

# ***Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019- 2039***

Consultation feedback summary and analysis

July 2019



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## Key messages

On 10 July 2019, the Environment and Community Committee passed the resolution to adopt *Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019- 2039* [Resolution Number: ENV/2019/93].

This report provides a summary of public feedback received on the draft plan.

- Public consultation on the draft *Increasing Aucklanders' Participation in Sport: Investment Plan 2019- 2039* took place between February and April 2019.
- 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:

Groups	Description of activity
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.

Groups	Description of activity
	141 submissions were received via the online surveys, 1051 through the People's Panel and nine through emails.
<b>Local boards</b>	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.
<b>Sport sector</b>	<p>Three sector meetings were held across the region. Around 65 representatives from different sport organisations and trusts attended.</p> <p>Thirty-two sport organisations also submitted written feedback via emails or through the online survey.</p> <p>Aktive provided a written submission on behalf of its four regional sport trusts/partners - Harbour Sport, Sport Waitakere, Sport Auckland and CLM Community Sport</p> <p>Further engagement with the peak body OneVoice and the Investors' Forum was held separately.</p>
<b>Advisory panels</b>	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.
<b>Māori</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Aktive Māori Advisory Group also provided verbal feedback on the plan from a Māori perspective.</p> <p>One written submission was received from Toi Tangata – a national Māori health agency.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Community groups</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Over 200 people attended the meetings from a range of ethnic groups, age, gender, sports, socio-economic backgrounds and geographic areas.</p>

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 than about 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

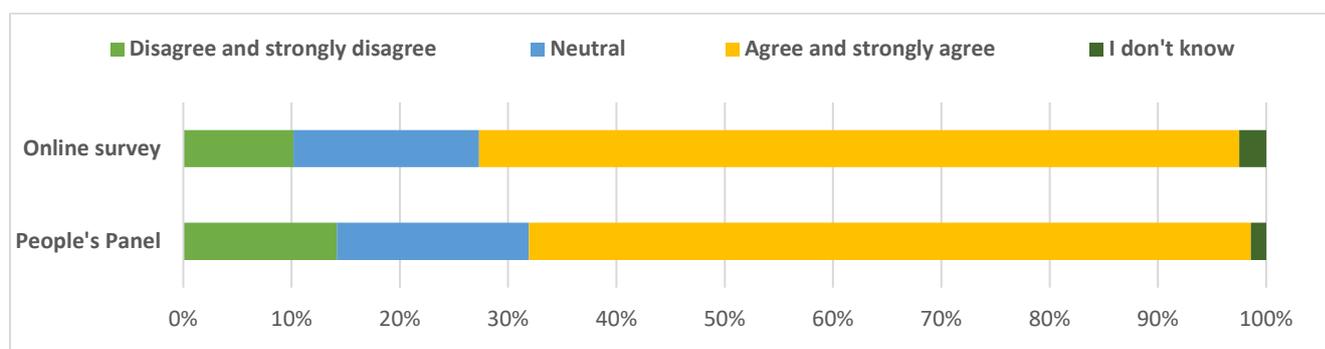
### 3.1 Consultation questions

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?



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

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

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.

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

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.

**“What defines communities at greatest need and how would you target these individuals to join sport?”**

17. Some provided suggestions on who the target communities should be. Common suggestions were:

- kids and youth
- older people
- people with disabilities

- people who are inactive
- people from different cultural, geographic and socio-economic backgrounds.

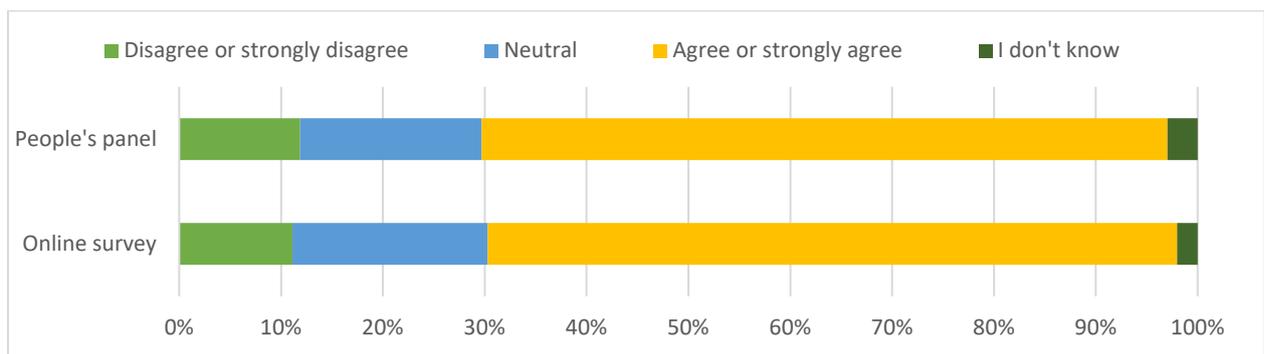
18. Some also provided suggestion on ‘how’ to support the target groups. Common themes were:

- 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.

