</td>
<td>Vailea Sport, Toi Sports, NIASA Sports, Tamakautoga Sports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands community</td>
<td>South Peace TKD, Tabata Walks, Mangere Swim club, Auckland Cook Islands Sport Association, Mangere Pukuapuka Sports Clubs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan Asian</td>
<td>Representatives from Chinese, Indian, Korean communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Pan Pacific</td>
<td>Representatives from Pacific Churches on the North Shore. Attendees include a mixture of gender &amp; age (youth leader)</td>
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<td>Chinese community</td>
<td>Representatives from leaders of Chinese communities and young parents</td>
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<td>Auckland Rugby League</td>
<td>Posonby United, Te Atuatu, Auckland Rugby League, Manurewa Rugby League, Mangere East Rugby League, Pakuranga Rugby League, Waitakaruru Seagulls Rugby League, Otahuhu Rugby</td>
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<td>Tongan Sports Council</td>
<td>Representatives from the Tongan communities and sport organisations</td>
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<td>Samoan community (first meeting)</td>
<td>Methodist Church, Event Polynesia Limited, Pool Club, Auckland Samoa Rugby, Au Swim, Papakura Samoa, Maketi Samoa, Tamaki Samoa, Mangole Samoa SDA, VOC Full Gospel Church, Church of the Nazarene Board, Papakura Walking Samoa, Manukau PIC, Witness Fellowship Youth Otara, Heart of Worship Ministries, Heart of Worship Ministries, Samoan Presbyterian Church St Luke, Ekaesia Samoa Paremearane St Luke, N2k Barultill Cre, Walking Samoan Clendon, Ace's Volleyball Team (Ota), Tuia Sinasina o Samoa, Papakura Bears Basketball, Pacific Masters Games Trust, Kilikiti, Volleyball, Samoan Methodist-Synod South Auckland, Aue Samoa Golf Club, Favona Youth Group, Pasefika In One Omni Academy, Faloa Youth &amp; Sports &amp; Chanel Old Students Association, Chanel Old Students Association, Auckland Samoa Rugby Club, South Peace Tkd, Mangere Swim Club, Tabata Family, NZ Federation of Bodybuilding, IDPWA-(NZ-Niue), Hebralife Dance Fitness, Auckland Samoa Rugby Football Union, Otara Port, Pilaki/Samoan Culture</td>
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<td>Samoan community (second meeting)</td>
<td>Church of the Nazarene, Counties Manukau Touch, MWWL Tamaki Makaurau, Netball Manurewa, Tamaki Makaurau Māori Netball, Tamaki Makaurau Māori Netball, Counties Manukau Hockey, Kaumatua Manurewa Marae, Tamaki Makaurau Poitarawhiti, Te Mahurehure Māori Rugby League, Healthy Families South Auckland</td>
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**Type: Māori engagement**

| Māori sport and wellbeing organisations | Netball Manurewa, Tamaki Makaurau Maori Netball, Kaumatua Manurewa Marae, Tamaki Makaurau Poitarawhiti. Counties Manukau Touch, Te Mahurehure Māori Rugby League, Healthy Families South Auckland |
| Interviews, written and verbal feedback | Te Patukiriki (interview), Aktive Māori Advisory Group (verbal feedback), Toi Tangata (written submission) |
Attachment C Local board resolutions

Resolution number AE/2019/21
MOVED by Member M Watson, seconded by Member L Corrick:
That the Albert-Eden Local Board:
   a) endorse the draft increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039.
   b) support the key shift to focusing investment on community sport.
   c) support the key shift to increasing budget through the Long-term Plan and taking a people-centric approach to investing this budget.
   d) support the key shift to investing in a range of multi-functional facilities, services and programmes.
   e) support the key shift to making investment decisions based on evidence.
   f) support the multiple benefits participating in sports brings to the community.
   g) support the principle of equity being used in sports investment decision-making.
   h) support the proposed investment framework.
   i) request the contestable process for the allocation of the $120 million Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund established in the Long-term Plan 2018-2028 is urgently progressed so community groups understand the process and funding options.
   j) note the sporting facilities currently being advocated for including Chamberlain Park Master Plan implementation, an indoor multi-use sports facility in Gilles Avenue Epsom, multi-sport facility at Phyllis Reserve and a replacement for Mt Albert Aquatic Centre.
   k) thank Emma Reed, Local Board Advisor for her attendance and information provided.

Resolution number HM/2019/10
MOVED by Chairperson S Henderson, seconded by Member W Flaunty:
That the Henderson-Massey Local Board:
   a) Endorses the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan
   b) Provides the following feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:
      i. Supports the shift in investment approach to a focus on community participation in sports with the three target areas of emerging sports, high participation sports and low participation communities.
      ii. Notes that for local boards, implementation of key shifts 2 and 3 particularly will impact on existing long-standing relationships with local sporting organisations and the funding of existing local facilities, and that change needs to be managed well for success.
      iii. Notes the importance of investment to make the most of existing sports assets, and encourages a continued and well-supported programme of sand-slitting sports fields
      iv. Notes that recreation activities are just important as sport activities and more people participate in recreation than organised sport.
      v. Supports the emphasis on youth and female participation and low socio-economic deprivation areas in key shift 2.
      vi. Considers low participant communities in low socio-economic circumstances should be a high priority for sport investment.
      vii. Considers it important that increasing women’s participation in the major sport codes is supported through this plan.
      viii. Considers it important that there is a clear understanding of the diversity of experience and interests of ethnic groups when considering investment.
      ix. Supports the equity approach of prioritising investment towards groups with the lowest access to sports opportunities.
Resolution number MO/2019/12
MOVED by Chairperson L Soseke, seconded by Member N Bakulich:
That the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board:

a) endorse in principle the draft increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039, subject to final feedback delegated to the Chairperson and to be submitted by the end of February 2019.

Additional feedback received on 28 February 2019.
That the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board

1) supports in principle the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019 – 2039 (Plan) as the purpose of the plan aligns with Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board’s local board plan outcomes. Facilities that meet diverse needs and A place where everyone thrives and belongs.

2) there are at least 13 local parks in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu with playgrounds that are not up to standard and are in poor condition according to Auckland Council measures. The local board request to improve those playgrounds and the local board calls to first rectify the minimal investment in the southern local board areas, so these areas are at par with the rest of the region before the investment plan is implemented.

Māori Participation

3) That Māori organisations are actively supported to identify opportunities for increasing active participation by Māori in sport and recreation to improve health and wellbeing.

4) To Ao Māori principles to be included in this policy, as a thriving Māori identity is Auckland’s point of difference in the world.

5) Support for and promotion of Māori traditional sports and games. That facilities to deliver Māori traditional sports and games at dedicated sports grounds, like Centre Park and Papatuanuku Kokiri Marae are made available for these sports and games.

The plan’s focus areas

6) Focus area one: targeting communities of greatest need and address disparities

Comments

7) The local board area has a high number Pasifika youth not involved in sports and healthy activities, this cohort are prone to risk factors such as obesity, more investment is required to mitigate these risk factors through different sports activities and programmes, and using different approaches, platforms and networks to identify and encourage participation.

8) In the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu area local clubs need quality training and competition amenities like flood lights, playing fields (installation of sand carpets). They need support to improve local sports facilities, these codes include rugby union and rugby league that are traditionally played in the local area of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. Further the falling playing membership numbers can be attributed to poor amenities, that is outside of the clubs control.

9) That Auckland Council develops an alternative way for people who prefer passive activities that meets the needs of parents with young children, senior citizens, and people with impairments due to life stages, for those who prefer unstructured forms of physical activities and not associated with a sports club.

10) That Auckland Council use the results and insights of the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Play Assessment and Needs Analysis (2018) to guide and provide play equipment that reflect the local age demographics, as the local board area has a high proportion of young people and under five-year-olds in comparison to the rest of the Auckland region.

11) Focus area two: deliver a broad range of programmes, services and facilities that respond to the diverse needs of Auckland’s communities

12) The local area has a high number of Pasifika population and emerging Asian population and should be weighted higher in the investment priorities

13) Affordability and participation: programmes and services are affordable reflecting the area’s deprivation index measures this may include incentives like, rebates towards clubs that can include and maintain locals from the local board area in their player rosters.

14) Focus area three: address population growth and changing sports preferences through regular assessments of, and changes to, programmes, services and facilities

15) request council to support current sporting codes in the local area in a meaningful way

16) that new sporting codes are actual reflection of the local trends in the local area

17) that new facilities are based on local needs rather than council’s network planning that encompasses different local board areas, minimising the risk of locals being alienated in accessing facilities that may reflect a wider network rather than local needs
Timeframe
18) Request that the Plan’s 20-year timeframe needs realistically respond to the changes in Māngere-Ötāhuhu where central government are implementing its affordable housing policy. The Housing New Zealand net stock is expected to increase by 7,300 K embark and new state houses. Further, the anticipated new rapid transport network which includes light rail through Māngere will have a bearing on the movement of people and demographic changes in the local area.

Previous local board feedback on related policies
19) Request that the local board’s previous feedback related to accessing participation to sports and health activities are considered including the following:
   a) Draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019 – 2039
   b) Facility Partnership Policy (October 2018)
   c) Māngere-Ötāhuhu Local Board: Local Play Assessment and Needs Analysis (July 2018)
   d) Local board’s Area Plan (2013), and
   e) Parks and Open Spaces Strategic Action Plan (July 2013).

Key shifts and KPIs
20) That the local board i) encourage emerging sporting codes but requests that a balance is maintained to support established sports codes and funded in the same way or better as emerging sports (Key shift 1)
21) highlights the Māngere-Ötāhuhu area is home to a high proportion of young people, who are Pasifika, and is an area of high deprivation in comparison to the other local board areas in Auckland. The local board calls for the investment plan to prioritise the local area for investment to improve health and social indicators (KPI 2)
22) support the urgency to improve local sporting facilities (KPI 6)

General comments
23) Requests staff to workshop the investment plan on how the plan is intended to be implemented and how the regional policy and strategic links noted in #10 means for the local area.
24) Request staff to remove the futsal sports example used in the draft plan. The board believes this unfairly promotes this sport in a regional document and gives a perception that futsal is popular in all of the Auckland region. If examples are to be used in a widely distributed Auckland Council document then local examples should reflect the local trends, such as tag football, popular in the Māngere-Ötāhuhu local board and southern areas – and not futsal.
25) That this plan also considers other local popular sports in the local board area and wider Manukau area such as, kikiti, tag football, kabaddi, and touch football, to be prioritised for funding.
26) That the investment plan’s implementation is integrated with local initiatives and infrastructure, like cycle lanes, local pathways and parks activation programs, to increase and sustain sports participation.
27) That sports facility customers experience positive, safe, clean, and accessible facilities encouraging increased visitation and participation.
28) That there are tailored affordable interventions for children and young people in Māngere-Ötāhuhu to access to programmes that support lifelong participation in sport and recreation.
29) That the Plan’s criteria prioritise the distribution of funds to areas where there are high population of young people, children and under 5s, for further development and investment.
30) That Auckland Council reconsiders its current position and support the Māngere-Ötāhuhu Local Board’s no charge to access local swimming pools policy by providing regional funding towards this intervention.
31) That the local board chair and or delegate welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback verbally to the Governing Body on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019 – 2039.

Resolution number WHK/2019/36
MOVED by Member S Brown, seconded by Chairperson C Handley:
That the Waitheke Local Board:
a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 and delegate to Member B Upchurch to provide feedback following consultation with board members, for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee.
(Staff contacted the local board later and confirmed there is no further feedback)
Resolution number WTK/2019/6
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson S Toms, seconded by Member S Tollestrup:
That the Waitākere Ranges Local Board:
  a) delegate authority to Member N Henderson to co-ordinate the board’s feedback to the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039.
    i. Endorses the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport Investment Plan, noting that the real focus of interest will be in how this plan is being implemented, in understanding how the local area will feature within the network, and in seeing a demonstrated positive impact for our communities alongside others.
    ii. Supports the shift in investment approach to a focus on community participation in sports with the three target areas of emerging sports, high participation sports and low participation communities.
    iii. Notes that for local boards, implementation of key shifts 2 and 3 particularly will impact on existing long-standing relationships with local sporting organisations and the funding of existing local facilities, and that change needs to be managed well for success.
    iv. Recognises the potential for alignment of this work with existing and complementary programmes and partnerships within the region, for example the government funded Healthy Families NZ programme, which is active in West Auckland.
    v. Notes the importance of investment to make the most of existing sports assets.
    vi. Notes that informal recreation activities are just as important as sport activities and more people participate in recreation than organised sport – i.e. walking and cycling.
    vii. Supports the emphasis on youth and female participation and low socio-economic deprivation areas in key shift 2.
    viii. Considers low participant communities in low socio-economic circumstances should be a high priority for sport investment.
    ix. Support the emphasis on Māori participation in sport, and notes opportunities for Council to be proactive in working with local partners to ensure those outcomes are met – for example Hoani Waititi Marae as the largest urban marae in west Auckland.
    x. Considers it important that increasing women’s participation in the major sport codes is supported through this plan.
    xi. Considers it important that there is a clear understanding of the diversity of experience and interests of ethnic groups when considering investment.
    xii. Supports the equity approach of prioritising investment towards groups with the lowest access to sports opportunities.

Resolution number UH/2019/7
MOVED by Chairperson M Miles, seconded by Deputy Chairperson L Whyte:
That the Upper Harbour Local Board:
  a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport Investment Plan 2019-2039.
  b) recommend that the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport Investment Plan 2019-2039 be amended to:
    i. accurately reflect the role of local boards in decisions on recreation facilities and initiatives as set out in the Allocation of Decision-Making Responsibility for Non-Regulatory Activities
    ii. better reflect the role of local boards in expressing their community’s priorities and preferences to support and inform Governing Body decision-making
    iii. seek explicit inclusion of growth in the equity investment principle as this will mitigate against future inequity being created over time
    iv. note that most sport is delivered locally, within regional networks, and that local boards have a key role in connecting sports groups and participants with the wider council family.

Resolution number GBI/2019/7
MOVED by Chairperson I Fordham, seconded by Member J Cleave:
That the Great Barrier Local Board:
  a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport Investment Plan 2019-2039.
  b) note that participation levels can be linked to poverty and we would like all community members to have access to sports facilities regardless of poverty levels.
c) note that Great Barrier Island has no council owned sports facilities and we would like to focus on continuing the local board’s capital grants funding assistance for community facilities and investigating partnership funding options for any new facilities.

Resolution number RD/2019/6
MOVED by Member B Bailey, seconded by Deputy Chairperson P Pirrie:
That the Rodney Local Board:

a) endorse the draft *Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039* and provide the following additional feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) there is an increasing need for more sports facilities in the Rodney Local Board area due to significant current and projected growth

ii) current and future needs cannot be addressed with current facilities, due to a significant historic underinvestment in sports facilities in Rodney

iii) the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs is strongly supported, noting that:

A) there are currently no multisport facilities in the Rodney Local Board area

B) the local board’s One Local Initiative is for a multisport facility in Huapai

C) the local board strongly supports community-led planning for a multisport facility at the Waitakere Showgrounds

iv) support efforts to reduce the burden on the ratepayer to pay for facilities, including investigating the use of sport facilities (or parts of them) for commercial enterprises to contribute to the cost of operating the facilities

v) support the principle of equity when weighting investment decisions, but notes that geographic isolation and lack of current facilities is a barrier to all Aucklanders enjoying the same outcomes, and should be weighted as equally as gender, age, and ethnicity.

vi) support the collaborative approach to working with the sport sector and councils differing roles as an investor (principle investor, partner, supporting role) and adds that:

A) partnering is a significantly valuable yet underutilised tool for facility investment by council

B) the process for partnering with council needs to be made easier for communities so that council can make the most of a community's skills and willingness to invest in a facility

C) the Facilities Partnerships Policy should be reviewed to ensure it better aligns with the principles in the Sports Facilities Investment Plan and ensures an easier negotiation process for communities to partner with council

vii) the general approach to partnering and the principles of equity set out in this plan should be replicated in other council plans, particularly the Community Facilities Network Plan, so that:

A) a greater emphasis on partnering and equitable outcomes can be achieved with regards to investing in other facilities, like swimming pools

B) council can loosen the strict adherence to population size and catchment areas that currently restrict investment in facilities, and recognise for example that catchments are not large enough for rural areas like Rodney where people would be willing to travel further than they are in other parts of the region, as they do every day for things such as grocery shopping and schools

C) Rodney can attract some level of council investment in facilities like pools which is currently restricted given the Community Facilities Network Plan’s requirements, which now appear to be out of step with the Sports Facilities Investment Plan

Resolution number FR/2019/6
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson A Baker, seconded by Member B Crompton:
That the Franklin Local Board:

a) endorse the draft *Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039* and provides the following feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) variance in community capacity variances across the region is not adequately recognised in the plan, with assumptions that all organisations and communities have the capacity to understand and fully or partially deliver programmes and initiatives. A more flexible and adaptive delivery
methodology should be available that enables appropriate delivery agencies to have greater involvement than they currently do.

ii. the methodology and timing for assessing the delivery approach is not adequately addressed.

The Franklin Local Board suggests clearer and more comprehensive monitoring, measuring and reporting to enable greater understanding of the effectiveness of programmes, initiatives and delivery within communities. These should be adaptable to reflect local variations.

Resolution number OR/2019/11

MOVED by Chairperson K Parkinson, seconded by Member R Rundle:

That the Ōrākei Local Board receive the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 report.

Resolution number HW/2019/14

MOVED by Member G Boles, seconded by Chairperson D Collings:

That the Howick Local Board:

a) for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i. endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039; and

ii. endorse and recommends strengthening parts draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 that will enable the development of large new facilities such as the planned Aquatic Centre for Flat Bush and a multisport facility at Barry Curtis Park.

Resolution number OP/2019/14

MOVED by Chairperson L Full, seconded by Deputy Chairperson R Robertson:

That the Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board:

a) support in principle the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039, subject to additional feedback to be delegated to Chairperson L Full to approve and submit by the end of March 2019.

Additional feedback provided:

1. We welcome the intention of the plan to target communities of greatest need, address disparities and deliver a broad range of programmes, services and facilities that respond to the diverse needs of Auckland’s communities.

2. Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board is home to some of Auckland’s communities of greatest need and a relatively young population. Having diverse communities means we have diverse needs to cater to however investment in sports facility has not been equitable to date. The southern board areas, including Ōtara-Papatoetoe, contain 75% of Auckland’s youth population.

3. We have given our support to the plan but the intention of our additional feedback is to remind the Governing Body and officers about the real challenges on the ground that this plan must address when it enters implementation phase. A plan that seeks to address inequity and increase participation of residents must not ignore the kind of sports that our residents participate in. Investment must not be prioritised only towards mainstream sports.

4. In Ōtara-Papatoetoe Local Board and the broader South Auckland, other sports that must be considered for investment include as kilikiti, kabaddi, tag, and touch. Our local board is of the view that if we continue to channel more investment into ‘mainstream’ sports and not support ‘diverse’ sports, our residents’ participation rates will remain low.

5. In previous and ongoing conversations with staff, we have identified some challenges and opportunities that we hope this plan will start to address. I want to reiterate these for your perusal:

Opportunities

6. Ōtara-Papatoetoe is great at producing natural sporting talent. It is the birthplace of some of New Zealand’s top sportsmen and women, including All Blacks and Olympians. Despite this, the area lacks the premium facilities needed to nurture these high performance sportsmen and
women.
7. The board sees significant opportunities to optimise its sports facilities assets and is open to discussions about how to repurpose or dispose of poor-performing sports facilities and harvest proceeds in local facilities. We are keen to improve and enable local facilities to cater to the needs of our community.
8. We have parks facilities with untapped potential that are ripe for investment. These facilities can be developed for the benefit of the rest of South Auckland: e.g. Manukau Sports Bowl – we have a large park in located beside State Highway 1 in Manukau and on a direct route to the airport. This park is near many communities (including Pacific Island communities) with huge talent potential in sports. We are currently developing a masterplan for the park and would invite regional input and investment. This park is large enough to host multiple sporting facilities e.g. an athletics facility/track, swimming pool etc

Challenges & community aspirations
9. High deprivation presents many barriers including to participation in sports. We know members of our community are not able to travel to and access facilities outside of South Auckland. However, Council has had some challenges advocating for and responding to these local needs.
10. For instance, our residents told us that they want an athletics track and athletics fields for sports such as javelin. A new athletics club came forward and has started working in one of our local parks even though the facilities are not fit for purpose. The athletes being trained here regularly win Gold, Silver and Bronze medals at local, regional and national competitions so we are very supportive of providing for this on our local park.
11. However, the advice we received from Council staff is that there is no ‘need’ for athletics facilities in our area because there are facilities in Mt Smart, Papakura or Pukekohe. This advice ignores the fact that for our communities, the distance and cost involved in getting to these other local board areas is a real barrier. Very few of our local board residents travel outside of our board area to participate in athletics. Some residents who live in Ōtara do not even travel to nearby Papatoetoe because even that distance and the cost is still a barrier for some. Taking an equity approach has to take into account the local circumstances of residents as well as the provision of assets on an equal basis across the region.
12. Existing facilities are struggling. For instance, Kolmar multisport facility and Rongomai Park (a hub for local rugby) are both in need of financial and governance support.
   - The poor quality outdoor playing surfaces at Rongomai Park, Kolmar, and Murdiech Park.
   - Some of our local parks were built on remediated land (e.g. quarries, landfill etc.) which performs poorly in wet weather. A trend towards wetter weather (linked to climate change) means that these facilities are being closed more often, meaning matches are having to be cancelled. This is interfering with regional sporting competitions and poses a risk to the future viability of rugby clubs operating at these grounds. The solution is seen as installation of artificial pitches, or sand-carpeting.
13. There is no Olympic length swimming pool in our local board area – schools from surrounding areas in South Auckland come to Papatoetoe pools because it is the closest thing to an Olympic length pool. We would volunteer

Resolution number MR/2019/39
MOVED by Chairperson A Dalton, seconded by Member J Allan:
That the Manurewa Local Board:
a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2038 and provide the following feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:
   i) support the principle of focusing investment on the target areas of emerging sports, high-participation sports and low participation communities.
Attachment C

Item 8

ii) note that more people participate in recreation than organised sport, and there also needs to be investment in this area.

iii) note that the impact of the plan on existing relationships with local sport organisations, in particular those relating to current local funding and leasing investments needs to be carefully managed.

iv) support the equity approach to sport investment, where investment is made to ensure that all communities throughout Auckland have the opportunity to access and participate in community sport that meets their needs and interests.

v) support the investment in sport and Te Ao Māori, and recommend that Te Ao Māori values be applied to all delivery of services, not just services by Māori for Māori.

vi) support the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs.

vii) note that:
   A) there is the potential for undue complexity in the application process due to requirements for strategic alignment with council plans, cost benefit analyses, and business cases, and
   B) the board is concerned that these requirements will discourage local sport and community organisations from completing the application process.

viii) note that swimming pools play an important role in both organised sporting activity and recreation for our community, and request that the current policy on swimming pool charges be reconsidered with a view to regional funding of free access to pools.

ix) note that the board does not support user charges being applied to sports fields as a part of any future refresh of the plan.