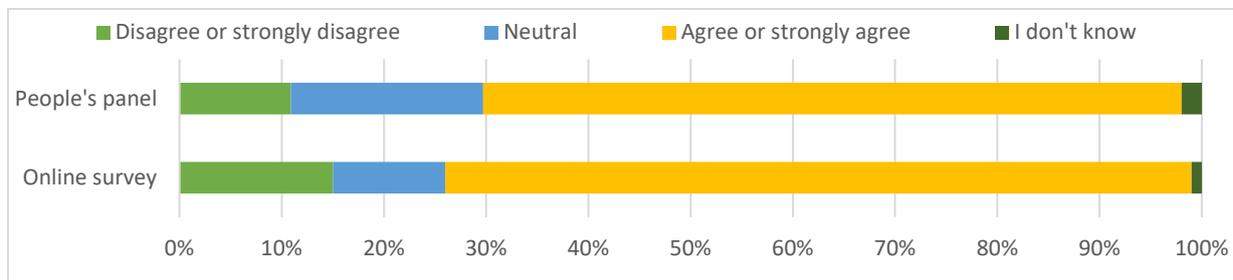
“Get on with it! Good move!”

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).

“So totally focused on quantity over quality (of participation)?”

**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.”**

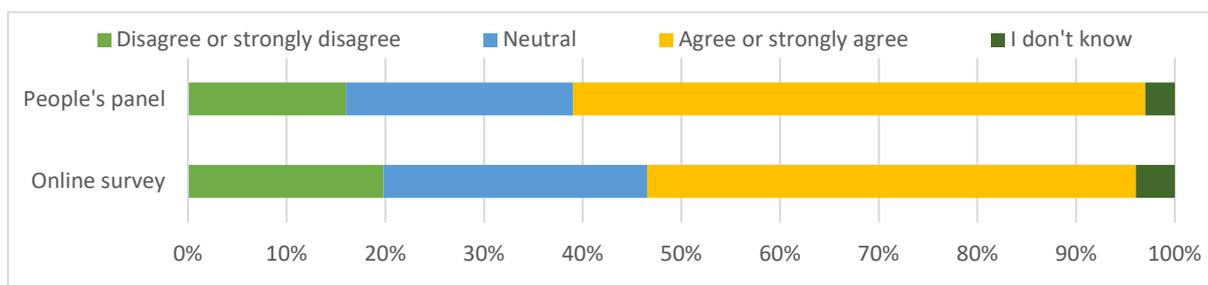
**“Single purpose facilities shouldn’t be discarded entirely as clubs take a lot more pride in them.”**

**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?



- 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.

“Define traditional.”

“Will the investment be split equally between these three groups?”

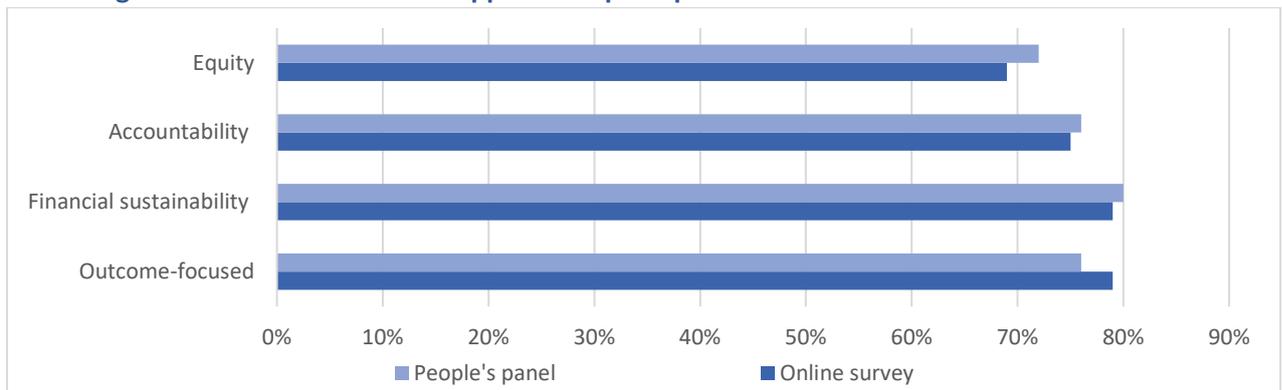
“Before investing, there needs to be engagement... you need to fish where the fish are.”

**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**



- 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.’

“All very sensible!”

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:

“Equity of outcome is a difficult thing to force. Equity of opportunities is do-able though.”

- 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.

“Not everything provided by council is financially sustainable.”

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.

“The greatest return on investment will be difficult to measure as it is not delivered as a figure on a balance sheet.”

### 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:<sup>1</sup>

Online survey	People’s Panel
<p>Top five barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transport issues (32 per cent)</li> <li>• too expensive (32 per cent)</li> <li>• lack of time (28 per cent)</li> <li>• physical limitations (16 per cent)</li> <li>• other interests (14 per cent).</li> </ul>	<p>Top five barriers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lack of time (36 per cent)</li> <li>• refer to exercise in other ways (29 per cent)</li> <li>• physical limitations (25 per cent)</li> <li>• other interests (22 percent)</li> <li>• too expensive (18 percent).</li> </ul>

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!”

<sup>1</sup> The percentages don’t add up to 100 per cent as respondents could choose more than one barrier.

- '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

Endorse	Partial endorse	Do not endorse	Carried
19	1	0	1

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:

Themes	Summary
Setting priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pasifika, Māori and Asian</li> <li>- children and young people</li> <li>- female</li> <li>- low participating communities</li> <li>- people from low socio-economic backgrounds</li> <li>- people with high health risk factors (such as obesity).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Suggestions to cater for the priority groups listed above include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- having a clear understanding of the diverse interests of community groups</li> <li>- considering cost and distance are often the main barriers for participation</li> <li>- using different incentives, activities, programmes, approaches, platforms and networks to encourage participation and improve health and wellbeing</li> <li>- focusing on customers experience and ensuring positive, safe, clean, and accessible facilities, programmes and services.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Partnership and volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback noted importance of partnerships, between codes, with schools, Māori and commercial partners.</li> <li>• Benefits of partnerships were noted, such as ensuring delivery of what the community needs, increasing facility utilisation, sharing resources and reducing cost burden.</li> <li>• Some stressed the importance of volunteers in sport and suggested more support to mobilise and coordinate volunteer participation.</li> </ul>
Te Ao Māori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Practical ways suggested include support and promotion of Māori traditional sports and games, including dedicated sports grounds, like Centre Park and Papatuanuku Kokiri Marae.</li> </ul>
User charge and swimming pricing policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many local boards mentioned the importance of free access to their local communities, particularly regarding swimming pools and sports fields.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many local boards noted local participation issues and current provision gaps in their areas due to legacy council decisions.</li> <li>• 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].</li> </ul>

## 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?

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

- 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?<sup>2</sup>

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

- 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?

**“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”**

- 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

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**"We understand the plan is a strategic document but more tangible actions need to come out. When will the actions come out and how can we be engaged in the process to determine how exactly will our community be supported?"**

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

**"We would like to partner with Auckland Council - e.g. on grants and community leases, to support our community. We do not have information on how to seek support."**

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 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.