Resolution number HB/2019/10

MOVED by Chairperson J Parfitt, seconded by Member M Williamson:

That the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board:

a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 in principle for new facilities

b) provide the following feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) there is an increasing need for more sports facilities in the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area due to significant current and projected growth both within the local board area and in the adjacent Rodney Local Board area (where communities will naturally travel to the closest facilities in Hibiscus and Bays regardless of local board boundaries)

ii) current and future needs cannot be addressed with current facilities, due to a significant historic under-investment in sports facilities

iii) the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs is supported, noting that:
   A) there are currently no multisport facilities in the Hibiscus and Bays Local Board area
   B) the local board strongly supports community-led planning for multisport facilities at Metro Park East and at Freyberg Park

c) support efforts to reduce the burden on the ratepayers to pay for facilities, including investigating the use of sport facilities (or parts of them) for commercial enterprises to contribute to the cost of operating the facilities

d) support the principle of equity when weighing investment decisions

e) express concern that the analysis of public submissions on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 was not provided to enable the local board to hear its community’s views

f) express concern that local board views and knowledge do not seem to be taken into account when assessing needs for replacement facilities to meet current and future growth

g) reserve the right to give further feedback once a snapshot of the views of local sports groups and wider community has been received

h) delegate authority to local board members Mike Williamson, Caitlin Watson, Chris Bottany and Julia Parfitt to provide feedback on behalf of the local board, once this further information is provided, if required.

Resolution number MT/2019/6

MOVED by Chairperson C Makoare, seconded by Deputy Chairperson D Burrows:

That the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki Local Board:

a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039.
b) provide the following feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) endorse the people-centric key shifts in investment approach and the target areas of emerging sports, high-participation sports and low participation communities;

ii) recommend when targeting low participation communities that the scope reflects the local community being served;

iii) note that the implementation of key shift two and three will impact existing relationships with local sport organisations, in particular those relating to current local funding and leasing investments and recommend that this be carefully considered when implementation occurs;

iv) endorse the multiple benefits increased participation in community sport will have on individuals and the community, in particular the wellbeing and social benefits.

v) endorse the sport investment equity principle, where investment is made to ensure that all communities throughout Auckland have the opportunity to access and participate in community sport that meets their needs and interests;

vi) endorse the investment in sport and Te Ao Māori, and recommend that Te Ao Māori values be applied to all delivery of services, not just services by Māori for Māori;

vii) endorse the investment framework.

Resolution number PPK/2019/37

MOVED by Member W McEntee, seconded by Member MV Turner:

That the Papakura Local Board:

a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 and provide the following feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) there is the potential for undue complexity in the application process due to requirements for strategic alignment with council plans, cost benefit analyses, and business cases, which may be too technical and cumbersome for local sports administrators and volunteers.

ii) the requirements in i) above will discourage local sport and community organisations from completing the application process.

iii) does not support user charges being applied to sports fields as a part of any future refresh of the plan.

Resolution number KAI/2019/13

MOVED by Member K McIntyre, seconded by Chairperson J Gillon:

That the Kaiapōtiki Local Board:

b) endorse the overarching purpose, objectives and outcomes associated with the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 however express the following concern:

i) that the high-level nature of the plan, lack of information on council’s current investment, and lack of information on any potential current under-funding may result in unintended consequences to the sport sector when implemented.

c) provide the following feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Feedback</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key shifts</td>
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<td>ii) endorse the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs acknowledging that some facilities of a certain scale need a lead user.</td>
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<td>iii) endorse the principle of equity as outlined in the draft Sport Investment Plan however request a baseline level of service is established to maintain adequate access to sport for all Aucklanders.</td>
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<td>Investment framework</td>
<td>vi) endorse the proposed investment framework as it will ensure a structured, evidenced-based approach for sport investment</td>
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<td>vii) request a level of flexibility is provided for within the proposed investment framework for local board’s to react to local investment decisions that are relatively minor in the total scheme of council’s investment in sport</td>
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<td>viii) endorse using the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 as a guiding document for the investment into new facilities</td>
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<td>ix) request that investment decisions should be based on community outcomes as outlined in key documents such as Local Board Plans</td>
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<td>xviii) express concern that the draft Sport Investment Plan may have a detrimental impact on the ability of community sports clubs or organisations to partner with council to receive support for renewal and maintenance costs associated with community-owned buildings and assets (such as playing surfaces) on council-owned land</td>
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<td>xxi) endorse the use of partnerships to address the current and future investment required in sport facilities</td>
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<td>xxii) endorse the close alignment between the Sport Investment Plan and the Facility Partnerships Policy when setting up and investing in community partnerships with the various sporting codes</td>
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**Attachments**
ii) due to local board feedback being sought concurrently with general public feedback an analysis of public submissions was not provided to enable the local board to hear it's community’s views

  e) request clarification on the process, outcomes and how local board and community priorities can be supported from the Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund

  f) express concern that the proposed $120 million to implement the plan is insufficient to meet current and future demand for sport and recreation activities.

  g) f) does not support the reallocation or redistribution of local board budgets (e.g. renewals) to implement the plan.

  h) request confirmation that this plan will not be used to inadvertently add costs to our sports clubs and organisations through charges for sport field use, increased facility hire or increased community lease costs.

  i) request that the above feedback is circulated to all local boards for their information.

Resolution number WH/2019/30
MOVED by Member T Mataira, seconded by Member D Battersby:
That the Whau Local Board:

  a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders' participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 and provide the following feedback for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

  i) support the principle of focusing investment on the target areas of emerging sports, high-participation sports and low participation communities

  ii) note that more people participate in recreation than organised sport, and there also needs to be investment in this area

  ii) note that the impact of the plan on existing relationships with local sport organisations, in particular those relating to current local funding and leasing investments needs to be carefully managed

  iv) support the equity approach to sport investment, where investment is made to ensure that all communities throughout Auckland have the opportunity to access and participate in community sport that meets their needs and interests

  v) support the investment in sport and Te Ao Māori, and recommend that Te Ao Māori values be applied to all delivery of services, not just services by Māori for Māori

  vi) support the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs

  vii) note that:

        A) there is the potential for undue complexity in the application process due to requirements for strategic alignment with council plans, cost benefit analyses, and business cases, and

        B) the board is concerned that these requirements will discourage local sport and community organisations from completing the application process

  viii) note that swimming pools play an important role in both organised sporting activity and recreation for our community, and request that the current policy on swimming pool charges be reconsidered with a view to regional funding of free access to pools

  ix) note that the board does not support user charges being applied to sports fields as a part of any future refresh of the plan

Resolution number WTM/2019/8
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson S Chambers, seconded by Member A Avendano Christie:
That the Waitāmatā Local Board:

  a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders' participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039

  b) delegate to the Parks, Sports and Recreation portfolio holders to provide any additional feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders' participation in sport Investment Plan 2019-2039, subject to public consultation feedback, for consideration by the Environment and Community Committee.

Memorandum

To:
Penny Hulse, Chair, Environment and Community Committee
All Filipana, Deputy Chair, Environment and Community Committee

Cc:
Sonja Tomovska, Governance Advisor
Ruth Woodward, Policy Manager, Community & Social Policy

18 April 2019
All Waitemata Local Board members

Subject: Feedback on draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Sport Investment Plan 2019 – 2039.

From: Waitemata Local Board

Purpose

1. To provide Waitemata Local Board’s feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Sport Investment Plan 2019 – 2039.

Summary

- The Waitemata Local Board:
  - supports the overall purpose and outcomes Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Sport Investment Plan 2019 – 2039, focusing on increasing participation in community sports.
  - supports the key shifts in the council’s future investment approach in sport.
  - supports the equity principle as outlined in the draft plan, and support it having the highest weighting of all the investment principles.
  - supports the proposed investment framework as it will ensure a structured, evidenced-based approach for sport investment.

Context/Background

2. The draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Sport Investment Plan 2019 – 2039, was endorsed by the Environment and Community Committee in December 2018 for public consultation.

3. The Waitemata Local Board received a report at its February 2019 business meeting requesting their support for the draft plan and to provide additional feedback. This feedback would be provided to the Environment and Community Committee to consider prior to the plans adoption.

4. At its February 2019 business meeting, the Waitemata Local Board resolved:

   Resolution number WTM/2019/8

   MOVED by Deputy Chairperson S Chambers, seconded by Member A Avendano Christie:

   That the Waitemata Local Board:

   a) endorse the draft Increasing Aucklanders' participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039

   b) delegate to the Parks, Sports and Recreation portfolio holders to provide any additional feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders' participation in sport Investment Plan 2019-2039, subject to public consultation feedback, for consideration by the Environment and Community Committee.

5. The Waitemata Local Board Plan 2017 includes the following aspirational outcomes and objectives:

   - Outcome 1: Inclusive communities that are vibrant, healthy and connected
     Objective: Ensure our communities have opportunities to lead active and healthy lifestyles.
   - Outcome 2: Attractive and versatile public places that meet our communities’ needs
     Objective: Deliver high-quality facilities that encourage active and healthy lifestyles.

6. The Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 seeks to:

   - increase participation in sport by targeting communities of greatest need and addressing disparities
   - deliver a broad range of programmes, services and facilities that respond to the diverse needs of Auckland’s communities
   - address population growth and changing sport preferences through regular assessments of, and changes to, programmes, services and facilities to maximise participation.

Feedback on draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039

7. Key Shifts

   - endorse the key shifts in the council’s future investment approach provided they don’t disregard existing investment in both facilities and people
   - endorse the emphasis on multisport facilities to cater for future sporting needs acknowledging that some facilities of a certain scale need a lead user
• note the following statements in Key Shift 1, implies that investment in stadia for professional
  sports would not come from Auckland Council:
    ○ “Focus Auckland Council investment on community sport – where it can add the most
      value” and
    ○ “Future Auckland Council investment will be driven by Aucklanders’ needs, instead of
      responding to particular interest groups”.

8. Equity
• endorse the principle of equity as outlined in the draft Sport Investment Plan however request
  a baseline level of service is established to maintain adequate access to sport for all
  Aucklanders
• note that current and future needs cannot be addressed with current facilities, due to a
  significant historic under-investment in sports facilities
• request the plan has a greater emphasis on sustainability of clubs and community groups, to
  ensure their long-term viability and success.

9. Investment Framework
• endorse the proposed investment framework as it will ensure a structured, evidenced-based
  approach for sport investment
• request a level of flexibility is provided for within the proposed investment framework for local
  boards to react to local investment decisions that are relatively minor in the total scheme of
  council’s investment in sport
• endorse using the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport: Investment Plan 2019-
  2039 as a guiding document for the investment into new facilities
• request that investment decisions should be based on community outcomes as outlined in key
  documents such as Local Board Plans
• note that the plan may be used as a tool to help inform local board decision making on the
  future of local assets

10. General
• endorse the people-centric approach used to develop the plan
• express concern that having only one objective for council’s investment in sport – to increase
  participation in community sport – is potentially limiting, particularly considering the agenda
  report states that “the plan will guide all council investment in sport”
• note that both active and passive sport and recreation contribute to enhanced outcomes, in
  particular physical activity, health and wellbeing, and social and community benefits
• request connecting new and emerging sports with well-established sports to leverage off
  existing facility investment and to enable trial projects to be undertaken, such as adding
  temporary court markings, before investing in more permanent solutions
• express concern that incidental infrastructure such as clubrooms are identified as lower priority
  as these facilities are a key part of bringing people and communities together
• express concern should this plan be used to inadvertently add costs to our sports clubs and
  organisations through charges for sports field use, increased facility hire or increased
  community lease costs
• express concern that the draft plan includes limited analysis and information relating to the
  quantum of funding council currently provides in support of sport, and in particular, the lack of
  information regarding the potential under-funding of sport now and in the future
• express concern that the draft Sport Investment Plan may have a detrimental impact on the
  ability of community sports clubs or organisations to partner with council to receive support for
  renewal and maintenance costs associated with community-owned buildings and assets (such as
  playing surfaces) on council-owned land
• express concern that the draft Sport Investment Plan has the ability to undermine the current
  community club based sport model and does not analyse the potential financial and social
  impact if the sport delivery model is changed
express concern with the lack of analysis on the potential impact on sport volunteers (administrators, managers, coaches etc) and seek confirmation on how council will mobilise and coordinate the volunteer participation in sport if community sports clubs are weakened.

endorse the use of partnerships to address the current and future investment required in sport facilities. endorse the close alignment between the Sport Investment Plan and the Facility Partnerships Policy when setting up and investing in community partnerships with the various sporting codes.

19 Feedback on the Auckland Council draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039
Resolution number DT/2019/56
MOVED by Chairperson G Wood, seconded by Member M Sheehy:
That the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board:
a) endorses the overarching purpose, objectives and outcomes associated with the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ participation in sport. Investment Plan 2019-2039, however expresses concern that the high-level nature of the plan, lack of information on council’s current investment, and lack of information on any potential current under-funding may result in unintended consequences to the sport sector when implemented.

b) provides the following feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019-2039 for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

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c) expresses concern that the local board were not provided with sufficient support and advice to from staff leading the project, and this in turn made it difficult for the local board to confidently provide its views and preferences the Plan, due to local board feedback being sought concurrently with general public feedback an analysis of public submissions was not provided to enable the local board to hear its community’s views;

d) requests clarification on the process, outcomes and how local board and community priorities can be supported from the Sport and Recreation Facilities Investment Fund;

e) expresses concern that the proposed $120 million to implement the plan is insufficient to meet current and future demand for sport and recreation activities;

f) does not support the reallocation or redistribution of local board budgets (e.g. renewals) to implement the plan; and

g) requests confirmation that this plan will not be used to inadvertently add costs to sports clubs and organisations through charges for sports field use, increased facility hire or increased community lease costs.

Resolution number PKTPP/2019/29
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson J Fairey, seconded by Member E Kumar:
That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

a) provide the following feedback on the draft Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport: Investment Plan for consideration of the Environment and Community Committee:

i) note that the plan appears to emphasise organised and affiliated sporting codes and would like to see investment plans for active individual and team recreation (including informal sporting activities) strengthened;

ii) support the shift in investment approach to a focus on community participation in sports with the three target areas of emerging sports, high participation sports and low participation communities.

iii) note that for local boards, implementation of key shifts 2 and 3 particularly will impact on existing long-standing relationships with local sporting organisations and the funding of existing local facilities, and that change needs to be managed well for success.
iv) note the importance of investment to make the most of existing sports assets and encourages a continued and well-supported programme of sand-sitting sports fields.

v) support the emphasis on youth and female participation and low socio-economic deprivation areas in key shift 2.

vi) consider low participant communities in low socio-economic circumstances should be a high priority for sport investment.

vii) consider it important that increasing women’s participation in the major sport codes is supported through this plan.

viii) consider it important that there is a clear understanding of the diversity of experience and interests of ethnic groups when considering investment.

ix) support the equity approach of prioritising investment towards groups with the lowest access to sports opportunities.

x) support the set of principles to prioritise projects for investment, noting that the priority weighting may need to change over time.

xi) support investment in a range of multi-functional facilities to meet identified capacity demands.

b) thank John Adams for his attendance and work.
Proposed site plan of civic public space – Takapuna

Dimensions and areas are approximate.
DT/2019/101, Extraordinary Business - xx
FILE REF
AGENDA ITEM NO. 27.1

Extraordinary Business – Provision of land for new open space

Kate Cumberpatch, Carlos Rahman, Leo Jew and Duncan E cob were in attendance in support of this item.

The report Provision of land for new civic open space - Takapuna was tabled along with its attachments. A copy has been placed on the official minutes and is available on the Auckland Council website as a minutes attachment.
Resolution number DT/2019/101
MOVED by Deputy Chairperson G Gillon, seconded by Member M Cohen:
Deputy Chairperson G Gillon moved an amendment to the original recommendation as follows:
That the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board:
a) support the acquisition at no capital cost of up to 4000m² of land at 40 Anzac Street and 34-38 Hurstmere Road, Takapuna, for civic open space as per the Open Space Provision Policy for Metropolitan Centers,
b) notes that Council’s Parks and Recreation Policy Unit recommend that up to 3500m² of land is acquired at no capital cost,
c) expresses concern that the public space design at 40 Anzac St, as advised in the Panuku/Isthmus presentation is based on the ‘Options’ consultation and as such is based on disputed consultation,
d) considers the ‘Options’ consultation brochure:
i) misrepresents the real situation and the potential outcomes from all options,
ii) makes the real alignments and dimensions of each option hard to verify and open to conjecture,
iii) produces conflicting design information which cannot be resolved in the forms published,
iv) creates alignments for both options that are not based on credible evidence,
v) leaves out real site data from the representation of options which may change people’s perception of their value,
vi) illustrates key connections, such as the Rangitoto Walk, that do not align easily with the options and which may not be able to be achieved in real-life, and if they are, are not to the extent or importance stated,
vii) confuses the intention for each option, and
viii) overstates, or incorrectly states, the purported outcomes from each option,
e) concludes that the information presented to the public was inaccurate and misrepresented the real situation and the potential outcomes from both options, which may have been prejudicial to the consultation process. The size of Potters Park was incorrectly drawn at a smaller size and the adjacent building is shown as 25m away from its actual location,
f) considers the quantity and depth of information provided to the public, on what is likely the most important and influential urban project for Takapuna over the next one hundred years, fell well short of what is required,
g) is concerned that all the Panuku designs proposed since the Auckland Council Planning Committee Resolution of 6 March 2018 have not implemented its primary requirement to create a Town Square which follows the Open Space Provision Policy 2016. This resolution changed, in a fundamental way, the outcome previously planned for 40 Anzac Street, as well as the status, purpose, uses and dimensions of open space required for it,
h) is concerned that as a result of 2-5 above, the Panuku/Isthmus design has still focused primarily on providing a movement corridor for pedestrians between Hurstmere Road and Lake Road rather than providing a Town Square and civic space.
network, as required by Auckland Council Planning Committee Resolution PLA/2018/23 dated 6 March 2018,
i) notes with concern that the Panuku/Isthmus design appears to be a graphic concept rather than an urban design plan, with the drawings not presenting realistic outcomes, eg the two small proposed buildings north and south of the central open space appear to have undevelopable sizes and little practical use, nor value for open space,
j) is concerned that the central open space does not qualify as a large or a medium sized civic space according to the Open Space Provision Policy,
k) is concerned that the Panuku/Isthmus design relies for its “Town Square” dimensions by including three ancillary spaces which only together form 3,200m² rather than the central open space being at least 3,000m² by itself, as required by the Open Space Provision Policy,
l) is concerned that the ancillary spaces do not form an overall unified open space for a Town Square. The ancillary spaces are too narrow, elongated and irregular in shape which the Open Space Provision Policy states should be avoided for civic spaces (p.19),
m) is concerned that the civic space is not large enough to hold medium scale events up to 5000 people, and is concerned that any event would curtail any other use of the space, including pedestrian movement from Lake Road to Hurstmere Road, in contradiction of the Open Space Provision Policy that requires buffer zones and transition spaces to ensure facilities can be actively used throughout the day (OSPP p19)
n) is concerned that there is no flexibility in the potential use of the central open space for events, because it is too small and the ancillary spaces are too restrictive in shape. The diagram on p.24 clearly shows the constraints on gathering. The space appears to only work for solo performances located in one position (against ‘Burger King’ 488 Lake Road) rather than group activities that if conducted would leave little room for the audience,
o) is concerned that the central area of open space will also be too small for the future Metropolitan Centre community which is projected to increase by 10,000 residents in the immediate vicinity (OSPP p26),
p) is concerned that the number of small elongated lanes off the central open space impacts on good CPTED provisions (OSPP, p19). Most of the concern relates to the strangely located small buildings to the north and south sides of the central open space,
q) is concerned that the entrance and natural desire line from Como Street to 40 Anzac Street is blocked, impacting on sightlines, the pedestrian crossing and bus interchange, and it appears as if the bus station has not been factored into the design, such that the buses and bus shelters would block the entrance in the Panuku/Isthmus design,
r) is very concerned that no shading diagrams for the Panuku/Isthmus proposal were provided when requested. Based upon previous shading studies, it is unlikely the central open space and ancillary spaces can be reasonably used by the public, as required by the Open Space Provision Policy (OSPP, p18) and Unitary Plan H9.6.1). The dominant shading effects will force people to move through the space rather than linger or gather, thereby
negating both the primary purpose of a town square, as well as the Auckland Council Planning Committee’s Resolution to create a town square which follows the Open Space Provision Policy guidelines for a Civic Space,