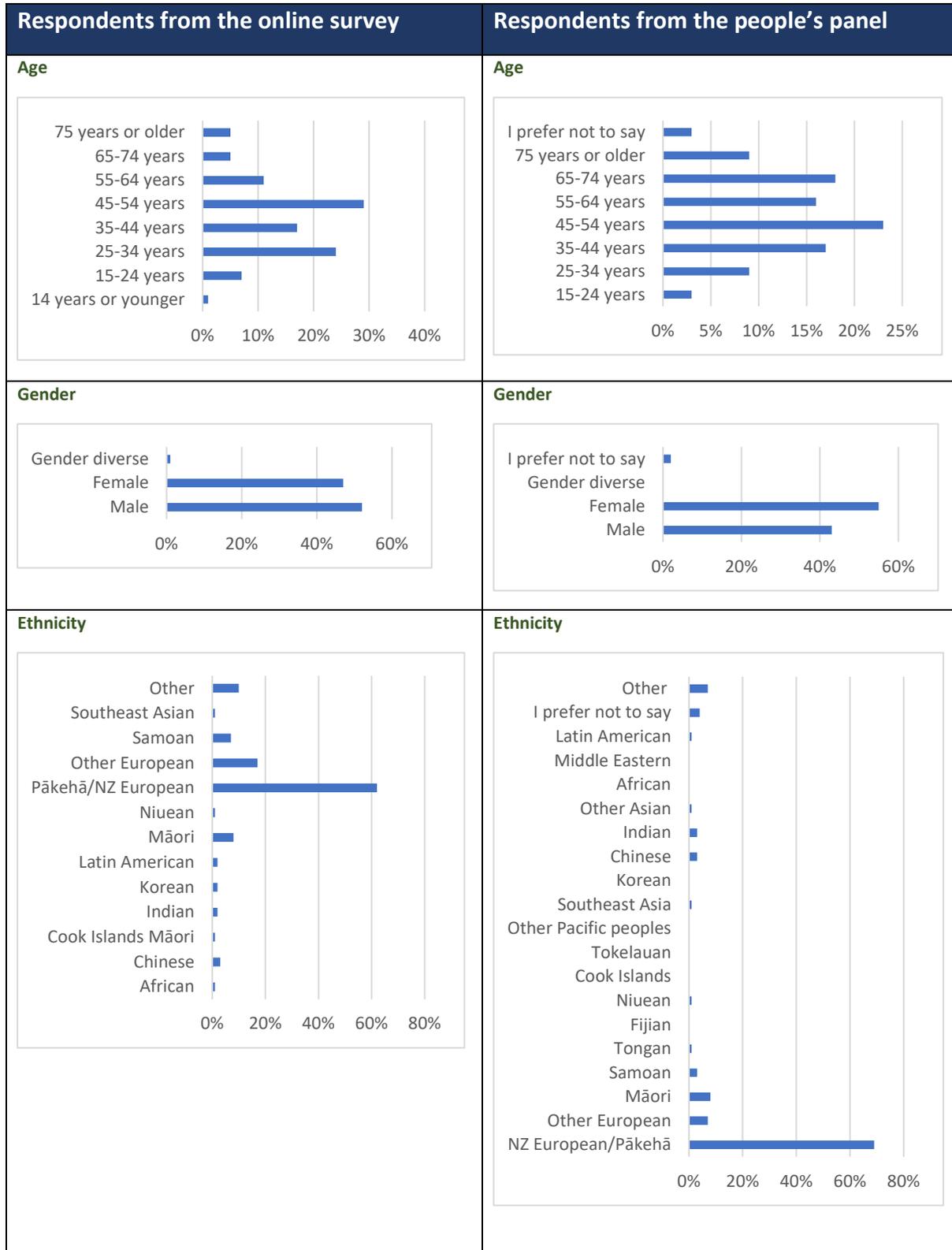
Issues	Raised by	Council's response
<b>Clarification sought</b>		
Definitions of 'sport,' 'community sport' and 'recreation' activities – how are they different?	All	The definitions of 'sport,' 'community sport' and 'recreation activities' are revised in the final plan
Definition of participation – do we care about only quantity (counting players) rather than quality (intensity, type and frequency of participation and its benefits)	All	The definition of 'participation' is provided in the final plan to include both quantity and quality of participation
Definition of sport facilities – what do they include?	All	The definition of 'sport facilities' is revised in the final plan to provide more clarity
Lack of focus on recreation activities (but more people participate in them)	All	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
Investment logic (page 14 on the draft plan) – where do the percentages for the problems and benefits come from?	Sport sector	The percentages assigned to the problems and benefits reflect their importance and degree of urgency
<b>Implementation question</b>		
Lack of implementation details on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how will the plan be applied in the local context to cater for diverse community needs</li> <li>the alignment with sector plans, legislation (for example the Reserves Act 1977), local plans and priorities, council plans, strategies and programmes</li> <li>how collaboration and partnerships will be considered and supported in the future.</li> </ul>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quality engagement with Māori from the beginning to determine solutions that work for Māori</li> <li>collaboration and partnerships with Māori in supporting traditional Māori sport and te reo Māori activities in Māori settings</li> <li>inclusion of Māori representatives in key decision-making</li> <li>inclusion of meaningful targets and key performance indicators for Māori.</li> </ul>