s) notes that the building fronting Anzac St in the Panuku/Isthmus design is similar to the building in the 2014 Takapuna Centre Plan and subsequent iterations. The shading diagrams provided at the time show all the open spaces of the Panuku/Isthmus design behind the building will be in shade over the key test period of 21st June and for much of the rest of the year,

t) is concerned that the ‘Burger King’ building at 488 Lake Rd building will add substantial shadow to the designed to open space in the afternoon hours,

u) is concerned that the issues of wind being funneled through the site appear unresolved,

v) is concerned that the Unitary Plan building height zoning of 38.5m, and the proposed height-to-width ratio of built form to open space, mean that the open spaces will be over scaled and dominated by buildings. The proportions of the open spaces will be too narrow and vertical and the only sense of openness will be towards the sky,

w) rejects the statement in the report “The local board has received a proposed design by Mr. Richard Reid. The proposal by Mr. Reid (RRA) is very similar to the comparative option considered by Isthmus”, as there are very few similarities with the comparative option. Unlike the statements in the report:-

i) Activated edges - the properties on Hurstmere Road will be encouraged by the RRA Plan to activate their western edge, in the same way as the Viaduct Basin does, with hospitality enjoying the late-morning to late afternoon sun all year round, as well as the open space in front. The RRA Plan’s provision of laneways from Hurstmere Road will also help to activate the western edge; the RRA Plan treats the eastern edge of the current 488 Lake Road property the same way as the Panuku/Isthmus proposal, and in any case, in accordance with our Brief, does not include recommendations for the design of buildings; the northern edge fronts the open space of Potters Park; and the southern edge is activated by laneways and shops’ edge activations such as cafes and outdoor seating. The RRA Plan is supported by a shading study which demonstrates the Town Square will be in sun most of the day and year, which will attract people and help activate open space and building edges, unlike the Panuku/Isthmus proposal;

ii) There is strong visual and physical connectivity to existing, established, busy streets with open vistas and laneways. The Panuku/Isthmus design interrupts and diverts natural desire lines while the RRA design accommodates and nourishes them. The RRA Plan also recommends enhancement of the Anzac Street / Lake Road intersection which will improve access to open space for the uplift in residential population from that area

iii) It has much greater flexibility than the Panuku/Isthmus proposal – it can accommodate a whole range of events in the Town Square, as well as other activities around its edges or within Potters Park. The Panuku/Isthmus design cannot accommodate a medium event in the current design and its graphics confirm that drawback.
iv) Dimensions – The Gehl quote (p. 18 in the Panuku/ Isthmus report) has been taken out of context and is misleading. The dimensions of the RRA space conform to Gehl’s guidelines and international best practice. Gehl writes that the “social field of vision” is approximately 100 meters which is reflected in most successful town squares internationally. A typical measurement is 100 x 70m. “The 100metre distance enables onlookers to get a general view of what is going on in the square. Walk a few paces into the square and at 60-70 meters they can begin to recognise people and thus see who else is there…If you take a walk through the square you can see most faces within the 25 meters that enable you to observe facial expression and detail. The dimensions of the space offer the best of two worlds: overview and detail” (p38).

v) Response to context - the ‘Rangitoto axis’ shown by Panuku is not the same alignment shown in the Unitary Plan Takapuna 1 Precinct for an open-air laneway beside 38 Hurstmere Road and through 40 Anzac Street, and therefore does not have any regulatory standing. The RRA Plan’s proposed Hurstmere Street laneway runs parallel with the Takapuna 1 Precinct open-air laneway and is aligned on the view to Rangitoto which will be visible along its whole length and from further behind in the Town Square. The Panuku/Isthmus proposal provides a wider laneway on the same alignment as the Hurstmere Green ramp instead of the Unitary Plan Precinct 1 alignment. Both the RRA Plan and Panuku/Isthmus proposal’s different alignment from the Unitary Plan are matters of discretion for Council.

vi) The RRA Town Square is a large space with a high number of connections and laneways accessing the neighbourhood, as required by the Open Space Provision Policy. It is co-located adjacent to the well-loved Potters Park, to maximise open space and multi-functional opportunities as encouraged by the Open Space Provision Policy. It strengthens the existing urban structure of Takapuna, fits well with the urban character of the spaces within the Takapuna town centre, and will balance the relationship between larger development enabled by the Unitary Plan and the purpose of a civic space zone, all required by the Unitary Plan for a Metropolitan Centre. Such a space would nicely accommodate a variety of settings for everyday activity in the Takapuna context. Most importantly for our community, it retains the use of the Sunday market in its current location.

x) concludes that the Panuku/Isthmus design does not meet the Open Space Provision Policy nor the needs of the community.

y) concludes that the Panuku/Isthmus design does not meet the Unitary Plan criterion of limiting “buildings, structures and activities to those necessary to enhance people’s ability to use and enjoy the open space…” (UP H7.5.3.5).

z) does not support Panuku/Isthmus design for public open space at 38 Hurstmere Rd or 40 Anzac St, Takapuna.

aa) requests that these resolutions be attached to any report, on this matter, going to the Governing Body or one of its committees. CARRIED
Note: Pursuant to Standing Order 1.8.6, the following members requested that their dissenting votes be recorded as follows:

- Chairperson G Wood against clauses d), e), g), i), q), r), u), v), x), y) and z)
- Member J O’connor against clause a)

Attachments

b. 18 June 2019 - Item 27.1 Extraordinary Business Provision of land for new civic open space - Takapuna - Isthmus design report on Takapuna Public Space Proposal
c. 18 June 2019 - Item 27.1 Extraordinary Business Provision of land for new civic open space - Takapuna - Takapuna Square Sun Studies
d. 18 June 2019 - Item 27.1 Extraordinary Business Provision of land for new civic open space - Takapuna - PowerPoint Presentation
Takapuna Central Public Realm.
Civic Space and Public Realm Study.
Design Report Summary.

28 June 2019
Isthmus.
# Executive Summary

1. Introductions

1.1 Context and Character
1.2 Project History
1.3 Project Brief and Work to Date

2. Preferred Spatial Arrangement

2.1 Preferred Spatial Arrangement
2.2 Scenario Activities
2.3 Indicative 3D Views
2.4 Assessing the preferred spatial arrangement

3. Sun Shading (Indicated)
Panuku Development Auckland are facilitating the delivery of a new civic space at the heart of Takapuna which will respond to the specific needs of the community and place, while meeting international design best practice.

The space and the development it supports, will deliver a civic and civic place that hosts regional appeal, a High-impact Takapuna existing character and identity; and delivers transformation as developed in the Takapuna Parklands Park and revitalised in the Auckland waterfront.

An approach by Panuku using an integrated design approach has been adopted in which delivering a successful civic space has taken primary over all other considerations. Response to this approach, the focus of the report is establishing the most appropriate spatial arrangement or shape for the space.

Taking into account best practice research and several place specific design drivers, four potential spatial arrangements for the space have been drawn. They were evaluated using five key principles:

- Connectivity
- Form and Function
- Sense of Place – Image and Identity
- Comfort and Safety
- Visibility and Control

Through the robust evaluation process a preferred spatial arrangement has been identified. The preferred spatial arrangement documented in this report:

- reflects the inherent social character of Takapuna;
- comprises a large centralised civic space that through the aggregation of smaller more eclectic spaces, makes strong links to the main Takapuna town center streets, optimising the flow of footfall and activity;
- supports the current user groups running off-waterfront streets;
- acknowledges the role of Potter Park;
- creates a strong relationship to Henderson (Ocean and Takapuna Beach Beyond);
- results in delivering spaces that will encourage everyday activity with flexibility accommodating medium and large civic events and smaller regular community events similar to the existing Sunday market;
- will be a warm welcoming and safe space;

It is predominantly shaped by adhering to Council’s guidelines for achieving a high, quality and robust design.

Further discussions with Panuku’s partners and stakeholders will inform the next stage of design development.
1.1. Context and Character.

Located on Auckland’s North Shore, Takapuna is one of two metropolitan centres in the district, Alabaster being the other.

“The distinctive beachside setting and volcanic heritage create an impressive backdrop to the beachfront retail and thriving hospitality scene. A wide range of activities suit the whole family and provides opportunities for recreation.”

The relaxed and informal character of Takapuna is further enhanced by the low profile, quiet, beachside and seaside commercial streets that characterise the centre. The arts and cultural scene provides a range of activities, which include local festivals and cultural events.

Takapuna’s attractive waterfront and its proximity to the CBD make it an ideal place to live and work. The area is well served by public transport, with excellent bus and rail services.

The compact and walkable nature of the centre makes it easy to get around on foot. The area is well known for its cafes, restaurants, and shops, which add to the character and atmosphere of the town.

The relaxed and informal character of Takapuna is further enhanced by the low profile, quiet, beachside and seaside commercial streets that characterise the centre. The arts and cultural scene provides a range of activities, which include local festivals and cultural events.

Takapuna’s unique geography makes it the perfect location for a wide range of activities, from beachside relaxation to cultural events. The area is well known for its cafes, restaurants, and shops, which add to the character and atmosphere of the town.

The compact and walkable nature of the centre makes it easy to get around on foot. The area is well served by public transport, with excellent bus and rail services.
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Environment and Community Committee
10 July 2019

Attachments

Item 14

Northshore Context.

Takapuna Context.

Scale 1:50,000 (a)

Scale 1:3000 (b)

Takapuna centre 2 Public. date 1 June 2019
Site.
The relatively flat site totalling approximately 13 hectares is located at the northern end of a large urban block bounded by the town centre’s primary streets of Hunsford Road, Lake Road, Arthur Street and it has wide urban open areas on all sides. The site comprises:

• 20 Arthur Street – An Auckland Council-owned 220 space car park which holds a Sunday market, comprising over 400 stalls with assorted goods through that and vegetable stalls. The open space on site is laid out using white lines, with pedestrian routes demarcated in brick squares. There are circulation planting beds, which reduce some large trees.

• 381 Hunsford Road – The pre-war building has recently been demolished, and the resulting area creates a strong connection between the 40 Arthur Street site and Hunsford Road and Hunsford Green to the east of that. There is a change of level between the site and 40 Arthur St of approximately 1.2m.

• 342D Hunsford Road – Existing two-storey buildings with rear access and a public convenience.

• Service road/gateway – a 6m wide concreting that serves the rear of properties fronting Hunsford Road and Arthur Street. The road has a mixture of nature – as seen common, one-way cycle path and accommodates parked cars and vehicles. It is similar to a shared space.

Hunsford Road is a Thames Street and access to the rear space for the town centre with considerable pedestrian movement generated throughout the day.

Three public artworks are included to the site from Hunsford Road radiation around 1.5m wide central strip along the length of the area between 307/79 Hunsford Road/Lake Road to the west of the site in a primary road and public transport node through the town centre connecting southwards to the Botanic Road and Randell Street / Grammy Point Road to the west of the site. The Lake Road node is a front of a building, including street furniture and canopies.

The square shaped Hunsford Park to the north of the site is approximately 3300m² with a formal garden on the corner of Arthur Street and Lake Road, with mature and large, mixed tree and large shrubs and a variety of ornamental trees. It has recently been landscaped and is a community garden within the southern area. Despite its relatively uniform gains in the functional layout, it is much more functional with the rose garden, and play area operated by an area of grass, with ornamental design to extend footpaths around its edge rather than a direct footpath on the diagonal. The Park has a low green roofed metal walking bridge to 40 Arthur Street of approximately 1.2m in length. It connects to the Informal Recreation Zone in the Auckland Urban Plan (URP) and at 3300m² is the size of a Neighbourhood Park from Auckland Council’s Open Space Provisions Policy (OSPP) which have a maximum of 4000m² high and medium density residential areas. This would make it suitable to serve the emerging residential population of the area.

Built works to the site, including the footpaths to the primary streets, are low and mostly single storey with occasional turn on three minority. Gardens are low they are built in to the site, with the exception of "Thunder" on the southern edge of AB9 Lake Road and the food and beverage uses on 3305 Lake Road, including the Bartley Centre. 1/2603 Lake Road – a corner at Burgundy and Hunsford is a single storey building on the western edge of the site. Lake Road node is a front of a building, including street furniture and canopies. The site is a part of a larger urban block with an urban open area on all sides.
With the recent demolition of 384-386 Queen St a stronger visual connection to the site has developed to Hurstmere Road and Hurstmere Green. This has also allowed for views from the site through Hurstmere Green along the bridle path that is adjacent to the southern boundary of Rangitoto Island. This creates a visual axis that runs through the site and eventually terminates on the entrance to Shone City, an entrance which has significant visual presence.

Hurstmere Green is a medium-sized civic space that provides both hard and soft landscaped space on Dr Hurstmere Road edge a small grass space (40m²) from the street and the former homeless unit on the character Hotunui/Central Green provides an important foliage for the wider open space network, in particular between the beach and Hurstmere Road. This connection is emphasized through Hurstmere Green by a hallway that aligns with a view to Rangitoto Island and Lake Pupuke.
Auckland Unitary Plan and Precinct Overlay.

The site is included in Metropolitan Centre at the Auckland Unitary Plan with a Precinct overlay, the purpose of which is to enable development that creates a quality built environment that complements the character and supports the revitalisation of the adjoining environment.

The site is covered by Sub Precinct A and B, with a height control restricting the height from 30m to 100m (Land Use Victoria) and 90m to 120m from 1.5m (land use and water uses). The 90m to 120m (Land Use Victoria) and 90m to 120m (land use and water uses) for the rest of the site from the left side of the Takanwai Reserve.

The unitary plan recognises a series of open spaces in the Town Centre and wider Takapuna environs. These include:

- Huntersnorth Drive - Civic Space
- Putaruru Park and - Civic Space
- Takapuna Beach Reserve - Civic Space
- Recreation with a Conservation zone on the seaward side

Further, there are open spaces associated with Lake Pupuke, Avondale Street Reserve (a mix of Sport and Active Recreation zones), and Informal recreation zones, Mount Eden Reserve (Sport and Active Recreation zones) and Putakawa Reserve and Northcross Esplanade Reserve on the edge of the inlet of the Waitemata (Informal Recreation Zones with some Coastal Management Zones).

The Takapuna Arts Memorial is located at 107.

The site is a pedestrian zone with public access, associated with the Library and Local Board offices.

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Isthmus.

Attachments

Page 92
1.2 Project History.

Unlock Takapuna, Panuku, 2016-2017
Feasibility Study, Sills van Bohemen, October 2016.

Public Consultation, July-August 2018

TAG presentation, Panuku, 10.07.2018

TAG presentation, Isthmus, 08.05.2019

TAG presentation, Isthmus, 14.06.2019

Auckland Council Environment and Community Committee, Isthmus, July 2019

Developed Concept Design & Delivery.
1.3 Project brief and work to date.

The Brief.

The brief requires a public realm approach to considering the future potential of the area at Takapuna. Specific design outcomes have been set around the delivery of a civic space of at least 3000m² in size in the general location supported in recent public consultation.

- Provide 3000m² of contiguous public space that can support large gatherings and is part of the market-useable development.
- Function: Civic
- Location: Takapuna
- Requirement: 2018

Spatial Arrangement.

Determining the very best spatial arrangement is key to this civic space design process. A critical step in the design process and has been the focus of work to date. In our exploration of a variety of spatial arrangements, we have identified and agreed on:

- Best practice in public space design through respected and frequently quoted text.
- Case studies and precedents of civic space across NZ and internationally providing ideas for comparisons.
- Five specific design drivers derived from the Takapuna economic, social and cultural context.
- Findings of previous design studies, community consultation and engagement with key stakeholders.

This work has informed the development of key design principles and criteria, with site-specific attributes that alternative spatial arrangements can be assessed against.

We recognise that refinement of the preferred spatial arrangement documented in this report will require further engagement with key stakeholders, Mana Whenua and potential development partners.
1.4 Spatial Arrangement Place Drivers.

It is expected that successful spatial arrangement should achieve the following:

1. A scale and shape of open space suitable for everyday activity whilst allowing the flexibility to accommodate occasional civic and community events, including some form of market.

2. Direct and generous pedestrian and visual connections between the centre’s primary streets, Lake Road and Henderson Road, creating a seamless flow of footfall and energy into the space while also ensuring good levels of visibility and pedestrian surveillance.

3. Integration of the Rangitoto walkway and view line as a way of reinforcing important civic connections with the bushland and the Rangitoto Island heritage.

4. Strong pedestrian and visual connectivity with Henderson Gorge as an important supporting civic space.

5. Strong pedestrian and visual connectivity with Patrick Park as an important supporting recreational space.

6. Action and/or upgraded building footprints in Anzac Street, Lake Road and Henderson Road in a way of enhancing the quality of their streetscape and economic vitality.

7. Respond to the existing rail network running from Henderson Road Drive in terms of station alignment, access and the green area.

8. Strong pedestrian and visual connections to the public transport nodes on Lake Road (optimising footfall and shaping an engageable urban experience).

9. Residential building footprints that are developable, adaptable and market attractive ensuring that the supporting development is successful and achieving the amount of civic space edge controlled by Faraday providing variety of outcomes.

10. Designation of pedestrian access into the civic space at key times of the day and year encouraging interaction and outdoor dining opportunities.
1.5 Spatial Arrangement Considerations.

1. Existing buildings turn their back on to the site. These edges can be controlled by Ronuku with a positive relationship to the cut space not wasted.
2. Service lane and vehicle traffic must be retained.
3. Future of 480/480c Lake Road building unknown.
4. Run shatter-concrete interface with Lake Road.
5. Poor pedestrian connectivity on Anzac Drive and Lake Road with really few pedestrian crossings.
6. Pedestrian link to the beach from the new carpark might not cross the site and out the commission of The Strand / Highstreet Road and the commission of Omana Road.
7. East-West wind corridor.
8. Unattractive building facing on the west side of Lake Road.
1.6 Creating a successful Town Square

Some of the accepted urban design theories and best practices indicate that there are a number of attributes that need to be balanced to create a successful town square including shape, identity, and texture of place, scale and form, day to day activity and flexibility, human scale and environment, and the interaction with buildings and their users. These attributes combine to make a square attractive to visit and linger in.

Jan Gehl in his book Cities for People has a particular focus on sense and scale in the public realm and a social field of vision having stated:

"When a square rather than a street is in the spotlight, 30m is the magic number."

Further studies by Gehl suggest that within Europe in cities many successful squares are smaller and openspace the advice given by Simon Pope and Anderson:

"Make sure there is never enough space."

To concentrate the atmosphere and intensify the experience. This emphasizes the point that additional sense compression, visual compression, aroma and acoustics should be used in a reasonable distance for specialty events. This suggests that a combination of these dimensions can influence our built spaces.

Christopher Alexander noted that the everyday use of a public space is often derived from a larger space as it mixes overlapping activity and components, the permeated identity, and ambiance of the space, or, where a square with few people is not particularly attractive always. He suggested:

"Make a square public space much smaller than you would at first imagine, usually not more than 40 to 60 feet across (12-18m), never more than 70 feet (21m) across. This applies only to its width in the short direction. In the long direction it can certainly be longer."

When analyses rather than restrictions of the space, eg. 40 ft. (12m) is the simple number, should always be considered, thus, a 40 x 40 ft. (12 x 12m) square can easily find pedestrians and their social atmosphere.

The ability to use people as an element in our streets is often influenced on the dimension of pedestrian space for walking and events in the street.
Gordon Cullen in *The Concise Economist* developed the term ‘social vision’ to describe the emotions and mental images we form while travelling through a built environment. The pedestrian route is substantially changes when following pre-defined pathways, entering predetermined exits, turning corners, the changing view provides a sense of discovery and drama and space, not the linear and mechanical and the ‘here and there.’

The activity of the edges to a town square are important, as they are at the heart of the influence on the surroundings of the square. The landscape and buildings on squares edges will be a large part of activity and energises the square, allowing land users to spill out of buildings into the space itself such as retail and entertainment or retail and potentially commercial use with bright, attractive window displays that provide visual interest. Residential use can also contribute to active edges with entrances, facing the space and including outdoor living at higher levels. Activating the edge engages with people and creates a border that is visible for all spaces. Alexander notes ‘if the edge falls, then the space never becomes lively.’

Project for Public Spaces note the importance of a square as a meeting place and connecting to its surrounding streets and neighborhood touching out like an umbrella. They refer to this manner in which Lincoln Square in New York has an influence on behaviour from its edges, where walls slow flow and walking becomes more enjoyable, pedestrian traffic increases, and elements within the square are visible from distance and the ground floor activity of buildings tends to pedestrian’s more towards the square.