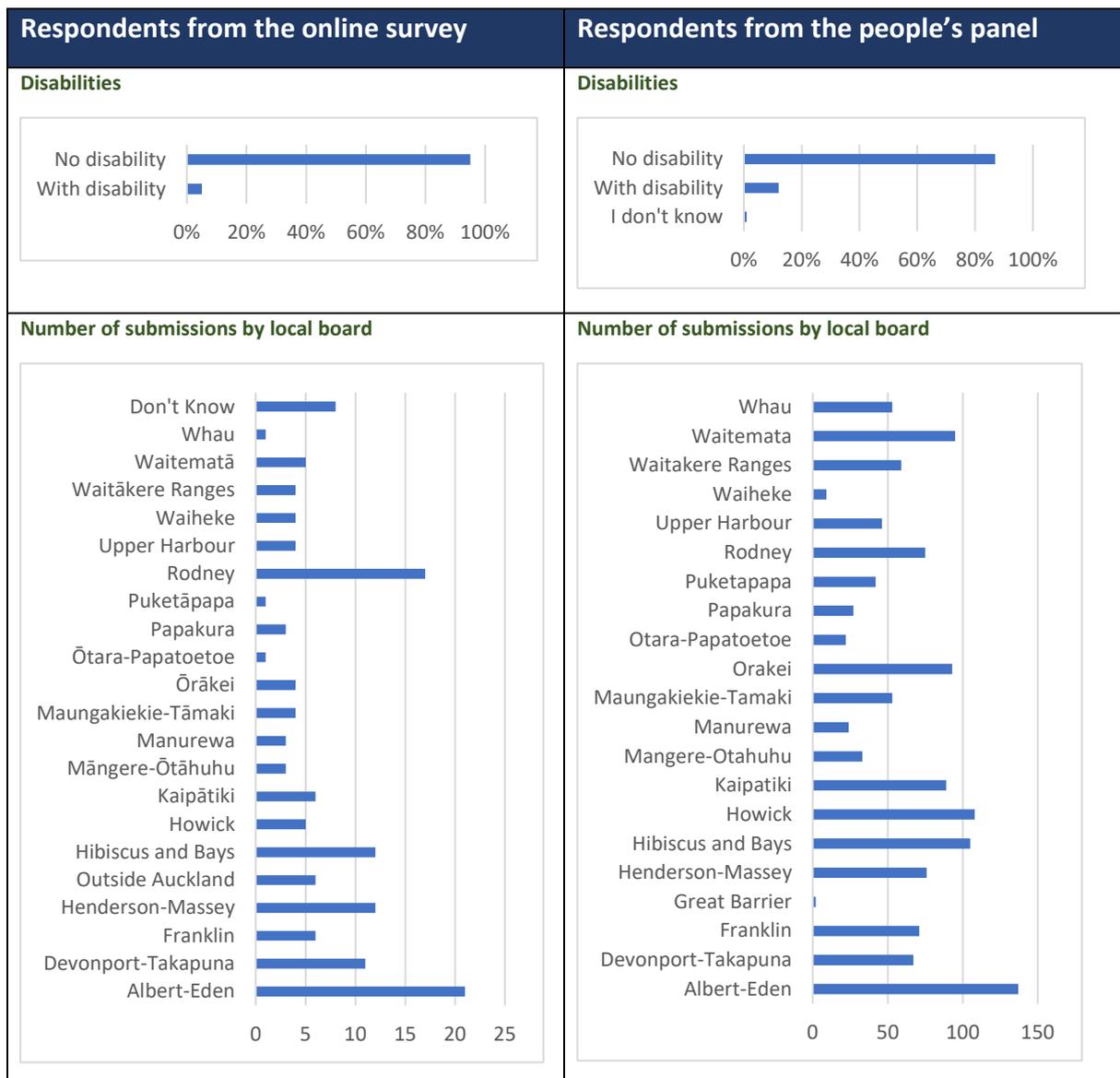
Issues	Raised by	Council's response
Insufficient budget – even with the \$120 million additional funding there is still not enough to go around	Sport sector, local boards, community groups	<p>The plan will help council prioritise future investment in areas where it can add the most value and deliver the greatest benefits for Auckland.</p> <p>The council also expects some efficiency gains over the medium to long term, from vigorous assessment and monitoring processes set out in the plan.</p>
What is the council's plan to engage and partner with different community groups to provide sport opportunities and remove barriers specific to them?	Community groups	The council will engage with key stakeholders during the implementation process and determine engagement and partnership opportunities.
Uncertainty on whether there will be balanced support across Auckland (amongst community groups and between codes)	Sport sector, local boards	<p>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.</p> <p>One option might be providing a baseline provision for all and targeted support for certain groups.</p>
Lack of information on the plan's implications on existing support (such as loans, grants and community lease agreements)?	Sport sector, local boards	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)
Lack of information on support provided to communities and organisations to fulfil the additional application requirements	Sport sector, local boards	<p>The council will engage with affected groups to mitigate additional costs.</p> <p>Different options will be considered, including ringfencing some training budgets (for example, for writing cost benefit analysis, better business case and needs assessment)</p>
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)	Sport sector, local boards	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 a core facility.
<p>Detailed questions raised by the sport sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the funding will be split amongst the three target groups?</li> <li>• How will the principles and key shifts be implemented? What are the changes we expect to see in practice?</li> <li>• Who will make decision for different investments?</li> <li>• 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?</li> </ul>	Sport sector	The council will set up a project team to provide operational guidelines and answer queries about implementation.
<b>Solutions suggested</b>		
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