Prosperous street related to climate considerations is an important element of public realm design and includes having solar access and being sunny, as well as a pleasant walk south or north. It is generally recognised that in cities, ugly places and places are likely to be shied or at some time of the day. This has prime and starts in Takapuna, where in winter morning can provide a welcome relief from the cold and make the sunny. Auckland’s city centre has been adapted on a number of ways to change the location, as can be witnessed in Britomart, Fort Street or Eden Terrace where shaded restaurants and cafes are busy throughout the day and during the summer months, while decorated with flowerpots and lanterns for comfort in the summer months, those in full sun often are utilised and provide part time to mitigate the heat and high UV of the midday sun.
The following principles recognize best practice and have been developed specifically for Takapuna to deliver a successful civic space (incorporating the ‘Place Drivers’).

- Connectivity.
- Form and Function.
- Sense of Place- Image and Identity.
- Comfort and Safety.
- Viability and Control.

Which these principles 3D space are established to allow for detailed assessment of the options and the attributes explained that contribute to the criteria.

### 1.7 Principles, Criteria and Attributes.

#### Connectivity.

**Principle.** Ease of public access.

**Criteria.** To what extent is there safe and easy pedestrian access for all, into and through the civic space from Hunston Road and Lake Road (including the bus terminus) and other existing/developed commercial areas physically barriers or conflict with vehicle movements.

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Legibility of public connections.

**Criteria.** To what extent does the civic space visually connect to public streets (existing or proposed) with primary visual connections into the square terminating on significant buildings or features promoting a strong degree of orientation, wayfinding and legibility.

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Respecting the Hunston Road boulevard.

**Criteria.** To what extent does the proposal respect and build on, Takapuna’s linear structure in terms of providing continuity of route alignment.

**Attributes.**

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#### Form and Function.

**Principle.** Space

**Criteria.** To what extent does the civic space meet the requirement for open public space in a manner that respects design practices and references to social function spaces and containment.

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Spatial definition.

**Criteria.** To what extent is the civic space well defined by built edges and other elements of the public realm that contain the square (without dominating) whilst ensuring acceptable entry points (gates,开口等) that create a sense of arrival.

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Shape

**Criteria.** To what extent does the shape of the civic space provide flexibility for both identified civic and community uses (i.e. medium scale commercial derivatives, a market, and children’s, everyday informal use).

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Relationship to other public spaces.

**Criteria.** To what extent does the civic space complement rather than replicate existing public spaces in Takapuna.

**Attributes.**

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**Principle.** Surround access.

**Criteria.** To what extent do the proposals provide for the convenient servicing of working and proposed buildings whilst minimising impact on the primary civic space.

**Attributes.**

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1.8 Design Process.

Through a creative design process the initial three approaches identified were developed and refined in four alternative arrangements which were prepared for further review.

All four options were developed as part of a series of workshops and culminated in a discussion with the Environment and Community Committee (EACC) panel. During the process, the design principles were developed for each option, detailed to ensure measurement with site-suitable components.

The four alternative arrangements included:
- A linear network of spaces with a central linear space strongly associated with Tuner Ave and the main road linked to the Eglinton Park, Invermay Road and Prince Park.
- Three alternative arrangements on a central space strongly associated with the Park and a variation of walkways, allowing for traffic connections to Lake Rd and Hunter Street.

The statistical and creative design process followed to test the preferred spatial arrangement. Option 10 and its next best meets the critical location factors for a linear space in Takapuna on the specific project site.

All four options were scored against 16 identical criteria with non-specific attributes. The criteria were derived from accepted best practice and strongly influenced by those used in other recent space evaluations, before the Environment and Community Committee.

Options were scored on a scale of 1-5 against each criterion, with 1 being poor and 5 being excellent. The specific criteria weighting was applied to some criteria, considered to be of higher importance in reflecting use.
### 1.9 Options Comparative Assessment Summary

8 criteria have been identified as highly important - a weight of 2 as been applied to those in the table summary below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Preferred Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
<th>Option 4</th>
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<td>Connectivity</td>
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<td>1. Ease of public access</td>
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<td>2. Legibility of public connections</td>
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<td>3. Respecting the Hurstmere Brookline</td>
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<td>Form and Function</td>
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<td>4. Style</td>
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<td>5. Spatial definition</td>
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<td>6. Shape</td>
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<td>7. Relationship to other public spaces</td>
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<td>8. Generic access</td>
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<td>Sense of Place - Image and Identity</td>
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<td>9. Responsive to the existing context</td>
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<td>10. Deficiency sense of identity</td>
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<td>Comfort and Safety</td>
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<td>11. Suitedness and trading</td>
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<td>12. Wind environment</td>
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<td>14. Viability of building feet panels</td>
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<td>15. Ground floor adherence</td>
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2. Concept Plan.
2.1 Concept & Preferred Spatial Arrangement.

The concept for the spatial arrangement is a single modulated space of four interconnected areas.

Each area is interconnected with the next and can work independently and together when the occasion arises. This is an essential characteristic. To allow the place to feel busy by keeping itselfrecognizable when needed. This allows the presentation of the space to change and strength in the number of people involved, whilst not exceeding the critical few requirements.

The space is then physically connected so as many points and spaces impossible to enable it to strongly intersect with the site fabric, reinforcing its steadiness and permanence.

The design of the space itself will reflect the related beach character, especially the Takapuna is perceived to have. The design intends to develop this character through its spatial arrangements and design of the elements.

“four steps to the Beach”

Connectivity.
Establish a strong connection between Hummernest Road and a new link along Kangaroo Avenue and open up to Parnell Park.

Human Scale.
Break down the 2000m² into four areas with proportions that support comfort and social interactions.

Civic Function and Gathering Space.
Differentiate the areas to create essential and allow for flexibility of use.

Takapuna Identity.
“Relax” the spatial arrangement and geometry of the space to reflect the identity of Takapuna.

“Any great square has a variety of smaller ‘places’ within it to appeal to various people” (PPPS)
2.2 Space Activation.

Confidential draft for discussion only

Every Day Use.
Simple modulated space allows for various uses in different areas: "occurring for regular, informal meeting or socialising opportunities."

Event Mode.
Service lane managed to not be in use combining two spaces: "typically capable of hosting small social events."

Full Event Mode.
A combined space to host a medium scale event.
Attachment C

Item 14

Confidential draft for discussion only
2.3 3D Views.
2.4 Assessing the preferred spatial arrangement.

Connectivity
1. Ease of public access
2. Legibility of public connections
3. Respecting the surrounding road networks

Form and Function
4. Size
5. Spatial definition
6. Shape
7. Relationship to other public spaces
8. Service access

Sense of Place - Image and Identity
9. Response to the existing context
10. Distinctive sense of identity

Comfort and Safety
11. Sun, shade and shelter
12. Wind environment
13. Public safety

Viability and Control
14. Viability enhancing key points
15. Ground floor activity
16. Built edge control

TOTAL

Confidential draft for discussion only
**Environment and Community Committee**

**10 July 2019**

**Attachment C**

**Item 14**

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### Principle: Connectivity

**Connectivity**

**Criteria:**

1. **Ease of public access.**

**Attributes:**

- To what extent is there safe and easy pedestrian access for all into and through the civic space from Sommerville Road and Lake Road (including the bus stops) and other existing/ potential civic lines e.g. physically barriers or conflict with vehicle movement?

**Option:**

**Option 1 – Preferred Option.**

**Assessment:**

- Service lane breaks the space. On the positive the service lane will be a conduit for pedestrian movement into the centre of the space but it does prevent a focal view of pedestrian/ vehicle conflict, which will need to be mitigated through design.

- Generally preferred plaza space off primary view. Does not cater to Lake Road bus stops.

**Conclusion:**

- Wide openings off both primary streets, Horace St and Lake’s leading to leafy views into the site. Direct view to primary streets preserved whilst new building footprints arranged to provide some level of termination/enclosure. Opening from Pakuranga Park not in line with other options, although views into the civic space terminated by the front elevation of new building (opposed to new existing buildings). Fencing was considered.
Option 1 - Preferred Option.

**Assessment:**
- Generally responds to the existing laneway alignment.
- New building placed on an eastern edge of site space utilizing service laneway, stops the severe one of the central lane while also extending the rear northerly of the area into the site.

**Principle:** Connectivity

**Criteria:**

3. Respecting the Hurstmere Road laneways.

**Attributes:**
To what extent does the proposal respond to and build on Takanini's laneway structure in terms of providing continuity of route alignment.

**Form and Function:**

4. Size.

**Attributes:**
To what extent does the core space meet the requirements for approximately 3000m² core space in a manner that respects the product dimensions relating to social field of vision and containment.

**Option:**
- Option 1 - Preferred Option.
- Deliver the min 3000m². Delivers on social relationship and containment best practices.
### Environment and Community Committee
10 July 2019

#### Attachment C

**Item 14**

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**Confidential draft for discussion only**

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**Principle:** Form and Function.

**Option:**

**5. Spatial Definition.**

**Attributes:**

*To what extent is the zone space well-defined by its edges and other elements of the public realm, thus creating a unique identity and sense of arrival?*

**Option:**

**Option 1 - Preferred Option.**

**Assessment:**

*Strong sense of arrival from primary streets via plaza. All gates/gated by new buildings on both sides, apart from the central road. Combined at all edges with the existing streets, edge along the arterial layout in tension of scale. If close and use is shielded by a new building.*

---

**Principle:** Form and Function.

**Option:**

**6. Shape.**

**Attributes:**

*To what extent does the shape of the zone space provide flexibility for both identified core and community (e.g., medium-sized Retail / Community, a market) and novel / emerging functional urban uses?*

**Option:**

**Option 1 - Preferred Option.**

**Assessment:**

*Passion: both primary roads ensure good everyday use opportunities and reduce the scale of the central civic space while in this mode, it still maintains the three spaces can function as one. Although the best practice method to create a level of compression, and may limit certain activities.*

---

**Attachments**

Page 112
**Principle:** Comfort and Safety

**Criteria:**

**13. Public safety - OPTED.**

**Attributes:**

To what extent is the use space located to create a safe place, meeting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (OPTED) principles in considering the potential for informal observation and passive surveillance from existing and proposed buildings? Define and aligning the course and avoiding areas of concealment and entrapment.

**Option:** Option 1 - Preferred Option.

**Assessment:** Pluss spaces provide open thoroughfares which reduce concealment issues and optimize surveillance from the primary schools. The building on north side of main civic space does create a short area which could have OPTED issues requiring attention. Entail if not built edge orange space should support good levels of passive surveillance.

---

**Principle:** Viability and Control

**Criteria:**

**14. Viability of building floor plates.**

**Attributes:**

To what extent does the civic space configuration enable potential built form/floor plates that are sustainable, adaptable and market attractive in respect to mixed use of development.

**Option:** Option 1 - Preferred Option.

**Assessment:** Developable but finer grain than other options. Therefore potential less market attractable. Screening on west edge could work potentially problematic to urban.

---

**Principle:** Viability and Control

**Criteria:**

**15. Ground floor activation.**

**Attributes:**

To what extent does the civic space configuration support ground floor activation in terms of optimizing foot lying, nodes, located from adjoining primary streetscape, entry, and general visual connectivity.

**Option:** Option 1 - Preferred Option.

**Assessment:** Orients north and east facing façade. New building to the east side of the civic space. Activation at northern edge on the Hurstmere Road place space is reliant on private corner.

---

*Figure created by Public Works 1 June 2018*
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Principles

Visibility and Control

General

16. Built edge control

Attributes

To what extent are the open spaces built edges controlled by Auckland Council allowing for users of outdoor spaces, pedestrian and vehicle orientation, shading, weather protection, use, service location, noise attenuation etc.

Option

Option 1 - Preferred Option.

Assessment

4/5

Generous amount of new built edge onto the open space.
2.5 **Sun Studies.** (using indicative built form)

- Autumn Equinox (March 20)
- Winter Solstice (Jun 21)
- Spring Equinox (Sep 23)
- Summer Solstice (Dec 22)
Takapuna Central Public Realm.
Civic Space and Public Realm Study.

28 June 2019
Isthmus.

Land.
People.
Culture.
Isthmus.
1.1 RRA Design spatial arrangement review.

Confidential draft for discussion only

1.1.1 RRA Design spatial arrangement review.

- Central space strongly associated with Lake Rd and in centre of the road.
- Bends on and extends the right hand side as a whole for a major linking space running westward from Lake Rd.
- Item 14

1.1.2 SPOTTISFORD report

- Central space strongly associated with Lake Rd and in centre of the road.
- Bends on and extends the right hand side as a whole for a major linking space running westward from Lake Rd.
- Item 14
1.2 RRA Design spatial arrangement: Quantitative Assessment.

[Diagram showing spatial arrangement and quantitative data]

Confidential draft for discussion only

Isthmus.
1.3 RRA Design spatial arrangement assessment.

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Confidential draft for discussion only
1. Ease of public access.

Attributes:

To what extent is there safe and easy public access to a core for all in and through the civic space from Hurstmere Road and Lake Road (including the bus bay and other existing/ potential drive lines e.g. physically barriers or conflict with vehicle movement.

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:

- Lanelessness of proposed pedestrian connections.
- Pedestrian crossings are clear and is Hurstmere Road, walk connectors to all movement, particularly crossing Drummond St. The pedestrian crossing along the eastern edge of the central space with the potential to clash with any pedestrian traffic conflict, particularly in considering restricted sightlines to an emerging future defined Hurstmere Road laneway connections.

2. Legibility of public connections.

Attributes:

To what extent the civic space is visible from public streets (design or proposed) with primary visual connections into the space terminating as significant built form features providing a strong degree of visual, wayfinding and legibility.

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:

- Lanelessness to create connected views into the civic space with the majority of the civic space utilised from view on both primary streets. There is a wide opening from Hamilton Road, however this view is to the rear of building buildings, all Hurstmere Road provides little value from a legibility perspective.
- There is no visual connection to Hurstmere Street from the civic space or to the Mangere Area.

3. Respecting the Hurstmere Road laneways.

Attributes:

To what extent does the proposal respond to and build on: Takanuku’s laneway structure in terms of route design continuity of route alignment.

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:

- Generally responds to the existing laneway alignment. Does not extend any of the laneways through the site using a dual lane.
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**Principle:**

**Form and Function.**

**Criteria:**

**4. Size.**

**Attributes:**
To what extent does the civic space meet the requirements for approximately 2000m²; most space in a manner that respects formal practice dimensions relating to a social field of vision and containment.

**Option:**

**RRA Design Option.**

**Assessment:**

There is a poor built edge definition with reliance on natural topography. The open space is seen as a large civic space but not a public space. There is a high level of visual confinement and a lack of internal visual communication. The site is underused and there is potential for further integration. A more pedestrian-oriented design that is visually appealing and unobtrusive.

**Attachment D**

**Item 14**
Environment and Community Committee
10 July 2019

Attachment D

Item 14

Confidential draft for discussion only
Principle: Form and Function.

Criteria:
8. Service Access

Attributes:
To what extent do the proposals provide for the convenient servicing of existing and proposed buildings whilst minimising impact on the primary civic space.

---

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:
General servicing is good.

---

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:
There is a strong visual connection with Britomart Park, a heritage asset, by an axial visual connection of a new linear path and a visual corona at the new stage. Existing visual connection is retained with the RRA to reinforce the sense of place and continuity.

---

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment:
One space is large with a formal edge and relates to the Takapuna character. The central area of the space doesn’t respond to identifiable features on the ground.

---

Confidential draft for discussion only

Isthmus.

Attachment D

Item 14
Confidential draft for discussion only

Item 14

Attachment D

Index

Principle
Comfort and Safety.

Criteria
11. Sun access and shading.

Attributes
To what extent do key parts of the space receive sun at the most important times of the day and year?

Option
RRA Design Option.

Assessment
Mid afternoon on the winter solstice, sunlight covers significant area of the space.

Principle
Comfort and Safety.

Criteria
12. Wind environment.

Attributes
To what extent do the proposals respond to the direction of prevailing winds?

Option
RRA Design Option.

Assessment
This access from Lake Road has a strong relationship with Conno Street (which is expected to direct the wind into the current's axis) and could lead to the prevailing south wind being channelled through the space.

Principle
Comfort and Safety.

Criteria
13. Public safety - CPTED.

Attributes
To what extent is the core space located to create a safe place meeting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in considering the potential for informal observation and passive surveillance from existing and proposed buildings defining and adjoining the space and avoiding places environment and emptiness?

Option
RRA Design Option.

Assessment
Lake ways create challenges at right with noted surveillance opportunities from the primary streets.

Conno Street / Lake Road to Huntly Road is a relatively direct route.

Attributes:
- To what extent does the civic space configuration enable potential built form (floor plate) that is developable, architecturally and market attractive in respect to mixed-use development?

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment: ★★★★★
Large blocks are relatively flexible.

15. Ground floor activation.

Attributes:
- To what extent does the civic space configuration support ground floor activation in terms of pedestrian movement, building density, and general visual continuity?

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment: ★★★★★
Informal and semi-formal use to combine design and accessibility.

16. Built edge control.

Attributes:
- To what extent are the civic spaces (built edges) controlled by Auckland Council allowing for a variety of customer design, frontage and entrance orientation, shading, weather protection, access, service location, space, aesthetic, etc.?

Option: RRA Design Option.

Assessment: ★★★★★
There is a minimal amount of new-controlled edge onto the civic space with the majority being under private ownership.
Attachment D

1.4 Sun Studies

Using indicative built form and draft for discussion only

Winter Solstice
Spring Equinox
Summer Solstice
Autumn Equinox

03:00PM 12:00PM 09:00AM
TAG COMMENTARY ON RICHARD REID ASSOCIATES (RRA) PROPOSALS FOR TAKAPUNA TOWN SQUARE AND CIVIC SPACE NETWORK

The following commentary refers to the undated report prepared by Richard Reid and Associates and titled “Planning Advice to the Devonport-Takapuna Local Board on Takapuna Metropolitan Centre Town Square and Civic Space network.

1. Urban structure of the Anzac block and its immediate context:

Paragraph 4.1.1 and Figure 05 assert an underlying geometry to the Anzac block and its immediate context, based on “an almost perfect square” and division of this square by the diagonal alignment of Hurstmere Rd. No evidence is provided in support of the notion that this underlying geometry was intended or that it exists. Figure 06 (para 4.15) shows quite clearly that the historical pattern of development to the east of Hurstmere Rd was largely one of residential lots accessed solely from Hurstmere Rd or from The Strand via private driveways. While it would have been possible to construct the outline of the eastern half of the claimed underlying geometry, this was not done. The later extension of the Strand along the beachfront reserve has an informal alignment, in response to the shape of the beachfront reserve.

A key element of the claimed underlying geometry are the diagonal alignments. While Hurstmere Rd clearly marks the first (north-south) of these, there is no evidence of the second (east-west) alignment. It would be expected that if the claimed underlying geometry was intentional, then some marking of its structuring role, both within the Anzac block and on the land to the east of Hurstmere Rd, would be evident.

TAG concludes that the proposal to locate and shape the town square symmetrically on this claimed diagonal axis is simply a designer preference. While it has provided a simple clarity to the shape of the RRA proposed town square, this symmetrical geometry has no intrinsic advantages over less formal arrangements of public space within the Anzac block, and could be considered to be at odds with the informal beachfront character of the wider Takapuna context.

2. Assessment of Town Square Options:

TAG notes that the RRA assessment focuses on the two options presented as part of the 2018 public consultation exercise, and that subsequent work by Panuku and its design consultants has progressed well beyond the design stage represented by the consultation material.

TAG has been advised that this consultation material was prepared by a communications and marketing team, and that this work was done under a very short timeframe in order to meet a deadline. TAG agrees with the conclusions in paragraph 5.14 of the RRA report that the way in which the two design options were represented in the consultation material may have been prejudicial to the consultation process.
3. The Takapuna Centre Plan 2014-2044

In regard to this section of the RRA report, TAG notes following:

- that the Devonport Takapuna Local Board were involved in the development of the Takapuna Centre Plan 2014 – 2044 and have indicated their support for it.
- that while the built form indicated in the Plan is based on the maximum heights identified in the Unitary Plan, annotations to the drawings in the Plan indicate that built form may be up to these heights.
- that the Centre Plan document identifies a number of other quality-based outcomes that would be sought in any future development.

In regard to the treatment of the Takapuna Centre Plan in the RRA document, TAG notes the following:

- that the RRA report has decided to focus on the conceptual renderings for the Anzac Quarter redevelopment, despite acknowledging that the Centre Plan states that more weight should be given to text than to the artists’ impressions and architectural graphics (refer para 5.60) and despite acknowledging that there was no requirement to include provision for a town square in the Plan (refer para 5.63).
- that the RRA report describes the drawings in the Centre Plan document as “showing perspectives of buildings with permitted heights” (para 5.64), while the Centre Plan in fact identifies building height limits. The actual heights to which buildings may be permitted will depend on the assessment of a variety of height-related effects at the time of seeking Resource Consents for each development site.
- that the material headed “The Anzac Quarter concept (paras 5.66 to 5.79) refers to investigative studies prepared for workshops and other forms of review and not to development proposals, and that this part of the report is therefore of little or no consequence.

In view of the above, TAG considers that the RRA document contains significant inaccuracies in its discussion of the Takapuna Centre Plan.

4. RRA proposals for a town square and civic space network

These proposals are set out in section 6 of the RRA report.

TAG notes that the brief given to Richard Reid and Associates did not extend to the preparation of a concept design proposal for the town square. However, the RRA design proposal has been presented in response to identified shortcomings of the three “options” reviewed in the RRA report. Given that one of these options did not include a town square and that the other two options were not (and could not) be taken as firm proposals, TAG suggests that both the commentary on these options, and the conclusions drawn in regard to the proposed alternative design approach to the Anzac Block, are of minimal value.
Nevertheless, TAG considers that the Richard Reid proposals might attract support from some quarters, and therefore that comment on these proposals are warranted.

4.1 Sun access for the Town Square (para 6.7 – 6.14)

TAG agrees with the conclusion in para 6.8 that sun access to a public open space will be governed primarily by the heights of buildings to the north (northeast to northwest quadrant) of the open space. However, this of itself does not automatically require a town square in the position indicated in the RRA proposal. A town square located more towards the southern part of the Anzac block and with low buildings to the north could also receive a similar sun exposure to that of a town square located in the position shown.

Because no building heights have been identified in the RRA proposal it is not possible to reliably establish actual sun access to the proposed square. However, the small size of the building footprint to the north of the square (fronting Anzac St) would require greater height than a building of comparable total floor area and with an elongated footprint. Such a taller building would potentially cast a larger shadow over any public spaces to the south during the middle of the day.

Regarding the buildings between Hurstmere Rd and the existing service lane (para 6.10), while TAG agrees that they will have little impact on sun access to the square (either at their current height or with the addition of upper floors) they present a major risk to the future quality of an important defining edge to the proposed square. Their frontage to the square will need to continue to cater for service access to each building, and as privately owned properties the form and quality of any future redevelopment cannot be assured. There can be no assurance that they would constitute a suitable edge to the Square.

Para 6.11 advises that RRA does not support any buildings adjacent to the building at 488 Lake Rd (the Burger King building.) It is not clear whether this exclusion refers to future buildings to both sides of the Burger King building or to one side only. However, the Burger King building occupies a prime location within the Anzac block, and its future purchase and the integration of its site into the wider public and civic amenity of the Anzac Quarter will be essential. Future built form in this location would need to be separately assessed in relation to shading effects on public spaces.

Para 6.12 advocates for public space that receives sun at all times of the day and throughout the year. However, those parts of any public space that receive sun for the whole of the year are unlikely to be inviting for a number of reasons, including their horizontal extent, necessary separation from the built edges of the space, and limited opportunity to engage in the urban life that is inevitably concentrated at the edges of successful public spaces. Sunlight is therefore one of a number of factors that must be balanced in the design of public spaces and the built form that defines such spaces. The fact that it has been necessary for TAG to introduce other considerations in commenting on the paragraphs in this part of the RRA report is evidence of this reality.

4.2 Location of the Town Square (paras 6.15 to 6.23)

Para 6.15 offers four reasons for locating the Town Square in the centre of the Anzac block. The first (maximising sun access) has been discussed above. The second refers to the location’s fit with the existing urban structure of the central area but, as has been noted previously, the suggested structure is a fiction. The third reason (namely the association of the recommended town square site
as a market place) applies to the whole of the carpark site and not just to that part occupied by the 
proposed town square. The fourth reason (co-locational opportunities with Potters Park) TAG agrees 
could offer tangible benefits. This is discussed further below.

Other matters raised in the remaining paragraphs are not considered by TAG to offer support for the 
particular shape and location of the proposed Town Square.

4.3 Co-location with Potters Park ( paras 6.24 – 6.26 )
Co-location is taken to require a significant interface between the spaces in question, as distinct 
from a more limited connection (for example, via a laneway.) TAG acknowledges that co-location 
could offer the benefit identified in para 6.24, but observes that such co-location limits opportunities 
for other kinds of connection, such as that with Takapuna’s principal shopping street (via the site at 
38 Hurstmere Rd). Given that both Potters Park and the Town Square are similarly large in area 
(3000 – 4000 square meters) and that this size is considered to cater for large gatherings, it is 
unlikely that the co-location of these two spaces would enhanced the functionality of the Town 
Square.

4.4 Size and configuration of the Town Square ( paras 6.27 to 6.40 )
This section of the RRA report places importance on the spatial proportions as well as the overall size 
of a successful town square, and cites European studies which have identified that “squares often 
approach the magical 40 X 80 metres in size”. The geometric regularity of these European examples 
appears to be the basis for a regular geometry (based on bilateral symmetry) for the RRA proposed 
Town Square. TAG suggests that there are a number of reasons why this European tradition may not 
be relevant in the Takapuna context. These includes that fact that the urban structure of many 
European cities, together with the history of its development, ordain simple rectangular forms. 
Takapuna, on the other hand, is shaped as much by its larger landforms (volcanic and coastal) as it is 
by the town surveyor’s grid.

TAG notes that the design brief for the public square (included in the Request for Proposals for 
design consultant services for the Central Takapuna Public Realm Design) advises that the public 
square is to be designed in a manner that maximises its adaptability and ability to respond to 
changing seasons, retail trends, technology and the growth of Takapuna centre. The square should 
provide opportunities for public realm programming and be capable of allowing adaptive use and 
temporary transformations. There is a possibility that the square may be required to accommodate 
civic functions in the future...

TAG observes that large spaces with a singular geometry are notoriously difficult to activate in the 
ways outlined above (and for this reason are sometimes referred to as ‘parade grounds’). Public 
spaces that invite different interpretations in how they might be occupied and used are typically less 
regular in their outline, and may be perceived simultaneously as a single space able to accommodate 
a larger event and as several sub-spaces offering a more intimate scale and more localised 
occupation. They also typically offer a ‘relaxed urbanity’ central to the character of Takapuna.
5. Other matters

TAG has identified the following further concerns in regard to the design proposals submitted by Richard Reid Associates, as follows:

- Lack of a strong invitation to enter the Anzac Block when approaching from Hurstmere Rd
- Lack of a strong invitation to enter the Anzac Block when approaching from Huron St and the Huron Street public carpark
- Lack of a strong and direct connection between Hurstmere Rd and Lake Rd (reflecting an important pedestrian desire line)
- Lack of a strong public realm connection between Hurstmere Green and the Anzac Block
- Lack of opportunities to develop building frontages to the Town Square that might assist in activation of an otherwise large and relatively uniform public space.
- Reduced opportunities for new built form, and hence limited opportunity to establish a public realm with a character appropriate to Takapuna as an emerging and distinctive metropolitan centre.
Submission
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill
July 2019
Mihi

Ka mihi ake ai ki ngā here kārero,
Ki ngā pari whakarongo tai,
Ki ngā awa tuku kiri a ōna manawhenua,
Ōna mana ā-iwi taketake mai, taului atu.
Tāmaki – makau a te rau, mūrau 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 hundred, famed among the
multitude, army of thousands.
You are unique in the world.

Introduction

1. Auckland Council and its four largest Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs), including Auckland Transport, Watercare, Panuku Development Auckland and Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development (ATEED), thank the Ministry for the Environment for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill.

2. We have enjoyed a strong partnership with Government through the Ministry for the Environment, agreeing a set of collaborative workstreams and methods, including sharing of team resources, for the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Bill Amendment and Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Action Framework. This collaboration was highlighted during the Auckland Climate Symposium in March 2019, which included co-funding and sessions led by the Ministry for Environment at the event.

3. In July 2018, Auckland Council submitted a response to the Zero Carbon Act, covering its position with additional input around the strength of the Act and the critical importance of a just transition. The response recommended the Government take significant mitigation action while including climate adaptation within the Climate Change Commissions role. The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill and bold government leadership is critical for the success of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Action Framework.

4. Since the previous response to central government, Auckland has committed to developing a plan in line with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In November 2018, Auckland Council recommitted to membership of C40 and joined 94 major international cities taking bold action against climate change. This committed the Auckland region to progress towards limiting global warming to within 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, which aligns with the aim of the amendment bill. Auckland Council has also declared a Climate Emergency, which highlights the urgency required to transition Auckland towards a net zero future.

5. Auckland Council is currently developing Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Action Framework, which outlines a series of required mitigation and resilience actions to align with the 1.5 degrees Celsius target, while ensuring the region is resilient to future climate change challenges. Auckland Council has worked alongside central government in the development of this framework, identifying key levers for successful implementation and advocating for their inclusion in the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill. The draft climate action
framework has 11 key moves which speak to Auckland’s needs and address the future challenges it will face. The draft framework was developed through strong collaboration with Mana Whenua, and with extensive consultation and evidence building including Climate Change Risk Assessments (CCRAs), emissions modelling and analysis of other leading cities’ climate action plans.

6. A successful and productive Auckland, like any city, is predicated on a range of requirements with direct connections to the low emissions transition and to building resilience to climate change. These include transport choices, clean energy, public green space provision, and a high-quality and safe built environment. These factors have been shown to improve economic outcomes including agglomeration benefits, and lower/avoided costs and are addressed in the key moves of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Action Framework.

7. It is acknowledged that this response is from the region of Auckland, and there are additional challenges specific to Auckland Council and its CCOs. Auckland’s methane emissions only contribute to 9.8% of its portfolio, with transport emissions the largest contributor to the region. However, methane emissions account for approximately 20 percent of Auckland Council’s emissions inventory, from council-owned farms and landfills, which provide additional revenue. As an organisation, we face specific challenges around biogenic methane.

8. The transition to a climate resilient, low carbon economy and society is a priority for Auckland and Auckland Council. Such a transition presents many challenges to local and central governments as well as significant opportunities. For instance, funding the transition is likely to require additional capital spend at least in the short term. Yet evidence and modelling support a direct connection between climate policy and economic growth. More specifically, Auckland has called for sector-based leadership from Government which aligns with the key moves in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri and leads the path forward in the transformation of Auckland and New Zealand.
Our response to Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

9. Auckland Council’s response is separated into five categories, addressing the four main areas of the bill (climate commission, targets, emission budgets and adaptation) and additional areas to include within the amendment bill.

Climate Change Commission

10. Auckland Council supports the role of an independent body to oversee New Zealand’s climate change commitments. As stated in the previous response to the Zero Carbon Act, we agree that the commission should function independently of political cycles, ensuring it has clear remit to support the work of local government, and that budgets and plans are linked to required actions by local government and the inclusion of both mitigation and adaptation. We support the function of the Climate Change Commission to advise on climate change mitigation and adaptation and monitor and review the progress towards targets.

11. We support the Commission’s independent position but not a full decision-making role in setting policy under its own authority at arm’s length from Government. We do however suggest that stronger language, such as “act”, “should”, is used to urge the relevant Minister to fully consider the Commission’s advice when making decisions. It is important for the Minister to be transparent when overruling the commission’s advice and provide solid evidence and reasoning for diverting.

12. Auckland Council supports most selection requirements for the members of the Climate Change Commission. However, we strongly suggest that technical knowledge and expertise of Te Tiriti o Waitangi be mandatory, and not only a requirement the Minister will “have regard to”. There must be appropriate representation of Māori at governance and executive levels for response to climate change.

13. We also stress the importance for the Commission members to have extensive understanding of both climate mitigation and adaptation, with the ability to draw on wider expertise as required to ensure a balanced approach. Auckland Council acknowledges the reasoning for a maximum of seven members, however the breadth of consideration and knowledge required, particularly in relation to climate risks and response, will require members to have broad knowledge and skillsets. The wide scope of climate change adaptation can cover wildfires and epidemiology through to more common areas such as droughts and flooding, and it is therefore important that this expertise can be drawn on when required.

Targets

14. We need ambitious targets built on sound scientific evidence to ensure we reach the 1.5 degrees Celsius emissions pathway. Auckland Council stands behind its last response to the Zero Carbon Act of a single target approach of net zero emissions (inclusive of all gases) by 2050. We do however acknowledge that there is currently a lack of scientific consensus around the correct warming impact of methane, and dispute around the GWP200 international standard of measurement. Therefore, we focus our response on the separated target approach for methane and other greenhouse gases in this response.

15. Regarding targets for methane, Auckland Council would like to see consistency with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report regarding the 2030 and 2050 targets.
According to the IPCC report\(^2\), to reach the 1.5 degrees Celsius target by 2050, a reduction of 11-30 percent in methane is required by 2030 from 2010 emission levels. New Zealand’s methane emissions have gradually increased between 2010 and 2017, and a 10 percent reduction by 2030 against a 2017 baseline will not be sufficient according to the IPCC’s recommendations. Auckland Council recommends a minimum of 11 percent reduction in methane emission from the 2010 level (this could be adjusted in line with a 2017 baseline to ensure all baselines in the bill are consistent).

16. Auckland Council supports the higher end of the methane reduction range - 47 percent - in gross biogenic methane emissions by 2050. From our research we believe that the 2030 reduction target of 10 percent is possible under current conditions, however the 24 to 47 percent reduction target will require transformational change of the agriculture sector.

17. We support the net zero target for all other greenhouse gases, especially the inclusion of nitrous oxide emissions which have increased by 27.6 percent since 1990\(^3\). Nitrous oxide has high warming potential which is 265 times\(^4\) the warming impact of carbon dioxide and is a critical area of focus for New Zealand’s transition to net zero.

18. While aware of the challenges facing specific sectors around reducing methane emissions, Auckland Council would like to acknowledge the transformation required for all sectors to reach net zero emissions in carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide. We support the move for central government to invest and work alongside industry to reach the proposed targets and ensure that industry is not pushed offshore where emissions legislation may be weaker, with negative consequences to global climate change action.

19. Auckland Council does not support revision of the target to be less ambitious if circumstances change. This would interfere with the predictability and transparency necessary to steer policy direction and likely result in slippage. However, we hold our original standing of support for a more ambitious ratcheting of the target, including one to emissions positive or earlier delivery (e.g. net zero by 2040).

20. Auckland Council supports the prioritisation of local carbon offsets and that the emissions targets should be reached through domestic reductions including new forest planting. We support the language in the bill that international carbon units are to be used to offset residual emissions after all other means of reducing domestic emissions have been exhausted. We consider this an “investment now in New Zealand” approach with short-term price implications but long-term benefits realisation. Using international units is less ideal given that the ancillary benefits of domestic reductions accrue locally. We recognise, however, that the use of international units may be necessary given the implications of an ambitious target.

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Emissions budgets

21. Auckland Council supports the establishment of emission budgets. The visibility of three emissions budgets at one time provides predictability and progress on reductions through political cycles.

22. Auckland Council expresses concern around the potential resource burden and complexity of additional data collection from local governments in the development of the emissions budgets. It is important to be clear about the depth of input and workload timelines required by local government, so resourcing can be anticipated and sequenced.

23. Auckland Council accepts the ability to change the second and third consecutive budgets under the specifications outlined in section 52B. This section only enables alterations to the emissions budgets if there were significant changes to the base considerations the budget or methodological improvements in emissions measurements. The iterative ability of the budgets enables unpredicted changes to be accounted for and keep the targets realistic, aggressive and attainable.

24. Auckland Council supports the role of the Minister and Climate Change Commission in forming the targets and the proposed considerations they must consider when setting the budgets. Scientific knowledge about climate change, awareness of latest technology developments and identifying policies that underpin the zero-carbon transition are critical to reaching net zero. Obligations to Te Tiriti o Waitangi are critical, and there must be a focus to integrate and reflect Te Ao Māori within the emissions budgets and plans.

25. We support the development of plans to meet emissions budgets that follow a set timeline after the emission budget is set. We would like to reiterate the importance of a just transition during this process, and ensuring all sectors are supported and play their part in the zero-carbon transition. We would like stronger emphasis on working alongside local government to achieve these goals, as the success of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill and local climate action plans depends on strong collaboration.

26. We acknowledge that innovation is required to reach the targets and emissions budgets in the amendment bill. We would like a strong focus on support for innovation opportunities to thrive, such as using incentive funding and innovation hubs to help individuals, communities and sectors reach the required targets. We encourage the government to create well-defined channels to enable and foster innovative and new approaches, which will benefit a just transition.

Adaptation

27. We have supported and continue to support the inclusion of climate adaptation in the amendment bill. This is an approach that Auckland Council used in the development of Auckland’s Climate Action Framework. We believe that the integrated approach can enable actions that deliver multiple outcomes instead of hindering or undermining progress in either field of mitigation and adaptation.

28. We support a national climate change risk assessment and advocate for the alignment of approaches between national and local government when undertaking risk assessments. Auckland Council has developed a Climate Change Risk Assessment for the region during the development of Auckland’s Climate Action Framework.
29. Auckland Council was given the opportunity to give input to the draft framework for the national CCRA, for which we are grateful. We are keen to continue to work with the Ministry for the Environment as the assessment develops to ensure that there is a clear alignment between local and central government approaches and the outputs are supporting action at all levels.

30. We believe it is critical that significant funding support be provided from a national level for local implementation of resilience measures. Putting the majority of the funding onus on local government will make it difficult for adaptation measures to succeed.

31. We support the 6-year refresh of a national climate change risk assessment and adaptation plan to ensure the most significant risks are addressed in responsible timeframes. The alignment with local government long-term plans is important for allocating sufficient funding to address climate resilience. We express concern around the misalignment of the mitigation work (5-year emissions budgets), as it is critical that climate mitigation and adaptation are not conducted separately to enable co-benefits to be optimised. We would like to see adequate movements to ensure that the timing difference does not impact the collaboration between the two areas. We support an increase in the reporting time from 2 years up to 3 years within the adaptation cycle to align with current local government budget cycles.

32. We strongly recommend the reporting power for adaptation be a mandatory requirement for reporting of climate risks. Auckland Council published its climate change risk assessments in early 2019, starting the open and transparent sharing of information to enable communities to make climate ready decisions. We believe that the adaptation reporting power enables organisations and individuals to manage climate risk and ensure their efforts are coordinated effectively, while also enabling government to design holistic policies and approaches in developing adaptation. We want to highlight that the reporting power may not be effective if a Minister does not request it. To prevent this critical work from being overlooked due to Ministerial changes or competing priorities, we recommend that the reporting power be mandatory.

33. For the reporting power to be effective, clear guidance and templates will be required. This would enable consistency in approach and support the on-going reviews of the national CCRA.

34. We would like to see insurance companies included in the disclosure of climate risk, as it is important for the public to understand areas that may be at future risk of being uninsurable.

35. Auckland Council recommends that interdependencies between infrastructure sectors are identified in the reporting of climate change risks as interdependencies can amplify the impacts of climate change.

Additional considerations

36. Auckland Council suggests the reporting power scope is extended to include mitigation efforts. It is important that appropriate organisations are required to publicly disclose their emissions inventory and efforts to reduce emissions. This could help support the delivery of emissions budgets and targets, while identifying areas for prioritisation and potential opportunities for research and development funding.
37. Auckland Council has concerns around the ambiguity and limited consequences for failure to reach the 2050 targets and emissions budgets. Section 5ZI in the amendment bill outlined that the court may make a declaration to the effect that an emissions budget is not met, together with an award of costs. It is unclear the recipient of these funds, and the ability of the bill to hold sectors to account for the inaction towards local, national and international commitments. We propose that if there was an award of costs for failure to meet the target, it must be of an adequate level to act as a financial driver for climate change action. We also request that the bill clarifies to whom the costs would be awarded.

38. The success of Auckland’s Climate Action Framework is dependent on bold action from central government, including policy direction and legislation. Permissive action, outlined in section 5ZK of the bill, enables organisations and sectors to continue business as usual when urgent action is critical. We would like to see a stronger enforcement ability within the bill to ensure New Zealand transitions to a net zero future.

39. Auckland Council recommends stronger inclusion of Te Ao Māori throughout the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill. As mentioned earlier, we would like to see appropriate representation of Māori at governance and executive levels. We also would like stronger wording around the inclusion of Te Ao Māori knowledge within the Climate Change Commission, ensuring there are sufficient partnerships with Tangata Whenua, iwi and hapū including provision for representation. We urge that Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations are honoured, upheld and respected, and that both worldviews are combined within mitigation and adaptation action responses.

40. Strong and mutually beneficial partnerships between Tangata Whenua and crown agencies (including local and regional government) are crucial components in developing a New Zealand-specific response to climate change. There is an ongoing partnership with Mana Whenua of Tāmaki Makaurau in the development and implementation of Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri-Auckland’s Climate Action Framework, and we believe this partnership must be upheld at a national level. Auckland Council are working with Mana Whenua to ensure there are specific actions within Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri that reflect this. Some examples include:

   a. addressing the impacts of climate change on whakapapa for Tangata Whenua;
   b. ensuring a mātauranga Māori framework is developed with Tangata Whenua to safeguard taonga knowledge and enable both mātauranga Māori and western science uphold decision-making on climate action; and,
   c. enabling kaitiakitanga – as the active guardianship of whakapapa - in current management and planning practices, and all future innovation and process changes.

41. Auckland Council advocates for the inclusion of climate mitigation and adaptation requirements in other central government acts, such as the Resource Management Act (RMA) and the Building Act. Currently, there are policy barriers preventing systemic change for mitigation and resilience actions within specific areas of legislation. Certain legislation, such as the Building Act, can override the ability to ensure all future buildings within New Zealand are climate-proof and low carbon. It is essential that climate change mitigation and adaptation is reflected and embedded throughout all acts consistently and not overlooked.
42. Auckland Council suggests that the Cabinet, government departments and agencies and local
governments are required to produce plans that identify how they will support the successful
delivery of the emissions targets and budgets. These plans should identify opportunities for
emissions reductions and specifically address the regulatory levers each entity controls. It is
essential that the opportunity to reduce emissions is addressed through levers such as the Building
Code, product standards, fuel economy standards, RMA reform and the waste disposal levy.