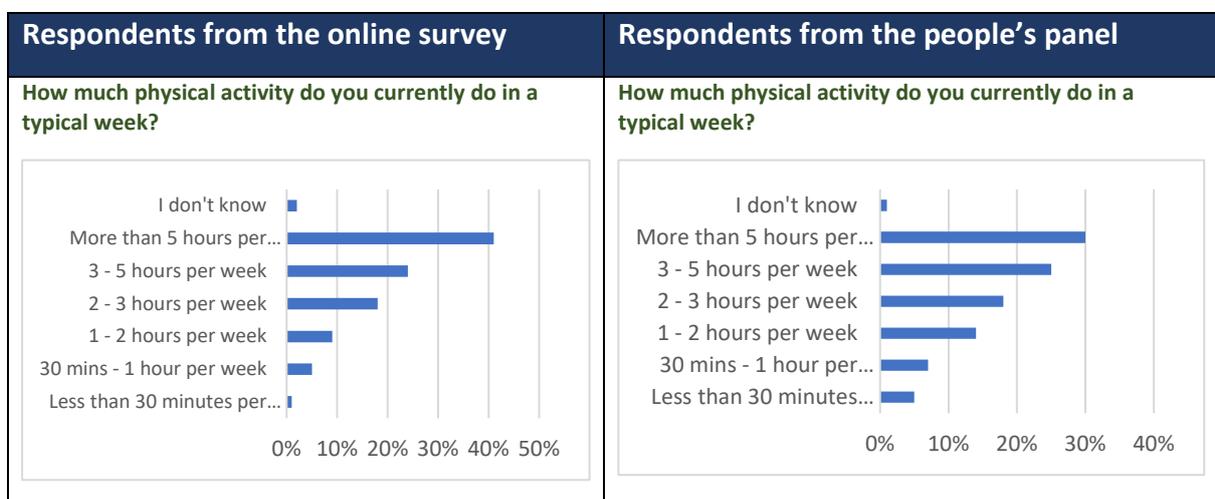
### A1. Characteristics of respondents from the online survey and the people's panel

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

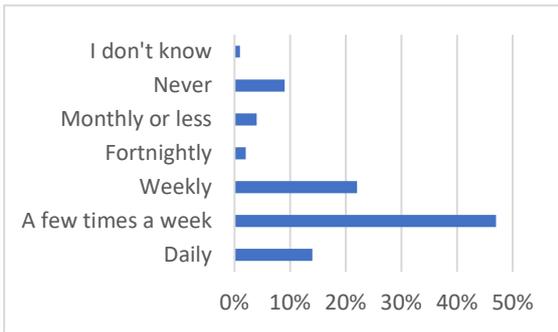




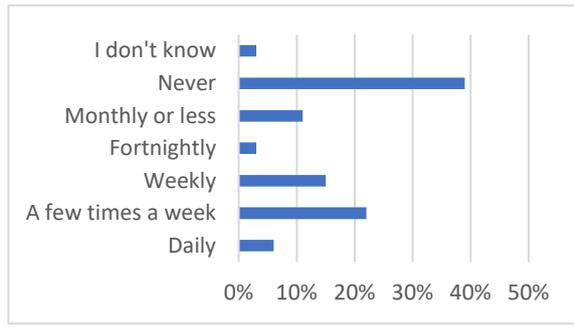
56. Most respondents are active but a significant percentage never play sport. Of those who do sports, swimming, cycling, volleyball, tennis, golf, football/soccer, netball, badminton are the top sports.