43. As mentioned earlier, it is critical that the transition to a net zero future is just and equitable. This
involves strong collaboration with communities and sectors, ensuring that jobs, safe transport
options, affordable healthy food and clean energy supplies are maintained and accessible to all.
We suggest connection to and inclusion of broader commitments such as developing an active
labour market, reskilling and redeployment, and utilising mechanisms to protect workers in the
transition. Climate change impacts, such as increase in flooding, sea level rise, drought and
temperature rise, will impact different communities to varying degrees, and it is critical that
everyone is adequately supported and prepared for future climate change challenges. It is
important that the legislation does not bear disproportionate impacts, both directly from climate
change and the response to it (such as potential displacement), on vulnerable communities.

44. The risks around failure to meet a just transition, especially regarding adaptation, can be reduced
by instilling the responsibility for local adaptation plans to local governments, as they understand
the specific needs of their local communities and have a greater capacity for local engagement. It
is important that financial support from central government is provided to support local
adaptation plans.

45. We stress the importance of strong ongoing partnerships between local and central government
for climate action. For example, the alignment of the climate change adaptation plans enables
local government to align their investments with the national plan and is a step towards ensuring
central and local government work together to face the climate change challenge. We would like
to see further participation of local government in the development of the amendment bill and
look forward to working in partnership to deliver a zero carbon and climate resilient New Zealand.
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

What the Bill seeks to achieve and why

The purpose of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (the Bill) is to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

The overarching purpose represents a balance of the guiding principles agreed by Cabinet to frame the development of climate change policy: leadership at home and abroad; a productive, sustainable, and climate-resilient economy; and a just and inclusive society.

The Bill sets out a durable framework, and stable and enduring institutional arrangements, for climate change action that will help keep New Zealand on track to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It also contains mechanisms for increasing transparency of decisions relating to climate change. This includes processes, time frames, reporting obligations, monitoring, and considerations to take into account.

The Bill seeks to strike a balance between flexibility and prescription in New Zealand’s long-term transition, as well as building in considerations for how impacts are distributed.

How this Bill will provide the framework for New Zealand to develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies

The Bill will achieve its purpose by—
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment

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Bill

Explanatory note

- establishing a new independent Climate Change Commission (the Commission) to provide independent expert advice and monitoring, to help keep successive governments on track to the long-term mitigation and adaptation goals:
  - setting a new greenhouse gas emissions reduction target to—
    - reduce gross emissions of biogenic methane within the range of 24% to 47% below 2017 levels by 2050, with an interim requirement to reduce emissions to 10% below 2017 levels by 2030:
    - reduce net emissions of all other greenhouse gases to zero by 2050:
  - establishing a series of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the 2050 target:
  - establishing a range of climate change adaptation measures to make sure New Zealand understands the risks we face, and has a plan to address them.

Specific details of Bill’s elements

Climate Change Commission: designed to provide independent expert advice and hold the Government to account

The Climate Change Commission will provide ongoing, independent expert advice to the Government on mitigating emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change. The Commission will monitor successive governments’ progress toward emissions-reduction and adaptation goals.

The Bill sets out the Commission’s functions in relation to the target, emissions budgets, emissions-reduction plans, and adaptation measures established by the Bill. It provides for the Minister for Climate Change (the Minister) to request other advice from the Commission. The Bill refers to the Commission’s function in recommending unit supply settings for the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme, which will be brought into operation by proposed legislative changes to improve the scheme.

2050 emissions reduction target: to signal an economy-wide transition

Setting a greenhouse gas emissions reduction target in primary legislation will provide a clear signal on New Zealand’s long-term emissions reduction goals. It will give New Zealanders confidence that climate change policies and the long-term emissions reduction pathway will remain stable and predictable and continue delivering prosperity.

The Bill allows the target to be revised, but only in specific circumstances. This includes requiring that the Commission be satisfied certain conditions are met before recommending a change. This is to ensure the target’s long-term durability. The Bill does not prescribe what the Government’s response to a target recommendation would be. If the Commission recommends amending the target, this would involve a new amendment Bill being introduced to the House of Representatives, following adequate policy development and consultation.
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Emissions budgets: stepping stones to low-emissions New Zealand

Emissions budgets can be understood as interim targets or “stepping stones” to New Zealand’s emissions reduction target. A system of emissions budgets will help to manage the transition to a low-emissions New Zealand and avoid any abrupt changes in policy. They will also serve as a valuable tool for tracking progress and determining whether New Zealand is on track to meet the emissions reduction target established under the Bill. In doing so, they will also create accountability across successive governments.

Emissions budgets will signal the reductions required in the short to medium term and will be supported by a plan that includes strategies and policies to achieve the reductions required. In this way, emissions budgets will operate as a market signal, providing households, businesses, and industries with greater predictability and driving investment in low-emissions technology and innovation.

Adaptation: measures to increase New Zealand’s resilience to changing climate

Understanding the risks, and what action is being taken to address them, will help New Zealand to co-ordinate efforts to adapt appropriately. This Bill will provide a framework for enhanced action on adaptation. This will consist of a national climate change risk assessment, a national adaptation plan, regular progress reporting on the implementation of the national adaptation plan, and an adaptation information-gathering power.

The national climate change risk assessment will be regularly prepared to improve understanding and prioritisation of the climate change risks that New Zealand faces. The national adaptation plan will outline the Government’s planned approach to addressing risks highlighted in the national climate change risk assessment. The Commission will regularly monitor and report on the implementation and effectiveness of the plan to ensure accountability.

An adaptation information-gathering power will enable the Minister to require central government organisations, local government organisations, and “lifeline utility providers” to provide climate change adaptation information. The information will include the organisations’ assessments of the risks climate change poses to their functions, the organisations’ proposals and policies for adapting to climate change, and their progress towards implementing the proposals and policies.

Why possible alternatives were ruled out

Primary legislation was considered necessary to ensure that New Zealand’s commitments to mitigating climate change and adapting to a changing climate were appropriately prioritised. Non-regulatory options were considered but discarded.

Commission

An independent Crown entity is considered to be the most appropriate body to achieve the political accountability required for mitigating and adapting to climate change.
change. An Officer of Parliament and an autonomous Crown entity were considered but would be limited in providing for this.

Further consideration was not given to options where—

- the membership of the Commission consisted of stakeholder representatives, as this was considered to jeopardise the ability of the Commission to provide independent advice;
- the consideration of adaptation was devolved to a subcommittee, as this was considered to pose a risk that adaptation would be treated as a secondary consideration to mitigation action;
- the collective expertise required of the Commission was prescribed in more detail, as this was considered to allow insufficient flexibility for the considerations of the Commission to evolve over time;
- the functions proposed for the Commission are performed as a statutory independent function in a government department, as this would not provide for an independent body.

**Target**

Extensive consultation on a 2050 domestic target took place in 2018, during which more than 15,000 New Zealanders and organisations had their say. The 2050 target in this Bill takes into account the results of the consultation (almost all supported a 2050 target), together with underpinning economic analysis, the latest climate science, and New Zealand’s greenhouse gas emissions profile. In particular, the latest science in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on 1.5°C Celsius concluded that in the central range of global scenarios consistent with staying within 1.5°C Celsius of warming, as set out under the Paris Agreement, with limited or no overshoot,—

- global emissions of carbon dioxide need to reduce to net zero around 2050, and below zero thereafter; and
- global emissions of agricultural methane need to reduce by 24% to 47% from 2010 levels by 2050.

To be consistent with this, a decision was made to include a target that distinguishes between biogenic methane (a short-lived gas) and all other greenhouse gases (such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide), rather than a single target for all greenhouse gases. The option of a separate target for the agriculture or land sector was considered to be inconsistent with the IPCC conclusions, which are based on the different impacts of different greenhouse gases rather than their sources.

**Emissions budgets**

Different options were considered for the length of an emissions budget period, whether, and in what circumstances, budgets could be revised, whether banking and borrowing across budget periods should be allowed, and the role of the Commission in relation to emissions budgets.
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment

The model set out in the Bill was chosen because it will be enduring. It provides a stable policy environment that sends a strong signal to households, businesses, and industry, while remaining flexible and responsive to changing circumstances. It will allow governments to adhere to the optimal transition pathway and manage any adverse impacts of the transition to a low-emissions economy. The Commission’s role will enhance the credibility, transparency, and accountability of the emissions budgeting system.

Adaptation

Including adaptation provisions in the Bill provides New Zealand with a clear, planned approach to climate change adaptation based on the best available evidence, information, and assessment of risks. It will enable actions to be planned, prioritised, and regularly undertaken, by clearly allocating responsibilities across various actors. Situating adaptation measures in the Bill alongside those for mitigation is designed to address their shared intergenerational implications. It will provide an integrated and holistic approach to the problem and ensure that policies and long-term decision making are appropriately co-ordinated.

Instead of producing a national adaptation plan, national direction could be developed under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA) in the form of a national policy statement (an NPS), but the national adaptation plan will need to go beyond what can be covered under the RMA. Note that the Bill does not preclude an NPS, which could still be developed to support the implementation of a broader national adaptation plan.

In terms of who prepares the national climate change risk assessment, several potential responsible bodies were considered, including other central and local government agencies. However, the Commission is best placed to carry out this function, as it is important that the national climate change risk assessment is understood to be based on the best available evidence and independent of the politics of the day.

The national adaptation plan aims to provide a strategic government response to the risks identified and prioritised in the national climate change risk assessment. Allocating responsibility for the plan to other organisations was considered, but only central government has the necessary authority and levers to undertake this function. Therefore, it is appropriate that the plan is prepared by the Minister.

There is a strong argument for a 6-yearly cycle to line up with relevant investment cycle timings, including local government long-term planning time frames and land transport investment planning, both of which happen in 3-yearly cycles. A 5-yearly cycle was considered to align with the communication of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, but NDCs are focused on mitigation rather than on adaptation.

Adaptation information-gathering power

Requiring all organisations, companies, and firms to report on adaptation risks and efforts under the Bill was considered to be cumbersome at this time. Proposals for cli-
mate-related financial disclosures have also been ruled out at this time, as those sorts of reporting requirements for the private sector are being progressed outside of the Bill.
This enables future governments to consider extending reporting requirements if they choose to do so.
Voluntary, informal reporting was considered and remains a viable option alongside the Bill’s proposal for mandatory provision of information. However, even voluntary information gathering is likely to be more successful if the Minister has the ability to require the provision of information.

**Further information regarding the Bill to assist understanding**

*Limited use of offshore mitigation and the context of nationally determined contributions*

The Bill aims to support New Zealand’s domestic transition to a low-emissions economy. The Bill allows the Government to purchase reductions sourced from overseas to meet emissions budgets, but only as a last resort and not as a first choice. The Commission will set a limit on the number of reductions sourced from overseas that can be purchased, and include reasons for this limit. This is designed to place primary reliance on reducing emissions at home, while retaining flexibility to manage the uncertainty of making long-term projections.

The Bill does not impact New Zealand’s commitment to communicating and achieving nationally determined contributions that contain absolute economy-wide reductions at the maximum possible level of ambition, and that demonstrate a progression in ambition over previous efforts. Limiting the use of reductions sourced from overseas to meet the 2050 target does not preclude New Zealand’s ability to count reductions sourced from overseas towards achievement of its successive nationally determined contributions, if required, which has previously been agreed by Cabinet (CAB-18-MIN-0248 refers).

*Interaction with the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme*

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (the NZ ETS) will be a key tool in meeting emissions budgets and achieving the 2050 target. A number of improvements to the NZ ETS will be progressed through the Climate Change Response Amendment Bill, including price-control measures. As noted by the Cabinet Environment, Energy, and Climate Committee, any release of units following the activation of those price-control measures will not be taken from an emissions budget.

*Statutory time frames*

Timely and transparent implementation of the Bill will be essential in order to provide certainty and allow businesses, households, and individuals to start taking action to reduce their emissions and understand and address the risks of climate change. It will also establish much-needed market signals for NZ ETS participants on the emissions reduction pathway for New Zealand.
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The statutory time frames will apply to the provision of advice and requirements to respond once the framework is fully operational.

Departmental disclosure statement

The Ministry for the Environment is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. The disclosure statement provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.


Regulatory impact assessment

The Ministry for the Environment produced a regulatory impact assessment on 28 January 2019 to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill.

A copy of this regulatory impact assessment can be found at—


Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 states the Title of the Bill.

Clause 2 states that the Bill commences on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

Clause 3 states that the Bill amends the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (the principal Act).

Part 1

Climate Change Commission, emission reduction, and adaptation

Clause 4 amends section 3 of the principal Act to add another purpose to that Act. The additional purpose is to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Clause 5 amends section 3A of the principal Act to add actions required by the Minister for Climate Change (the Minister) in order to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Clause 6 amends section 4 of the principal Act to define terms used in the new sections inserted into the principal Act by the Bill.
Clause 7 inserts new section 4A into the principal Act. New section 4A gives effect to the transitional, savings, and related provisions contained in new Schedule IAA (which is in Schedule 1 of the Bill).

Clause 8 inserts new Parts 1A to 1C into the principal Act.

New Part 1A establishes the Climate Change Commission and provides for its membership, purposes, functions, duties, and powers.

New section 5A establishes the Climate Change Commission (the Commission).

New section 5B states the purposes of the Commission.

New section 5C states that the Commission is a Crown entity for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004 and applies that Act to the Commission.

New section 5D states that the Commission must have 7 members: a Chairperson, a Deputy Chairperson, and 5 other members.

New section 5E sets out the process by which a person is appointed as a member of the Commission. First, the nominating committee must nominate the person for appointment. Then, the Minister must decide whether to recommend to the Governor-General that the person be appointed, after having regard to the matters set out in new section 5H and consulting with representatives of the other political parties in Parliament.

The Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson are appointed on the recommendation of the Minister to the Governor-General.

New section 5F requires the Minister to establish the nominating committee and provides for membership of the nominating committee.

New section 5G sets out the steps that the nominating committee must take before nominating a person for appointment to the Commission.

New section 5H sets out the matters to which the Minister must have regard before recommending the appointment of a member of the Commission.

New section 5I requires the Minister to recommend terms of appointment of members of the Commission that ensure that no more than 2 members have their terms of office expiring in any year.

New section 5J sets out the Commission's functions.

New section 5K allows the Minister to request that the Commission prepare reports to the Government on matters related to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and adapting to the effects of climate change.

New section 5L sets out the matters that the Commission must consider in performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers.

New section 5M allows the Commission to undertake any type of consultation that it considers necessary for the performance of its functions and duties.

New section 5N requires the Commission to act independently in performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers. However, the Commission has 2 functions
for which it must take Government policy into account, if directed to do so by the Minister.

_New Part IB_ sets the emissions reduction target to be achieved by 2050 (the **2050 target**) and provides for the setting and monitoring of emissions budgets.

_New section 5Q_ sets the 2050 target. The target requires that by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050, net emissions of greenhouse gases, other than biogenic methane, are zero and gross emissions of biogenic methane are at least 24% to 47% lower than 2017 levels. As an interim step, the 2050 target requires that by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030, gross emissions of biogenic methane are 10% lower than 2017 levels.

_New section 5P_ requires the Commission to review the 2050 target when it prepares advice on setting an emissions budget for a period beginning on or after 2036. The Commission must also review the 2050 target at any other time that the Minister requests a review.

_New section 5Q_ allows the Commission to **recommend a change** to the 2050 target as a result of a review. However, the Commission may **recommend a change** to the 2050 target only if the Commission is satisfied that there has been a **significant change in a specified factor** that justifies the change to the target.

_New section 5R_ requires the Minister to respond to the Commission, within 12 months, if the Commission recommends changing the 2050 target.

_New section 5S_ sets out **certain definitions** that apply in **new subpart 2**.

_New section 5T_ states the purpose of **new subparts 2 to 4** and of the setting of emissions budgets.

_New section 5U_ requires the Minister to set an emissions budget for each emissions budget period, states that there must be **3 consecutive budgets** in place at any one time, 1 of which is **current** and the other 2 **prospective**, and prescribes the date by which each budget must be set and notified. The section also imposes an obligation on the Minister to ensure compliance with each emissions budget.

_New section 5V_ describes the **required contents** of emissions budgets. An emissions budget must apply to all greenhouse gases (including biogenic methane) and must set out the quantity of emissions permitted in the relevant period.

_New section 5W_ requires emissions budgets to be met, as far as possible, through **domestic emissions reductions and domestic removals**. In setting an emissions budget, the Minister must have particular regard to how the emissions budget and the 2050 target may realistically be met, bearing in mind the amount of the reduction and removal of greenhouse gases required to meet the emissions budget and the 2050 target, what key opportunities exist for reductions and removals in **New Zealand**, and the risks and uncertainties that apply to emissions reductions and removals.

_New section 5X_ requires the Commission to **advise** the Minister on certain matters relevant to setting emissions budgets, having regard to the matters listed in _new sec-
 nitrogen $5Z$. The section sets the time limits for the advice to be given to the Minister and requires the advice to be made public and presented to the House of Representatives.

New section $5Y$ requires the Minister, in setting a budget, to respond to the Commission on the advice tendered under new section $5X$. The Minister must present that response to the House of Representatives with a proposed emissions budget for the relevant period, and must explain any departure from the advice of the Commission.

New section $5Z$ sets out the matters to which the Commission, in advising the Minister, and the Minister, in determining an emissions budget, must have regard or, in the case of how a budget is to be met, have particular regard.

New section $5ZA$ specifies that after the Minister has finalised an emissions budget, but before it is notified, the Minister must consult a representative of each political party represented in the House of Representatives, then notify the emissions budget in the Gazette, present it to the House, and publish it on an Internet site directed by the Minister. A Gazette notice published under this section is not a legislative instrument and is not disallowable for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012.

New section $5ZB$ makes provision for the revision of emissions budgets.

New section $5ZC$ sets out the details of when an excess reduction of emissions may be carried forward (banking) or, if an emissions budget has not been met, how that deficit may be carried back against a previous budget (borrowing). Banking or borrowing is at the discretion of the Minister after receiving advice from the Commission.

New section $5ZD$ requires the Minister to prepare and publish a plan with policies and strategies for meeting emissions budgets.

New section $5ZE$ requires the Commission to advise the Minister, before an emissions budget period begins, on the policies required for meeting the relevant emissions budget. The Commission is required to consult widely in preparing that advice, and the advice must be made public. The Minister’s written response to the advice of the Commission must be presented to the House of Representatives.

New section $5ZF$ provides for the Minister to finalise and publish an emissions reduction plan for an emissions budget period.

New sections $5ZG$ to $5ZI$ require the Commission to monitor progress towards meeting emissions budgets and report annually on the results of its monitoring. At the end of an emissions budget period, the Commission must evaluate the progress made in the relevant period, recommend any banking or borrowing that would be appropriate, and assess the offshore mitigation necessary to meet the relevant emissions budget. The monitoring reports required under new sections $5ZH$ and $5ZI$ must be made publicly available and presented to the House of Representatives.

New section $5ZJ$ excludes any court remedies for breach of the 2050 target or an emissions budget other than a court declaration. The only effect of a court declaration is that the Minister must then alert the House to the court declaration and provide a Government response.
New section 5ZK allows the 2050 target and emissions budgets to influence broader Government decision making where they are relevant. If consistent with the other legal requirements applying to a decision, the decision maker may take the 2050 target and an emissions budget into account. However, the section also makes it clear that there is no legal requirement to do so (so that they are permissive, but not mandatory, considerations for decision makers).

New section 5ZL enables the Minister to issue guidance for departments on how to take the 2050 target and emissions budgets into account in decision making. This guidance will provide practical assistance for decision makers who take the 2050 target and emissions budgets into account.

New Part 1C provides for the preparation of national climate change risk assessments, national adaptation plans, and progress reports.

New section 5ZM requires a national climate change risk assessment to assess the risks to New Zealand arising from the effects of climate change and to identify the most significant risks. The Minister must prepare the first national climate change risk assessment in accordance with new section 5ZP. The Commission must prepare all subsequent national climate change risk assessments in accordance with new sections 5ZN and 5ZO.

New section 5ZN requires the Commission to prepare a national climate change risk assessment at least every 6 years. The section also sets out the matters that the Commission must and may take into account in preparing the assessment.

New section 5ZO—

- requires the Commission to provide the Minister with a copy of a national climate change risk assessment that it prepares; and
- requires the Commission to make the assessment publicly available once it has been provided to the Minister; and
- requires the Minister to present a copy of the assessment to the House of Representatives.

New section 5ZP requires the Minister to prepare the first national climate change risk assessment, present the assessment to the House of Representatives, and make the assessment publicly available. The Minister must complete these actions within 1 year after new Part 1C comes into force.

New section 5ZQ requires the Minister to prepare a national adaptation plan in response to each national climate change risk assessment. The national adaptation plan must set out, among other things, the Government’s objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change and how the Government proposes to meet those objectives. In preparing the plan, the Minister must take into account specified matters and must undertake public consultation.

New section 5ZR requires the Minister to present the national adaptation plan to the House of Representatives and make the plan publicly available. The Minister must
complete these actions within 2 years after the national climate change risk assessment to which the plan responds is made publicly available.

*New section 5ZS* requires the Commission to provide to the Minister 2-yearly progress reports that evaluate the implementation of the adaptation plan.

*New section 5ZT*—
- requires the Minister to present a copy of a progress report to the House of Representatives; and
- requires the Commission to make a progress report publicly available once it has been provided to the Minister.

*New section 5ZU* requires the Minister to publicly respond to a progress report within 6 months after receiving it.