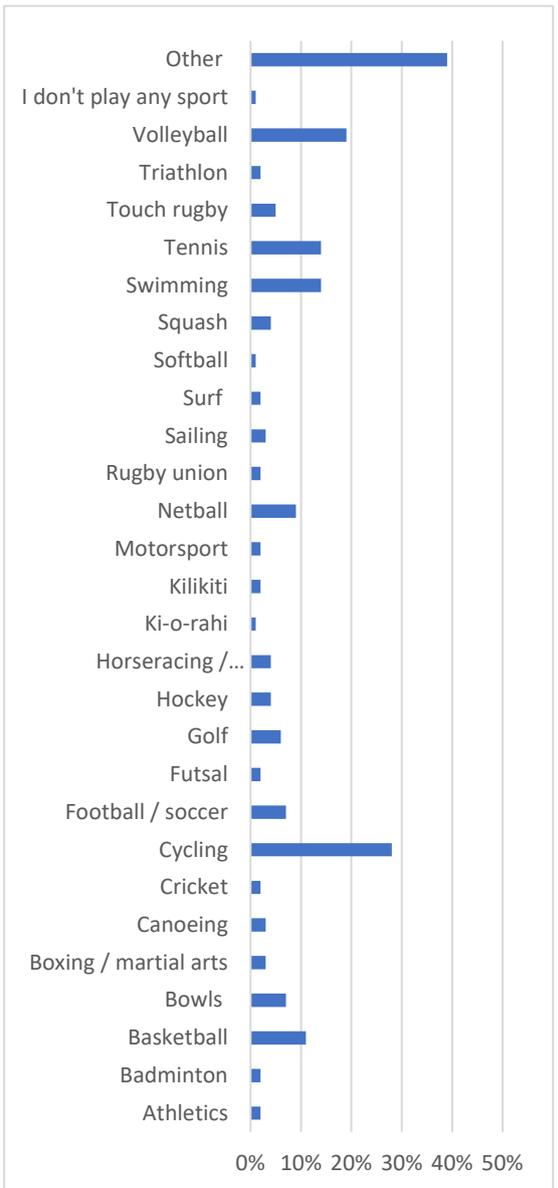
**How often do you participate in sport?**



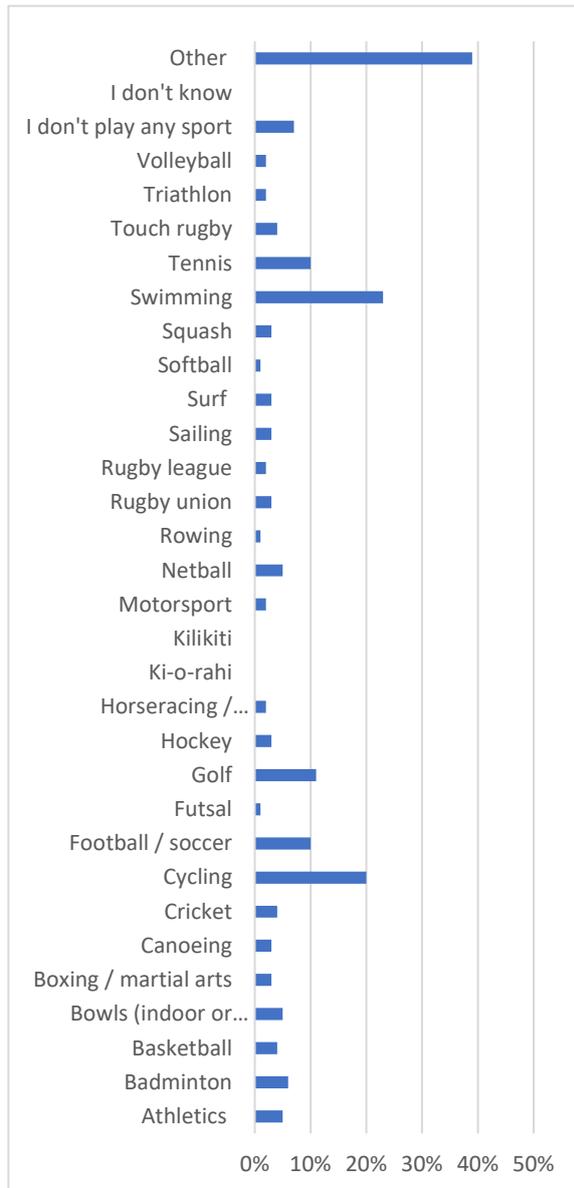
**How often do you participate in sport?**



**What sports do you play?**



**What sports do you play?**



## 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 a list of engagement activities and attendees.

<b>Type: Sport sector engagement</b>	
Centre West meeting	Sport Waitakere, Rollers Sports, Auckland Rugby, Auckland Table Tennis Association, Redwood Park Golf Club, Harbour Basketball, Touch NZ, Aka-ana Rugby League, NZRL, Bowls NZ, Howick Pakuranga Netball, Auckland Cricket, NZ Rugby, Sport Auckland, Aktive Auckland, Auckland Hockey, Hockey NZ, ARU
North meeting	Active, Badminton North Harbour, Blindspot NZ, AYBA, NZ Golf, NZ Tag Football Inc., ASBA, GHYC, Auckland Curling/NZ Curling, Tennis Northern, Auckland Football, Northern Football, Tennis in Auckland, Hallberg Foundation, Yachting NZ, Netball North Harbour, Squash NZ, Harbour Sport, Table Tennis NZ, Squash Auckland, AFL NZ, Swimming NZ, Sport NZ, Swimming Auckland, Netball Northern, Northern Rugby, Jacobs, NZ Football, NZ Golf, North Harbour Rugby
South meeting	Counties Manukau Croquet, Counties Manukau Hockey, Bears Basketball, Counties Manukau Touch, CMCA, CMRFU, Counties Manukau Community Sport
Meeting with OneVoice	Sport NZ, Aktive, Regional Sport Trusts, The Auckland Sports Coalition, NZ Recreation Association, He Oranga Poutama, Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education
Investors' Forum	Portage Licensing Trust, Waitakere Licensing Trust, Foundation North, NZCT, Lion Foundation, Sport New Zealand, Aktive
Written feedback via online surveys and email	Aktive, Eventfinda, Hibiscus Dog Training, Netball NZ, North Harbour Gymnastic, NZ golf, Tennis Northern, Waiheke Island Pony Club, Bowls Warkworth Incorporated, Bowls Orewa, Pirate City Rollers, Auckland Mountain Bike Club, Pride Tennis, Auckland Football Federation, Northern Football Federation, Auckland Central Volleyball Club, Squash Auckland, Auckland Central Volleyball Club & Auckland Badminton, Franklin Gymsports Inc., Glenfield Tennis Club, Waiheke Island Riding Club, Waimauku Tennis Club, Netball Waitakere Inc., Northern Region Indoor Roller Sports Stering Committee/Mt, Wellington Roller Sports Club Inc, Auckland Golf Incorporated, Healthy Families South Auckland, Netball North Harbour, Auckland Rugby, Auckland Netball Centre, Gymnastics NZ, Howick Pakuranga Netball Club, Netball Northern Zone
<b>Type: Community engagement</b>	
Auckland Indian Association Inc.	AIAI Senior Citizens Committee, AIA Health and Fitness Group

Niua sports group	Vaiea Sport, Toi Sports, NIASA Sports, Tamakautoga Sports
Cook Islands community	South Peace TKD, Tabata Walks, Mangere Swim club, Auckland Cook Islands Sport Association, Mangere Pukuapuka Sports Clubs
Pan Asian	Representatives from Chinese, Indian, Korean communities
Pan Pacific	Representatives from Pacific Churches on the North Shore. Attendees include a mixture of gender & age (youth leader)
Chinese community	Representatives from leaders of Chinese communities and young parents
Auckland Rugby League	Posonby United, Te Atuatū, Auckland Rugby League, Manurewa Rugby League, Mangere East Rugby League, Pakuranga Rugby League, Waitemata Seagulls Rugby League, Otahuhu Rugby
Tongan Sports Council	Representatives from the Tongan communities and sport organisations
Samoan community (first meeting)	Methodist Church, Event Polynesia Limited, Pool Club, Auckland Samoa Rugby, Au Swim, Papakua 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, Ekalesia Samoa Perepereane St Luke, N2k Barultill Crel, Walking Samoan Clendon, Ace's Volleyball Team (Otara), Tuua Sinasina o Samoa, Papakura Bears Basketball, Pacific Masters Games Trust, Kilikiti, Volleyball, Samoan Methodist-Synod South Auckland, Aufe Samoa Golf Club, Favona Youth Group, Pasefika In One Omni Academy, Faloa Youth & Sports & 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 Rudby Football Union, Otara Port, Pilaki/Samoan Culture
Samoan community (second meeting)	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
<b>Type: Māori engagement</b>	
Māori sport and wellbeing organisations	Netball Manurewa, Tamaki Makaurau Maori Netball, Kaumatua Manurewa Marae, Tamaki Makaurau Poitarawhiti. Counties Manukau Touch, Te Mahurehure Maori Rugby League, Healthy Families South Auckland
Interviews, written and verbal feedback	Te Patukirkiri (interview), Aktive Māori Advisory Group (verbal feedback), Toi Tangata (written submission)