*New section 5ZV* allows the Minister to request that certain organisations provide information on, among other things, the effects of climate change in relation to the organisation and how the organisation proposes to adapt to those effects.

*New section 5ZW* allows for regulations to be made that specify matters relating to information requests made under *new section 5ZV*.

*Clause 9* inserts *new Schedule 1AA* into the principal Act. *New Schedule 1AA* is set out in *Schedule 1* of the Bill and contains transitional, savings, and related provisions.

### Part 2

**Consequential amendments**

*Clause 10* amends section 99 of the principal Act. The amendments—
- allow otherwise confidential information to be disclosed to the Commission.

*Clause 11* amends section 224 of the principal Act to clarify that the targets referred to in that section do not include targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

*Clause 12* repeals section 225 of the principal Act. That section allows for regulations to be made that set targets, and is no longer needed now that the 2050 target will be set in the Act.

*Clause 13* gives effect to the consequential amendments to other enactments contained in *Schedule 2* of the Bill.

*Clause 14* revokes the Climate Change Response (2050 Emissions Target) Notice 2011.
Hon James Shaw

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

Government Bill

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14 Notice revoked

Schedule 1
New Schedule 1AA inserted
Schedule 2
Amendments to other enactments

The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title
This Act is the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

2 Commencement
This Act comes into force on the day after the date on which it receives the Royal assent.

3 Principal Act
This Act amends the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (the principal Act).

Part 1
Climate Change Commission, emission reduction, and adaptation

4 Section 3 amended (Purpose)
Before section 3(1)(a), insert:

(aa) provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and

5 Section 3A amended (Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi))
After section 3A(2), insert:

(ab) with respect to section 5G (which relates to nominations for the Climate Change Commission), particular attention is required to seeking nominations from iwi and Māori representative organisations:

(ac) with respect to section 5H (which relates to appointments of members of the Commission), the Minister must, before recommending the appointment of a member to the Commission, have regard to the need for the Commission to have members who have technical and professional skills, experience, and expertise, and innovative approaches, relevant to the Treaty of Waitangi:

(ad) with respect to sections 5ZD and 5ZF (which require the Minister to prepare and publish an emissions reduction plan), the Minister must
include in a emissions reduction plan a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori of reducing emissions and must ensure that iwi and Māori have been adequately consulted on the plan:

(ae) with respect to section 6ZQ (which requires the Minister to prepare a national adaptation plan), the Minister must, in preparing a plan, take into account the economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of climate change on iwi and Māori:

6  **Section 4 amended (Interpretation)**

(1) In section 4(1), insert in their appropriate alphabetical order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>2050 target</td>
<td>means the emissions reduction target set in section 5G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biogenic methane</td>
<td>means all methane greenhouse gases produced from the agriculture and waste sectors (as those sectors are defined in the New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Commission and Commission</td>
<td>mean the Climate Change Commission established under section 5A</td>
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<td>emissions budget</td>
<td>means the quantity of emissions that will be permitted in each emissions budget period as a net amount of carbon dioxide equivalent</td>
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<tr>
<td>emissions budget period</td>
<td>means a 5-year period for the years 2022 to 2050, as specified in section 5U(3) (except that the period 2022 to 2025 is a 4-year period)</td>
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<td>emissions reduction plan</td>
<td>means a plan for achieving an emissions budget prepared in accordance with sections 5ZD to 5ZF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gross emissions</td>
<td>means New Zealand’s total emissions from the agriculture, energy, industrial processes and product use, and waste sectors (as those sectors are defined in the New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net emissions</td>
<td>means gross emissions combined with emissions and removals from land use, land use change, and the forestry sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory</td>
<td>means the official annual estimate of all greenhouse gas emissions that have been generated in New Zealand since 1990 by human activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offshore mitigation</td>
<td>means emissions reductions and removals, or allowances from emissions trading schemes,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) that originate from outside New Zealand; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) that are expressed as a quantity of carbon dioxide equivalent; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) that are robustly accounted for to ensure that, among other things, double counting is avoided; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) that either—</td>
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<td>(i) represent an actual additional, measurable, and verifiable reduction of an amount of carbon dioxide equivalent; or</td>
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Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

(ii) are an emissions trading scheme allowance that triggers the reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent

Paris Agreement means the agreement adopted in Paris on 12 December 2015, and includes any amendments that are, or will become, binding on New Zealand from time to time

publicly available, in relation to a document or information, means that the document or information is available at all reasonable times, free of charge, on an Internet site

(2) In section 4(1), replace the definition of emissions with:

emissions,—

(a) in relation to Parts 1A and 1B, means carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases; but

(b) in relation to an activity listed in Schedule 3 or 4, means carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases from the activity

7 New section 4A inserted (Transitional, savings, and related provisions)
After section 4, insert:

4A Transitional, savings, and related provisions
The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1AA have effect according to their terms.

8 New Parts 1A to 1C inserted
After section 5, insert:

Part 1A
Climate Change Commission
Subpart 1—Establishment and appointments

5A Climate Change Commission established
The Climate Change Commission is established.

5B Purposes of Commission
The purposes of the Commission are—

(a) to provide independent, expert advice to the Government on mitigating the effects of climate change (including through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases) and adapting to the effects of climate change; and

(b) to monitor and review the Government’s progress towards its emissions reduction and adaptation goals.
5C **Commission is Crown entity**
(2) The Crown Entities Act 2004 applies to, and in relation to, the Commission except to the extent that this Act expressly provides otherwise.

5D **Membership of Commission**
(1) The Commission consists of—
   (a) a Chairperson;
   (b) a Deputy Chairperson;
   (c) 5 other members.
(2) The members of the Commission are a board for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

5E **Process for appointment of members of Commission**
(1) The Minister may recommend to the Governor-General that a person be appointed a member of the Commission if—
   (a) the person has been nominated by the nominating committee; and
   (b) the Minister has had regard to the matters in section 5H, and
   (c) the Minister has consulted representatives of all political parties in Parliament.
(2) The Minister may, at any time, recommend to the Governor-General that a current member of the Commission be appointed to the position of Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson of the Commission.

5F **Establishment and membership of nominating committee**
(1) The Minister must establish a committee to nominate candidates to the Minister for appointment as members of the Commission.
(2) The nominating committee must comprise—
   (a) the Chairperson of the Commission; and
   (b) 4 or more other people who, in the opinion of the Minister, have the relevant skills or experience to identify suitably qualified candidates.
(3) If the position of Chairperson is vacant, the nominating committee must comprise 5 or more people who, in the opinion of the Minister, have the relevant skills or experience to identify suitably qualified candidates.

5G **Role of nominating committee**
(1) On request of the Minister, the nominating committee must nominate 1 or more people who, in the opinion of the committee, are suitably qualified to be appointed to be members of the Commission.
(2) Before nominating a person for appointment, the nominating committee must—
   (a) publicly call for expressions of interest in being appointed; and
   (b) consult any person or group who may have an interest in being a member of the Commission, including—
      (i) iwi and Māori representative organisations; and
      (ii) any person or group that the Minister has identified as having an interest.

5H Matters Minister must have regard to before recommending appointment of member of Commission

(1) Before recommending the appointment of a member of the Commission, the Minister must have regard to the need for the Commission to have members who, collectively, have—
   (a) an understanding of climate change mitigation and adaptation, including the likely effects of any responses to climate change; and
   (b) experience working in or with local and central government; and
   (c) knowledge of the process by which public and regulatory policy is formed and given effect to; and
   (d) technical and professional skills, experience, and expertise in, and an understanding of innovative approaches relevant to,—
      (i) the environmental, ecological, social, economic, and distributional effects of climate change and climate change policy interventions; and
      (ii) te Tiriti o Waitangi and te ao Māori (including tikanga Māori, te reo Māori, mātauranga Māori, and Māori economic activity); and
      (iii) a range of sectors and industries, at regional and local levels.

(2) In this section,—

mātauranga Māori means traditional Māori knowledge

 te ao Māori means the Māori world

 te reo Māori means the Māori language

 tikanga Māori means Māori custom and protocol.

5I Members’ term of office

In recommending the appointment of a member of the Commission, the Minister must recommend a term of office that ensures that no more than 2 members have their terms of office expire in any calendar year.
Subpart 2—Commission’s functions, duties, and powers

5J Commission’s functions

The functions of the Commission are—

(a) to review the 2050 target and, if necessary, recommend changes to the target (see sections 5P and 5Q);  

(b) to provide advice to the Minister to enable the preparation of emissions budgets (see section 5X);  

(c) to recommend any necessary amendments to emissions budgets (see section 5ZB);  

(d) to provide advice to the Minister about the quantity of emissions that may be banked or borrowed between 2 adjacent emissions budget periods (see section 5ZC);  

(e) to provide advice to the Minister to enable the preparation of an emissions reduction plan (see section 5ZE);  

(f) to monitor and report on progress towards meeting emissions budgets and the 2050 target (see sections 5ZG to 5ZI);  

(g) to prepare national climate change risk assessments (see section 5ZN);  

(h) to prepare reports on the implementation of the national adaptation plan (see section 5ZS);  

(i) to provide other reports requested by the Minister (see section 5K).  

5K Reports to Government

(1) The Minister may, at any time, request that the Commission prepare reports to the Government on matters related to reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and adapting to the effects of climate change.

(2) Before making a request, the Minister must consult the Commission about the terms of reference for the requested report, which may, without limitation, specify—

(a) the scope of the report; and  

(b) requirements concerning consultation; and  

(c) matters relating to the Commission working jointly with other agencies (including overseas agencies) concerned with the subject matter of the report; and  

(d) the date by which the Commission must submit its report to the Minister.

(3) On receiving a request from the Minister, the Commission must,—

(a) as soon as practicable, make the terms of reference publicly available; and  

(b) prepare a report in accordance with the terms of reference; and
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(c) provide the report to the Minister.

(4) The Commission must make the report publicly available after providing it to the Minister.

(5) The Minister must present a copy of the report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

5L Matters Commission must consider

In performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers under this Act, the Commission must consider, where relevant,—

(a) current available scientific knowledge; and

(b) technology that could be efficiently adopted and the likelihood of any advantages arising from early adoption of the technology; and

(c) the likely economic effects; and

(d) social, cultural, environmental, and ecological circumstances, including differences between sectors and regions; and

(e) the distribution of benefits, costs, and risks between generations; and

(f) responses to climate change taken or planned by parties to the Paris Agreement or to the Convention.

5M Consultation

The Commission may—

(a) publish and invite submissions on discussion papers and draft reports; and

(b) undertake any other type of consultation that it considers necessary for the performance of its functions and duties under this Act.

5N Commission must act independently

(1) The Commission must act independently in performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers under this Act.

(2) However, the Minister may direct the Commission to have regard to Government policy for the purposes of the Commission—

(a) recommending unit supply settings of the New Zealand emissions trading scheme; and

(b) providing advice about New Zealand’s nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement (in a report requested under section 5K).
Part 1B

Emission reduction

Subpart 1—2050 target

50 Target for 2050

(1) The target for emissions reduction (the 2050 target) requires that—

(a) net emissions of greenhouse gases in a calendar year, other than biogenic methane, are zero by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year; and

(b) gross emissions of biogenic methane in a calendar year—

(i) are 10% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2030; and

(ii) are at least 24% to 47% less than 2017 emissions by the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2050 and for each subsequent calendar year.

(2) In this section, 2017 emissions means the gross emissions of biogenic methane for the calendar year beginning on 1 January 2017.

5P Target reviews

(1) The Commission must review the 2050 target—

(a) when preparing advice under section 5X on setting an emissions budget for an emissions budget period beginning on or after 2036; and

(b) at any other time the Minister requests a review.

(2) The Commission must advise the Minister in writing of the outcome of any review, including any recommendations made in accordance with section 5Q,—

(a) at the same time as giving advice to the Minister on setting an emissions budget (in the case of a review required under subsection (1)(a)); or

(b) as soon as practicable following completion of the review (in the case of a review requested by the Minister).

(3) The Commission must make the advice publicly available after providing it to the Minister.

(4) The Minister must present a copy of the advice to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

5Q Recommendations to amend 2050 target

(1) As a result of a review, the Commission may recommend a change to—

(a) the time frame for achievement of the 2050 target (or part of the target); or
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(b) the levels of emission reductions required by the 2050 target (or part of the target).

(2) The Commission may recommend a change to the 2050 target only if—

(a) significant change has occurred since the commencement of this section to 1 or more of the following, as they relate to climate change:

(i) global action;
(ii) scientific understanding of climate change;
(iii) New Zealand’s economic or fiscal circumstances;
(iv) New Zealand’s obligations under relevant international agreements;
(v) technological developments;
(vi) distributional impacts;
(vii) equity implications (including generational equity); and

(b) the Commission is satisfied that the significant change justifies the change to the target.

SR Government response to target review recommendations

(1) If the Minister receives a 2050 target review recommendation under section 59Q, the Minister must advise the Commission in writing of the Government’s response to the recommendations within 12 months of receiving the recommendation.

(2) The Minister must present a copy of the Government’s response to the target review recommendation to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after it has been provided to the Commission.

Subpart 2—Setting emissions budgets

5S Interpretation

In this subpart and subparts 3 and 4, unless the context otherwise requires,—

advice includes recommendations
banked has the meaning given in section 5ZC(1)
borrowed has the meaning given in section 5ZC(2)
net budget emissions means gross emissions, offset by removals and offshore mitigation
removals means carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gases that are removed from the atmosphere.
5T Purpose of this subpart
The purpose of this subpart is to require the Minister to set a series of emissions budgets—
(a) with a view to meeting and maintaining the 2050 target (see section 5O); and
(b) that provide greater predictability for all those affected, including households, businesses, and investors, by giving advance information on the emissions reductions and removals that will be required.

5U Duty of Minister to set emissions budgets and ensure they are met
(1) The Minister must set an emissions budget for each emissions budget period in accordance with this subpart.
(2) From 31 December 2021, there must be 3 consecutive emissions budgets, 1 current and 2 prospective, in place at any one time.
(3) An emissions budget must be set and notified,—
(a) for the emissions budget period 2022 to 2025, by 31 December 2021:
(b) for the emissions budget period 2026 to 2030, by 31 December 2021:
(c) for the emissions budget period 2031 to 2035, by 31 December 2021:
(d) for the emissions budget period 2036 to 2040, by 31 December 2025:
(e) for the emissions budget period 2041 to 2045, by 31 December 2030:
(f) for the emissions budget period 2046 to 2050, by 31 December 2035:
(g) for any subsequent emissions budget period, by 31 December not less than 10 years before that emissions budget period commences.
(4) The Minister must ensure that the net budget emissions do not exceed the emissions budget for the relevant emissions budget period.

5V Contents of emissions budgets
(1) Each emissions budget must state the total emissions that will be permitted for the relevant emissions budget period, expressed as a net quantity of carbon dioxide equivalent.
(2) Each emissions budget must include all greenhouse gases.

5W How emissions budgets to be met
(1) Emissions budgets must be met, as far as possible, through domestic emissions reductions and domestic removals.
(2) In considering how an emissions budget may realistically be met, the Commission and the Minister must include consideration of the following:
(a) the amount by which each greenhouse gas must be reduced to meet the emissions budget and the 2050 target:
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(b) the amount by which greenhouse gas emissions must be removed to meet the emissions budget and the 2050 target;

c) identification of key opportunities for emissions reductions and removals in New Zealand, and the principal risks and uncertainties involved with emissions reductions and removals.

Subpart 3—Role of Commission in setting emissions budgets

5X Commission to advise Minister

(1) The Commission must advise the Minister on the following matters relevant to setting an emissions budget:

(a) the recommended quantity of emissions that will be permitted in each emissions budget period; and

(b) the rules that will apply to measure progress towards meeting emissions budgets and the 2050 target; and

(c) how the emissions budgets, and ultimately the 2050 target, may realistically be met, including by pricing and policy methods; and

(d) an indication of the proportion of the emissions budget that will be met by greenhouse gas reductions, removals, and offshore mitigation; and

(e) the appropriate limit on the amount of offshore mitigation that may be used to meet the emissions budget, including the reasons for the proposed limit and how the limit meets the requirement of section 5W(1).

(2) In preparing advice for the Minister under subsection (1), the Commission must have regard to the matters set out in section 5Z.

(3) The Commission must provide its advice to the Minister—

(a) in the case of the first 3 emissions budgets, not later than 1 February 2021;

(b) in the case of all subsequent emissions budgets, at least 12 months before an emission budget must be notified (or at least 15 months before, if a general election is to take place in that year).

(4) The Commission must make its advice publicly available after providing it to the Minister.

(5) The Minister must present a copy of the advice given under subsection (1) to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

5Y Minister’s response to Commission

(1) At the time when the Minister sets and notifies an emissions budget in accordance with section 5U(3), the Minister must provide a written response that—

(a) responds to the advice received from the Commission; and
(b) includes a proposed emissions budget for the relevant emissions budget period; and

(c) is presented to the House of Representatives.

(2) If the proposed emissions budget departs from the advice of the Commission, the Minister must—

(a) decide whether it is necessary to further consult persons likely to have an interest in the emissions budget; and

(b) in making that decision, consider whether the scope of the consultation undertaken by the Commission has been adequate; and

(c) explain the reasons for any departures from the Commission’s advice in the response provided under subsection (1).

5Z Matters relevant to advising on, and setting, emissions budgets

(1) This section applies to—

(a) the Commission, when it is preparing advice for the Minister under section 8X;

(b) the Minister, when the Minister is determining an emissions budget.

(2) The Commission and the Minister must—

(a) have particular regard to how the emissions budget and 2050 target may realistically be met, including consideration of the matters set out in section 6W(2); and

(b) have regard to the following matters:

(i) the emission and removal of greenhouse gases projected for the emissions budget period;

(ii) a broad range of domestic and international scientific advice;

(iii) existing technology and anticipated technological developments, including the costs and benefits of early adoption of these in New Zealand;

(iv) the need for emissions budgets that are ambitious but technically and economically feasible;

(v) the results of public consultation on an emissions budget;

(vi) the impact of the actions taken to achieve the 2050 target;

(vii) the distribution of those impacts across the regions and communities of New Zealand, and from generation to generation;

(viii) the implications of that distribution for mitigating, and adapting to, climate change;

(ix) economic circumstances and the likely impact of the Minister’s decision on taxation, public spending, and public borrowing;
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(x) the responses to the threat of climate change by all parties to the Paris Agreement or to the Convention;
(xi) New Zealand’s relevant obligations under international agreements.

5ZA Publication of emissions budgets

(1) Before an emissions budget is notified and presented to the House of Representatives, the Minister must consult the appropriate representative of each of the political parties represented in the House of Representatives.

(2) When an emissions budget has been finalised by the Minister in accordance with this subpart, the emissions budget must be——

(a) notified in the Gazette, stating the date on which the emissions budget period commences and ends; and

(b) presented by the Minister to the House of Representatives; and

(c) made publicly available at the direction of the Minister.

(3) A Gazette notice published under this section is neither a legislative instrument nor a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012, and does not have to be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act.

Revision of emissions budgets

5ZB When emissions budgets may be revised

Notified emissions budgets

(1) The Commission may, when providing advice and recommendations on a future emissions budget under section 5X, recommend that any emissions budgets notified under section 5U(3) be revised if, since the emissions budgets were originally set,—

(a) there have been methodological improvements to the way that emissions are measured and reported; or

(b) 1 or more significant changes have affected the considerations listed in section 5Z(2) on which the emissions budgets were based.

(2) An emissions budget notified under section 5U(3) may be revised only if the Commission recommends the revision.

(3) The Commission must make its advice publicly available after providing it to the Minister.

(4) The Minister must present the advice of the Commission given under subsection (1) to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.
Minister’s determination

(5) When determining whether to revise a notified emissions budget after receiving advice from the Commission, the Minister must—
   (a) take into account—
       (i) the Commission’s advice; and
       (ii) the matters set out in section 5Z(2); and
   (b) follow the procedure set out in sections 5Y and 5ZA.

(6) However, the Minister must not revise an emissions budget—
   (a) after an emissions budget period has begun, unless the circumstances are exceptional; or
   (b) after the end of the emissions budget period to which it relates.

(7) If the Minister determines to revise an emissions budget, the Minister must present to the House of Representatives an explanation of the reasons for revising the original emissions budget, having regard to—
   (a) the matters described in subsection (1)(a) and (b); and
   (b) the prohibition on revising an emissions budget (see subsection (6)) and any exceptional circumstances that led to the Minister’s decision (see subsection (6)(a)).

Banking and borrowing

SZC Power to bank or borrow

(1) If the total emissions in an emissions budget period are lower than the emissions budget for that period, the excess reduction may be carried forward to the next emissions budget period (banked).

(2) If the total emissions in a particular emissions budget period are greater than the emissions budget for that particular period, up to 1% of the next emissions budget may be carried back (borrowed) to make up the excess emissions in that particular emissions budget period.

(3) The Minister must decide whether to bank or borrow, and must determine the extent to which banking or borrowing is permitted.

(4) Before the Minister makes a decision under subsection (3)—
   (a) the Commission must, in its report on an emissions budget period, provide advice on the quantity of emissions that may be banked or borrowed between 2 adjacent emissions budget periods; and
   (b) the Minister must have regard to that advice.
5ZD  Requirement for emissions reduction plan
(1)  The Minister must prepare and publish a plan setting out the policies and strategies for meeting an emissions budget.
(2)  The plan must be prepared and published—
   (a)  after the relevant emissions budget has been published under section 5ZA; but
   (b)  before the commencement of the relevant emissions budget period.
(3)  The plan must include—
   (a)  sector-specific policies to reduce emissions and increase removals; and
   (b)  a multi-sector strategy to meet emissions budgets and improve the ability of those sectors to adapt to the effects of climate change; and
   (c)  a strategy to mitigate the impacts that reducing emissions and increasing removals will have on workers, regions, iwi and Māori, and wider communities, including the funding for any mitigation action; and
   (d)  any other policies or strategies that the Minister considers necessary.

5ZE  Commission to advise on emissions reduction plans
(1)  Not later than 12 months before the beginning of an emissions budget period, the Commission must provide to the Minister advice on the direction of the policy required in the emissions reduction plan for that emissions budget period.
(2)  Despite subsection (1), the first advice must be given no later than 1 February 2021.
(3)  In preparing its advice, the Commission must—
   (a)  consult widely with New Zealanders, including relevant sector representatives and affected communities; and
   (b)  apply section 5Z(2) as if it referred to preparing an emissions reduction plan.
(4)  The Commission must make its advice publicly available after providing it to the Minister.
(5)  The Minister must prepare and present to the House of Representatives a copy of the advice of the Commission as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

5ZF  Minister to prepare and publish emissions reduction plan
(1)  In preparing a plan and supporting policies and strategies for an emissions budget period, the Minister must—
(a) consider the advice received from the Commission under section 5ZE for meeting emissions budgets; and  
(b) ensure that the consultation has been adequate, including with sector representatives, affected communities, and iwi and Māori, and undertake further consultation as the Minister considers necessary.  

(2) Before the relevant emissions budget period commences, the Minister must publish in the Gazette the plan, policies, and strategies.  

(3) The Minister may, at any time, amend the plan and supporting policies and strategies to maintain their currency,—  
(a) using the same process as required for preparing the plan; or  
(b) in the case of a minor or technical change, without repeating the process used for preparing the plan.  

(4) An amended plan must be published in full in the Gazette.

**Subpart 4—Monitoring**

**5ZH Commission to monitor progress towards meeting emissions budgets**  
(1) The Commission must regularly monitor and report on progress towards meeting an emissions budget and the 2050 target in accordance with sections 5ZHI and 5ZI (which relate to reporting requirements).  

(2) The Commission must carry out its monitoring function in accordance with the rules referred to in section 5X(1)(b) (which relates to measuring progress towards meeting emissions budgets and the 2050 target).

**5ZH Commission to report annually on results of monitoring**  
(1) The Commission must prepare an annual report that includes, for the most recent year of the emissions budget period for which data is available from the New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory,—  
(a) measured emissions; and  
(b) measured removals.  

(2) The report must also include—  
(a) the latest projections for current and future emissions and removals; and  
(b) an assessment of the adequacy of the emissions reduction plan and progress in its implementation, including any new opportunities to reduce emissions.  

(3) Not later than 2 months after the publication of a New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory report,—  
(a) the Commission must make its annual report publicly available after providing it to the Minister; and
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<td>(b) the Minister must present the annual report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.</td>
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<td>(4) Not later than 2 months after receiving the Commission’s annual report under subsection (3), the Minister must present to the House of Representatives a report that—</td>
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<td>(a) sets out the Minister’s response to the Commission’s report and recommendations; and</td>
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<td>(b) describes the progress made in implementing the current emissions reduction plan; and</td>
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<td>(c) notes any amendments to that plan.</td>
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**5ZI Commission to report at end of emissions budget period**

(1) Not later than 2 years after the end of an emissions budget period, the Commission must prepare a report evaluating the progress made in that emissions budget period towards meeting the emissions budget in the next emissions budget period, including—

| (a) an evaluation of how well the emissions reduction plan has contributed to that progress; and |
| (b) recommendations on any banking and borrowing that would be appropriate; and |
| (c) an assessment of the amount of offshore mitigation required to meet the emissions budget for the period to which the report relates, subject to the limit proposed by the Commission under section 5X(1)(e). |

(2) The Commission must provide a copy of the report to the Minister and make that report publicly available after it is provided to the Minister.

(3) The Minister must present a copy of the report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

(4) Not later than 3 months after receiving the Commission’s report, the Minister must present a report to the House of Representatives in which the Minister sets out a response to the Commission’s report, including the Minister’s decisions on—

| (a) any banking or borrowing; and |
| (b) the amount (if any) of offshore mitigation that has been required to meet the relevant emissions budget (subject to any limit on the amount proposed by the Commission under section 5X(1)(e)). |

(5) If the emissions budget for the relevant emissions period has not been met, the Minister must explain why in the report.
Subpart 5—Effect of 2050 target and emissions budgets

5ZJ Effect of failure to meet 2050 target and emissions budgets
(1) No remedy or relief is available for failure to meet the 2050 target or an emissions budget, and the 2050 target and emissions budgets are not enforceable in a court of law, except as set out in this section.

(2) If the 2050 target or an emissions budget is not met, a court may make a declaration to that effect, together with an award of costs.

(3) If a declaration is made and becomes final after all appeals or rights of appeal expire or are disposed of, the Minister must, as soon as practicable, present to the House of Representatives a document that—
   (a) brings the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives; and
   (b) contains advice on the Government’s response to the declaration.

5ZK 2050 target and emissions budget are permissive considerations
(1) A person or body may, if they think fit, take the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account in the exercise or performance of a public function, power, or duty conferred on that person or body by or under law (subject to other requirements that apply by or under law).

(2) However, a failure by any person or body to take the 2050 target, an emissions budget, or guidance issued under section 5ZL into account does not invalidate anything done by that person or body.

5ZL Guidance for departments
(1) The responsible Minister may issue guidance for departments on how to take the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account in the performance of their functions, powers, and duties (or classes of those functions, powers, and duties).

(2) The responsible Minister must, as soon as practicable after issuing the guidance, make it publicly available.

Part 1C
Adaptation

National climate change risk assessment

5ZM National climate change risk assessment
(1) A national climate change risk assessment must—
   (a) assess the risks to New Zealand’s economy, society, environment, and ecology from the current and future effects of climate change; and
(b) identify the most significant risks to New Zealand, based on the nature
of the risks, their severity, and the need for co-ordinated steps to respond
to those risks in the next 6-year period.

(2) Sections 6ZN and 6ZO apply to all national climate change risk assessments
except the first one.

(3) Section 5ZP applies to the first national climate change risk assessment.

**5ZN Preparation of national climate change risk assessment**

(1) The Commission must, no later than 6 years after the date on which the most
recent national climate change risk assessment was made publicly available,
make the next national climate change risk assessment publicly available.

(2) In preparing a national climate change risk assessment, the Commission must
take into account the following:

(a) economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects
of climate change:

(b) the distribution of the effects of climate change across society, taking
particular account of vulnerable groups or sectors:

(c) New Zealand’s relevant obligations under international agreements:

(d) how the assessment aligns or links with any other relevant national risk
assessments produced by central government entities:

(e) long-term climate change trends:

(f) any information received as a result of requests made under section
5ZV:

(g) scientific and technical advice.

(3) The Commission may also take into account—

(a) opportunities arising for New Zealand’s economy, society, and environ-
ment as a result of the effects of climate change; and

(b) any other factor that it thinks is relevant or appropriate.

**5ZO Assessment must be presented to Parliament and made publicly available**

(1) The Commission must provide to the Minister a copy of an assessment made
under section 5ZN and, after providing the assessment to the Minister, make
the assessment and any evidence commissioned to support its preparation pub-
licly available.

(2) The Minister must present a copy of the Commission’s assessment to the
House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after
receiving it.

**5ZP Minister must prepare first national climate change risk assessment**

(1) The Minister must, no later than 1 year after the commencement of this Part,—
(a) prepare the first national climate change risk assessment; and
(b) present the assessment to the House of Representatives; and
(c) make the assessment and any evidence commissioned to support its preparation publicly available.

(2) Section 5ZN(2) and (3) applies with the necessary modifications for the purposes of this section.

National adaptation plan

5ZQ National adaptation plan

(1) In response to each national climate change risk assessment, the Minister must prepare a national adaptation plan.

(2) A national adaptation plan must set out—

(a) the Government’s objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change; and
(b) the Government’s strategies, policies, and proposals for meeting those objectives; and
(c) the time frames for implementing the strategies, policies, and proposals; and
(d) how the matters in paragraphs (a) to (c) address the most significant risks identified in the most recent national climate change risk assessment; and
(e) the measures and indicators that will enable regular monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the strategies, policies, and proposals.

(3) A national adaptation plan may include any other matter that the Minister considers relevant.

(4) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account the following:

(a) economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of climate change, including effects on iwi and Māori:
(b) the distribution of the effects of climate change across society, taking particular account of vulnerable groups or sectors:
(c) New Zealand’s relevant obligations under international agreements:
(d) any information received as a result of requests made under section 6ZV:
(e) any relevant advice or reports received from the Commission:
(f) the ability of communities or organisations to undertake adaptation action, including how any action may be funded:
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(g) scientific and technical advice.

(5) The Minister may also take into account any other matter that the Minister thinks is relevant or appropriate.

(6) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must undertake public consultation on the draft plan.

5ZR National adaptation plan must be presented to Parliament and made publicly available

(1) The Minister must, no later than 2 years after the date on which the most recent national climate change risk assessment is made publicly available,—

(a) present the national adaptation plan to the House of Representatives; and

(b) make the national adaptation plan publicly available.

(2) The Minister may make minor or technical changes to a national adaptation plan and must make any new version publicly available (but need not present the new version to the House of Representatives).

Progress reports

5ZS Progress reports on national adaptation plan

(1) For each national adaptation plan, the Commission must provide the Minister with a progress report that evaluates the implementation of the adaptation plan and its effectiveness—

(a) 2 years after the adaptation plan is made publicly available; and

(b) 4 years after the adaptation plan is made publicly available; and

(c) 6 years after the adaptation plan is made publicly available.

(2) Each progress report must include—

(a) an assessment of the progress made towards implementing the strategies, policies, and proposals included in the plan; and

(b) an assessment of the degree to which the objectives of the plan have been achieved and how well the plan responds to the most significant risks posed by climate change; and

(c) an identification of any known barriers to the implementation and effectiveness of the current plan, including recommendations for how those barriers might be addressed or overcome in future; and

(d) any other relevant matters required to support the report.

(3) The Commission is not required to provide the Minister with a progress report if the date for providing the report to the Minister under subsection (1) is more than 1 year after the date on which a subsequent adaptation plan is made publicly available.
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5ZT Progress reports must be presented to Parliament and made publicly available

(1) The Minister must present a progress report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable, but within 12 weeks, after receiving it.

(2) The Commission must make the report publicly available after providing it to the Minister.

5ZU Minister must respond to progress report

The Minister must publicly respond, in writing, to a progress report no later than 6 months after the date on which the Minister receives it.

Power to request provision of information

5ZV Minister may request certain organisations to provide information on climate change adaptation

(1) The Minister may, in writing, request that a reporting organisation provide all or any of the following information:

(a) an assessment of the current and future effects of climate change in relation to the organisation’s functions, including any metrics and costs used to understand and benchmark the effects of climate change in relation to the functions:

(b) a statement of the organisation’s proposals and policies for addressing the effects of climate change in relation to the organisation’s functions, including—

(i) targets set by the organisation to address the effects of climate change:

(ii) controls that the organisation has put in place to address the effects of climate change:

(iii) the time frames for implementing those proposals, policies, targets, and controls:

(c) an assessment of the progress made by the organisation towards implementing its proposals, policies, and controls and achieving its targets:

(d) any matters specified in regulations.

(2) The reporting organisation must comply with a request made under subsection (1).

(3) The Minister must, as soon as practicable, provide the Commission with a copy of any information received.

(4) For the purposes of this section and section 5ZW, the following are reporting organisations:

(a) the Public Service, as defined in section 27 of the State Sector Act 1988:
(b) local authorities, as defined in section 5(1) of the Local Government Act 2002;
(c) council-controlled organisations, as defined in section 6(1) of the Local Government Act 2002;
(d) Crown entities, as defined in section 7(1) of the Crown Entities Act 2004, but excluding school boards of trustees;
(e) companies listed in Schedule 4A of the Public Finance Act 1989;
(f) organisations listed in Schedule 1 of the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986;
(g) lifeline utilities listed in Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002;
(h) the New Zealand Police;
(i) the New Zealand Defence Force.

5ZW Regulations relating to requiring provision of information

(1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations specifying all or any of the following:
   (a) requirements that relate to information that is provided in response to a request under section 5ZW(1), including different requirements for different sectors, classes of activity, or geographical areas;
   (b) a date by which or time within which requested information must be provided to the Minister;
   (c) ongoing or recurring reporting requirements (for example, requiring the provision of further information at regular intervals following a request);
   (d) any administrative matters relating to responses to requests.

(2) In preparing the regulations, the Minister must consider—
   (a) the ability to tailor a request to reflect the size and capability of the reporting organisation; and
   (b) the potential extent and significance of climate change effects on the functions of the reporting organisation; and
   (c) the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of information provided within existing reporting frameworks.

(3) Before recommending the making of the regulations, the Minister must consult the Commission and the reporting organisations that the Minister considers may be affected by the proposed regulations.

9 New Schedule 1AA inserted

Insert the Schedule 1AA set out in Schedule 1 of this Act as the first Schedule to appear after the last section of the principal Act.
Part 2
Consequential amendments

10 Section 99 amended (Obligation to maintain confidentiality)
(1) After section 99(1)(a), insert:
(ab) to the Climate Change Commission, in respect of the performance of its functions or exercise of its powers under Parts 1A to 1C, and

(2) In section 99(2)(a), replace “this Part and Part 5” with “the relevant Part of this Act”.

(3) After section 99(2)(b)(iiia), insert:
(iiib) to the Climate Change Commission for the purpose of assisting the Commission to perform its functions and duties and exercise its powers under this Act.

11 Section 224 amended (Gazetting of targets)
After section 224(5), insert:

(6) This section does not apply to a target for greenhouse gas emissions.

12 Section 225 repealed (Regulations relating to targets)
Repeal section 225.

13 Amendments to other enactments
Amend the enactments specified in Schedule 2 as set out in that schedule.

14 Notice revoked
The Climate Change Response (2050 Emissions Target) Notice 2011 (Gazette 2011, p 987) is revoked.
Schedule 1
New Schedule 1AA inserted

Schedule 1AA
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

Part 1
Provisions relating to Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019

1 Appointment of first members of Commission
   (1) This clause applies in respect of the appointment of the first 7 members of the
       Commission.
   (2) The Minister may recommend to the Governor-General that a person be
       appointed as a member if the Minister has, either before or after the commen-
       cement of Part 1A,—
       (a) had regard to the matters in section 5H; and
       (b) consulted representatives of all other political parties in Parliament.
   (3) This clause overrides section 5E.

2 Preparatory work for first national climate change risk assessment
   (1) This clause applies if, before the commencement of Part 1C, the Minister
       takes any steps referred to in section 5ZP(1).
   (2) Part 1C must be treated as if it were in force when the steps are taken.
   (3) If the Minister makes a national climate change risk assessment publicly avail-
       able before the commencement of Part 1C,—
       (a) the national climate change risk assessment must be treated as the first
           national climate change risk assessment under Part 1C; and
       (b) the Minister must present the first national adaptation plan to the House
           of Representatives and make it publicly available no later than 2 years
           after the date on which Part 1C commences.

3 Savings of targets for greenhouse gas emissions made under section 224
   A target for greenhouse gas emissions made under section 224 before the com-
   mencement of section 224(6)—
   (a) continues in force as if section 224(6) had not been enacted; and
   (b) may be amended or revoked as if section 224(6) had not been enacted.
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment
Bill

Schedule 2

Amendments to other enactments

s 13

Crown Entities Act 2004 (2004 No 115)
In Schedule 1, Part 3, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:
Climate Change Commission

Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)
In Schedule 1, Part 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:
Climate Change Commission
For Action

MEMO TO: Parin Thompson - Principal Specialist Sustainability & Climate Mitigation

COPY TO: Emma Reed, Sarah Anderson, Anita Holmes

FROM: Mark Macfarlane - Democracy Advisor - Albert - Eden

DATE: 01 July 2019

MEETING: Albert-Eden Local Board Meeting of 28/06/2019

Please note for your action / information the following decision arising from the meeting named above:

AE/2019/120 Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill
FILE REF CP2019/11060
AGENDA ITEM NO. 26

26 Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

MOVED by Member J Rose, seconded by Member G Easte

That the Albert-Eden Local Board:

a) provide the following formal views on the Government’s Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill:
   i. support the establishment of a Climate Change Commission.
   ii. support updated emission reduction targets.
   iii. support a single target approach of net zero emissions by 2050.
   iv. support the establishment of specific emission budgets, including the visibility of three emission budgets at one time.
   v. support the inclusion of a national adaption plan, which should:
      I) include funding support from central government for local government.
      II) be updated regularly.
      III) align with local government long-term plans, to enable sufficient budget to be planned and allocated.
   vi. support stronger consequences for failure to meet the 2050 target.
   vii. support stronger inclusion of climate change considerations in other central government acts.
   viii. support stronger enforcement ability within the bill to ensure the transition to a net zero future.

b) thank Emma Reed – Local Board Advisor, for her attendance.
Amendment to original motion

Member M WATSON moved the following amendments (by way of substitution) to a) iii.; vi.; and vii. seconded by Member R LANGTON.

a) provide the following formal views on the Government’s Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill:
   iii. support a single target approach of net zero emissions by 2030.
   vi. support stronger consequences for failure to meet the 2030 target.
   vii. supports stronger measures to address the significantly high contribution fossil fuel vehicles make to Auckland’s total emissions.

The amendment was put and declared

CARRIED

Note: Member Easte requested that his dissenting vote be recorded.

The Chairperson put the substantive motion.

Resolution number AE/2019/120

MOVED by Member J Rose, seconded by Member G Easte:

That the Albert-Eden Local Board:

a) provide the following formal views on the Government’s Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill:
   i. support the establishment of a Climate Change Commission.
   ii. support updated emission reduction targets.
   iii. support a single target approach of net zero emissions by 2030.
   iv. support the establishment of specific emission budgets, including the visibility of three emission budgets at one time.
   v. support the inclusion of a national adaptation plan, which should:
      i) include funding support from central government for local government.
      II) be updated regularly.
      III) align with local government long-term plans, to enable sufficient budget to be planned and allocated.
   vi. support stronger consequences for failure to meet the 2030 target.
   vii. support stronger measures to address the significantly high contribution fossil fuel vehicles make to Auckland’s total emissions.
   viii. support stronger enforcement ability within the bill to ensure the transition to a net zero future.

b) thank Emma Reed – Local Board Advisor, for her attendance.

CARRIED
SPECIFIC ACTIONS REQUIRED:

Please note the board’s resolutions for your action as appropriate.
Date: 4 July 2019  
To: Environment and Community Committee – Auckland Council

Puketāpapa Local Board Feedback on the Climate Change (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

That the Puketāpapa Local Board:

1. Support legislation that will provide a framework for New Zealand to develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies – in response to the country’s Paris commitment.
2. Support the establishment of a Climate Change Commission.
3. Support reducing all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to net zero by 2050.
4. Support a 47 per cent reduction target in biogenic methane emissions by 2050 and an 11 per cent reduction in biogenic methane emissions from the 2010 level (as recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) by 2030.
5. Request that additional regular short-term milestones be included within the legislated emissions targets to better signpost the transition to net zero emissions.
6. Strongly support the establishment of specific emission budgets, including the visibility of three emission budgets at one time.
7. Strongly support the inclusion of climate adaptation in the amendment bill.
   a. Support a national adaptation plan that:
      i. Includes ringfenced funding support from central government to local government to achieve regional outcomes
      ii. Aligns with local government long-term plans (to enable sufficient budget to be planned and allocated) and recognises specific demographic challenges.
   b. Support central government contingency funding for localised climate emergencies and encroachment issues, for example due to sea level rise and including situations exacerbated by climate change but not necessarily directly caused.
   c. Request that central government ensures that local government align their policies and practices to National Adaptation Plan standards.
   d. Request that the legislation mandate specific central and local government organisations and ‘lifeline utility providers’ to produce adaptation plans.
      i. Ask that ‘lifeline utility providers’ include specific transport providers such as airports (and aviation authorities), ports and transport infrastructure providers.
      ii. Request that local government be empowered to require adaptation reports from key infrastructure providers, such as Kiwirail, and the New Zealand Transport Agency, if central government does not mandate such reporting.
8. Request that the legislation enable a transformational shift to a low emission transport network (domestic and international) within the development and delivery of emission budgets and adaptation plans.
9. Strongly support insurance companies being required to disclose climate risk, as it is important for the public to understand areas at risk for future inability to be insured.
10. Note that consequences within the legislation for industry/sector failures to meet targets to achieve the national 2050 target should incentivise industry climate change planning.
11. Support consideration of enforcement measures to ensure the transition to a net zero future. Noting that fees and fines could be re-invested into supporting and meeting the outcomes of the National Adaptation Plan.

Attachments
a. Note that potential enforcement should consider both ‘strict liability’ and ‘wilful avoidance’ consequences.

12. Support Auckland Council’s recommendations for stronger inclusion of Te Ao Māori throughout the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill. Including appropriate representation of Māori at the governance and executive levels of the Climate Commission.

This feedback is authorised in accordance with Puketāpapa Local Board resolution PKTPP/2019/118 - 27 June 2019.

David Holm
Puketāpapa Local Board